DOCUMENTATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Abhigyan: Management Journal from Fore
Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA
Administrative Change
Administrative Development: A Journal of HIPA, Shimla
Administrative Science Quarterly
Agricultural Situation in India
American Economic Journal: Applied Economics
American Economic Journal: Economic Policy
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Bihar Journal of Public Administration

Caravan
Chartered Secretary
Current Sociology

Developing Economic
Development and Cooperation
Down to Earth

Economic & Political Weekly
Economic Development and Cultural Change
Environment and Urbanization in Asia

Focus WTO: Journal of WTO and International Business
Foreign Affairs

Harvard Business Review

IASLIC Bulletin
IASSI Quarterly
IIPA Digest
India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs
Indian Economic and Social History Review
Indian Journal of Labour Economic
Indian Journal of Political Science
Indian Journal of Public Administration
Indian Journal of Social Work
Indian Journal of Training and Development
Indian Police Journal
International Political Science Review
International Review of Administrative Sciences
International Sociology
ISTM Journal of Training Research and Governance

Journal and Economic Development
Journal of Economic Perspectives
Journal of Consumer Policy
Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies
Journal of Defense Studies
Journal of Economic Literature
Journal of Social and Economic Development
Journal of Economic Perspectives
Journal of Governance
Journal of Human Values
Journal of IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha
Journal of Policy Analysis and Management
Journal of Social and Economic Development
Journal of the History of Ideas
Journal of Social and Economic Development
Journal of the Indian Law Institute

Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies
Kurukshetra: A Journal of Rural Development

Local Government Studies

Man and Development
Man In India
Management and Labour Studies
Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research
Modern Asian Studies

Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs

Organization
Organization Studies
Political Research Quarterly
Prestige International Journal of Management and Research
Productivity
Project Management Journal
Public Administration: An International Quarterly
Public Administration Review
Publius: The Journal of Federalism

Review of Development and Change
Rural Sociology

Seminar
Social Action: A quarterly Review of Social Tends
Social and Legal Studies
Social Policy and Society
Social Science in Perspective
Social Scientist
Social Work: A Journal of the National Association of Social Workers
Sociological Bulletin
South Asia Economic Journal
South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies

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University News
Urban Affairs Review
Urban India

Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers
World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues

Yojana

SUBJECT INDEX

AGRICULTURE

1265. Chaturvedi, Sachin
Agricultural exports and trade policy responses: Leveraging new opportunities and addressing persisting challenges. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.42-49

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

1266. Bhaskar, Bhuvan
Skilled frames: Bright future of Indian agriculture. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Developme, 73(2), Dec, 2024: p.39-42

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

1267. Saxena, Jagdeep
Making Indian agriculture future-ready. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.41-45

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

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1268. Muni, Kamaljeet Kaur
The future of AI in India: Navigating profiling concerns and criminal investigations. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.25-28

This article examines the evolving role of artificial intelligence (AI) in India, particularly in the domains of profiling and criminal investigations. While AI offers significant potential to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and predictive capabilities in law enforcement, it also raises critical concerns regarding privacy, bias, and human rights. The study highlights the tension between technological innovation

and ethical safeguards, noting that profiling practices can lead to discriminatory outcomes if not properly regulated. It situates AI within the broader framework of India's legal and governance structures, emphasizing the need for robust regulatory mechanisms, transparency, and accountability. By analyzing both opportunities and risks, the paper underscores that the future of AI in India must balance innovation with constitutional values, ensuring that technological adoption serves justice without undermining dignity and societal trust. In the fast-paced world of technology, artificial intelligence (AI) is not just a tool for convenience; it's becoming a cornerstone of how businesses, governments, and societies operate. AI's ability to analyses vast amounts of data and predict outcomes has transformed everything from how we shop to how law enforcement approaches crime. With the recent instruction of India's digital personal data protection act (DPDP act) 2023 and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023, thee sere critical shifts in how AI can and should interact with personal data and criminal justice. – *Reproduced*

1269. Malik, Rajiv

Digital transformation & AI : Shaping profiles of future professionals. Chartered Secretary: The Journal for Governance Professional, 54(11), Nov, 2024: p.49-54

AI is transforming industries and jobs, requiring professionals to adapt and develop new skills. The key skills for the future include: understanding AI's strengths and weaknesses, critical thinking, data analysis, and human-centric skills like communication and creativity. Ethical considerations of AI use are important, such as ensuring data privacy, avoiding bias, and being transparent about AI limitations. The future of work will be defined by professionals who can leverage AI effectively. This requires continuous learning and adaptation to stay relevant in the AI-driven world. AI offers both challenges and opportunities. By embracing AI and digital transformation, professionals can enhance their capabilities and drive organizational success. – *Reproduced*

1270. Barney, Jay B. and Reeves, Martin

AI won't give you a new sustainable advantage: But using it may amplify the ones you already have.. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.72-79

Generative artificial intelligence (gen AI) has the potential to radically alter how business is conducted, and there's no doubt that it will create a lot of value. Companies have used it to identify entirely new product opportunities and business models; to automate routine decisions, freeing humans to focus on decisions that involve ethical trade-offs, empathy, or imagination; to deliver customized professional services formerly available only to the wealthy; and to develop and communicate product and other recommendations to customers faster, more cheaply, and more informatively than was possible with human-driven processes. But, the authors ask, will companies be able to leverage gen AI to build a competitive advantage? The answer, they argue in this article, is no—unless you already have a competitive advantage that rivals cannot replicate using AI. Then the technology may serve to amplify the value you derive from that advantage. – *Reproduced*

1271. Julian Freitas, De and Ofek, Elie

How AI can power brand management: It can automate creative tasks and improve the customer experience. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.108-114

Marketers have begun experimenting with AI to improve their brand-management efforts. But unlike other marketing tasks, brand management involves more than just repeatedly executing one specialized function. Long considered the exclusive domain of creative talent, it encompasses multiple activities designed to build the reputation and image of a business—such as crafting and communicating the brand story, ensuring that the product or service and its price reflect the brand's competitive positioning, and managing customer relationships to forge loyalty to the brand. A brand is a promise to customers about the quality, style, reliability, and aspiration of a purchase. AI can't fulfill that promise on its own (at least not anytime soon). But it can shape customers' impressions of a brand at every interaction. And it can automate expensive creative tasks—including product design. To succeed with it, you must understand how it is perceived by stakeholders and what can be done not only to mitigate their concerns but to make them avid supporters. Using examples from Intuit, Caterpillar, and LOOP, along with in-depth scholarly research, the authors propose a framework for thinking about the key roles that AI plays when it comes to managing brands effectively. – *Reproduced*

1272. Khushalani, Bharat
Need for artificial intelligence education to be on the forefront. University News, 62(45), Nov 4, 2024: p.10-13

1273. Johnpaul M. and Aluvala, Ravi
Artificial intelligence and human interaction: Present and future prospects in India higher education. University News, 62(45), Nov 4, 2024: p.14-21

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

1274. Gupta, Ajay Kumar
The global artificial intelligence revolution. University News, 62(45), Nov 4, 2024: p.30-38

1275. Pinell, Phillip
Does artificial intelligence speak our language?: A gadamerian assessment of generative language models. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.713-728

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

1276. Dutt, Sumit Kumar

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

IBM Chairman & CEO Arvind Krishna in an interview with ET edition dated 29.08.2023 had stated "As Artificial Intelligence (AI) usage gains prominence, countries will need to work on building their own capabilities in large language models and computing infrastructure to support sovereign AI capabilities." (a). Re-skilling the competencies of people is high on the card. Every functionary of an organisation needs to make this imperative. With the digital era in vogue, currently it is of utmost importance to understand that the newer skills need to be embedded in the newer technology framework for better and effective performance of business. This would support faster work establishment and execution of tasks more efficiently. This gives rise to effective business decisions, better productivity, faster business solutions, better talent utilisation, mitigating human error and development of niche markets for gaining competitive advantage. HR being crucial has been addressed in this paper more emphatically in business transformation in the context of AI to handle business more effectively and efficiently in managing human resource management system. The bottom line for HR is to contemplate desired results in business management. Therefore, it is imperative that the whole business system needs a total re-learning and re-skilling. – *Reproduced*

1277. Sarkar, Partha Sarathi

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

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

1278. Johnpaul, M. and Aluvala, Ravi

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

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

BUSINESS ETHICS

1279. Bhattacharya, Debjani Ghosh, Ghosh, Piyali and Chakraborty, Rachana
Shades of grey: An ethical dilemma. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.257-264

This article explores the complexities of ethical dilemmas in organizational and managerial contexts, highlighting the "shades of grey" that often characterize real-world decision making. It examines how managers and professionals confront situations where competing values, responsibilities, and outcomes create moral ambiguity. The study emphasizes that ethical dilemmas rarely present clear-cut solutions; instead, they require balancing organizational goals with individual conscience, stakeholder interests, and long-term implications. By analyzing case-based scenarios, the paper underscores the importance of ethical frameworks, leadership integrity, and institutional support in navigating such challenges. The work contributes to the literature on business ethics and management studies, offering insights into how organizations can foster ethical cultures while recognizing the inherent complexity of moral decision making. The case refers to an ethical dilemma encountered by the Internal Committee (IC) of a manufacturing corporation in redressing a complaint of sexual harassment raised by an employee against another colleague. The stream of incidents brought to light during the proceedings of the IC brings out the challenges faced by any decision-making authority in figuring out whether an employee alleged with the misconduct of sexual harassment could be guilty in reality. The case thus throws open the question of whether an allegation of sexual harassment is always black-and-white or whether there is any tinge of grey in it. – *Reproduced*

BUSINESS STUDIES

1280. Fatma, Sabeeha
Redistar versus velocity. Emerging Economics Case Journal, 6(2), Dec, 2024: p.78-82

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

1281. Chandwaskar, Pallavi and Jape, Smita
Case of learnbiz simulations: Challenges and opportunities ahead. Emerging Economics Case Journal, 6(2), Dec, 2024: p.83-90

This article, published in the Emerging Economics Case Journal, examines the case of LearnBiz Simulations, a platform designed to enhance experiential learning in management education. It highlights the dual landscape of challenges and opportunities faced by simulation-based pedagogy. Challenges include scalability, technological integration, and aligning simulations with diverse curricula, while opportunities lie in fostering critical thinking, decision-making, and real-world problem-solving among students. The study emphasizes that simulations can bridge the gap between theory and practice, offering immersive experiences that prepare learners for dynamic business environments. By situating LearnBiz within broader debates on innovation in education, the paper underscores its potential to reshape management training while cautioning against structural and implementation hurdles. Experiential learning through digital technologies has been a buzzword in the higher educational system in recent times, which is advancing with the pace of technology. One such experiential learning tool, simulation games are widely used in a variety of industries as well as in the higher education sector, as a learning and assessment tool. The simulation-based learning helps students to acquire skills like decision-making and critical thinking which are very important for B-school students for stepping into the professional world. This case study is about one such India-based organization, Learnbiz Simulations, which provides services of designing and conducting business simulation games. The case focuses on exciting value propositions, journey and a variety of challenges faced by Learnbiz simulations in the area of client outreach and market expansion to B-school students, MDPs, corporates for in-company training and recruitments. The case links with the theories of digital marketing strategies for enhancing customer outreach to B2B organizations as well as technology adoption and business growth potential. The case studies about how the company can deploy the phenomenon of marketing of simulation products by Learnbiz simulations to facilitate experiential learning in higher education in light of regulatory emphasis on outcome-based pedagogy. The case further explores the phenomenon of customer outreach and the use of digital media for creating brand awareness among tech-savvy young generation. In light of ongoing discussions over the New Education Policy in the Indian Education System and the outcome-based education as advocated by the Washington Accord-based National Board of Accreditation, there is an immense opportunity for deploying business simulations as a part of an active learning process in the B-school education. – *Reproduced*

CASTES

1282. Jain, Akshat
How business autobiographies deal with caste. The Caravan, Nov, 2024: p.87-95

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

by "industry insiders" that the late industrialist Ratan Tata had been impressed by the runaway success of Ambuja Cement, and also recalls snippets of general conversation that were quoted back to him: "Yeh Marwari hai, ethical hai, efficient hai." Yet, as the book's subtitle—"How a group of ordinary men built an extraordinary company"—suggests, aggrandisement of the community sits alongside a professed humility about the author's origins. – *Reproduced*

CHANGE MANAGEMENT

1283. Liao, Jianwen and Zhu, Feng
How to avoid the agility trap: In an environment of rapid change, trying to adapt to every shift can lead to chaos. Instead, keep your eye on what remains constant. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.125-133

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

CIVIL SERVICES

1284. Rich, Jessica et al
What makes bureaucracies politically resilient? Evidence from Brazil's Covid-19 vaccination campaign. Comparative Politics, 57(1), Oct, 2024: p.25-48

This article sheds new light on the drivers of bureaucratic resilience in the face of presidential attacks, an understudied but politically salient topic. Scholars have long shown how political advocacy can protect bureaucracies from presidential attacks on policy regulation. We argue, however, that advocacy is insufficient to defend bureaucracies against attacks on policy implementation, which occurs largely

outside the formal political arena. Through a case study of Brazil's successful Covid-19 vaccination campaign, we call attention to two additional forms of support for agencies under attack–resource provision and social activism–that come into play during the implementation phase of policy. In conjunction with political advocacy, resource provision and social activism bolster bureaucracies under attack by filling in where other forms of support fall short. This article sheds new light on the drivers of bureaucratic resilience in the face of presidential attacks, an understudied but politically salient topic. Scholars have long shown how political advocacy can protect bureaucracies from presidential attacks on policy regulation. We argue, however, that advocacy is insufficient to defend bureaucracies against attacks on policy implementation, which occurs largely outside the formal political arena. Through a case study of Brazil's successful Covid-19 vaccination campaign, we call attention to two additional forms of support for agencies under attack–resource provision and social activism–that come into play during the implementation phase of policy. In conjunction with political advocacy, resource provision and social activism bolster bureaucracies under attack by filling in where other forms of support fall short. – *Reproduced*

1285. Mayaram, Arvind
Financing green economies: A realisable target?. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.55-62

In 2022, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change called for urgent action to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, requiring a 43% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. India, committed to this target, faces a significant financing challenge, needing 5%–6% of annual gross domestic product by 2070 for climate goals. As public debt is unsustainably high globally, the headroom for borrowing by the governments has shrunk. Private capital can only meet green financing needs marginally. Infrastructure Investment Trusts are a promising solution, offering public–private finance circularity. – *Reproduced*

CLIMATE CHANGE

1286. Misra, Roli
Government imitative in climate change: A sustainable path for Viksit Bharat @ 2047. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.46-52

India, as one of the fastest growing countries globally, confronts the combined task of promoting economic growth while addressing and adapting to the escalating three to climate change. The nation, significantly susceptible to climatic effects owing to its varied ecosystems and socio economic circumstances, has adopted a comprehensive strategy to tackle these issues. The government of India, from time to time, has imitated multiple projects to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, enhance resilience to climate impacts, and incorporate sustainable practices throughout urban, rural, and industrial environments. Lately, these initiatives have achieved considerable momentum, highlighted by prominent programs such as the sovereign green bonds, MISHTI, and the green credit program. The leadership that India has demonstrated in the global climate conversation demonstrates its dedication to sustainable development. These programs will serve as the basis for years 2023 and 2024 represent substantial steps towards ecological restoration and sustainability. – *Reproduced*

1287. Paine, Lynn S. and Srinivasan, Suraj
How robust is your climate governance? Eight hallmarks of meaningful board engagement—and the challenges associated with each. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.87-95

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

1288. Singh, Vikram
Understanding polycentric climate change- altering the discourse from human rights to right to life. Journal of the Indan Law Institute, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.431-447

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

CO-OPERATIVES

1289. Shukla, Santosh Kumar
Empowering India's rural renaissance: The role of cooperative in sustainable development. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.21-24

India's rapid economic growth, projected at 8.2 percent for fiscal year 2023-24 aims towards achieving high middle income status by 2047. But, the start disparity in resource utilization where the top 20 percent consumer 77 percent of resources

highlights significant challenges, particularity for rural population lacking access to essential services. Cooperative can act as an effective instrument to empower local communities and facilitate equal table resource distributions. – *Reproduced*

1290. Chauhan, Vinay Kuamr
Role of labour cooperative in 'Vikshit Bharat'. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.25-29

The history of labour cooperatives dates back to the pre-Independence period, but a planned nationwide programme for their promotion began during the first five year plan, based on the recommendations of the cooperative planning committee in 1951. – *Reproduced*

1291. Patil, Sharangouda G.
Cooperatives: A catalyst in building 'Viksit Bharat'. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.30-34

1292. Gupta, Krishna Kumar
Rejuvenating the rural fin coops for 'Viksit Grameen Bharat. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.35-43

1293. Rao, C.V.
The transformative role for cooperative in shaping a 'Viksit Bharat. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.44-47

The cooperative play a transformative role in building a "Viksit Bharat" (developed India) by 2047, the 100th year of India's Independence. The vision encompasses rapid economic growth, financial inclusion etc, as detailed hereunder. – *Reproduced*

1294. Shroff, Sangeeta
The potential of women in the cooperative sector. Unfolding opportunities. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.48-53

1295. Dharamaraja, S.
Multipurpose PACS (MPACS): Strengthening rural economies to realize the vision of Viksit Bharat. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.54-58

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1299. Amin, G.H.
Digitalization and financial inclusion: A pathway to co-operative success. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.72-74

COMMUNICATION STUDIES

1300. Green, J. Shoub, K. Blum, R. and Cormack, L.
Cross-platform partisan positioning in congressional speech. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.653-668

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

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

1301. Andrea Cassani, and Tomini, Luca
Time to go: Paths of term limit resilience in sub-Saharan Africa. International Political Science Review, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.536-551

This article examines the resilience of presidential term limits in Sub-Saharan Africa, situating them within broader debates on governance, democracy, and institutional endurance. It explores the political, constitutional, and social pathways through which term limits are either upheld or eroded, highlighting the tension between entrenched leadership and democratic accountability. Drawing on comparative case studies, the study identifies patterns of resilience, including strong civil society mobilization, judicial independence, and international pressure, as well as vulnerabilities such as elite bargaining, constitutional manipulation, and weak institutional safeguards. The analysis underscores that term limit resilience is not uniform but shaped by contextual factors across different states. By framing term limits as both a legal and political construct, the paper contributes

to understanding how African democracies negotiate leadership succession and institutional legitimacy. Although term limit violation is a widely examined form of autocratisation in sub-Saharan Africa, this research focuses on the relatively understudied but increasingly frequent cases in which term limits prove resilient. We distinguish two forms of term limit resilience, namely, compliance and enforcement, and we offer the first regional-level study of its determinants using qualitative comparative analysis. We find democracy – that is, the factor that is often considered the strongest predictor of term limit resilience – to be decisive when term limits are threatened or likely to be threatened. However, other mechanisms resulting from the interplay of factors that can be present in both democratic and non-democratic regimes stand out for their explanatory power – most notably, path dependence, regime legacies and opposition. Conversely, factors such as the international promotion of democracy and military autonomy appear to play a secondary role, at least from a comparative viewpoint. – *Reproduced*

1302. Qian, Jingyuan and Bai, Steve
Loyalty signaling, bureaucratic compliance, and variation in state repression in authoritarian regimes. Comparative Politics, 56(3), Jul, 2024: p.423-447

This article investigates the mechanisms through which authoritarian regimes vary in their use of state repression, focusing on the roles of loyalty signaling and bureaucratic compliance. It argues that repression is not uniform but shaped by the incentives and behaviors of political elites and bureaucratic actors. Loyalty signaling—where elites demonstrate allegiance to the regime—interacts with bureaucratic compliance to determine the intensity and scope of repressive measures. Using comparative analysis, the study highlights how these dynamics influence regime stability, citizen-state relations, and the durability of authoritarian governance. The findings contribute to broader debates in political science on authoritarian resilience, showing that repression is mediated by institutional and behavioral factors rather than being a monolithic strategy. In autocracies, why are certain bureaucrats more heavy-handed in their use of force than others during repression? In this article, we propose an incentive-compatible theory that explains the uneven compliance of bureaucrats in repressive campaigns. We argue that bureaucrats from less trusted backgrounds tend to implement repressive tasks more fervently to credibly display loyalty and bolster their career prospects. We provide evidence for our theory using China's Anti-Rightist Campaign (1957-1959), a repressive campaign launched by Mao Zedong against alleged critics of his rule. We find that officials who were former undercover partisans, a faction considered untrustworthy by Mao, tended to prosecute more "rightists" in their jurisdictions and imposed harsher penalties on them. This study contributes to the literature by revealing the motivations of coercive agents. – *Reproduced*

1303. Nocetto, Lihuen, et al
Unorganized politics: The political aftermath of social unrest in Chile. Comparative Politics, 56(3), Jul, 2024: p.517-539

Extant theories posit that political conflict affords favorable circumstances for successful party building. However, crises do not necessarily engender the emergence of new parties with the capacity to integrate discontent. In this in-depth analysis of Chile, we show how lowering barriers to entry inadvertently precluded the development of a national political organization. We describe the nature of

new political actors who emerged from the cycle of protest that erupted in October 2019. Our analysis shows that the traits of the umbrellas of lists of independents conditioned the ability of emerging actors to aggregate demands of different districts. The Chilean case illustrates how a cycle of protest can engender new, electorally successful political actors but does not assure these actors' capacity to legitimate the political process. – *Reproduced*

1304. Zhirkov, Kirill and Welzel, Christian
Rethinking measurement equivalence in comparative political research. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.696-712

A growing number of studies test key cultural constructs used in comparative political research for invariance across countries, only to declare these constructs incomparable if the invariance tests fail. The assumption underlying this kind of conclusion is that between-country differences in within-country factor solutions reflect cross-cultural inequivalence of the respective survey items. Using a Bayesian approach, we explore variation in measurement quality across countries focusing on sexual emancipation. We find that between-country differences in factor solutions reflect little more than imbalances in within-country dispersions of the construct items. As we demonstrate, discrete and bounded response scales used in standard surveys enforce a mathematical relationship between extreme country means, low within-country dispersions, and weak factor solutions. We formalize this insight by introducing a between–within model of cultural variation. Our contribution calls into question the practice of declaring constructs to be incomparable based on failed invariance tests. – *Reproduced*

1305. Knott, Eleanor
Ethnonationalism or a financial-criminal incentive structure? Explaining elite support in Crimea for Russia's annexation. Comparative Politics, 56(3), Apr, 2024: p.367-394

CONSTITUTION

1306. Siwal, Ashwini
75 Years of the Indian constitution: A journey towards absolute glory. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.6-11

This article reflects on the 75-year journey of the Indian Constitution, situating it as both a legal framework and a living document that has shaped the nation's democratic trajectory. It examines the Constitution's role in establishing governance structures, safeguarding rights, and promoting social justice, while also adapting to the challenges of globalization, diversity, and political transformation. The study highlights milestones in constitutional development, including landmark amendments, judicial interpretations, and evolving practices of federalism. It underscores how the Constitution has enabled India to balance continuity with change, ensuring resilience in the face of crises and fostering democratic consolidation. By framing the journey as one towards "absolute glory," the paper emphasizes the Constitution's enduring relevance as a symbol of sovereignty, inclusivity, and progress. The world's longest written constitution came into force in 1950, despite facing innumerable twists, turns, and hindrances within the chaotic socio-political context. It had stood to be the cornerstone of

our nation, defying all odds and striving to drive the motherland towards absolute glory. The years down the line had seen eluting in the constitutional prim capes and main institutions of constitutional governance to ensure justice, liberty and equality for the countrymen. The study of our constitution is comparable to the exuberating feats of divers who dive deep into violent oceans and come up with exhilarating pearls of wisdom that shine for decades and decades. – *Reproduced*

1307. Singh, Seema
Criminal justice system reforms; Evaluating the impact of BNS. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.29-34

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) emphasizes justice while the IPC primarily focuses on punishment. This shift becomes clearer when considere3d alongside the chanes in the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA). The primary aim of these amendments is to ensure swift and fair justice. The colonial ear laws enacted by the British Parliament to suppress Indian residence have now been replaced. Effective 1 July 2024, these laws aim to address contemporary challenges, tackle modern offence, and decolonize India's criminal justice system marking a significant step towards legal reform. – *Reproduced*

1308. Bhat, Sairam
Impact of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita on labour dispute resolution. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.36-40

Labour disputes in India have traditionally been influenced by various central acts, such as the industrial disputes act (IDA) of 1947, the trade unions act of 1926 and the industrial employment (standing orders) act of 1946, which were subsumed under the industrial relations code ('IRC' or 'the code') 2020 in an attempt to simplify the numerous labour law statutes and encourage industrial development., against this backdrop, the recent enactment of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) markers a significant shift from the colonial ear India penal code (IPC) with provisions that have implications across various legal domenains, Including labour dispute resolution. – *Reproduced*

1309. Muni, Paathik
Redefining law in a cyber age: India's legislative shift against modern crime. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.49-53

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) represents a significant shift in India's criminal justice framework. It acknowledges that cybercrime requires a more muanced approach that traditional crimes. The boundaries of crime have changed. Cybercriminals can operate from any corner of the globe, and law enforcement can no longer rely solely on physical jurisdiction. The BNS is designed o handle such complexity by streamlining investigative processes and ensuring that law enforcement has the authority to pursue criminals across multiple jurisdictions within India. The Bharatiya Nayrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) focuses on improving the security of Indian citizens in the digital age by empowering law enforcement agencies to resound more effectively to digital threats. – *Reproduced*

1310. Reddy, G.B. and Srikanth, N.
Revisiting the basic structure doctrine-challenges ahead. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.412-419

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

1311. Sreejith, S.G.

Teaching ancient Indian jurisprudence in our time a heterodox approach to orthodoxies. Journal of Human Values, 30(3), Sep, 2024: p.270-285

This article explores the teaching of ancient Indian jurisprudence in contemporary times, advocating for a heterodox approach to entrenched orthodoxies. Rooted in India's Dharma-centric legal traditions, ancient jurisprudence offers a rich framework of ethical, moral, and social principles that extend beyond codified law. The study argues that modern legal education often marginalizes these traditions, privileging Western frameworks while overlooking indigenous knowledge systems. A heterodox approach seeks to challenge this imbalance by reinterpreting ancient jurisprudence in ways that resonate with contemporary challenges such as human rights, constitutionalism, and social justice. By integrating Dharma-based principles with modern pedagogy, the paper underscores the potential of ancient jurisprudence to enrich legal education, foster ethical reasoning, and cultivate a holistic understanding of law. This approach not only revitalizes India's intellectual heritage but also situates jurisprudence as a dynamic dialogue between tradition and modernity. Ancient allures the postmodern social subject trapped in the strangeness of time—the time after the end of history. For that time-beaten subject ancient is the unconscious of coherence, predictability, and certainty. Or perhaps that ancient is a glory fled. Whatsoever, ancient is generally sacralized—irrespective of the type of socialization that happened in the past—and journey to the ancient is often deemed to be a pilgrimage. When ideas of the ancient in their individuality and totality inter alia become the natural intellectual resource for rebuilding postmodern societies, discriminative ingenuity becomes an essential faculty. Any uncritical reverence of the ancient becomes antithetical to modern social and political values, inviting the risk of reproducing inequities of the past. This article problematizes such uncritical dependence on the ancient using Ancient Indian Jurisprudence, which has been looked up on as a repository of moral and legal values, as a case in point. It meditates from the experiences and perspectives of an imaginary 'teaching subject' on the many pitfalls and possibilities of the ancient as it builds a framework of teaching and learning, and a representative scheme of evaluation for Ancient Indian Jurisprudence. – *Reproduced*

1312. Singh, Udit
Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023: Some frequently asked questions. Common Cause, 43(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.4-5

The sue of vague words like 'purposely' or 'excit3es or attempts to excite, secession or armed rebellion or subversive activates, or encourages feeling of separatist activates' tends to broaden the ambit of the provision and may lead to the criminalization of many more actives which may otherwise be not criminal acts per se. – *Reproduced*

1313. Kumar, Rishikesh
Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023. Common Cause, 43(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.6-7

Section 154 of BNSS allows electronic FIRs through emails, portals, or mobile apps, cutting delays and enabling remote filings. – *Reproduced*

CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

1314. Mishra, Nandita and Mishra, Aman
Emerging trends in cosmetic buying behavior. ASCI: Journal of Management, 52(1), Mar, 2023: p.1-13

This article analyzes emerging trends in cosmetic buying behavior, focusing on how shifting consumer preferences, digital influence, and socio-cultural factors are reshaping the cosmetics industry. It highlights that purchasing decisions are increasingly driven by brand image, sustainability, and online engagement, with social media playing a pivotal role in shaping perceptions and influencing choices. The study underscores the rise of personalized products, ethical consumption, and gender-neutral marketing as key drivers of change. By examining consumer psychology and market dynamics, the paper provides insights into how companies can adapt strategies to meet evolving expectations. Published in the ASCI Journal of Management, the article contributes to management and marketing literature by situating cosmetic consumption within broader debates on consumer identity, globalization, and innovation. India's cosmetics market offers a wide variety of goods, such as skincare, haircare, perfumes, personal hygiene items, and colour cosmetics like makeup and nail polish. The Indian cosmetics market is populated by both foreign and native businesses. The cosmetics sector is growing mostly in metropolitan regions, but it is also making inroads into rural markets. Businesses are implementing tactics to attract consumers in rural areas, such as cheap packaging, more compact pack sizes, and focused advertising efforts. The purpose of this study is to explore the cosmetic buying behaviour of consumers in the age group of 25 years to 40 years. A sample of 103 respondents are taken for the study and content analysis was used for the study. Success in the cosmetics market is attributed to its focus on product quality, extensive range, and strategic engagement with social media influencers. To maintain its competitive edge and sustain customer satisfaction and loyalty, companies must address challenges related to product availability and customer service. By proactively tackling these issues and continuing to innovate and adapt to evolving consumer preferences, the brand can reinforce its position in the cosmetics industry and continue to delight customers with its offerings. – *Reproduced*

1315. Misra, Suresh and Chadah, Sapna
Policy of consumer protection (CP) in India: Effectiveness of CP act 1986 and prospects of CP bill 2015. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 14(2), Jul-Dec, 2017: p.26-41

Rapid technological change and its impact on consumer behavior is taking place within an increasingly liberalized market place in which the global derive to compete brings new challenges to both existing and nascent regulatory authorities. Consumer needs and expectations very according to the availably, accessibility and affordability of goods and services. – *Reproduced*

CONSUMERS

1316. Chadah, Sapna and Sur, Deepika
Consumer grievances in insurance sector: An analysis. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 16(1), Jan-Jun, 2019: p.25-40

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

CONSUMPTION

1317. Ren, Chunhui
Consumption and economic Security: A two-stage conceptualization of sustainable homeownership in the United States. Urban Affairs Review, 60(4), Jul, 2024: p.1162-1190

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

CORPORATE CULTURE

1318. Kanstiya,Surendra U.
PCS as monitoring agency for implementation of CCI orders. Chartered Secretary: The Journal for Governance Professional, 54(11), Nov, 2024: p.43-45

The role of a Company Secretary is well recognised under the Competition Act, 2002 as a professional having expertise in the Competition Law matters. Being a governance professional, a Company Secretary plays an important role in ensuring that the proper compliance culture prevails in every organization. The recent amendments to the Act have introduced the settlement and commitment mechanisms to expedite the resolution of investigation in certain cases. With regard to the implementation of the settlement order, commitment order or combination modification order, Practising Company Secretary is also authorised to act as a monitoring agency. This paper provides an overview of these provisions. – *Reproduced*

1319. Spielmann, Rodolfo
The CEO of NatureSweet on what happens when you champion workers. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.38-41

This article features the CEO of NatureSweet reflecting on the transformative impact of championing workers within the organization. It highlights how prioritizing employee empowerment, dignity, and well-being can drive productivity, innovation, and long-term corporate success. The study underscores that worker-centered leadership is not only a moral imperative but also a strategic advantage, fostering loyalty, reducing turnover, and enhancing organizational resilience. By sharing practical experiences from NatureSweet, the paper illustrates how cultivating a culture of respect and inclusion reshapes business outcomes and strengthens competitive positioning. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to leadership and management literature by demonstrating the tangible benefits of worker advocacy in corporate strategy. Pop open any package of NatureSweet cherry or grape tomatoes, turn over the top, and you'll find a face looking back at you—a portrait of one of the company's associates printed on the sticker. It might be Paco Herrera in maintenance, Rocío Cortés in packing, Jessica Lara in preharvest, Gloria Vargas in food safety, or any of about a hundred others. With each one you'll find a QR code and a URL to access more information about their lives and jobs. Why are NatureSweet team members featured so prominently in the packaging? It's simple: It's their hard work that makes the greenhouse-grown tomatoes look and taste great. Those portraits and the profiles are one important way to show appreciation. But the company doesn't stop there. It also offers full-time employment; competitive wages; safe and comfortable working conditions; and training, development, and educational opportunities, including a new pilot program that will allow its first class of 30 participants to earn their bachelor's degrees in agriculture by 2028. – *Reproduced*

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1320. Khanna, Tarun et al
Boards need a new approach to technology: By worrying primarily about security and it, they're missing out on big opportunities across the sciences.. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.128-137

This article argues that corporate boards must adopt a broader and more strategic approach to technology, moving beyond a narrow focus on security and IT infrastructure. It highlights that while risk management and cybersecurity are critical, boards that limit their oversight to these areas miss significant opportunities in emerging sciences and technological innovation. The study emphasizes that technology is no longer a back-office function but a driver of competitive advantage, requiring governance structures that integrate scientific advances into corporate strategy. By reframing technology as a strategic enabler, the paper underscores the importance of board leadership in fostering innovation, guiding investment, and ensuring long-term organizational resilience. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to debates on corporate governance and management, offering a playbook for boards to engage with technology as a transformative force rather than a compliance issue. The boards of too many publicly traded companies are downright timid when considering matters involving science and technology. More often than not, they focus on security and digitization—a defensive posture that fails to consider the bigger opportunities emerging from new materials, space science, and a better understanding of the genome—to name just a few areas of opportunity. It's easy to be lulled into thinking that science does not matter to a nontech company. But that distinction isn't quite so meaningful when it comes to capitalizing on the opportunities from technological change that is now ubiquitous, rapid, turbulent, and often emanating from increasingly unlikely corners. The authors have observed firsthand an effective way to address this gap: the board technology committee. Drawing on the achievements of tech committees at AES, Johnson & Johnson, and Altria (companies for which the authors are or have been directors), they describe how these entities can advance the interests of organizations and offer advice on how to set one up. – *Reproduced*

CORPORATE SOCIAL REPONSIBILITY

1321. Cles, Robert G.
Moving beyond ESG: The framework has its detractors. Here's a new playbook for responsible business.. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.101-107

This article critiques the limitations of the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) framework, noting that while ESG has become a dominant paradigm for responsible business, it faces growing skepticism from investors, policymakers, and corporate leaders. The study argues that ESG metrics often lack consistency, transparency, and actionable impact, leading to questions about their effectiveness in driving meaningful change. In response, the article proposes a new playbook for responsible business that emphasizes integrated accountability, stakeholder trust, and long-term value creation. It highlights the need for organizations to move beyond compliance-driven ESG checklists toward holistic strategies that embed responsibility into core business models. Published in Harvard Business Review, the piece contributes to ongoing debates on corporate responsibility, offering practical guidance for leaders seeking to balance profitability with sustainability and ethical governance. It's been a rough few years for ESG—the popular shorthand for measuring and managing a company's environmental, social, and governance performance. Critics on the political left believe ESG is insufficient for addressing major societal issues such as climate change; critics

on the right say ESG pushes a liberal agenda. The barrage of criticism has caused ESG to lose its luster among many executives. Yet the need for a transparent way to connect a company's financial performance with its ESG performance remains. It's time, says Oxford professor Robert G. Eccles, to take stock of ESG and chart a path forward. He acknowledges the complex challenges that still need to be resolved. Chief among them is whether to use single materiality (which focuses on shareholder value) or double materiality (which includes societal impact). In this article Eccles recommends a pragmatic approach for corporate leaders: clearly define corporate purpose, improve transparency in ESG reporting, and engage stakeholders constructively. These strategies will help companies manage ESG pressures by focusing on material issues that affect shareholder value while also acknowledging and addressing broader societal impacts. – *Reproduced*

1322. 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 crowed 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*

1323. Zsolnai, Laszlo

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

This article explores strategies for renewing business ethics education, situating the discussion within the broader framework of human values and organizational responsibility. Traditional approaches to teaching ethics often emphasize compliance and abstract moral reasoning, but contemporary challenges demand more dynamic, context-sensitive methodologies. The study highlights the need to integrate experiential learning, case-based pedagogy, and interdisciplinary perspectives to make ethics education more relevant to real-world business practices. It argues that ethics should not be treated as a peripheral subject but embedded across management curricula, fostering critical reflection on corporate responsibility, sustainability, and stakeholder engagement. By drawing on insights from the Journal of Human Values, the paper underscores the importance of aligning ethics education with evolving global challenges, including technological disruption, environmental crises, and social equity. Renewing business ethics education thus requires a holistic approach that bridges theory and practice, cultivating leaders who can balance profitability with integrity and human values. Business ethics education is losing credibility worldwide. This is partly due to the experience that teaching ethics in business schools does not necessarily help future professionals to be more ethical in business. The article agrees with Claus Dierksmeier's criticism of conventional business ethics education and suggests that business ethics courses should be renewed both in contents and pedagogy. The article advances a position that business ethics education is much needed in business schools as they can give room for both students and faculty for transformational learning and moral growth. – *Reproduced*

1324. Pandey, Suchitra, Sinha, Shruti and Rishi, Parul
Integrating corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainability linkages with employees' perceptions and competence-mediating role of CSR culture. Journal of Human Values, 30(3), Sep, 2024: p.294-310

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

1325. Ramarajan, Lakshmi and Yen, Julie
Defining who you are by whom you serve? Strategies for prosocial–professional identity integration with clients. Administrative Science Quarterly, 69(2), Jun, 2024: p.515-567

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

CORRUPTION

1326. Robertson, Felicia
Who reduces political trust after experiencing corruption? Introducing the role of personality traits. International Political Science Review, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.490-505

This article examines the interplay between corruption, personality traits and political trust. It argues that individuals' personality traits may condition the effect of corruption experience on trust and that these traits also affect how individuals are exposed to corrupt experiences. Using data from the AmericasBarometer 2010, the study finds that openness, conscientiousness, agreeableness and emotional stability amplify the negative effect of corruption on trust in the police. However, only extraversion amplifies the negative effect of corrupt experiences on trust in government. The study also finds that openness, extraversion, agreeableness and emotional stability are linked to exposure to corruption. The study contributes to the literature by showing that personality affects exposure to corruption and constrains the effect of corruption on political trust. – *Reproduced*

CULTURAL RIGHTS

1327. Gladson, M. Sunil

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

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

identity through intellectual property laws is not adequate and rather causing the decay of cultural significance over the intangible cultural property. This will affect sustainable use of intangible cultural properties and the researcher feels that the gap should be filled only with positive legal frameworks. – *Reproduced*

CULTURE

1328. Gupta, Revantika
Desi hip-hop ecologies. Seminar, 766, Jun, 2023: p.34-37

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

1329. Rai, Archisha
Sound in palestine: Settler colonialism and the act of selective deafness. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.29-31

This article interrogates the politics of sound in Palestine, situating auditory practices within the framework of settler colonialism. It explores how selective deafness operates as a mechanism of power, silencing Palestinian voices while reinforcing colonial authority. The study highlights the dual role of sound—as both a medium of resistance and a site of suppression—examining how listening, silencing, and deafness are socially and politically constructed. By analyzing the interplay between soundscapes, identity, and colonial control, the paper underscores how auditory practices shape lived experiences of occupation and resistance. The concept of selective deafness is presented as a critical lens to understand how colonial regimes manage perception, recognition, and denial. The article contributes to cultural studies and political theory by reframing sound as a contested terrain of power in the Palestinian context. The genocide of the people of Palestine is still ongoing. Despite a plethora of video evidence and testimonies from Palestine itself, the world remains deaf to the cries of Palestinians. Locating the sociality of sound and the act of political listening in the case of the ongoing genocide, it is argued that listening, in the truest sense, is a political act that shapes our experience of the social. When we close ourselves to the sounds of certain people, ideas, movements, etc, we create for ourselves a "socially induced hearing impairment," which is crucial to the way we experience and perceive the social around us. – *Reproduced*

1330. Littler, Joel
A song of fallen flowers: Miyazaki Tōten and the making of Naniwabushi as a mode of popular dissent in Transwar Japan, 1902–1909. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.512-535

The popular genre of sung and spoken performance—naniwabushi—was the biggest 'craze' during the first decade of the twentieth century in Japan. This article uncovers how Miyazaki Tōten (1870–1922), a revolutionary and thinker who became a naniwabushi balladeer, was instrumental in the rise of naniwabushi as a popular art form during the Russo-Japanese transwar period (1902–1909) and used it to engage in a practice of nihilist democracy. In using a transwar frame to examine the content, audiences, and contemporary reports of his performances, this article concludes that Miyazaki Tōten created 'new' naniwabushi to deliberately link the techniques and rhetoric of the Freedom and People's Rights Movement from the 1880s to the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905). He used naniwabushi to articulate his concepts of autonomous freedom, nihilism, and anarchist communitarianism in a time usually characterized by the heavy suppression of dissent. It counters the impression of the wholesale embrace of nationalism and support for Japanese imperialism and shows how Japan's urban poor engaged in political discourse through popular entertainment that was critical of Japanese imperialism. – *Reproduced*

1331. Redaelli, Eleonora Arroyo, John and Carson, Alexandra May
Black heritage in the national register: The Williams Avenue YWCA in Portland, Oregon. Urban Affairs Review, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1476-1506

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

1332. Dwivedi, Ketaki

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

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

1333. Cao, Yang

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

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

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

1334. Kim, Khwan and Askin, Noah
Feature-based structures of opportunity: Genre innovation in the American popular music industry, 1958 to 2016. American Sociological review, 89(3), Jun, 2024: p.542-583

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

CYBER SECURITY

1335. Swamy, Raju Narayana
Cyber security and artificial intelligence (AI): Emerging challenges in the context of digitalisation. Social Science in Perspective, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.277-282

Though AI powered cyber security in no penances. AI will become a standard element of cyber security in the short term. But AI needs to deliver greater accuracy

n detecting and fewer false positives for it to earn the trust. A drawback of using. AI within cyber security is the concerned of data privacy. Moreover due to the unique and unforeseeable nature of AI, exiting legal foreword do not messily apply to this discipline. – *Reproduced*

1336. 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*

1337. 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*

1338. 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*

1339. Amin, Mubashir

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

In the technologically advanced landscape, companies increasingly leverage cutting-edge technology to enhance operations. However, this progression also amplifies the risk of cyberthreats. Cybersecurity emerges as a pivotal element for safeguarding digital assets, encompassing networks, financial data, intellectual property (IP) and personal information. This note underscores the significance of shielding digital assets from cyberassaults, providing actionable guidance for individuals and businesses. Cybersecurity regulations play a vital role, establishing protective frameworks for sensitive data, IP and critical infrastructure. Compliance with these standards bolsters confidence, national security and global cooperation, elevating cybersecurity consciousness. Amid our digitally driven culture, prioritising cybersecurity ensures the safety and efficiency of digital assets. Implementing robust protocols fortifies individuals and organisations against online threats, facilitating secure navigation of the digital realm while upholding data integrity. – *Reproduced*

1340. Singh, Abhishek and Anusha

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

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

1341. Malhotra, Charru and Malhotra, Udbhav

Putting interests of digital Nagriks first: Digital personal data protection (DPDP) act 2023 of India. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.516-531

The increasing application of artificial intelligence (AI) and the extensive collection, storage and analysis of personal data by service providers have heightened privacy concerns. To address unauthorised use and potential misuse of personal information, the Government of India introduced the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act on 11 August 2023 aimed at enhancing the living standards of its digital citizens, termed as 'digital nagriks' in this study. This research evaluates the DPDP Act's impact on digital nagriks across six sections, starting with an introduction to the necessity of privacy legislation and an overview of global privacy laws from countries like Singapore, the European Union and China. It then explores the origin and fundamental aspects of the DPDP Act, leveraging the literature to critically analyse its implications for privacy. The study presents observations on the Act's current state, recommends adjustments for balancing privacy with innovation and security and highlights the need for stronger enforcement mechanisms to protect digital nagriks effectively. It concludes that while the DPDP Act is a positive advancement, explicit exceptions in future regulations could further refine this balance. – *Reproduced*

1342. Gupta, Alok Kumar
Right to privacy in digital technology act: Issues and policy in India. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.532-545

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

1343. Narayani, Aditi
men's safety in digital space. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.546-561

This article explores the relationship between privacy concerns and women's empowerment in the context of India's growing Smart Cities Movement and prevalent smartphone use. Using feminist ideas and legal frameworks to address cyberbullying, online harassment, cyberfraud and misogyny, it addresses cybersecurity and data privacy issues. The study emphasises the value of gendered implications of urban security and participatory design principles in smart city efforts. It suggests examining cyberfeminism and highlights the need for women to take an active role in developing safe online environments. Findings point to weaknesses in the legal systems that exist today as well as the possibility that technological improvements will exacerbate gender disparity. Legislative mandates should be strengthened, gender gaps in digital literacy should be closed, gender-sensitive design should be incorporated into smart city initiatives and women

working in activism and digital technology should be encouraged to collaborate. – *Reproduced*

1344. Katkuri, Srinivas

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

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

1345. Begum, Nahida N.

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

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

1346. Temani, Vishnu Priya

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

This article provides a comprehensive study of security measures in the financial technology (fin-tech) sector, focusing on the challenges and innovations shaping

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

1347. Bhattacharjee, Rukmini
Data protection for democratic e-governance in India. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.631-637

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

1348. 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*

DATA SECURITY

1349. Dhara, Tushar
Why is data so valuable? The idea of the new data protection law. Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982, 42(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.5-9

1350. Beohar, Anshi
How does the DPDP act affect my life? Some frequently asked questions. Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since, 1982 42(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.10-14

1351. Jha, Swapan
What about accountability? Unfulfilled expectations from the DPDP act, 2023. Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982, 42(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.20-23

"In KS. Puttawamy V union of India the court held that the right to privacy is a fundamental right under article 21 of the constitution of India, thus recounting privacy as intrinsic to the right to life and liberty. – *Reproduced*

1352. Johri, Amrita and Bhardwaj, Anjali
Shrouded in secrecy: Dangers in the DPDP act. Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982, 42(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.24-25

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

1353. Jha, Radhika
Privacy, surveillance and the public: Evidence from SPIR 2023. Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982, 42(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.26-32

This article examines the intersections of privacy, surveillance, and public perception, drawing on evidence presented at SPIR 2023 (Surveillance, Privacy and Information Rights conference). It highlights how surveillance practices—ranging from state monitoring to corporate data collection—reshape the boundaries of privacy in contemporary society. The study emphasizes the tension between security imperatives and individual rights, noting that public attitudes toward surveillance are often ambivalent, shaped by trust in institutions, awareness of risks, and cultural contexts. Evidence from SPIR 2023 underscores the growing demand for transparency, accountability, and stronger regulatory frameworks to safeguard privacy in the digital age. By situating these findings within broader debates on governance, technology policy, and human rights, the paper argues that surveillance regimes must be critically examined to ensure they do not erode democratic values or public trust. – *Reproduced*

1354. Bozeman, B. et al
The deformation of democracy in the United States: When does bureaucratic "neutral competence" rise to complicity?. Public Administration Review, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.796-816

This article critically examines the tension between bureaucratic "neutral competence" and complicity in the context of democratic governance in the United States. It explores how the principle of neutrality—intended to safeguard impartiality and professionalism in public administration—can, under certain conditions, contribute to the erosion of democratic values. The study highlights instances where bureaucratic adherence to neutrality may inadvertently enable

undemocratic practices, raising questions about accountability, ethics, and the role of civil servants in safeguarding democracy. By situating this debate within broader discussions on governance and institutional integrity, the paper underscores the need to reassess bureaucratic norms to prevent complicity and protect democratic resilience. Recent years have seen a step-change in the severity and nature of threats to United States democracy, including extensive efforts by elected officials to undercut democratic governance. When elected officials undermine democracy, this constitutes "deformation of democracy." As implementors and agents of policy, public administrators can sometimes play essential roles as bulwarks against democratic deformation. However, among public administrators there is historically a strong ethos emphasizing neutral competence and subordination to political authority, in some cases reinforced by law. How should public administrators respond when confronted by deformation and, at the same time, constrained by tradition and law? We selectively review strands of public administration theory, focusing on theory especially relevant to the United States governmental system, to construct and assess a catalog of responses that public administrators can take under democratic deformation. We conclude by offering a set of recommendations focused on institutionalized collective action by public administrators. – *Reproduced*

DECISION MAKING

1355. Bangari, Ravindra Singh
High-risk, critical decision-making under time pressure: Some parallels and learning from split-second choices made in extreme adventure sports. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.197-212

In a world beset with crises, everyone from professional manager down to the layman is keen to understand how to make quick decisions under emerging disruptive situations. This article, employing self-reflective analysis of critical incidents, describes the author's personal experiences from the field of adventure sports categorised as high-risk, critical decisions, involving split-second choices—while sky-diving and flying—to trace the mental cognitive processes from a decision maker's perspective. This is used to discuss and establish a practitioners' operational framework for high-risk, critical decision scenarios, drawing upon established theories and frameworks from cognitive, social and psychological decision research. – *Reproduced*

1356. Luca, Michael and Edmondson, Amy C.
Where data-driven decision-making can go wrong. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.80-89

When considering internal data or the results of a study, often business leaders either take the evidence presented as gospel or dismiss it altogether. Both approaches are misguided. What leaders need to do instead is conduct rigorous discussions that assess any findings and whether they apply to the situation in question. Such conversations should explore the internal validity of any analysis (whether it accurately answers the question) as well as its external validity (the extent to which results can be generalized from one context to another). To avoid missteps, you need to separate causation from correlation and control for confounding factors. You should examine the sample size and setting of the

research and the period over which it was conducted. You must ensure that you're measuring an outcome that really matters instead of one that is simply easy to measure. And you need to look for—or undertake—other research that might confirm or contradict the evidence.

By employing a systematic approach to the collection and interpretation of information, you can more effectively reap the benefits of the ever-increasing mountain of external and internal data and make better decision. –*Reproduced*

DEMOCRACY

1357. Dattatraya, Bandaru
My tryst with emergency: The darkest phase of Indian democracy. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.43-46

In Independent history of India, 25 June 1975 was the darkest day, which will haunt generations to come. The direct consequence of the emergency was the suspension of various democratic rights. Many draconian laws were enacted during this time period, posing a serious threat to democratic values. It adversely impacted civil liberties. All the fundamental rights listed in articles 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 42 of the constitution were suspended. Fear was all pervasive. Uncertainty had gripped us. The entire country had become a de facto prison. – *Reproduced*

1358. Trantidis, Aris and Cowen, Nick
Is public ignorance a problem? An epistemic defense of really existing democracies. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.759-771

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

DEMOGRAPHY

1359. Bery, Suman
Reaping India's demographic dividend. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.6-10

India is at a unique crossroads where it has the potential to leverage its demographic dividend. With a large proportion of people in the working. age bracket, the nation has the ability to greatly expand its economy. The economic survey 2023-24,

gives an approximation of the jobs the economy needs to generate over years' it the share of agriculture in workforce gradually declining from 45-08 per cent in 2023 to one-fourth in 2047. It is estimated that the Indian economy needs tolerate and average of nearly around 8 million employment opportunities in the non-farm sector until 2030 to care to the rising workforce. – *Reproduced*

DIGITAL CURRENCY

1360. Srivastava, Shashi Kant et al
The genesis of the crypto-economy: Application of the institutional theory. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.244-256

This article explores the emergence of the crypto-economy through the lens of institutional theory, situating blockchain and digital currencies within broader frameworks of economic and organizational change. It argues that the genesis of the crypto-economy cannot be understood solely as a technological innovation but must be analyzed as an institutional transformation, reshaping norms, rules, and governance structures. The study highlights how institutional theory explains the legitimization of cryptocurrencies, their diffusion across markets, and the challenges posed to traditional financial systems. By examining the interplay between innovation, regulation, and institutional adaptation, the paper underscores the crypto-economy's role in redefining economic transactions, trust mechanisms, and developmental trajectories. Published in Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, the article contributes to debates on financial innovation and institutional resilience in the digital age. Study investigates the institutionalization of the crypto-economy from an institutional theory perspective and also examines the role of existing institutional pillars in its development. The path analysis using global institutional indicators reveals that the development of the crypto-economy is significantly affected by regulatory, cognitive, and normative factors of a country. Further, the regulative pillar fully mediates the relationship between the social pillar and the crypto-economy. While we find convincing evidence that a country's social pillar endorses crypto-economy, its indirect effect is more prominent and significant than the direct effect. – *Reproduced*

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1361. Sanu, Shubham Kumar and Sharma, Vishwa Raj
Underlying causes of urban fire with a case study of Anaj Mandi fire, Delhi, India. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.234-249

Fire is one of the crucial resources that helps human beings to satisfy their basic needs, but its transformation from a resource to a disaster inflicts a great negative impact. The occurrence of fire incidences in highly densely populated urban centres like Delhi is very common and repetitive. Anaj Mandi fire disaster of December 2019 was very devastating as more than 45 people lost their lives. Further, thousands of people's lives and livelihood got impacted adversely. The immediate cause was a short circuit in the electric meter, but there were numerous other factors that directly or indirectly helped in the development of the Anaj Mandi fire. In this research work, it has been highlighted how various institutions, communities, owners, locals and individuals were responsible for this. This work provides a comprehensive view of how intentionally or unintentionally any disaster takes place due to the lack of amenableness of the responsible population. – *Reproduced*

1362. Thakur, Swati
Gauging disaster preparedness through disaster safety audit in higher education Institutes. University News, 62(47), Nov 18-24, 2024: p.26-32

The world is witnessing a startling increase in the frequency and severity of natural and manmade disasters. The consequences are to be faced by systems which are not prepared with the mechanism to cope and handle the dissipations (Adelekan et al. 2015), . India is a distinctive country with diverse physiographic, resource access, and patterns in human settlement. – *Reproduced*

1363. Eng, Pierre Van Der
Missing millions: Java's 1944–45 famine in Indonesia's historiography. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.563-583

This article asks why the victims of the 1944–45 famine in Indonesia's main island of Java are largely missing from Indonesia's public memory and historiography. It surveys relevant studies, to conclude that there is no consensus on the human toll of the famine. The article then traces the origins of an initial estimate of four million mentioned by Indonesia's authorities to data on mortality and births uncovered in late 1945. It discusses the outcomes of a recent study that analysed these data to re-estimate excess deaths of, respectively, 0.7 and 1.2 million during 1944 and 1945. The difference with the initial estimate is that it also included unborn children and an unsubstantiated approximation of victims in 1946. The article analyses the likely reasons why the millions of victims of the famine went missing from Indonesia's public memory and historiography during the 1950s and 1960s. – *Reproduced*

DOCUMENTATION

1364. Vaghela, Karnarajsingh
Vaghela, Karnarajsingh. Seminar, 766, Jun, 2023: p.43-46

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

DRUG ABUSE

1365. Sharma, Nabanita
The making of a 'narco-state': Opium consumption, trade and regulations on the northeastern frontier of British India. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 61(3). Jul-Sep, 2024: p.293-324

Opium was one of the highly valued-commodities traded in the northeastern frontier of British India. This article argues that the introduction of opium in the region was in line with the British policy of introducing high-value commodities

trade in the colonies. This policy helped extract raw materials and expand exchanges in new territories. Second, this policy of introducing cash crops was subtle. Opium was introduced as a cash crop decades before tea was 'discovered' in the region. The acreage remained low as compared to tea plantations. Opium's value in terms of its revenue-generating capacity was the highest in comparison with tea and salt. Lastly, opium was disposed of through the state-run, monopolistic trade networks. Opium cultivation was discontinued in the British territories in Assam in 1860. All demands for poppy were subsequently met by importing opium from the rest of South Asia. The state-run and state-promoted tea and opium trades sustained the empire's control over resources and lubricated the state machinery. Monopoly over the opium trade was crucial to control labour/resources and finance the Empire. The colonial regime built the 'narco-state' in the northeastern frontier to expand and sustain its trading interests. The exploration of the colonial policies and measures in this regard also interrogates the nature of political economy in the region in the period under study. – *Reproduced*

E-LEARNING

1366. Sharma, Bhuvanesh Kumar, Kumar, V.V. Ravi and Bhatt, Vimal KamleshKumar
Factors influencing e-learning technology among youth in India: An extended TAM model. Management and Labour Studies, 49(3), Aug, 2024: p.504-526

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

1367. Panda, Sambit Kumar, Das, Ramakrushna Das, Malay Kumar and Dash, Siba Prasad
Video asset library and its management for higher education department: An evaluation study. International Journal of Rural Management, 20(1), Suppl, April, 2024: p.S33-S47

The Virtual Tutorial Project (VTP) is an e-learning portal, under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan. Its purpose is to create an online tutorial using a digital platform based on a syllabus and problem-solving content for undergraduate students in bilingual mode (Odia and English). VTP facilitates the availability of digital content to underprivileged rural students, thereby bridging the digital divide amongst Odisha students across disciplines and universities. In this article, the SERVQUAL model along with Feedback Analysis and Google Analytics is used for the participation of the users of the VTP e-learning platform and to evaluate

the users' satisfaction with the quality of service provided by the platform. That will help in providing suggestions on improvements for better service quality. The user suggested improvements in the quality of the services to enhance user satisfaction with the digital content of the e-learning portal. – *Reproduced*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1368. Sabharwal, Manish
Let's consecrate India's growth story. The Journal of Governance, 29, Jul, 2024: p.36-46

This article reflects on India's growth trajectory and the need to consecrate its economic story with a vision rooted in sustainability, inclusivity, and resilience. It highlights how India's achievements in infrastructure, technology, and governance must be aligned with long-term developmental goals to ensure equitable prosperity. The study emphasizes the importance of policy reforms, innovation-driven growth, and global competitiveness, while also recognizing the cultural and ethical dimensions of India's development journey. By situating India's growth within the broader framework of national vision initiatives such as Visit Bharat @ 2047, the paper underscores the imperative of consecrating economic progress with values of social justice, environmental stewardship, and collective well-being. India faces a very different world in 2024 than China did in 1978. Companies are moving production closer to customers so they can respond faster to demand changes. Automation as slowing the attractiveness of lower wages. A new book, fully grown by Dietrich Vollrath, suggests a rich country's slow growth is a sign of success. – *Reproduced*

1369. Armah, Mark K.
The effect of central bank credibility on economic growth and output volatility in inflation targeting regime. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.619-640

Against the backdrop that inflation targeting is adopted to achieve a stable macroeconomy (i.e. achieve single-digit inflation rates, lock-in of inflation expectations, and the capacity to deal with demand shocks and financial crises), we analyse the credibility of the ghanaian and south african central banks in achieving target inflation rates. further, we test the extent to which foreign direct investment, trade openness, and exchange rate volatility moderate the effect of central bank credibility on economic growth and output volatility in ghana and south africa. using the gmm estimation technique, we find robust evidence that weakened central bank credibility is directly inimical to economic growth in both countries but more pronounced in south africa. further, the evidence suggests that although missing inflation target triggers output volatility in both countries, the effect is remarkable in the case of south africa. additionally, the study reveals that while trade openness and fdi nullify the harmful effect of missed inflation target on economic growth in south africa, that effect proves elusive in the case of ghana. we provide recommendations in the light of the weak economic prospects and the projected rise in financial globalisation of both countries following the implementation of the african continental free trade area. – *Reproduced*

1370. Ghani, Ejaz
A rural awakening for manufacturing. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.18-20

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

1371. Garge, Ramanand
2024: The year of India's strategic emergence. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.28-33

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

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - INDIA

1372. Jangili, Ramesh
Issues and challenges in measuring informal economy in India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(44-45), Nov 2, 2024: p.29-34

Exploring the evolution of the informal economy within the System of National Accounts framework, the article discusses the classification of informal units and the challenges in data collection and estimation methodologies which arise due to their diverse and unstructured nature. – *Reproduced*

1373. Yadav, S.K. and Yadav, Saroj
Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Carrying forward the voice of tribes through teacher education. University News, 62(43), Oct 21-27, 2024: p.14-19

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

development, and the recognition of tribal identities in nation-building. The government of India took Viksit Bharat @ 2047 initiative in December 2023 to make India a developed nation by its 100th year of independence. To achieve this goal, disadvantaged sections of society particularly tribal communities that are the most underprivileged need to be uplifted and empowered. – *Reproduced*

1374. Vijayan, Jiji
Financial liebralization in India a policy analysis. Social Science in Perspective, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.314-337

1375. Revathy, R.
The Kerala model of digital economy: A study on internet disparities in Kerala. Social Science in Perspective, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.368-386

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - NORTH EAST INDIA

1376. Lahiri, Ashok Kumar
Economic road map for the North-Eastern region. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(44-45), Nov 2, 2024: p.53-59

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

ECONOMICS

1377. Kvangraven, Ingrid, Harvold Kesar, Surbhi and Dutt, Devika
The colonial origins of economics. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.22-25

By providing an easy and elegant "answer" to the complex process of development, albeit a wrong one, Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson and James Robinson's rise to prominence has lent support to a very particular understanding of development that is now prevalent in the discipline. It also provided an easy, unfalsifiable, and arguably racist narrative of underdevelopment, that reinforces Eurocentrism and a colonial world view. The awarding of the Nobel Prize in Economics to AJR once again reveals the insular nature of the discipline, and its resistance to fundamental change and improvement, apart from very narrow changes in methodology. – *Reproduced*

1378. Lang, Megan, Soule, Edward and Tinsley,Catherine H.
Psychology, soft skills, or cash? Evidence on marginal investments. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.423-450

This article investigates the relative effectiveness of different types of marginal investments—psychological interventions, soft skills training, and cash transfers—

in shaping human capital outcomes. It explores how each investment mechanism influences individual behavior, employment prospects, and welfare trajectories, particularly in resource-constrained contexts. The study highlights that while cash transfers provide immediate relief and financial flexibility, investments in psychology and soft skills can yield longer-term benefits by enhancing resilience, adaptability, and employability. Using empirical evidence, the analysis compares the impacts across different groups, emphasizing the trade-offs between short-term gains and sustainable developmental outcomes. By situating these findings within the broader framework of education and labour economics, the paper contributes to policy debates on optimizing marginal investments for inclusive growth and human capital development. In the context of antipoverty programs, what are the benefits of marginal investments in interventions targeting soft skills or psychological well-being compared with direct economic assistance? We make progress on this question by benchmarking two programs against an unconditional cash transfer. One targets participants' self-confidence and sense of agency using personal reflection and storytelling exercises. The other teaches soft skills: goal setting, public speaking, and networking. Relative to cash, the psychologically targeted intervention significantly improves psychosocial outcomes but not economic outcomes, while the soft skills program improves economic outcomes with few effects on psychosocial outcomes. However, when comparing the two interventions with one another, effects are statistically indistinguishable along most outcomes. Our results highlight the potential for targeted marginal investments in similarly designed interventions to improve specific outcomes. – *Reproduced*

1379. Dhar, Upinder and Dhar, Santosh
Indian knowledge system: Lessons from Mahabharata. University News, 62(47), Nov 18-24, 2024: p.3-6

The Mahabharata is an EIPC that dates back thousands of years and is one of the greatest literary works. It tells the story of the battle between the Kaurvas and Pandavas, two wings of a royal family competing for control of the throne of Hastinapur. The story is not only about a battle, but also about the complex relationships between family members, friends, and aliens, and thereafter the consequences of their actions. – *Reproduced*

1380. Ravande, Durgesh and Takey, Prashant
Status of English in the education system envisioned in national education policy 2020. University News, 62(47), Nov 18-24, 2024: p.21-25

The national education policy 2020 (NEP-2020) formulates the framework of the Indian education system to achieve holistic development of its younger generations. For the first time in the history of sundial, this education policy has come up with well defined sets of attributes to be achieved on a national level beholding the principle of one nation, one education. – *Reproduced*

1381. Nanda, Gouranga Charan
Relevance of Indian knowledge system and values in the perspective of national education policy 2020. University News, 62(44), Oct 28, Nov 3, 2024: p.3-10

India is a classic and of culture with a strong system of knowledge and ethics. The Vedas and Upanishads provide the basis for the indigenous knowledge system. As

a matter of fact, philosophy as a branch of study emerged in Indian soil much prior to the emergence of philosophy in Greece. The Indian Philosophies are very much Dharma oriented and prescribed a robust moral code of conduct. – *Reproduced*

1382. Ghosh, Chinmoy Kumar
Contemporary relevance of Swami Vivekananda thoughts on education.. University News, 62(44), Oct 28, Nov 3, 2024: p.11-19

Swami Vivekananda never taught at a school, college or university department. He wa just an ordinary graduate. But he was a grat teacher. The Sanskrit world 'Guru' for teacher' originates from Gu, and Ru, /. The former indicates darkeners and the later its remover. Thus, etymologically the word Guru means the one who removes darkness, that is a torch bearer. – *Reproduced*

1383. Kamalakar, Gedam
Indian knowledge system.. University News, 62(44), Oct 28, Nov 3, 2024: p.28-38

The Indian knowledge system l(IKS) represents a vast body of indigenous knowledge developed over millennia, encompassing various disciples such as philosophy, science, mathematics, medicine, linguistics, architecture, arts and spirituality. Rooted a ancient texts like he Vedas, Upanishads, and epics, IKS reflects the intellectual heritage of India, offering holistic perspectives only, nature, and human development . – *Reproduced*

1384. Sharma, Yoeshchandra
Enhancing educational excellence: the crucial role of curricular aspects. University News, 62(43), Oct 21-27, 2024: p.3-7

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

1385. Saikia, Pranab and Sarma, Nripendra Narayan
The ecosystem in state open universities in the context of national education policy 2020. University News, 62(43), Oct 21-27, 2024: p.8-13

1386. Verma, J.K. and Kalra, Prem Kumar
Beyond the degree: Redefining the Essence of research. University News, 62(45), Nov 4, 2024: p.4-9

John Dewey, Ame3rican philosopher and educational reformer never favored rigid academic qualification. For hi, "education is not preparation for life; education is life itself, education was a process of living rather than a preparation for future living" (Dewey 1916). His revolutionary ideas about experiential learning and pragmatic approach to education emphasize the value of real world application over formal qualifications. – *Reproduced*

1387. Kori, S.A.
Indian higher education Institutions @2047: Importance of the vision plan. University News, 62(46), Nov 11-17, 2024: p.3-8

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

1388. Kitchens, Karin and Goldberg, Megan
Partisanship and professionalization: School board decision-making in the midst of a pandemic. Urban Affairs Review, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1439-1475

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

1389. Paddayya, K.
Gurudev Ramachandra Dattatreya Ranade: Remembering an eminent philosopher mystic of modern India part-1.. University News, 62(48), Nov 25-Dec 1, 2024: p.12-17

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

1390. Maitra, Subir
NIRF India Rankings: Some revealing facts about the state of higher education in India. University News, 62(48), Nov 25-Dec 1, 2024: p.18-25

1391. Khanna, Manissha and Rana, Neeti
Dimensions of learning questionnaire: Bibliometric analysis. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.60-69

This article presents a bibliometric analysis of the Dimensions of Learning Questionnaire, a widely used instrument for assessing student learning styles and preferences. It maps the scholarly output related to the questionnaire, identifying trends in publication, citation patterns, and thematic clusters across educational research. The study highlights how the tool has been applied in diverse contexts, ranging from classroom pedagogy to teacher training and curriculum design.

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

1392. Reddy, B. Madhusudhan and Venugopal, Janaswamy
Factors influencing the development of student-teacher relationships: An empirical study in Telangana state, India. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.70-78

The development of student-teacher relationships is a pivotal element of effective education, impacting academic achievement, socio-emotional well-being, and the overall educational experience. This research investigates the multifaceted factors that influence the development of student-teacher relationships, with a particular focus on the culturally diverse and context-rich educational landscape of Telangana, India. In Telangana, where cultural diversity thrives and historical legacies abound, understanding the intricate dynamics of these relationships takes

on unique significance. We delve into the cultural and contextual factors that shape student-teacher interactions, emphasising the need for cultural sensitivity and adaptability among educators. Furthermore, we explore the implications of the digital transformation in teacher education, examining how technology integration influences relationship building. We also consider the impact of teacher training programmes in equipping educators with the skills and strategies necessary to foster positive relationships with students. This research aims to provide valuable insights and practical recommendations for educators, school/college, and policymakers fostering more positive and meaningful educational experiences in Telangana and beyond. By embracing the cultural, technological, and pedagogical dimensions of these relationships, we aspire to contribute to the ongoing growth and development of education in diverse settings worldwide. – *Reproduced*

1393. Archana, S.R. and Sheeja, S.R.
Disparities in education and employment of females in Kerala. Social Science in Perspective, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.338-352

1394. Saravanakumar, A. R. and Krishnamoorthy, K.
Philanthropist as an educationalist: A historical overview. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.45-48

1395. Medhi, Ranju and Borah, Mousumi
Classroom learning environment and peer group influence among school going adolescents in assumes medium and English medium schools case study of Guwahati. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.53-56

1396. Saxena, Neeraj
Liberating faculty from traditional roles in the age of FLEXPER learning: A blueprint for new age education. University News, 62(49), Dec 2, 2024: p.3-7

The landscape of higher education is undergoing prefund shifts, dries by rapid technological advancemans, evolving societal needs, and the demand for a workface equipped with 21st century skills. These changes necessitate a rethinking of faculty roles and responsibilities, moving away from traditional instructional models towards more dynamic, leaner centric approaches. – *Reproduced*

1397. Pani, Amarendra
Issues and challenges in internationalisation of higher education with special reference to university closer pilot study. University News, 62(49), Dec 2, 2024: p.8-12

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

1398. 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*

1399. 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*

1400. John, G.
Artificial intelligence in education: The changing perspectives. University News, 62(37), 15 Sep, 2024: p.20-24

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

1401. 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*

1402. Rao, Priya and Rane, Nitin M.
Digital transformation in higher education. University News, 62(39), 23-29 Sep, 2024: p.3-9

The digital transformation of higher education is rapidly reshaping the learning and teaching landscape. In 2024, this evolution is anticipated to accelerate further, driven by emerging technologies and innovations maimed at enhancing the educational experience. Online learning stands out as a prominent trend in higher education's digital transformation. – *Reproduced*

1403. Samanta, S.C. et al
Projects for uplifting physics education at the secondary level. University News, 62(39), 23-29 Sep, 2024: p.10-13

Dr. D.P. Khandelwa, a visionary and the founder of the Indian association of Physics teachers (IAPT) has to live in exile in Karachi because he participated in the August movement. During that period, he taught at a school in Karachi, he used to teach science through demonstration inexpensive derives. – *Reproduced*

1404. Rao, M. Bhaskara
National Institutional ranking framework perception score: A storm in teacup?. University News, 62(42), Oct 14-20, 2024: p.3-5

Academicians, administrators, policy-makers, regulators, researchers, journalists, and others have paradoxical relationship with ranking. Rankings are good as they are informative and objective. Rankings are bad as they are informative and sometimes ranking are alleged to be rigged, managed, or manipulated. The foundation or rankings, as is know, is comparisons. – *Reproduced*

1405. Rana, M. Pathania, E.S.V.S. and pathania, K.S.
Artificial intelligence in education: Navigating challenges and seizing opportunities. University News, 62(42), Oct 14-20, 2024: p.6-13

Artificial intelligence in education (AIED) has rapidly emerged as a facial point within educational research. Educator's word wide are increasingly levering AI to innovate their teaching practices. – *Reproduced*

1406. Agarwal, C., Karve, S. and Gupta, K.
Review and synthesis of metaverse, its application in education and knowledge transfer. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(2), Apr-Jun, 2022: p.55-64

This research conducts a thorough examination of the literature on the metaverse and its use in education. The paper summarises the idea of the metaverse and explains several its applications. In-depth analysis of the metaverse in education is presented in this study, with an emphasis on the most recent developments, issues, possibilities, and prospects. The research's objective is to suggest metaverse-based education as a substitute for conventional online learning. The paper proposes a metaverse model with segmentation of metaverse into component stack which includes software and hardware, region which includes South America, Europe, Asia Pacific, North America, South & Central America, Middle East & Africa, application which includes gamification, practical application of theory, virtual campus experience, substitutes of labs and auditorium. – *Reproduced*

1407. Das, Debabrata and Noorain, Rashida T.
Challenges in communication and dissemination of traditional knowledge. University News, 61(47), Nov 20, 2023: p.34-36

1408. Datta, Anando
Man, mind, and the matter of professional meaning. University News, 61(51), Dec, 2023: p.68-69

1409. Dixit, Sarika
Return of Vishwa Guru status: Strategies to maintain and propagate ancient Indian wisdom for global welfare. University News, 61(47), Nov 20, 2023: p.68-72

1410. Ghosh, Anirban
Open universities in India: The concerns of quality. University News, 61(49), Dec -4, 2023: p.3-7

1411. Gupta, B. L.
Reform-oriented academic and research culture (ROARC) in higher education institutions: Bedrock for effective implementation of NEP 2020. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(2), Apr-Jun, 2022: p.24-29

The Reform-Oriented Academic and Research Culture (ROARC) in higher education institutions (HEIs) needs to be created to implement the provisions of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 that stipulate the total overhaul of the education system to achieve the quality vision. The provisions of NEP are new to HEIs as it focuses on multidisciplinary education and research, autonomy of the HEIs, outcomebased education, multiple entry and exit, formative and criterion-based assessment, use of information communication technology, development of relevant graduate for the industry and society and the like. The HEIs need to create ROARC to revamp, reform, reengineer, reenergise, and change themselves. The characteristics of ROARC and practices fostered by ROARC are discussed. An exploratory method of research is adopted in which respondents were asked to record their responses on the structured and semi-structured research instrument designed by the researcher. 339 respondents expressed their views. The respondents suggested 22 observable characteristics of ROARC and 13 practices to be encouraged by ROARC. The HEIs need to create ROARC to effectively implement the provisions of the NEP 2020 and achieve the vision of quality education. – *Reproduced*

1412. Jain, Amita
Exploring the relationship between spiritual intelligence and self-efficacy for developing a holistic approach among university students. Abhigyan: Management Journal from Fore, 41(2), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.33-43

1413. Juma, Hamis and Patel, G.S.
Transformative trends in higher education: Adapting to a changing landscape in a disruptive world. University News, 61(49), Dec -4, 2023: p.8-13

1414. Manivasakan, Shivasakthy
National education policy 2020 and its influence on the health professions education. University News, 61(50), Dec 11-17, 2023: p.3-6

1415. Matani, Ashok G.
Technology enhance assessment towards enhanced productivity of educational systems resources. University News, 61(50), Dec 11-17, 2023: p.25-32

1416. Malar, Mercia Selva
Faculty development and digital pedagogies in higher education: Empowering educators. University News, 65(43), Oct, 23-29, 2023: p.54-58

According to Wikipedia, "Digital pedagogy is the study and use of contemporary digital technologies in teaching and learning." Digital pedagogy may be applied to online, hybrid, and face-to-face learning environments. Oxford University Press defines digital pedagogy as the study of how to teach using digital technologies. Today's generation being tech-savvy is labeled as the 'Gen C', 'Gen I', 'Net Gen', 'Gen Y', 'Gen Z', 'Internet Generation', 'digital natives', etc. Digital natives are those born after 1980 who were raised in an environment in which they were surrounded by technology and who possess technological skills different from those possessed by the members of the prior generation (Palfrey and Gasser, 2013, and Prensky, 2001). – *Reproduced*

1417. Matani, Ashok G.
Technology enhanced assessment towards enhanced productivity of educational systems resources. University News, 61(45), Nov-12, 2023: p.25-32

Online teaching and learning is not a new phenomenon. For the last many years, it has been manly used as part of face-to-face teaching. Assessment is an essential part of teaching and learning as it establishes the achievement of course learning outcomes by the studies. – *Reproduced*

1418. Sahoo, Bijaya Kumar
Efficacy of online support services: A case study of Indira Gandhi national open university regional centre, Raipur. University News, 61(46), Nov 13-19, 2023: p.19-21

1419. Saxena, Neeraj
Recalibration of credentialing in the era of flexible, experiential and personalized (FLEXPER) learning. University News, 65(43), Oct, 23-29, 2023: p.40-42

The educational landscape has drastically changed in a short time, resulting in distinct eras in education viz. Education1.0 to 4.0, and now 5.0 being touted. Significant shifts in pedagogy, technology, and educational philosophy have marked each version; interestingly, with their time-span shrinking. The internet and its universalized access through mobile platforms have made educational content available to a broader audience. Learners can now access textbooks, lectures, research materials, and educational apps anytime, anywhere, and in multiple global languages. Mobile apps and platforms also facilitate collaborative learning, enabling learners to work on group projects, share notes, and engage in discussions with peers and instructors. Moreover, adaptive learning apps on smartphones can customize educational content to individual student needs, allowing them to learn at their own pace and focus on areas that require improvement. – *Reproduced*

1420. Saxena, Neeraj
Uncovering educational misalignments: A Closer look at India's flawed learning landscape. University News, 61(51), Dec, 2023: p.33-35

1421. Sekar, J. John
Empowering minds: Focusing the curriculum on nurturing soft skills in a technology-driven era. University News, 61(51), Dec, 2023: p.70-76

1422. Singh, S.P.
Bhartiya knowledge system and North-East India. University News, 61(47), Nov 20, 2023: p.17-19

1423. Siga, Dilmia and Acharya, P.K.
Heutagogy as 'digital learning initiative in the context o NEP 2020: An essence of 21st century curriculum transition. Third Concept, 37(441), Nov, 2023: p.51-54

1424. Singh, Aman
Exploring the concept of artificial intelligence in education. University News, 65(43), Oct, 23-29, 2023: p.30-39

Apart from Zoom Meetings and the COVID19 pandemic, another term "Artificial Intelligence" is very much in vogue in print and visual media these days. The COVID-19 pandemic influenced the economic, social, and political world order in many ways. New advanced innovative technologies like artificial intelligence, big data analytics, data mining, deep learning, and machine learning are extensively used ranging from defence sector to finance to health. – *Reproduced*

1425. Singh, Kushagri and Gupta, Deepty
STEM in higher education in India: How far we are?. University News, 61(48), Nov- 27 Dec, 03, 2023: p.20-23

1426. Teja, B. Hargava
Significance of Indian knowledge systems in evolving modern management practices. University News, 61(47), Nov 20, 2023: p.37-46

1427. Varalakshmi, G.
Management of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh: The perceptions of the stakeholders. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.861-876

The introduction of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in the educationally backward blocks of the country poses challenges for the mobilisation, retention and educational activities of students. The children admitted to these schools are different from those of mainstream schools. The socio-economic background of the girls has been indicating that they are child labourers, never enrolled, dropout from schools with, risk-ridden family backgrounds, single parents, orphans, migrant workers, labour families, Below Poverty Level (BPL) and from educational accessibility-denied areas. The Special Officers (SOs), who are appointed for the management of KGBVs in terms of evolving strategies for building awareness and mobilisation of girl-child-labour to admit, retain, and motivate them for education and reaching the goal of educational attainment. In course of interaction with the SOs, it was found that in discharging their

responsibilities, they face several constraints such as service conditions like contract jobs, low-level of salary, and management issues. Despite having several issues, the SOs have been working to achieve academic goals. – *Reproducedd*

1428. Tanuka Endow, Balwant Singh Mehta
Use of technology in addressing disruptions in education. Economic and Political Weekly, 58(43), Oct 28, 2023: p.15-18

Technology changed the dispensation of education during the COVID-19 pandemic and contributed to maintaining some continuity in learning even for children from marginalised groups such as the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities. Drawing insights from India's experience during the pandemic in Haryana and Jharkhand, the study reveals how technology facilitated educational continuity for such children. It also uncovers associated challenges such as learning loss, digital divides, and infrastructural gaps. – *Reproduced*

1429. Yaguana, Vanessa and Carroll, Royce
The effects of candidate appearance on electoral success: Evidence from Ecuador. Political Research Quarterly, 76(3), Sep, 2023: p.1168-1179

Research has shown that attractiveness can be an important factor for candidate success under many conditions. In this paper, we analyze the potential for voting environments to encourage voting based on appearance. We examine Ecuador's 2019 municipal elections, where voters faced complex candidate choices within a highly candidate-centered electoral system. The ballots in these elections provided photos of each candidate, which enhanced the potential for candidate appearance to act as a heuristic in a context of low-information decision-making. We find that candidate attractiveness has a positive effect on candidate electoral performance, particularly when candidates are placed in the most prominent section of the ballot. We find no substantial difference by candidate gender in the effect of attractiveness overall, although the effects are more consistent for female candidates when accounting for ballot location. Further analysis utilizing gender-separated polling stations shows that the effects are strongest for female voters. – *Reproduced*

1430. Chakra, Arati
Quality enchantment in higher education through undergraduate research. University News, 62(42), Oct 14-20, 2024: p.14-18

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

1431. Iyengar, Sudershan
Higher education in national education policy and Gandhian higher education perspectives. University News, 62(42), Sep 30, Oct 6, 2024: p.3-9

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

1432. Mukherjee, Anushyama and Kibria, Nazli
"Education was equally important for all us siblings": Family cultures of mobility, gender and higher education in middle-class India. Sociological Bulletin, 73(3), Jul, 2024: p.321-342

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

1433. Gupta, B.L. and Gupta, Pratibha Bundela
Apprenticeship for credits: Need for paradigm shift. University News, 62(41), Oct 7-13, 2024: p.11-22

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

1434. Parveen, Tamanna and Khan, Aerum
Early childhood care and education component of national curriculum framework 2022: A review. University News, 62(41), Oct 7-13, 2024: p.23-27

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

1435. vastava, Nidhi, Sharma, Ramnivas and Twiar, Manoj K.
Guru Shishya Parampara: The Present scenario reflecting the change in view of today's environment in India. University News, 62(41), Oct 7-13, 2024: p.28-30

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

1436. Madegowda, J.
Racking excellence: Analyzing trends and shifts in NIRF rankings and scores of management Institutions. University News, 62(38), Sep 16-22, 2024: p.3-10

Higher education plays a pivotal role in shaping the intellectual, economic and social fabric of any nation. It is within the halls of higher educational Institutions (HEIs) those future leaders, innovators, and thinkers are nurtured and equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to contributed meaningfully to the country's socioeconomic development. – *Reproduced*

1437. Singh, Deepti Mishra, Manish and Soni, Rashmi
Empowering tomorrow's leaders: Nurturing essential life skills in youth.. University News, 62(38), Sep 16-22, 2024: p.11-19

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

1438. Singh, Kushagri
In what ways is 21st century higher education pedagogy evolving?. University News, 62(38), Sep 16-22, 2024: p.20-23

Teaching and learning I higher education are being shaped by number of revolutionary movements in the field. Teachers are embracing evidence based techniques, using technolo9gy and se3ssing global competencies more and more. Technology integration improves learning experiences, and evidence based teaching strategies enable teachers to adjust to the changing requirements of their studies. – *Reproduced*

ELDERS

1439. Kant, Deepika
Impact of family and state social support mechanisms on health status of elderly in Punjab.. Administrative Development: A Journal of HIPA, Shimla, 9(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.91-106

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

1440. Bakshi, Sanjeev and Mishra, Shailendra Kumar
On measures of elder abuse: Investigating the intensity and extent in seven states of India. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.396-408

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

defined. Composite measures indicate that among the states, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are relatively better positioned than the rest of the states. – *Reproduced*

ELECTION

1441. Anderson, S.E., Butler, D.M. Harbridge-Yong, L. and Nemerever, Z.
Legislator pivotality and voter accountability. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.904-914

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

1442. Agney, G.K. and Thomas, Vineeth
Assessing the feasibility of 'one nation, one election' in India. Economic and Political Weekly, 58(45-46), Nov 11, 2023: p.16-19

The idea of "one nation, one election" has gained considerable attention and debate in the Indian political landscape. This article critically examines the feasibility of implementing simultaneous elections in India, analysing its potential to streamline the electoral process, and enhance governance efficiency. – *Reproduced*

1443. Granzier, Riako, Pons, Vincent, and Tricaud,Clemence
Coordination and bandwagon effects: How past rankings shape the behavior of voters and candidates. American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.177-217

Candidates' placements in polls and past elections can be powerful coordination devices for parties and voters. Using a regression discontinuity design in French two-round elections, we show that candidates who place first in the first round are more likely to stay in the race and win than those who placed second. These effects are even larger for ranking second versus third, and also present for third versus fourth. They stem from allied parties agreeing on which candidate should drop out, voters coordinating their choice, and the bandwagon effect of wanting to vote for the winner. We find similar results across 19 other countries. – *Reproduced*

1444. Kitchens, Karin E.
School characteristics and voting: What matters in turnout and passage. Urban Affairs Review, 59(6), Nov, 2023: p.1838-1874

Do school characteristics predict the likelihood of turning out to vote on tax referendums for school funding or predict passage of tax referendums for school

funding? I rely on publicly available Florida Voter Registration files and connect voters to their closest elementary school. I then aggregate individual data to the precinct level to test what characteristics predict the passage of tax referendums. Pairing the individual level turnout data with the precinct level data, I find that there are differences in the composition of voters across election types and these voters are responding to different characteristics of schools. While we might expect school characteristics to matter more for special elections, this is not the case. School characteristics matter less in special elections because who is turning out to vote is different in those elections. General elections are the only time in which school performance is statistically related to the percent of yes vote. – *Reproduced*

1445. Tiwari, Rajesh and Kargeti, Himanshu
Cloud-based smart voting: Opportunity of gender inclusiveness in India. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.948-953

1446. Suri, K. C., Mitra, Subrata and Verma, Rahul
India's 2024 general election: Continuity and change. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.35-44

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

EMPLOYMENT

1447. Kathuria, Rajat and Dev, Aakash
Technological advancement and employment changes: Recent trends in the Indian economy. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.637-660

With the advent of computers, technology arrived in the developed world in the second half of the 20th century. The developing world, including India, followed the West with greater technological import within the domestic economy. With a surge in the COVID-19 pandemic and system-induced lockdown restrictions, technology has found its way into our daily lives more than before. The extent to which adoption of new technologies is occurring is prompting anxieties, especially among emerging markets like India. How is it changing the employment paradigm? We use a relatively recent longitudinal panel dataset—Consumer Pyramids Household Survey (CPHS) from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) to assess the impact on employment in a rapidly changing technology milieu for workers of varying skill types. Our analysis for the last five-year period starting from January 2019 shows—(i) a consistent decrease in the share of low-skilled workers across all sectors—primary, secondary, and tertiary, and (ii) a rise in the share of skill intensity across sectors; albeit at a varying pace. The

observed changes were accentuated during the COVID-19 pandemic. All industries adapted to the changing needs by allowing remote working and greater flexibility. Automation enhances the demand for complementary skills for some workers while it generates fears of replacement for others. We perform an econometric analysis to examine the likelihood of a worker being employed by varying skill types and gender. Studying the first trimester for each of the last five periods, we observe a falling likelihood for low-skilled workers and an improvement in the likelihood of employment for skilled workers. Employment likelihood for skilled women has also picked up in recent years. Contrary to the developed market experience, we do not observe a hollowing out in the labour market, implying that evidence of job polarisation is so far absent for India. With skill upgradation occurring across verticals, we conclude that low-skilled workers will likely lose out in the short to medium run. – *Reproduced*

1448. Abdullah, Basit Abraham, Vinoj and Ritika Jain,
Youth unemployment in India: Do aspirations matter?. Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.883-908

An often discussed but less researched dimension of youth unemployment is voluntary unemployment caused by the mismatch between available opportunities in the labour market and employment aspirations. In this paper, we attempt to explore this misalignment between employment aspirations and the jobs in the labour market as a factor responsible for higher incidence of unemployment among youth. We build a measure of relative occupational aspirations based on the premise that aspirations are shaped by the socio-economic context and educational attainment of an individual. Our analysis provides evidence for a lack of employment opportunities that satisfy the employment aspirations of the youth. The mismatch between aspirations and opportunities measured as relative occupational aspirations gap, is particularly high among youth with tertiary education, and female youth have higher aspirations gap compared to males. Based on our analysis, which includes both multinomial probit and instrument variable (IV) probit models, we find that youth with higher aspirations gap are more likely to be unemployed. We argue that increasing educational levels raise job-related expectations and aspirations. The lack of quality employment opportunities matching the aspirations could be a contributing factor to higher unemployment among youth. An effective policy approach requires the creation of better-quality jobs that align with the aspirations of young, educated labour force. - *Reproduced*

1449. Yen, Cuong Viet and Phung, Tung Duc
Lottery wins and employment in a low-income country: Impacts and mechanisms. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.61-86

Economics, Lottery Wins, Employment, Low-Income Country, Labour Market, Household Behaviour, Income Shock, Development Studies, Mechanisms, Welfare
Authors examine whether a positive income shock, measured by lottery wins, affects labor supply and the employment of individuals in Vietnam using Vietnam Living Standard Surveys 1993 and 1998. They do not find significant effects of lottery wins on the probability of working or on working hours. However, they find that lottery wins tend to be invested in productive assets and nonfarm household businesses. As a result, individuals from lottery-winning households tend to quit their wage-earning jobs and move to nonfarm self-employment. A 1% increase

in lottery winnings results in a 0.22% increase in nonfarm income and a 0.056% increase in per capita income (excluding lottery winnings). – *Reproduced*

1450. Das, Keshab and Shrivastav, Puneet Kumar
The rise of the nondescript: The self-employed in India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(42), Oct 19, 2024: p.26-28

A close look at the Periodic Labour Force Survey data so far reveals a definite increase in the participation of women, especially in rural India. This optimism fades as this has occurred mostly in the low-end and uncertain self-employed category. – *Reproduced*

1451. Goldar, Bishwanath and Aggarwal, Suresh Chand
Women-owned non-agricultural enterprises can translate recent employment surges into faster growth. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.10-13

Employment increased by about 150 million between 2017–18 and 2023–24. About half of this increase in employment in six years is traceable to increased employment of rural female workers, most of whom are engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Such workers also work in increasing numbers in manufacturing and other non-agricultural activities. Expanding non-agricultural enterprises in rural areas on a large scale, particularly women-owned ones, will go a long way in accelerating India's gross domestic product growth. – *Reproduced*

1452. Buddha, Chakradhar and Tamang, Laavanya
MGNREGA's attendance app: A tool for transparency or exclusion?. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.18-20

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

ENTERPRISES

1453. Subbarao, P. Srinivas
Evolving governance in MSMEs and start-Ups: The expanding role of governance professionals. Chartered Secretary: The Journal for Governance Professional, 54(11), Nov, 2024: p.55-60

The article "Evolving Governance in MSMEs and Start-Ups: The Expanding Role of Governance Professionals" discusses the growing role of governance structures in Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Start-Ups. With the increasing regulatory demands on these entities, the role of governance professionals is significant in moulding strategic decisions in compliance while bringing ethical leadership into practice. The critical governance principles for organizational success are described as follows: accountability, transparency, and responsibility. It, therefore, reveals the complexity of the regulatory requirements and the need for more excellent risk management systems. – *Reproduced*

1454. Kumar, Dileep S. D.
Governance in MSMEs: CS insights. Chartered Secretary: The Journal for Governance Professional, 54(11), Nov, 2024: p.61-64

The MSME sector is a vital component of India's entrepreneurial ecosystem, driving innovation, economic growth, and employment generation across various sectors. Despite challenges, such as limited resources and regulatory complexities, MSMEs play a crucial role in reducing regional disparities and promoting social inclusion. Regulatory frameworks, including the Companies Act, 2013 and various SEBI regulations, aim to ensure transparency and accountability in corporate governance. – *Reproduced*

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

1455. Kumari,C.S. Pragati and Panda, M. N.
Governance in Indian start-Ups: From hustle culture to professionalism the expanding role of company secretaries. Chartered Secretary: The Journal for Governance Professional, 54(11), Nov, 2024: p.38-42

The Indian Start-Up ecosystem has experienced explosive growth over the past decade, driven by innovation, ambition and entrepreneurship. However, with rapid scaling and the influx of investor capital, Start-Ups face increasing pressure to evolve from informal, founder-centric cultures into structured, professionally governed enterprises. Governance is no longer a choice but a necessity to ensure sustainable growth, accountability, and resilience against crises. In this article, we explore the evolution of governance in Indian Start-Up, the challenges in transitioning from hustledriven culture to professionalism, and the role of Company Secretaries as governance experts in shaping the future of this vibrant ecosystem. – *Reproduced*

1456. Patankar, Rishikesh
Government initiatives in promoting skill development and entrepreneurship. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(2), Dec, 2024: p.5-11

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

1457. Pandy, J.P. and Pandit, Raja
Skill and entrepreneurial ecosystem in India. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(2), Dec, 2024: p.43-49

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

ENVIRONMENT

1458. Agarwal, Seema
Vinchurni's Gandhi. Down to Earth, 1-15 Nov, 2024: p.10-12

1459. Altaf, Mubashir and Shahna
Role of the constitutional courts in constitutionalising the fundamental canons of environmental protection: An Indian perspective. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.21-28

Over the years, concerns related to environmental degradation have engaged the attention of policymakers, legislators, and the judicial branch. World over there has been a multipronged approach to combat the menace of environmental degradation. The policymakers have come up with path-breaking initia tives, legislators have enacted laws to buttress the extant legal regime on environmental protection whereas the judiciary has interpreted the laws in a manner so as to afford greater protection to the ecosystem much beyond the textualist import of the legislations. In this paper, an attempt has been made to analyze the role of the Constitutional Courts in constitutionalizing the fundamental canons of environmental protection by laying out a rights-based framework through its purposive interpretation of Article 21 of the Constitution. This paper also aims to analyse the role of the constitutional courts in relying upon religious tenets to not only bolster the cause of environmental protection but also obviate steps countenanced on taking the religion as a ground for perpetuating practices inimical to the protection of the environment. – *Reproduced*

1460. Liu, Yixin and Tan, Chao
The effectiveness of network administrative organizations in governing interjurisdictional natural resources. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.932-952

Can network administrative organizations (NAOs) improve networks' ability to solve complex social and environmental problems? This is a classical question in collaborative governance. The public management literature examines collaborative outcomes at either the organization or the entire network level, but has not addressed "edge level" outcomes to evaluate structured interactions among network actors. Therefore, we investigate outcomes in an interjurisdictional area that reflect collaborative efforts between local governments. Recently, Guangdong Province in China enacted the River Chief System, an institutional reform that mandates the provincial government to establish an NAO to coordinate intercity rivers' management. To assess how well the reform has worked to reduce pollution, we employ the synthetic control method using monthly water quality data from 14 river monitoring sites in two neighboring cities. Our results indicate that the reform reduced the interjurisdictional river sites' pollution level effectively by 36% in the following year. This preliminary finding contributes to the collaborative governance theory and provides new evidence on whether the NAO model improves the shared outcomes between local governments. – *Reproduced*

1461. Sharma, Manik and Rao, G. Durga
Environmental governance at crossroads: Civil society's fight against industrial pollution in Kathua industrial area, Jammu and Kashmir. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.845-860

As a key stakeholder within the domain of environmental governance, the civil society influences the actions and outcomes of regulatory processes, mechanisms and organisations in addition to state, market and communities. The research article attempts to understand the influence the civil society exerts in addressing the environmental concerns of three village panchayats of Kathua district, Jammu and Kashmir, by studying the case of industrial pollution caused by Kathua Industrial Area. Issues like severity and impact of pollution on affected population, awareness, participation and role of the civil society and the ways in which the affected population negotiate with the problem of industrial pollution are analysed. It is found that the civil society is unable to exert bottom-up pressure in influencing the policy actions and outcomes in the study area. The reasons behind such inability and the measures required to make civil society a reckoning force in environmental governance are also discussed in the article. – *Reproduced*

1462. Melkania, N.P. and Pandey, Asha
Striving for environment-centric economic development: Institutional initiatives and emerging challenges. University News, 62(46), Nov 11-17, 2024: p.9-15

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

1463. 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*

1464. 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*

1465. Das, Priyanka
Bioremediation and scientific closure of existing dump site at Bhanpur, Bhopal. The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.53-60

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

1466. Park, Sanghee and Liang, Jiaqi
The effectiveness-equity tradeoff when resources decline: Evidence from environmental policy implementation in the U.S. states. Public Administration Review, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.888-903

Despite a voluminous literature on resource availability and the implications for organizational performance, little is known about how changes in government agencies' resources impact their policy implementation activities and goal prioritization. This article explores how changes in resources affect regulatory enforcement activities by types of resources and policy implementation activities, and whether resource cutbacks prompt a tradeoff of the effectiveness-equity goals. Using the block-group level data on the Clean Air Act (CAA) implementation from 2012 to 2019, we find that state environmental agencies prioritize regulatory

effectiveness over environmental justice by concentrating their resources on communities where task demands correspond to organizations' core missions. They also promote social equity to some extent when facing spending cutbacks but not staffing cuts. Spending cutbacks had a less severe impact on compliance inspections for more socially vulnerable communities, while those exposed to more imminent environmental harms received more inspections. – *Reproduced*

1467. Cui, Can, Chen, Wenna and Yi, Hongtao
Leadership transfer networks and regional environmental governance performance. Urban Affairs Review, 60(2), Mar, 2024: p.488-514

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

1468. Shen, Ruowen
Regional governance and multiplex networks in environmental sustainability: An exponential random graph model analysis in the Chinese local government context. Urban Affairs Review, 60(2), Mar, 2024: p.571-613

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

1469. Yadav, Nisha et al
Green finance and its role in achieving sustainable development goals: A bibliometric analysis. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, 26(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.64-85

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

1470. Verma, R.K.
Policy on environment in India: A study of politics and economics of the process. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 14(2), Jul-Dec, 2017: p.85-98

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

1471. Gohain, Tiny Tanushree and Sharada, V.S.
The imperative of green human resource management: Integrating sustainability in hr practices.. ASCI: Journal of Management, 52(2), Sep, 2023: p.1-30

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

FARMERS

1472. Marla, Soma and Kuruganti, Kavitha
GM policy must be farmer centric. Down to Earth, 1-15 Nov, 2024: p.14-16

On July 23, the Supreme Court of India directed the Union government to develop a national policy on genetically muddied (GM) crops for research, cultivation, trade and commerce through public consultation. This came as the bench of justices NB. V. Nagarathna and Sanjay karoal deviled a split verdict on the centre's 2022 decision to conditionally approve the environmental relacse ofGM mustard (Dhara Mustard Hybrid DMH-11),. – *Reproduced*

1473. Shylendra, H .S.
State versus peasants: Explaining the 2020/21 farmers' agitation in the context of the agrarian crisis. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.43-50

Using a political-economy perspective and through a critical analysis, the article attempts to understand the true nature of the (repealed) farm laws and the agitation besides drawing implications for addressing the extant crisis. The government's measure appeared desperate given its neo-liberal compulsions, and the proclaimed strategy of resolving the crisis through institutional reforms. As predicted in the theoretical framework, while the disjuncture with social realities undid the farm laws, the attempted broadening of the class orientation aided the farmers' agitation. – *Reproduced*

FOOD SAFETY

1474. Kapur, Surbhi
Is Indian food import safety regulation opaque?. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.30-34

Nations across the world, including India, implement "food import control" measures to foster "food import safety." In international agri-food trade and economics, food has been a seminal article of trade and "food safety," a centrepiece of the regulatory authorities. However, opacity in the working of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, regulatory gaps, irregularities, and instances of regulatory arbitrage pose obstacles to India's journey. The article attempts to elucidate the ambiguity and opacity surrounding the data that is not shared by the Indian food safety regulator with respect to the regulation of safety of the imported articles of food. – *Reproduced*

FOOD CULTURE

1475. Colleen, Taylor Sen
Vegetarianism as India's 'Soft Power. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.33-44

This article highlights vegetarianism—defined as the avoidance of meat and fish, and sometimes eggs—as one of India's significant contributions to global food culture. Rooted in religious, ethical, and cultural traditions, vegetarianism has shaped dietary practices both within India and abroad. The study notes that countries with the largest share of vegetarians or people who mainly follow a vegetarian diet range from 12 to 19 percent, including Mexico, Brazil, Taiwan, Israel, Sweden, and Finland. These figures reflect the growing global acceptance of plant-based diets, influenced by health concerns, environmental sustainability, and ethical considerations. By situating vegetarianism within broader sociological

debates on food culture, globalization, and identity, the paper underscores how India's longstanding tradition of meat avoidance has contributed to shaping global dietary trends and cultural exchange. Vegetarianism the avoidance of meat and fish, and sometimes eggs is one of India's significant contributions to the world. Countries with the largest share of vegetarians or people who eat mainly a vegetarian diet ranging from 12 to 19 per cent include Mexico, Brazil, Taiwan, Israel, Sweden and Finland. – *Reproduced*

1476. Gupta, Saumy
Colonial culinary encounters: Dietary transformations in the West and the East.. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.106-116

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

1477. Bala, Priay
The 'poor food' of Sri Lanka's tea plantation workers.. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.154-162

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

1478. Bhushi, Kiranmayi
Village cooking vlogs and cosmopolitan desires.. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.163-177

This article examines the phenomenon of village cooking vlogs as a site of cosmopolitan desire, focusing on the global popularity of Li Ziqi's YouTube presence. Introduced through personal networks, Li Ziqi's vlogs have captivated audiences worldwide, even those not primarily interested in cooking. Her videos, while centered on culinary practices, are organically situated in the rural farmstead, where everyday agricultural and domestic activities seamlessly meld into a bucolic lifestyle. The study highlights how such vlogs construct an aesthetic of rural authenticity that resonates with cosmopolitan audiences seeking simplicity, cultural rootedness, and alternative modernities. By situating Li Ziqi's work within debates on digital culture, global media consumption, and cultural representation, the paper underscores how village cooking vlogs mediate between local traditions and global desires, offering a hybrid form of cultural storytelling that transcends geographic boundaries. It was my nice who introduced me to Li Ziqis volgs on YouTube. She was surprised that I know nothing of her huge presence on the internet. It seems just about everyone watches Li Ziqi, even if they are not into cooking. While her video blogs are mostly about cooking, they are organically situated in the rural farmstead where various activities of the farm seamlessly meld into a bucolic life. – *Reproduced*

1479. Sahi, Suman
Is our food wholesome anymore?. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.206-217

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

1480. Shiva, Vandana
The corporatisation of food and the climate crisis.. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.227-245

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

FOOD SECURITY

1481. Sharma, Asmi and Pathak, Nancy
The decade of the national food security act, 2013. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.246-260

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

1482. Kumari, Archana
Food policy reforms in 21st century: Somme aspects of food security act 2013 in Bihar. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 14(2), Jul-Dec, 2017: p.77-84

India has witnessed a paradigmatic shift in food policy in 21st century which has encompassed tow new comments entitlement to food or food rights and conducive conditions for absorptions of nutrition, were added through food security act 2013. – *Reproduced*

GANDHI, M.K.

1483. Das, Varsha
Gandhiji's views on arts, esthetics and culture. University News, 62(42), Sep 30, Oct 6, 2024: p.10-14

A person who wrapped his body with unstitched cloth, got his head shaved, moved among unprivileged and exploited pei0le, a and fought for freedom and justice all his life, can he be remotely connected with arts and aesthetics? - *Reproduced*

FOREIGN AID

1484. Yoshimoto, Ikuv
Do aid projects from world bank and China impact state legitimacy differently? An exploratory analysis in Tanzaniav. International Political Science Review, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.455-471

This study examines how aid activities by the World Bank and China, which take two competing approaches to building state capacity, affect a recipient government's effort to build state legitimacy vis-à-vis its population. The study operationalized legitimacy drawing on Levi's 'quasi-voluntary compliance,' and empirically analyzed the two approaches' effects at the local level. The study used the Afrobarometer survey conducted in Tanzania in 2014 and geocoded datasets for aid projects. Chinese aid, characterized by its 'Developmental State' approach, was associated with higher projection of state legitimacy at local level. Meanwhile, the World Bank's aid, which encourages building state legitimacy in a 'contractarian' way, did not demonstrate such a correlation, and there was limited evidence that the co-location of projects from both donors may condition the effects of the World Bank aid. – *Reproduced*

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

1485. Dua, Pami Verma, Neha and Goel, Deepika
Trade, FDI and emissions in South Asia: Role of global and regional linkages. South Asia Economic Journal, 25(2), Sep, 2024: p.103-125

The article investigates the long-run impact of global and regional linkages through trade, foreign investment and digitalization on reducing carbon emissions in five South Asian economies, namely Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Based on the data from 2006 to 2021, the study uses the fully-modified OLS technique for estimation after controlling for endogeneity, non-stationarity, cross-sectional dependence and cross-sectional heterogeneity in the panel data. The article finds that exports and FDI inflows reduce consumption-based emissions for South Asia, thereby strengthening the idea that trade in environment-friendly goods and services and the transfer of cleaner technologies could facilitate better adaptation to climate change in the region. The positive impact of imports on emissions indicates that the region imports products with high energy usage. Regional linkages are also found to mitigate carbon emissions, providing ground for such linkages to encourage policy frameworks for countering climate change-related risks. The output and energy consumption are found to impact consumption-based emissions positively. The policy recommendation that emerges from the article is to integrate trade, investment and climate change policies to foster sustainable growth in the South Asian region. – *Reproduced*

GLOBALISATION

1486. Singh, Tanya and Sharma, Rituja
Fables in Peril: Navigating globalization's impact on folklore in the third world. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.25-28

The third world's cultural landscape is undergoing significant transformations in the ear drives by globalizations. The traditional fables and folklore, forming essential parts of This article critically explores the impact of globalization on folklore traditions in the Third World, highlighting the tension between cultural preservation and modern economic integration. It argues that globalization, while fostering connectivity and exchange, often undermines indigenous storytelling traditions by commodifying culture, eroding authenticity, and privileging global narratives over local ones. The study emphasizes that folklore, once a communal repository

of identity and values, is increasingly marginalized in the face of homogenizing forces such as media, consumerism, and digital culture. By analyzing case studies of folklore adaptation and decline, the paper underscores the urgent need for strategies that safeguard cultural heritage while allowing for creative evolution. The discussion situates folklore within broader debates on globalization, identity, and resistance, offering insights into how communities can navigate cultural peril without losing their narrative soul. – *Reproduced*

HEALTH SERVICES

1487. Verma, Manisha
India's mission mode approach against sickle cell disease. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.34-40

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

1488. Thomas, Tincy, et al
Unmet healthcare needs of adolescent girls: A study in Bangalore, in view of need-based hospital service planning. ASCI: Journal of Management, 52(1), Mar, 2023: p.31-42

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

1489. Aggarwal, Megha and Sharma, Anjali
Transwoemn sexual and reproductive health care: Constraints and unsullied necessities. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.49-52

HIMACHAL PRADESH - HISTORY

1490. Snehi, Yogesh
Language, identity and geography: State reorganisation and the emergence of Himachal Pradesh. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 61(3). Jul-Sep, 2024: p.383-414

This article examines the interplay of language, identity, and geography in the reorganisation of Indian states, focusing on the emergence of Himachal Pradesh. It situates the state's formation within the broader constitutional and political processes of post-independence India, where linguistic identity and geographic considerations shaped federal restructuring. The study highlights how Himachal Pradesh's distinct cultural and linguistic heritage, combined with its geographic positioning in the Himalayas, influenced debates on statehood and regional autonomy. By analyzing the historical trajectory of its reorganisation, the paper underscores the role of identity politics, administrative rationality, and constitutional mechanisms in shaping India's federal map. The work contributes to understanding how state reorganisation reflects both the aspirations of local communities and the imperatives of national integration, positioning Himachal Pradesh as a case study in balancing diversity with unity. of various Indian states and the emergence of newer regions in the post-independence scenario have generally been seen through asserting regional aspirations and/or the question of language. The formation of Himachal Pradesh, however, presents a complex story. Markers of homogenous identity and language were missing in Himachal Pradesh. Further, despite apprehensions about the Akali demand for a Punjabi Suba, the central government systematically encouraged the formation of Himachal Pradesh as a separate hill state. In 1966, the hilly areas of Punjab and the Part-C state of Himachal were joined and reconstituted as Himachal Pradesh, though formal statehood continued to elude the region until 1971. Despite a complicated distribution of languages, Hindi was declared the state language of the new region. Territoriality, in this case, emerged as a result of region formation that was not shaped solely by linguistic or cultural considerations but by the imagination of geography and marginality. The process of region formation also centres various debates on development in the region, which remained a neglected periphery of the Punjab plains. This paper shall explore these varying intriguing processes of region formation in Himachal Pradesh. - *Reproduced*

HISTORY

1491. Haque, Ikramul
Writing the past, writing the present: Abd al-Qadir Badauni's narrative of the history of the Delhi sultanate. The Indian Economic and Social History Revie, 61(3). Jul-Sep, 2024: p.325-348

This article examines the historiographical practices of Abd al-Qadir Badauni, a sixteenth-century historian and intellectual who served in Akbar's court. Badauni's secret Persian chronicle, Muntak̲h̲ab al-tawārīk̲h̲, compiled in three volumes in 1595–96, is regarded as one of the most important sources on the history of Akbar's reign. The present article, however, is concerned with only the first volume, which narrates the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Unfortunately, the first volume did not receive much attention from scholars, because it was assumed to be offering

no significant historical value as it was entirely based on the Ṭabaqāt-i Akbarī of Niẓām al-Dīn Aḥmad and the Ta'rīk̲h̲-i Mubārakshāhī of Yaḥyā Aḥmad Sirhindī. Scholars ignored the fact that Badauni also claimed to have 'added something of his own' to his narrative. This article analyses the ways in which Badauni narrated a history of the pre-Mughal past and what it can tell us about his historiographical practices as well as his views on kingship. A closer scrutiny of his narrative of the Delhi Sultanate along with his representation of Humāyūn, in comparison with that of his sources, suggests that his re-telling of the story was guided by his belief in a medieval Perso-Islamic theory of kingship that upheld the separation of power between the rulers as temporal sovereigns and the 'ulamā as custodians of religion. – *Reproduced*

1492. Downs, Troy
Act XI of 1857: The life and afterlife of an emergency statute in colonial and post-colonial India. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.584-610

This article seeks to assess the legal legacy of one of British India's most significant emergency acts: Act XI of 1857, also known as the State Offences Act. Although introduced during the Indian Uprising of 1857, it will be argued that the extra-judicial provisions contained in this act exerted a strong influence on the legal character of post-1857 'special' or exceptional colonial criminal legislation, an influence that continued to be reflected in the punitive emergency laws set in place in post-colonial India. The long-term historical significance of Act XI will be illustrated by examining some of the more notable pieces of punitive or repressive legislation enacted in colonial and post-colonial India, namely the Murderous Outrages Act of 1867, the 1915 Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, the Defence of India Act, 1962, and, more recently, the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act of 1985. – *Reproduced*

1493. Amrutkar, Prashant Shamrao
An identity of civilization state and global rise of India. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.71-76

1494. Boehme, Kate
Salt, smuggling and citizenship: Redefining princely sovereignty through salt in Baroda, 1870–1920. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 60(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.431-450

The centrality of salt within the political and economic history of India is well established in recent scholarship. Its significance was particularly profound in the western region of Gujarat; long before the arrival of the British, the princely state of Baroda had a tradition of salt manufacturing. With both government-owned pans and widespread 'home manufacturing' operating within the state, salt was undeniably critical to the local economy. It also held a cultural significance. In the mid-1800s, with the introduction of the British salt monopoly, these industries were officially subsumed by the colonial state. However, in their efforts to enforce the monopoly and suppress 'illicit' production, the British continued to face considerable resistance from all levels of the Baroda administration into the twentieth century. This article examines the contestations that occurred between the colonial and princely authorities over the issue of salt, particularly on the frontiers

where jurisdiction was uncertain. It asserts that, through these processes, salt came to represent a crucial battleground for debates concerning legal sovereignty, subjecthood and economic autonomy. – *Reproduced*

1495. Karmakar, Abhisek
Dwarakanath Vidyabhusan and his Somprakash Patrika: The advent of nationalist decorative school in nineteenth century Bengal. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.91-98

1496. Markovits, Claude
The limits of the ethnographic state in British India: The case of 'foreign Asiatic vagrants', c. 1860–1900. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 60(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.411-430

This article looks afresh at the notion of the British–Indian colonial state as an 'ethnographic state', as formulated by Nicholas Dirks. It does so through a case study of gangs of 'foreign Asiatic vagrants' whose forays into British India during the last decades of the nineteenth century created panic among colonial officials and further argues that such panic was due to the difficulty of identifying the members of these gangs. Ethnography proved of little help in the process, as the people involved did not easily fit into the disciplinary grid of colonial ethnography, with its preference for settled communities neatly divided into discrete castes over semi-nomadic groups with shifting habits and habitats. The resulting uncertainties translated themselves into a kind of bureaucratic anarchy, as various officials took different views of the nature and composition of these groups. Eventually, their mobilities were controlled through police measures, with no significant contribution from ethnographic knowledge. – *Reproduced*

1497. Poddar, Sanjukta
The decline of multilingualism in a divided public sphere: The Indian press and cultural politics in colonial Allahabad (1890–1920). Modern Asian Studies, 57(6), Nov, 2023: p.1798-1828

This article draws attention to the provincial city of Allahabad at the turn of the century as the site of a prolific and multilingual print culture. While publishing trends in this city were shaped by the intertwined histories of political culture and cultural politics, specific journals responded to these forces in ways that remain unexamined. Taking the Indian Press—established in 1884 and arguably the city's most important multilingual publishing house—and four prominent journals that it produced (Saraswatī, Prabāsī, The Modern Review, and Adīb) as case study, I analyse the entanglements between print culture and debates on the contentious issues of languages and identities in a divided public sphere. Based on an extensive analysis of several decades of publishing trends for Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, and English, I argue that the continued thriving of many languages, or multilingualism, cannot be read simply as evidence for the proliferation of syncretism in the early decades of the twentieth century. Through a detailed reading of this complex field of cultural production, I show that while multilingual publishing thrived, cultural discourse led by middle-class and elite intellectuals was increasingly becoming homogeneous and insular, pushing a milieu of multilingual readers and publishers towards a narrow nationalist and majoritarian ideal. Thus, upon close analysis, multilingualism as a cultural value in the era of colonial modernity mirrored the fractures within the public sphere. – *Reproduced*

1498. Prayagraj, Allahabad, Shirke, D., Patil, A. and Machale, D.
Salute to the freedom fighters: AKAM Celebration every day. University News, 61(45), Nov-12, 2023: p.3-8

1499. Bansal, Neena
Colonising histories: The politics of knowledge. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.9-18

1500. Mahmood Sadia,
Untouchability, caste, and the electorate: Revisiting legacies of the Poona pact in Pakistan. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 60(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.451-476

Soon after partition, Pakistan proposed separate electorates for religious minorities, including the Scheduled Castes (SC), with hopes of establishing an Islamic democracy. This article analyses the Pakistani state's efforts to give distinct electorates to SC, which resulted in the retention of caste as a constitutional category, primarily among 'Hindus'. It also looks on East Pakistani politicians' unwillingness to bridge political divides in the early years of Pakistan's history. By drawing on fresh archival sources, this exploration sheds insight on the shift/transformation in East Pakistan's conceptualisation of the nation immediately following the partition. It argues that the colonial classifications of majority, minority, caste and SC were maintained by the post-colonial state for nation-building programmes and power politics. East Pakistani leaders, on the other hand, repudiated this continuity as they sought to oppose West Pakistan's political dominance. This article also demonstrates that there is a historical discontinuity between the post-partition and the contemporary politics of the Scheduled Castes in Pakistan. – *Reproduced*

1501. Bal, Hartosh Singh
How the climera of Khalistan animates Hindu and Sikh fundamentalism. The Caravan, Nov,2024: p.73-84

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

HUMAN RESOURCES

1502. Buries, E. Thomas, B. Sodhi, K. and Klinghoffer, D.
Turn employee feedback into action: Know what to listen for—and how to respond.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.55-60

This article emphasizes the importance of transforming employee feedback into actionable strategies that enhance engagement and retention. It argues that

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

1503. Anicich, Eric and Lindsley, Dart
Reimagining work as a Product: If companies listen to employees the way they do customers, they can increase retention and engagement.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.61-65

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

1504. Banerjee, Tanushri and Soni, Samridhi
Value creed: Emerging technology and digitalization initiatives create post-pandemic joyous workplace. Emerging Economics Case Journal, 6(2), Dec, 2024: p.91-99

In March 2020, Nitesh Raj, the Co-Founder and Managing Director of Value Creed, was keenly observing the changes around the world due to the COVID-19

pandemic. Small to mid-size companies such as Value Creed, with specialized offerings, faced a harder time retaining their employees and often lost them to bigger multinational companies. Value Creed's core expertise lies in Information Technology Consulting, focusing on the energy trading and risk management)/ commodity trading and risk management industry. During this tough period, Nitesh aimed to overcome challenges and achieve a future-ready workplace with low employee turnover, high retention and satisfaction. This case is in two parts: Part A describes the Dilemma of Nitesh Raj and Part B describes how emerging technology and digitalization initiatives have supported innovative HR strategic initiatives for introducing technology-driven employee welfare programmes focusing on managing the uncertainty after the COVID-19 pandemic, thus creating a workplace of joy. – *Reproduced*

INFORMATION CONTROL

1505. Shao, Li Liu, Dongshu and Wang, Fangfei
Suppression by mobilization: How information control strategies contain political criticism in autocracies. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.729-742

This article examines how autocratic regimes employ information control strategies that rely not only on censorship and repression but also on mobilization to suppress political criticism. It highlights how governments actively generate narratives, orchestrate public demonstrations, and mobilize loyal constituencies to drown out dissenting voices. The study argues that suppression by mobilization is a distinct mechanism of authoritarian control, one that transforms criticism into marginal discourse by overwhelming it with orchestrated support. By analyzing case studies of authoritarian regimes, the paper demonstrates how mobilization strategies reinforce legitimacy, maintain regime stability, and reshape the boundaries of permissible political discourse. The article contributes to political science and authoritarianism studies by reframing suppression as an active, participatory process of information control rather than a purely coercive one. Autocrats selectively tolerate political criticism, which may erode regime support. The literature suggests that regimes contain criticism by encouraging more supportive voices, but the mechanisms remain unclear. We theorize two mechanisms: winning more supporters (persuasion) or mobilizing existing supporters to speak out (mobilization). These mechanisms can be created by censoring evidence that supports criticism and adopting propaganda to arouse nationalism or promise material gains. We conducted two survey experiments in China with a novel measurement of supporter mobilization: respondents' written defenses against criticism. We find evidence of a mobilization mechanism but not persuasion. Censoring facts strongly encourages supportive comments. Ideological propaganda's effects are moderate, whereas propaganda on material benefits has no effect. – *Reproduced*

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

1506. Kriti
Information technology as a tool of India's soft power. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.136-151

India's growing Information Technology (IT) sector has emerged as a formidable soft power source, projecting the nation's capabilities on the global stage. With

a robust ecosystem comprising world-class talent, innovative startups, and established tech giants, India has cemented its position as a powerhouse in IT services, software development, and digital solutions. Kriti points out that, India's IT expertise has played a pivotal role in driving digital transformation worldwide, empowering businesses, governments, and individuals alike. India leverages its IT prowess to foster diplomatic relations, promote cultural exchange, and enhance its global standing. Furthermore, Indian IT professionals, renowned for their skills and adaptability, serve as cultural ambassadors, fostering crossborder collaborations and enriching global innovation ecosystems. Nowadays, India has successfully demonstrated its capabilities through Flipkart, Smartbox, Ola, OYO, and virtual influencers, which represent the technical expertise of Indian soft power to the world. – *Reproduced*

INNOVATION

1507. Visnjic, Ivanka and Leten, Ronnie
The Legacy Company's Guide to Innovation How to collaborate well and scale up fast. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.90-99

This article provides a framework for legacy companies seeking to innovate effectively in increasingly complex and competitive environments. It argues that collaboration is more challenging than ever, requiring deliberate structures, adaptive leadership, and cultural transformation. The study outlines practical strategies for building innovation capacity, including fostering cross-functional collaboration, leveraging digital tools, and scaling successful initiatives rapidly. By situating innovation within the context of legacy organizations—often constrained by tradition, hierarchy, and established processes—the paper highlights how companies can overcome inertia and embrace agility. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article serves as a guide for leaders aiming to balance stability with transformation, offering a playbook for sustainable innovation and organizational renewal. Many experts are urging established companies to radically innovate—and disrupt themselves before someone else does. The trouble is, large firms aren't designed for moon shots. Their owners don't like the risks and won't kill the goose that lays the golden egg. As a result, all too often they end up defaulting to incremental innovation. But there is a solution: Incumbents can partner with entrepreneurial start-ups or with intrapreneurs that have ideas for breakthrough products. By doing that, they can leverage their significant resources while increasing the odds that those ideas will take off. This approach does require careful management, however. Drawing on the experiences of more than a dozen large multinationals, including Atlas Copco, Enel, and Epiroc, this article outlines a three-stage innovation process for incumbents to follow: First, set up numerous projects with multiple partners, nurturing them until their chances of success become clear. Next, once a venture has a breakthrough, gradually increase your commitment and help it remove roadblocks. Finally, when its business model is viable and it has a critical mass of customers, rapidly mobilize the resources it needs to scale up quickly. – *Reproduced*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

1508. Tveit, Andreas Kokkvoll and Tørstad, Vegard
The relative effectiveness of overlapping international institutions: European union

versus united nations regulations of air pollution. International Political Science Review, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.441-454

Which types of international institutions display higher ability to change states' behaviour? This article assesses the relative environmental effectiveness of a management-based ('soft') and an enforcement-based ('hard') international agreement: the United Nations Sofia Protocol and a European Union directive. Using difference-in-differences analysis, we find that the European Union directive is more effective in inducing emissions reductions than the United Nation's Sofia Protocol. We propose that the European Union's enforcement capacity is a likely driver of the directive's effectiveness. The article makes two contributions to existing literature. First, we provide causal evidence on the relative importance of overlapping international institutions in regulating environmental policy outcomes, elucidating how an apparent emissions-reducing effect of a 'soft' United Nations Protocol is in fact driven by the existence of overlapping 'hard' European Union regulation. Second, we demonstrate how states' enthusiasm for emissions regulations can explain the relative effectiveness of soft and hard law institutions. – *Reproduced*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1509. Karlin, Mara

The return of total war: Understanding—and preparing for—a new era of comprehensive conflict. Foreign Affairs, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.8-19

Every age had its own kind of war, its own limiting conditions, and its own peculiar preconceptions," the defense theorist Carl von Clausewitz wrote in the early nineteenth century. There is no doubt that Clausewitz was right. And yet it is surprisingly difficult to characterize war at any given moment in time; doing so becomes easier only with hindsight. Harder still is predicting what kind of war the future might bring. When war changes, the new shape it takes almost always comes as a surprise. – *Reproduced*

1510. Lin-Greenberg, Erik

Wars are not accidents: Managing risk in the face of escalation. Foreign Affairs, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.20-25

Israel's assassination of a top Hamas leader in Tehran in July, Ukraine's incursion over the summer into Russia, and a recent series of increasingly assertive Chinese air and maritime interceptions in the South China Sea have fanned fears that long-simmering conflicts could escalate into broader wars. In the wake of these provocations, analysts fret about the heightened risk of military accidents and strategic misperceptions. They worry that incidents of this sort could ratchet up tensions until policymakers lose control and stumble into wars they do not intend to fight. – *Reproduced*

1511. Mastro, Oriana Skylar

China's agents of chaos: The military logic of Beijing's growing partnerships. Foreign Affairs, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.26-33

At a joint press conference in June 2024, U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken and NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg fretted over the strengthening ties

between China, Iran, North Korea, and Russia. They are hardly the only politicians to have done so. The informal pact between these four autocracies has become a major focus in Washington, described by both Democratic and Republican officials as a new "axis of evil." These countries, analysts point out, coordinate military and diplomatic activity. They have similar rhetoric and common interests. And they seem to share one aim above all: weakening the United States. – *Reproduced*

1512. Horowitz, Michael C.
Battles of precise mass: Technology is remaking war—and America must adapt. Foreign Affairs, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.34-41

At the beginning of the war in Ukraine in 2022, Ukrainian forces deployed a handful of Turkish-made Bayraktar TB2 uncrewed aerial vehicles to hit Russian targets. Those precise drone strikes were a sign of things to come. More than two years into the war, the TB2 is still a fixture of Ukraine's arsenal, but it has been joined by a plethora of other uncrewed systems. Similar technology features in the current conflicts in the Middle East. – *Reproduced*

1513. Eberstadt, Nicholas
The age of depopulation: Surviving a world gone gray. Foreign Affairs, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.42-61

Although few yet see it coming, humans are about to enter a new era of history. Call it "the age of depopulation." For the first time since the Black Death in the 1300s, the planetary population will decline. But whereas the last implosion was caused by a deadly disease borne by fleas, the coming one will be entirely due to choices made by people.

With birthrates plummeting, more and more societies are heading into an era of pervasive and indefinite depopulation, one that will eventually encompass the whole planet. – *Reproduced*

1514. Blinken, Antony J.
America's strategy of renewal: Rebuilding leadership for a new world. Foreign Affairs, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.62-76

Afierce competition is underway to define a new age in international affairs. A small number of countries—principally Russia, with the partnership of Iran and North Korea, as well as China—are determined to alter the foundational principles of the international system. While their forms of governance, ideologies, interests, and capabilities differ, these revisionist powers all want to entrench autocratic rule at home and assert spheres of influence abroad. – *Reproduced*

1515. Sadjadpour, Karim
The new battle for the middle East: Saudi Arabia and Iran's clash of visions. Foreign Affairs, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.77-91

There are many Middle Eastern conflicts that could reshape the global political order. But the one most likely to do so is the battle between the region's two dominant powers: the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Although this rivalry was once primarily viewed as an ethnic and sectarian conflict between the predominantly Sunni Arab Saudis and the Shiite Persian Iranians, the

key dividing line today is ideological. The clash centers on their respective strategic visions—Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 and Iran's Vision 1979. – *Reproduced*

1516. Scheindlin, Dahlia
The fight for a new Israel: To end the war and build a lasting peace, the country must reinvent its own democracy. Foreign Affairs, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.92-107

In late July 2024, Israel experienced one of the biggest shocks to law and order in its history. For several hours, dozens of Israeli protesters were able to infiltrate two military compounds largely unimpeded, starting with Sde Teiman, a recently established base in the Negev desert where thousands of Palestinian detainees have been held since Hamas's October 7, 2023, attack. For months, journalists and nongovernmental organizations had reported systematic abuses at the base, and on July 29, Israel's military police detained ten Israeli reservists on suspicion of raping one of the prisoners. – *Reproduced*

1517. Nalapat, M. D.
India's Neighbourhood is not South but Southern Asia. South Asia Economic Journal, 25(2), Sep, 2024: p.184-187

This article critiques the conventional framing of India's neighbourhood as "South Asia," arguing instead for the broader and historically grounded concept of "Southern Asia." It emphasizes that pride in India's historicity and legacy should translate into awareness of its geopolitical potential. While policymakers often provide verbal support for India's regional and global role, in practice their vision has been limited, frequently filtered through the lens of outside powers, including former colonial rulers. The piece highlights that from the inception of the Republic, India's geopolitical imprint extended beyond South Asia to encompass an arc stretching from West Asia to South-East Asia. Importantly, the concept of Southern Asia excludes the People's Republic of China (PRC), both geographically and contextually. By reframing India's neighbourhood, the article underscores the need for a more ambitious and self-defined foreign policy that recognizes India's wider regional influence and strategic reach. Pride in the historicity and legacy of a country is awareness of its potential. While giving verbal support to broader concepts of the Indian subcontinent and India's role both regionally and worldwide, in practice, policymakers have aimed low where the potential is concerned. A consistent trait has been to look at the country through the lens of outside powers, including those who ruled over parts of India in previous centuries. The geopolitical imprint of India was from the start of the Republic not simply what was termed 'South Asia' but what may be termed Southern Asia, the arc of territory spanning from West Asia to South-East Asia. It needs to be mentioned that Southern Asia does not include the People's Republic of China (PRC), either in a geographic or in any other context. – *Reproduced*

1518. Bhattacharya, Joyati
Navigating east: Exploring northeast India's perspective on the look (Act) East policy. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.329-345

The early 1990s witnessed a strategic shift in India's foreign policy with the introduction of the Look (Act) East Policy. The policy was conceptualised

originally to meet the challenges of the post-Cold War world politics. The idea that Northeast India can develop in the process of the implementation of the policy and can be a gateway to South East Asia was realised rather late in the early part of the twenty-first century. Since then, the expectations around the Look (Act) East Policy have been remarkable. The change in nomenclature as 'Act East' in 2014 has further strengthened the hope about the potential impact of the policy in Northeast India. However, without addressing the issues of concern within Northeast India and cultivating sufficient local resources, it remains impossible for the states in the Northeast to abruptly hope for redemption across the mountains from Southeast Asia. Against this backdrop, the present study aims to comprehend the implications of the policy for Northeast India, evaluates the prospect of participation of the North-Eastern states and examines the perspective of the locals on the basis of primary data collected for the study. – *Reproduced*

1519. Sarkar, Rajdeep
Golden triangle amphetamines in India: The indo-Bangladesh border as an alternative to the north-east corridor. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.346-361

Myanmar's political turbulence has provided suitable conditions for the growth of bustling drug production complexes. From opiates to amphetamines, the connection between drugs, conflict and power is a key regional dynamic with implications for its neighbours and beyond. This article discusses some security and socio-economic implications for India due to the explosion of amphetamine trade originating in the Golden Triangle region. Though the North-east has been extensively identified as the main corridor for the passage of Myanmar-origin drugs, this article explores an alternative view by focusing on West Bengal as a particularly vulnerable area as both a destination and transit area for amphetamines. I argue that in the densely populated border areas in West Bengal, amphetamines are being integrated into existing cross-border smuggling routes used for cattle, gold, minerals and illicit pharmaceutical drugs, with regional and national implications. – *Reproduced*

1520. Sharma, Devyani and Mishra, Saurabh
Nuclear and radiological material smuggling in the Indian ocean: Implications for India's coastal security. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.362-379

Incidents of nuclear and radiological smuggling in the Indian Ocean are a matter of concern. Attempts to smuggle nuclear material within India have also been reported as recently as 2021. Indian security agencies previously have also seized natural uranium in coastal states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bengal indicating how vulnerable the Indian coast is to radiological and nuclear smuggling. The Nuclear Security Index has also consistently ranked India below China and Pakistan despite their poor record on nuclear non-proliferation. These facts highlight concerns regarding the possible misuse of nuclear and radiological material by criminal and terrorist networks. Since India is targeted by terrorist groups and lies in the vicinity of countries and routes that see frequent nuclear and radiological trafficking, there are inevitable implications for the Indian coastal security system. This article identifies and analyses these security implications and argues for a beefing up of India's coastal security. – *Reproduced*

1521. Shrivastava, Megha
The strategic challenge of decoupling from China: The case of India's ICT sector. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.380-399

This article examines India's challenges in a rather underexplored dimension—the information and communications technology (ICT) sector. This article deals with a key question: What impedes India's prospects in the world's ICT sector? The article identifies China's strategic footprints in India's ICT sector as the primary challenge and provides a deeper analysis of it. The article relies on quantitative data concerning the four key sub-sectors—e-commerce, consumer electronics, semiconductors and the telecom sector—to critically examine the strategic footprints of Chinese ICT in India's ICT sector. The article further examines India's evolving policy landscape in response to growing challenges. It concerns the recent debates in the tech policy circles and explores the scope of 'technology decoupling' from China. The article argues that India should see the concept of decoupling as distinct from US–China decoupling. Rather than decoupling, diversification away from China in a phased manner is found to be critical to secure India's future in the evolving technological landscape. – *Reproduced*

1522. Khan, Kashif Hasan, Ali, Omidi and Alkan, Abdulmelik
A comparative analysis of the gas pipeline geopolitics of China and India in the central Asia republics. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.400-420

After the discovery of large oil and gas deposits in Central Asia, the region has become a vital battlefield for major world powers' competing interests, resulting in a complex geopolitical and energy transportation interaction known as 'pipeline politics'. After independence, multinational energy companies and global powers contacted the Central Asian Republics. Chinese investment has dominated the region's energy sector throughout the past decade. India is strategically seeking Central Asia's energy resources as it becomes more global. This article compares China's and India's Central Asian natural gas strategy and identifies research shortcomings. The complex geopolitical landscape is considered while examining their objectives and regional investments. This analysis reveals these methods' motivations and their effects on the Central Asian Republics and the world. China has an advantage over India in Central Asian pipeline politics, making the region vital to China's energy security. – *Reproduced*

1523. Omotuyi, Sunday et al
Visa-on-arrival, ECOWAS-free mobility and the securitisation of the intra-African Migration in Nigeria. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.421-438

Over the years, Nigeria's regional hegemonic leadership in (West) Africa, especially within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region, has been debated within academic and foreign relations circles. A major component of this regional leadership aspiration was its quest for a 'borderless Africa'. As an important arrowhead of its pro-African foreign policy, the Nigerian government proactively crafted a benign national border policy to give practical expression to the free mobility of persons and goods within the West African subregion. Despite a demonstrable commitment to free mobility within Africa over

the years, Abuja suddenly imposed a restrictive border policy shortly after it signed the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement and approved the contentious visa-on-arrival for African migrants. Considering this context, this study makes three arguments: First, it interrogates the rationale behind the liberal border diplomacy of the Nigerian government. Secondly, the paper contends that the inability to 'silence the guns' in Africa despite all efforts has seriously militated against the aspiration for intra-African mobility and borderless Community in West Africa. Lastly, the study examines the dire implications of Nigerian nationalistic border diplomacy and its declining soft power for the future of 'borderless West Africa'. – *Reproduced*

1524. Afriyie, Frederick Appiah
Sudan: Rethinking the conflict between Sudanese armed forces (SAF) and the rapid support forces (RSF). India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.439-456

Sudan, the third largest nation in Africa, faces severe poverty despite its abundant natural resources. Recent economic restructuring efforts offer hope for growth, but a power struggle between the military and paramilitary forces has plunged the country into a crisis. Intense violence in Khartoum and other regions has led to widespread damage to infrastructure and facilities, triggering a humanitarian crisis with millions displaced and urgent aid needs. The conflict, sparked by disputes over paramilitary integration and control of economic assets, threatens regional stability and the transition to democracy. This article analyses the conflict's origins and proposes potential resolutions using the Protracted Social Conflict Theory. – *Reproduced*

1525. Krishnan, S.
The Israel-palestine conflict. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.10-37

The state of Israel was created in 1948 after Britain ended its mandate over Palestine. The UN proposed partitioning the area into Arab and Jewish States and Arab states that opposed the UN plan were defeated. Israel fought wars against its Arab neighbours in 1967 and 1973, coupled with occupation of the West Bank and Gaza strip in the 1967 war. The Israeli government has periodically clashed with Palestine Liberation Groups. The United States has been spearheading most of the peace processes in the conflict without much positive impact. Few questions this paper seeks to analyse include; why is the Palestine-Israel conflict unending? How impactful were the various peace processes? Who are the actors involved in the peace process? In a bid to explain the intractability of the Israel-Palestine conflict, the emergence of several movements such as the alestinian Liberation Organisation and Hamas, and the peace processes that were difficult to implement, the One or Two State solutions and recent hostilities are issues analyzed. – *Reproduced*

1526. Jain, Sandhya
China brokers a peace deal in Palestine: Israel itches for war. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.38-45

Sandhya Jain retraces the evolution of the conflict in West Asia, marked by the escalation of the Israeli operations in Gaza and of the reciprocal attacks

between Hezbollah and the IDF. Prime Minister Netanyahu has so far derailed the negotiations for a ceasefire and a prisoner swap that threaten his tenuous hold on power. The Israeli Government and its US backers are worried about China's successful initiative in support of a United National Reconciliation Government to rule Gaza. China, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and other Arab and African states are behind the 'Beijing Declaration on Ending Division and Strengthening Palestinian Unity' whereas Iran is heightening its collaboration with Hezbollah, Syria, the Iraqi Islamic Resistance, and Yemen's Houthis. – *Reproduced*

1527. Dev, Rahul
Time to redefine India's military doctrine. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.82-93

India has embarked on a process of reorganisation of its national defence structure based on the concept of theaterisation already implemented by several other major military powers. Theaterisation includes appointing a Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) and integrating assets and resources of the three services under unified regional commands belonging to one of them. However this organisational reform raises hierarchical precedence issues and has met with opposition, particularly from the Indian Air Force, concerned about the implied dispersal of its personnel and material among various army- and navy-centric regional theatres. Rahul Dev notes that further reflection and debate is needed before this strategic transformation can be fully carried out. – *Reproduced*

1528. Barik, Muralidhar and Singh, Manasi
India-us defence cooperation: New imperative and challenges. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.94-103

India-US relations are currently regarded as one of the century's most important geopolitical factors. India's third-largest defence supplier at the moment is the US and one of its biggest trading partners. Despite their defence collaboration, India and the US do not have an easy relationship. The paper examines recent developments between India and the US, including the Quad agreement, Prime Minister Modi's visit to the US recently and its results, India's balancing act in the Russia-Ukraine war, the US's security concerns in South Asia and the Asia Pacific, and other related issues. Muralidhar Barik and Manasi Singh expect that India will expand and deepen its partnership with the United States while remaining strategically autonomous and multi-aligned. – *Reproduced*

1529. Mudiamv, Prithvi Ram
India and Eurasia in the post-cold war world: A "new great game" of the twenty-first century?. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.104-123

India has cultural and economic connections with the region that go back thousands of years and enjoys a privileged relationships with the Russian Federation which has a preponderant position in Central Asia. Iran, another important player in that region, also has ancient and friendly ties with New Delhi and can provide access through the International North-South Transport Corridor. The five Eurasian states generally welcome opportunities for cooperation and partnership with India through bilateral and multilateral channels. Prithvi Ram Mudiam argues that India's growing engagement in that vast area meets with almost unanimous consent internationally. – *Reproduced*

1530. Behera, Baruna Kumar
India and space diplomacy in the Asian region. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.124-135

The Indo-Pacific region in the 21st century has become the epicentre of world politics. The ongoing struggle for power between the USA and China has made the region important in international politics. From the perspective of New Delhi, the region has become vital in view of its geographical and cultural links with India. Strategically, ASEAN as a collective body has been seen as a power centre in the emerging multi-polar world order. It is imperative for India to form deep-rooted relationships with ASEAN countries. Initiatives like "Look East Policy" and "Act East Policy" convey the message that India is well aware of its geo-strategic importance. Baruna Kumar Behera argues for space diplomacy in this region to further cement its strategic interests. In the domain of space technology, there are three Asian space powers, China, Japan and India. China and Japan have institutionalised their space diplomacy, whereas India has to do a lot in this regard. This paper suggests that India gift a satellite to ASEAN countries as a strategic gesture of good will. – *Reproduced*

1531. Zaman, Muhammad Qasim
Law and Sufism in modern South Asia: A changing relationship. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.328-356

This article studies some major shifts in the relationship between law and Sufism in South Asian Islam between the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries. It does so by focusing on Shah Wali Allah of Delhi (d. 1762) to examine, first, how these two key facets of Islam interact with each other in his thought and, second, how some influential Muslim intellectuals of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries have understood and positioned themselves in relation to this aspect of his thought. Though one would be hard pressed to know this from the sanitized modern image of Wali Allah as a scholar of the Quran and hadith, and of a Sufi piety uncompromisingly anchored in them, his Sufism reveals a wide and, from many a modern Muslim perspective, unwieldly range of ideas and practices. Yet it was precisely in that unwieldy breadth and depth that it was generative of some of his key insights into matters of the law. Even as many people have continued to insist on the imbrication of law and Sufism, a sanitization of Wali Allah's Sufi image serves to highlight wider processes whereby an earlier era's generative relationship between the two has come to be increasingly attenuated since the late nineteenth century. – *Reproduced*

1532. Stephens, Julia
Material modernities: Tracing Janbai's gendered mobilities across the Indian ocean. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.386-420

This article uses techniques of microhistory to explore how Janbai, the third wife of Sir Tharia Topan, exerted economic, religious, and social influence in Indian Ocean networks. An Ismaili woman from a Gujarati trading family who lived in East Africa, Janbai lies outside of the social worlds that have dominated studies of Muslim modernity in South Asia, which centre on Sunni male professionals from North India. Janbai was illiterate and largely disconnected from textual debates about modernity. In fact, she was just the sort of woman that reformers

castigated for their supposed attachment to religious superstitions and customary practices. In contrast, studying Janbai through an alternative frame of 'material modernity' reveals the complex biography of a women who neither conformed to the idealized 'new' woman, nor simply reproduced inherited practices. Instead, she navigated rapid social mobility, shifting geographies, and new technologies and institutions, particularly colonial law courts, in ways that echoed and departed from how women had long exercised agency. The article argues that scholars, by foregrounding textual archives and discursive analysis, have tended to reproduce the marginalization of women like Janbai. In contrast, looking to sources such as jewellery and photographs, and reading textual archives with greater attention to gendered patterns of consumption and investment, brings Janbai from the margins to the centre of our understanding of modernity. In addition to enriching our understanding of the lives of women, increased attention to materiality and visuality opens up critical new avenues for writing a more variegated history of Muslim modernity. – *Reproduced*

1533. Zhou, Luyang
How the first revolution affected the second: The setback of 1927 for the Chinese communist party revolution in the 1920. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.448-484

The Bolsheviks' world revolution encountered setbacks in the 1920s. Among the bloodiest of these was the massacre of 1927 when the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) entire central leadership was killed in the Chinese Nationalist Party's (GMD) coup. Existing explanations highlight Moscow's miscalculation, infighting within the Kremlin, Soviet advisers' information dilemma, and the CCP leaders' political inexperience. This article compares the opening stages of the Bolshevik (or Russian) and Chinese Communist Party revolutions to explain why the 1927 setback became a catastrophe. It argues that the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 caused fundamental changes, which thwarted any attempt to replicate the 1917 victory in the post-1917 world. The CCP in 1927 faced three disadvantages that the Bolshevik Revolution had engendered: a misleading myth about the October Revolution, a Bolshevized system of repression created by Soviet advisers to the GMD, and the 'red scare' in Japan and British Southeast Asia, which blocked members of the CCP from escaping overseas. This article draws on leaders' biographical materials to compare the two parties' learning from foreign revolutions, records in suffering repression, and experiences as overseas refugees. The comparison shows that the Bolsheviks did not face these three disadvantages before 1917. – *Reproduced*

1534. Shirley, Bruno M.
Beyond the masculinity of kingship: The making of a modern queen in early second millennium Sri Lanka. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.485-511

Modern historians have repeatedly cast Sri Lanka's historical female monarchs as 'queens', without critically reflecting on the conceptual limits and nuances of that term. Through a close examination of sources from the early second millennium, and their reception by scholars from the colonial period onwards, I demonstrate that Sri Lanka's female monarchs—particularly Līlāvatī of Poḷonnaruva (r. 1197–1200, 1209, and 1210)—engaged in a more creative and subversive performance of gender than modern 'queenship' allows. In particular, I argue, a discourse of

kingship's inherent masculinity, advanced in literary and didactic texts written primarily by male monastics, was too-willingly accepted by colonial-period scholars. Closer attention to the material evidence of Līlāvatī's reign, however, challenges this discourse and further suggests a politics of gender beyond the binary. – *Reproduced*

1535. Ren, Chao
The spectre of Ma Phyu? Loyalty, competence, and the spatial dynamics of imperial administration in colonial Burma. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.536-562

This article explores the spatial dynamics of imperial administration in colonial Burma through the lens of gender, bureaucracy, and frontier. Focusing on the story of Hugh Ernest McColl, a British administrative officer in Burma who struggled for promotion as a result of his marriage to a Burmese woman, the article sheds light on the spatial dynamics regarding loyalty, competence, and political priorities in the imperial administration of frontiers. Such spatial dynamics were most clearly manifested in the diverging attitudes between central authorities and local governments towards McColl's case. Drawing on archival sources and secondary literature that contextualize McColl's case within the broader textures of colonial governance, this article argues that McColl's case reveals the internal contradiction of the imperial administration, which saw a constant tension between the ideological imperatives of control and the practical demands of how to control. McColl's story is therefore a story of broader significance—of the inherent structural contradiction of colonial rule and its inability to overcome it. – *Reproduced*

1536. Chindy, Sujan
Roadmap for India's geopolitical recalibration. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.23-26

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

1537. Gunti, Ravinder and Kamalakar, Gedam
G20 Rio de Janeiro summit leaders' declaration. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p. 7-14

This article, published in Third Concept, analyzes the Leaders' Declaration adopted at the G20 Rio de Janeiro Summit. It highlights Brazil's presidency theme of "Building a just world and a sustainable planet", emphasizing inequality reduction, climate action, and reform of global governance institutions. The

declaration reaffirmed commitments to social inclusion, poverty eradication, and sustainable development, while launching initiatives such as the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty and a Task Force on Climate Mobilization. The paper situates the declaration within the broader trajectory of G20 diplomacy, noting its significance for global economic governance, multilateral reform, and collective responses to pressing challenges. By examining the priorities and commitments outlined, the article contributes to debates on international cooperation, development policy, and the evolving role of the G20 in shaping global order. The G20 Rio De Jonerio leader declaration adopted during the summit on November 18-19, 2024 focuses on global challenges and sustainable development. It undercrosses privities such as reducing inequality, traducing hanger and poverty addressing climate change and reforming global governance. – *Reproduced*

1538. Singh, Sushand
The supposed resolution of the Indo-China crisis helps Modi more than India. The Caravan, Nov,2024: p.16-19

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

1539. Saade, Tamar
A silence louder than Bombs: Life in Lebanon through half a decade of crises. The Caravan, Nov,2024: p.56-72

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

1540. Milanovic, Branko
Catalyst of a new global system: Geopolitical implications of the Russia–Ukraine war. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.22-24

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

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1541. Pant, Sonia and Chakraborty, Debashis
Can servicification benefit manufacturing exports? Empirical results for India. South Asia Economic Journal, 25(2), Sep, 2024: p.126-157

This article investigates the relationship between servicification—the integration of services inputs into manufacturing—and export performance in India. While India has traditionally been a major player in the services sector, recent initiatives such as Make-in-India and production-linked incentive (PLI) schemes have sought to strengthen manufacturing exports. Using firm-level data from the CMIE-Prowess dataset covering 2000–2019, the study applies a two-step system generalized method of moments (GMM) estimator to analyze export intensity and a dynamic panel probit model to examine the decision to export. Results reveal a positive relationship between servicification and manufacturing exports, with notable variations across low-tech and mid-to-hi-tech sectors as well as at the disaggregated industry level. The findings suggest that integrating competitiveness in services with hi-tech manufacturing can enhance India's export potential and deepen firm-level participation in global value chains. To enhance manufacturing exports, India, a major player in the services segment, has recently created an enabling environment through the launch of several programmes, for example, the 'Make-in-India' and the production-linked incentive (PLI) schemes. As the firm-level evidence on the synergies between services input use (i.e., servicification) and manufacturing exports in the country is relatively scarce, the current analysis studies the relationship between them by using the CMIE-Prowess dataset over a period of 2000–2019, for both new and existing exporting firms. At the firm level, the article uses a two-step system generalized method of moments (GMM) estimator for studying the impact on export intensity, while a dynamic panel probit model is used to study the impacts on the decision to export. Apart from the analysis at the aggregate level, the influence of servicification is also judged for the low-tech and mid-to-hi-tech sectors separately and the disaggregated industry level. The observed positive relationship between servicification and manufacturing exports implies that the integration of competitiveness in the field of services with hi-tech manufacturing sectors can enhance India's exports on the one hand and deepen firm-level global value chains participation on the other hand. – *Reproduced*

1542. Dai, Mi
Tariff pass-through: The case of china's WTO accession. The Developing Economies, 61(4), Dec, 2023: p.278-296

Recent studies on the China–US trade war surprisingly find complete tariff pass-through into import prices for both China and the United States. This paper provides additional evidence of tariff pass-through in China. Using firm-level monthly trade transaction data, we estimate the tariff pass-through for Chinese imports in the period of WTO accession during 2000–2006. Consistent with evidence during the trade war, tariff pass-through is also complete for tariff reductions induced by the WTO accession. Structural estimates of export supply elasticity also imply complete tariff pass-through. Additionally, we find the complete pass-through result holds regardless of firm ownership types, product end-use, or China's market share in world imports. – *Reproduced*

1543. Kou, Rohin and Rasool, Irfan
WTO panel and appellate body interpretations of the SPS agreement: Reflections and considerations. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.143-160

The Appellate Body and the Panels are responsible for clarification of rules and provisions as provided in the SPS Agreement. The jurisprudence developed by means of interpretation has far reaching impact on the SPS policies of the member countries. With respect to the initial burden of proof, the Appellate Body has held that the obligation is on the complaining party to prove non confinement with the SPS Agreement and later on this burden shifts to another party to oppose the claimed disparity. The SPS Agreement is silent as far as standard of review is concerned but has emphasized that the standard of proof for determination as well as for legal narration of facts has been pronounced by Article 11 of the DSU. With respect to the admissibility of scientific information, the Appellate Body has held that such information should be sought from individual experts. The Appellate Body and the Panels has also interpreted the principles of harmonization, risk assessment, precautionary principle and transparency. The narrower interpretation of special and differential treatment provisions meant for the developing countries has restricted their effective implementation. – *Reproduced*

http://kashmirjournaloflegalstudies.edu.in// b481-4e09-8ecf-05057a46ed5d.pdf

1544. Mehtani, Rohit
The myriad of trading arrangements and economic integration efforts in Africa. Focus WTO: Journal of WTO and International Business, 25(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.25-33

The G20 Summit in New Delhi in September 2023 deliberated upon global issues which are at the forefront. It concluded with the G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration with an announcement on the inclusion of the African Union as a permanent member of the grouping under the heading 'Creating a More Inclusive World'. The African Union and the myriad of preferential trade agreements and integration efforts currently undergoing in the vast continent have generated a lot of interest and remain at the center stage. – *Reproduced*

1545. Yaqoub, M., Jingwu, Z. and Matusitz, J.
The Chinese love affair with Indian films: A promising future. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 79(3), Sep, 2023: p.370-386

This cross-sectional study examines the acceptance of Indian cinema among Chinese cinephiles to determine how the audience perceives and is influenced after watching Indian films. Researchers surveyed the local Chinese audience and collected 2,129 valid self-structured e-questionnaires. Respondents belonged to Mainland China. Results showed significant characteristics that make Indian movies attractive to about 50% of the Chinese population. Findings also indicate that Chinese people still welcome good stories from India in blockbuster Bollywood films, despite tense Sino-Indian relations. Indian cinema plays a significant role as a soft power bridging both nations. The Indian film industry will continue to evolve to satisfy the audience's needs in the future. – *Reproduced*

1546. Yang, Chih-Hai and Hayakawa, Kazunobu
The substitution effect of US-China trade war on Taiwanese trade. The Developing Economies, 61(4), Dec, 2023: p.324-341

Using monthly trade data from January 2018 to December 2019, we empirically examine the effects of the US-China trade war on Taiwan's exports as well as imports. On the export side, the tariff hike in the US against imports from China may increase Taiwan's exports to the US, (i.e., the substitution effect). To investigate this hypothesis, we examine how US tariffs on goods from China affect Taiwan's exports to the US. More directly, we also explore how China's exports to the US change Taiwanese exports to the US. On the import side, decline of China's export to the US may boost Taiwan's export while increasing its demand on Chinese intermediate inputs. Our empirical analyses confirmed the validity of these hypotheses. By contrast, we did not find a substitution effect in exports from neighboring countries—that is, Japan and South Korea. – *Reproduced*

1547. Mohanty, Saroj K.
Exploring trade, GVCs, and technology goods in India's FTAs. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.33-41

To evaluate the efficacy of free trade agreements, 15 FTAs implemented between 2000 and 2023 are examined focusing on trade flow patterns, trade balance, the structure of GVC trade, the composition of technology-intensive trade, the nature of trade deficits between FTA and non-FTA partners, and market access for the micro, small and medium enterprises. The findings show that FTA partners have performed marginally better than non-FTA partners in recent years. During periods of global economic buoyancy and the initial phase of the recession, FTA partners showed strong performance in goods trade. However, they have struggled to maintain the same momentum due to the prolonged global. – *Reproduced*

1548. Kher, Rajeev and Gupta, Anshuman
Intermingling of trade and environment policy: Implications of EU–CBAM on India and LDCs. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.50-57

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

1549. Sengupta, Darpajit and Roy, Saikat Sinha
Export prices, exchange rate pass-through, and global value Chains: Some Indian evidence. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.58-66

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

1550. Gaur, Pankhuri
Micro-level export management in foreign trade policy: Implementing districts as export Hubs in India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.67-73

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

1551. Taneja, Nisha et al
Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal motor vehicle agreement: A supply-chain analysis of the benefits to the north east region of India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.74-81

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

1552. Kaushik, Atul
Dispute settlement and efficacy of the multilateral trading system: A dysfunctional appellate body erodes the credibility of the WTO. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.82-90

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

JUDICIARY

1553. Amanda, Driscoll Cakier et al
Public (In)tolerance of government non-compliance with High Court decisions. Comparative Politics, 57(1), Oct, 2024: p.71-90

Governments-compliance with high court decisions is a critical factor affecting judicial independence, power, and legitimacy. Under what conditions do citizens tolerate incumbent non-compliance with apex court decisions? Some theories yield predictions that government supporters will be more tolerant towards non-compliance, while others assert that citizens may value judicial review irrespective

of their political preferences. Although the underlying logic of both arguments is plausible, the contexts that shape citizens- non-compliance preferences are not well identified. Focusing on the moderating effect of elite behavior and contextual factors, we demonstrate that supporters of incumbent governments are more tolerant of government non-compliance in the years following high-profile shows of interbranch attacks or government disregard of high court decisions, and in environments where the media is lacking independence. – *Reproduced*

1554. Krewson, Christopher N. and Owens, Ryan J.
How the intensity of preference for ideological judges influences court support. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.683-695

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

1555. Boston, Joshua and Krewson, Christopher N.
Public approval of the Supreme Court and its implications for legitimacy. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.835-850

In examining public evaluations of governing institutions, are job approval and legitimacy related? This question has dominated scholarship on Supreme Court legitimacy for decades. Conventional wisdom suggests that specific support (e.g., job approval) and diffuse support (e.g., legitimacy) are independent. Specific support captures short-term orientations based on policy alignment with the Court. Legitimacy is a long-term perspective reflecting more fundamental support for the Court as a governing institution. We challenge the paradigm that job approval and legitimacy are largely unrelated concepts. Specifically, we employ a variety of statistical techniques and panel data to show that changes in legitimacy are a direct effect of changes in public approval. Salient decisions and Court vacancies directly shape approval and indirectly shape legitimacy through their effects on approval. Longitudinal analysis confirms that changes in job approval precede and predict changes in legitimacy. These results suggest that the Court needs public approval, and its public approval is rooted in outcome-oriented perceptions of its decisions and membership. Further, sustained low levels of approval will eventually erode legitimacy and limit the Court's influence over policy. Thus, like the outwardly political executive and legislative branches, it is important for the Court to build political capital through job approval. – *Reproduced*

KNOWLEDGE MENAGEMENT

1556. Chakraboorty, Tanusree, Natarajan, Ashok and Mishra, Nandita
Maximizing potential: Leveraging knowledge strengths and goal setting for academic excellence. ASCI: Journal of Management, 52(2), Sep, 2023: p.31-56

Goals are almost universally accepted as the central elements for directing the

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

LABOUR

1557. Malhi, Fareena Noor
Invisible no more: Unmasking the underestimated female labour market work. South Asia Economic Journal, 25(2), Sep, 2024: p.158-183

This article utilizes a rare Time Use Survey (TUS), focusing on Pakistan, to uncover productive labour market activities that often go unnoticed in mainstream labour force surveys (LFS). Leveraging rich time use data along with labour force classification question, we identify and analyse the invisible workforce. Moreover, employing the multinomial logit model, I examine the determinants—such as human capital accumulation (or lack thereof), mobility constraints and financial well-being—of the invisible labour force among women and men aged 10–74 years in Pakistan. The findings reveal significant gender disparities within the invisible workforce, with women constituting a staggering 88% of its members. These women predominantly engage in part-time work concurrently with other activities within their own dwellings, particularly in sectors such as textiles, crafts and animal husbandry. Furthermore, I uncover that the lack of human capital and mobility constraints significantly increase the probability of participation in the invisible workforce. This article tackles the challenge of accurately measuring women's engagement in productive work by identifying and examining the 'invisible workforce' through a unique survey method. Notably, this TUS stands out as the only one available in the South Asian context that integrates LFS questions to identify and study the invisible workforce. The implications of these findings extend to the development of more inclusive measurement frameworks and the promotion of gender equality in labour force participation. - *Reproduced*

1558. Upali Deb, Gupta, Rudra Narayan and Husain, Zakir
Stalled progress? Evidence from American time use data on gender differences in time spent on economic activities. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.681-708

The study examines the temporal trend in the gender gap in working hours in

the US economy and analyses the possible reasons underlying the gender gap. The study uses American Time Use data for the period 2003–2021. It estimates truncated and quantile regression models to estimate the gender gap. The gender gap is decomposed into two components capturing the effect of characteristics and coefficients. The study finds evidence that gender differential in working hours across gender is stable in the current millennium. The gap is particularly high in highly remunerative jobs involving extended working hours, reflecting a glass ceiling for women. Further, differences in characteristics contribute only a minor proportion of the gender gap, indicating the possible influence of social attitudes and norms, and discriminatory organisational practices. The study argues in favor of policies to transform institutions, organisational work culture, and social norms about work-home balance. Incentivising firms to continue with flexible work schedules and work-from-home policies, extending family support and childcare arrangements, regulating work hours, and substituting overtime with part-time jobs are other ways to reduce the gender gap in work hours. – *Reproduced*

1559. Vijayamba, R. and Swaminathan, Madhura
Women's work in livestock raising: Evidence from time use surveys in India. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.709-729

Women's contribution to livestock raising, in terms of both work participation and hours of work, is underestimated in India as elsewhere in the world. This is primarily because of limitations of data available in labour force surveys, many of which can be addressed by time use surveys (TUSs). This paper, first, explores data from a small TUS conducted in two villages of Karnataka. Insights from our ground-level study are tested econometrically by applying a two-way Heckman model to unit data from India's first national TUS, 2019. We estimated that 11 per cent of rural women participated in livestock raising and spent an average of 16 h a week. Age and education were significant factors: younger and educated women were less likely to engage in livestock raising, an observation linked to current technology and drudgery of work. Women's participation was higher in peasant households from privileged social groups than in poorer wage worker households. – *Reproduced*

1560. Mishra, Surbhi Sahoo, Dukhabandhu and Mohapatra, Souryabrata
Mapping structural break and sectoral movement on female employment in India since 1991. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.731-750

The new economic regime in India has had a cascading impact on resource allocation and the redistribution of employment. Previous research has examined the general effects of economic shifts but lacks an exhaustive analysis of its impact on sector-specific female labour force participation (FLFP). This paper analyses structural breaks in sectoral FLFP in India using yearly data from 1991 to 2022, exploring the dynamic relationship among gross domestic product (GDP) contribution, education and FLFP across sectors and analysing inter-sectoral female labour movement. Results reveal that females engaged in the agriculture sector in India witnessed the highest structural breaks compared to other sectors. New economic reform of 1991, government policies, urbanisation and mechanisation, could be attributed to these breaks. Further, results revealed sectoral contribution to GDP and female education as an important determinant of FLFP. Along with this, the results of the Impulse Response Function show a significant shift in FLFP from

agriculture to services. However, Variance Decomposition has provided evidence that the agriculture sector remains a fallback option for women in India. Based on these findings, the paper suggests that policymakers should promote higher education among women to enhance FLFP in the service sector. Furthermore, the study proposes strategies to attract and retain FLFP in the industrial sector, thereby alleviating labour pressures in agriculture. – *Reproduced*

1561. Singh, Aruna Vijila, Y. and Singh, Shailendra
From challenges to solutions: Identifying risk factors and impact on the well-being of migrant workers. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.801-827

This article explores the intricate relationship among perceived risk factors affecting the well-being of internal migrant workers, encompassing poor living conditions, working conditions, compensation, cultural differences, and psychosocial factors. Drawing upon existing literature, we illuminate the multifaceted challenges encountered by internal migrant workers as they seek better opportunities and navigate unfamiliar environments. Living conditions, including housing facilities and sanitation, are pivotal determinants of well-being, impacting identity and emotional comfort. Adverse working conditions and inadequate compensation contribute to stress and physical exhaustion. Cultural differences, such as language barriers, influence psychosocial well-being, while psychosocial life factors like stress and anxiety are closely intertwined with living and working conditions. To investigate risk factors and their impact on the well-being of migrant workers, a research study was conducted among informal migrant labourers hailing from various unorganised sectors, including on-site construction, street vending, small-scale industry, service, and the garment and textile industry, within the Tiruchirappalli district of Tamil Nadu. Data collection was accomplished using a structured interview schedule, which encompassed 411 participants. Employing the method of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), the study successfully pinpointed the various perceived risk factors. The conceptual model illustrates the interplay between the perceived risk factors and their impact on overall well-being. Policymakers, employers, and civil society must collaboratively address these factors to create environments that support the holistic well-being of migrant workers, fostering inclusivity and equity in the community. – *Reproduced*

1562. Azad,. and M Fahmida,. V.
Impact of English language proficiency on the wage returns of Kerala migrant workers in gulf countries. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.849-863

This study investigates the impact of English language proficiency on the wage returns of Kerala migrant workers in Gulf countries. Utilising primary data from a survey of 561 participants across selected regions of gulf nations, the research reveals that English skills, particularly at an advanced level, significantly contribute to higher average monthly wages, even after controlling for education, ability, experience, age, and specific country and occupation factors. The complementarity of English proficiency and education is evident, with advanced language skills demonstrating substantial wage returns across different educational levels. The study underscores the economic value of English proficiency in the Gulf labour market and provides insights for policymakers and employers aiming to enhance migrant workers' competitiveness. – *Reproduced*

1563. Roy, Ranjana and Terway, Prerna
Rising wage income and the role of Mgnrega among agricultural households in India: Evidence from the situation assessment survey, 2018–19. Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.865-881

This paper explores the contribution of wage income to the overall earnings of agricultural households in India. Utilising data from the 2019 "Land and Livestock Holding of Households and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households" conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in 2018–19, the study offers an in-depth analysis of the proportion of income derived from wages by farmers across various states and landholding sizes. Additionally, the paper investigates the impact of public employment programmes, such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), on rural wages and the income of agricultural households. Findings from the paper point towards increasing landlessness among small and marginal farmers, as they increasingly rely on wages to supplement their livelihood. While a focus on increasing agricultural growth rate by the policymakers may contribute towards farmers' welfare, policies need to be focused towards increase in non-farm employment. Rural employment programmes help to address the issue of chronic unemployment and alleviate rural poverty. Public investments in the form of irrigation facilities and other rural infrastructure are also required to promote sustained agricultural growth and thereby foster well-being among the rural agricultural households. – *Reproduced*

1564. Pongeluppe, Leandro S.
The allegory of the Favela: The multifaceted effects of socioeconomic mobility. Administrative Science Quarterly, 69(3),Sep, 2024: p.619-654

What are the consequences of upward socioeconomic mobility for disenfranchised individuals? This article examines this question in the context of a business training program offered to residents of Brazilian urban slums, known as "favelas." The study employs a randomized controlled trial complemented by quantile regressions, field visits, and interviews. The results show that training improves favela dwellers' economic outcomes, such as by increasing income and participation in entrepreneurship, and some socio-psychological outcomes, such as by improving self-efficacy and optimism. However, these income improvements were accompanied by participants' enhanced experiences of favela stigma, an adverse socio-psychological outcome related to their residential segregation. Both quantitative and qualitative findings demonstrate the multifaceted nature of socioeconomic mobility, through which favela dwellers who prosper economically become more exposed to prejudice from people living outside favelas. The study illustrates, through the "allegory of the favela," the bittersweet process of socioeconomic mobility. This abductive research contributes to the literature by showing that while interventions designed to enfranchise individuals may effectively achieve economic inclusion in terms of income gains, they may simultaneously lead participants into discriminatory systems that further stigmatize people based on the same characteristics of their prior exclusion. - *Reproduced*

1565. Sarkar, Kingshuk
Karnataka and Rajasthan legislations on gig work: Failure to address basic employment relations. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.13-16

This article critically examines recent legislations on gig work introduced in Karnataka and Rajasthan, highlighting their shortcomings in addressing fundamental employment relations. While the laws represent an important recognition of gig workers within the policy framework, they fall short of ensuring basic labour rights such as social security, collective bargaining, and fair wages. The study argues that the legislations primarily focus on regulatory oversight and welfare schemes without tackling the structural imbalance between platforms and workers. By situating gig work within the broader context of India's informal economy, the paper underscores the need for comprehensive labour reforms that integrate gig workers into mainstream employment protections. Published in Economic & Political Weekly, the article contributes to debates on labour policy, equity, and the future of work in India. Gig workers lack protection under the existing labour laws as employment relation in gig work is contentious. Gig companies consider themselves as aggregators and term gig workers as independent contractors/workers. In Britain, the Supreme Court ruled that Uber is an employer and existing labour laws do apply to Uber drivers. Two states in India, namely Rajasthan and Karnataka, in recent times introduced welfare legislation for platform-based gig workers. They adopted the welfare board model but failed to discern employment relation in the gig economy. Gig workers lack protection under the existing labour laws as employment relation in gig work is contentious. Gig companies consider themselves as aggregators and term gig workers as independent contractors/workers. In Britain, the Supreme Court ruled that Uber is an employer and existing labour laws do apply to Uber drivers. Two states in India, namely Rajasthan and Karnataka, in recent times introduced welfare legislation for platform-based gig workers. They adopted the welfare board model but failed to discern employment relation in the gig economy. – *Reproduced*

1566. Dabhi, James C.
The new labour codes: Prospects, concerns, critique and way forward. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.335-349

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

1567. Rajkumar, Sam T.
Labour codes: Challenges and prospects in the Indian context. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.350-365

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

1568. Patra, Srimanata Sardar, Saifulla and paria, Mainkanta
Labour codes in transition: Challenges and embracing prospects. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.366-379

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

1569. Dahiya, Rinki Dahiya, Priay and Deepika
Collective bargaining in India: Impact of labour codes on workers' rights and organizational dynamics. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.380-394

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

1570. Jocob, Megha Pandey, Shreya and Dubey, Shreshthi
Impact of the Indian labour codes: on small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and the unorganized sector. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.395-411

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

1571. Narayanasamy, Parthasarathi and Dananjayon, Modhava Priya
Social entrepreneurship and labour codes: Challenges and prospects. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.412-426

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

1572. Sarkar, Prosanta
Rolling reforms: Unpacking the impact of labour codes on Beedi works in West Bengal. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.427-440

1573. Aditya, Bagas and Amri, Ikhwan
Rethinking informal economy resilience during crisis: Experience from Covid-19 pandemic. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.711-737

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the public health system and socioeconomic sector, one of the worst being the impacts on the informal economy. Despite their past survival, the current pandemic-induced crisis has cast doubt on informal economy resilience. This study aims to capture the informal economy resilience facing the unprecedented economic crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. We reviewed 42 selected peer-reviewed journal articles to synthesise a general concept of informal economy resilience during pandemic-induced crisis. We found that strict lockdown during a pandemic becomes the main driver that exacerbates

the vulnerability of informal economy. The impacts are spatiotemporally varied, different within the group, and have multilevel characteristics (from individual to society). This vulnerable condition has triggered the informal economy to conduct several coping mechanisms to face economic disadvantages. Both individual coping mechanisms and government intervention have altered the informal economy's resilience throughout time. The current combination of defense mechanisms results in four possibilities: bounce back better, bounce back, recover but worsen, and collapse. This review offers valuable insights into the appropriate actions that governments should undertake in response to economic downturns resulting from pandemics. It highlights the importance of considering vulnerable groups when formulating policy during a crisis. – *Reproduced*

1574. Ahmad, Ishtiyaq
Nationalization policy (NITIQAT law) in Saudi Arabiaand its impact on Indian migrant workers. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.123-130

1575. Banerjee, Kaushiki and Ghose,Arpita
Determinants of female labour force participation in urban India: Does outdoor air pollution matter?. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.815-832

The paper contributes the literature in the following ways: (a) It establishes negative sole impact of urban outdoor air-pollution and its interaction-effect with growth, poverty, and urbanisation on female life-expectancy (FLE), hence on female labour force participation rate (FLFPR); proving the positive two-way relation between these two through estimating a simultaneous panel-model comprising equations of FLFPR and FLE, for Indian-states over the period 2017–2022. The significant impact of the interaction-effect shows partial-effect of a change in the concerned variable on FLE and on FLFPR depends on air-pollution. Thus, measures to raise growth, urbanisation or reduce poverty can improve FLE and FLFPR, provided air-pollution is mitigated. (b) Moreover, significant impact of interaction-effect of household-size and growth (Lnnsdp × HHsz) on FLFPR is supported, i.e., the impact of growth on FLFPR depends on household-size and vice-versa. A critical-level of Lnnsdp × HHsz exists; FLFPR increases/falls with Lnnsdp × HHsz according as actual Lnnsdp × HHsz is lesser/higher than critical-level. The higher sample-mean of Lnnsdp × HHsz than critical-value implies FLFPR falls with both growth and household-size, i.e. given household-size, income-effect dominates and women value leisure more. It adds the earlier inverted-U feminisation hypothesis for India investigating only sole-impact of growth on FLFPR. (c) Further, the relationship between interaction-effect of female education and household-size (Hedu × HHsz) on FLFPR is U-type, i.e., a critical level of Hedu × HHsz exists, FLFPR falls/rises with Hedu × HHsz according as actual Hedu × HHsz is lesser/higher than critical-level. The lower sample-mean of Hedu × HHsz than critical-value implies, FLFPR falls with education and household-size, i.e., female education does not necessarily imply higher FLFPR. – *Reproduced*

1576. Chand, Ramesh
Changes in labour force and employment: Evidence from PLFS data. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.645-660

The paper analyse and discuss changes in labour force and employment in the recent period using data from periodic labour force surveys of the National Statistical Office (NSO), GOI, for the period 2017–18 to 2021–22. It examines the veracity of assertions such as: (i) decline in worker-to-population ratio in recent years, (ii) increase in unemployment, (iii) withdrawal of women from workforce, and (iv) deterioration in the overall employment scenario in the country, among others. Labour force participation rate (LFPR) and worker-to-population rates (WPR) show significant increase, while unemployment dropped from 6 to 4% between 2017–18 and 2021–22. The period also witnessed sizable increase in female employment as their WPR increased by 50.0%, from 16.5% in 2017–18 to 24.0% in 2021–22. This has led to higher share of women in country's workforce and diluted dominance of male in all occupation categories. – *Reproduced*

1577. Humphrey, Nicole M.
Emotional labor and employee outcomes: A meta-analysis. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 422-446

While there is agreement among scholars that people-work requires emotional labor, there is still some uncertainty about the consequences of emotional labor for employees. This article conducts a random-effects meta-analysis including 545 correlations across 175 primary studies to explore the relationship between emotional labor, burnout, and job satisfaction. The meta-analysis suggests that emotional labor can be both harmful and beneficial to employees, depending on the emotional labor strategy used, that is, surface acting or deep acting. In addition, the meta-regression shows that effect sizes between emotional labor and employee outcomes (i.e., burnout and job satisfaction) differ in collectivist and individualist cultures. The article concludes by discussing the implications of these findings for research and practice. – *Reproduced*

1578. Khan, Firdaus and Surisetti, Srinivas
Vulnerable sites: Bottom-of-the pyramid blue-collar workers, occupational gendering and earnings disparity. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.855-883

India is the world's largest blue-collar recruiting market, yet this economy stays invisible and under-explored. This research examined the earnings opportunity of the bottom-of-the pyramid blue-collar worker, namely those who have not even cleared class X. The study analysed job postings across 13 Indian cities within 17 job profiles, on a popular blue-collar job portal and found significant disparity in earnings based on gender, job profile, and job location. Two-step clustering model revealed occupational gendering such that women will be kept out of certain jobs, and there was significant evidence of a masculinised skill perception within a significant proportion of the job postings. The image of the blue-collar worker is dominantly that of a male worker. The study found that high paying job postings such as delivery person and cook were associated significantly with a male requirement, while low-paying jobs ranging from housekeeping (including house maids) to receptionist formed the bulk of demand for women workers. Occupational segregation and cultural discrimination may be creating a structural bias against blue-collar women locking them in a constrained life position. However, men's vulnerability was also observed in the data as the high paying delivery profile along with office boy/peon had lowest salary much

lower than minimum wage. Online job-portals can offer an alternative research site to understand the challenges and precarious status of blue-collar workers, thereby addressing the data paucity issue. Excavating insights from such natural experiments can form a basis for developing appropriate educational, training and bargaining solutions for them. – *Reproduced*

1579. Neog, Priyanka
The issue of non-recognition, exploitation and injustice in the Tea gardens of Assam. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.157-162

1580. Neroorkar, Samiksha and Gopinath, Perumula
Immediate employability and trade sustenance of graduates from government industrial training institutes in Mumbai, India. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.793-814

Vocational Education and Training (VET) is an important instrument for human capital development. Since VET programmes are field-specific and expensive, it is crucial to investigate the career of VET graduates post-training. The purpose of this paper is to understand the extent to which Indian VET graduates are employed and sustain in the vocation for which they are trained. It also examines the effect of different factors on graduates' careers. A quantitative analysis, of employment data gathered from 227 graduates of 13 government VET institutes in Mumbai, was conducted. Two numerical scores were assigned to the data, namely, Immediate Employability Score (IES) and Trade Sustenance Score (TSS). The effect of personal, academic, training, institutional factors, and income on these scores was analysed using tests of correlation and logistic regression. The findings comprise a profile of the graduates in terms of their immediate employability and trade sustenance. Examination year, trade pursued, and completion of apprenticeship affected the immediate employability of VET graduates. Completion of apprenticeship training had a significant role in ensuring the long-term sustenance of graduates in the trade for which they were trained. This study presents two novel scores to quantify the employability and trade sustenance of VET graduates, respectively. It also empirically tests the effect of different factors on these two aspects of graduates' careers. Thereby, it is a valuable addition to the fields of VET, educational evaluation, and career development. – *Reproduced*

1581. Mukherjee, Tista Mukhopadhyay, Ishita and Bhattacharya, Sukanta
Intergenerational co-residence and women's employment in urban India. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.911-931

Re-emerging joint families and declining female labour force participation rates (FLFPR) are the two paradoxical consequences of India's steady urbanisation over the past few decades. In this backdrop, our study is motivated to examine the causal link between intergenerational co-residence and married women's employment status in urban India. Exploiting housing affordability in the locality as an instrument for co-residence with in-laws, we find significant negative impact of such traditional but still relevant social institution on women's labour force participation. We identify access to pooled financial resources and lack of decision-making authority relating to work participation as the key drivers of this phenomenon. However, co-residence does not act as a barrier to women's work

in families characterised by lower economic status. Public policies encouraging family nuclearisation are to accelerate the process of household transformation which in turn would promote women's work in urban India. – *Reproduced*

1582. Prakash, Prem
Agricultural wages in India: A critical review of data sources. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.933-940

This paper reviews methodology, survey design, definition, and concepts used in five important data sources available on agricultural wages in India. Major limitations of the data sources are also discussed. The methods of wage data collection used by different data sources have followed different survey designs and methodology. These differences in data sources make it difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion on agricultural wage estimates. – *Reproduced*

1583. Roy, Sayanti Arijita Dutta, and Bose, Montu
Is gender a barrier to access vocational training in India? An empirical analysis based on periodic labour force survey data. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.885-909

Given the increasing pace of globalisation and technological changes on the one hand and low access to general education in developing countries on the other, possession of knowledge and skill has become critically important. India positioned at the verge of transformation to become a knowledge-based economy, unfortunately has low-skilled less market-ready section of people, particularly women, for whom education in general stream still remains a panacea. Vocational training (VT) is an important vehicle of skill development, which can offer those women a second chance to gather skill and successfully participate in labour market. However, evidence suggests that in spite of direct government intervention, they often fail to benefit from skilling programmes. While the existing literature primarily focuses on why women who get VT still cannot get high-earning jobs unlike the men, this paper, based on NSSO Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2018–19 unit-level data, tries to shade light on the access to vocational training of women vis-à-vis men in India and explore whether gender works as an obstacle for accessing vocational training in India and an eastern state, namely West Bengal. Results find that women suffer from disproportionately low access to VT across all education groups. Access is particularly meagre for low general education, indicating that as hypothesised, VT cannot substitute the lack of general education for the women. Even if the women get access to VT, the options available to them are limited and gender-stereotyped. – *Reproduced*

1584. Sahu, Skylab
Evaluating the legal and policy measures in protecting unorganised domestic workers in Delhi. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.903-914

Women's economic independence is one of the main criteria for women's empowerment and gender equality. Around 90% of the women in India work in the informal sector. As per the estimation of the International Labour Organization, over 20–80 million domestic workers operate in India. The Central and state governments have taken various legal and policy measures to ensure the rights

of domestic workers. This empirical study in Delhi indicates that most domestic help workers could not get the minimum wage. Their work remain uncertain and insecure, and they lack access to welfare measures. Most strikingly, when a considerable number of domestic workers face sexual harassment, they remain unaware of legal safeguards and therefore cope with it on their personal levels. – *Reproduced*

1585. Shrestha, Sudhir

Exploring the informal sector in Nepal: Performance trend, dualism, and rural-urban dynamics. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.765-791

We find the informal sector of Nepal, which employs nearly 60% of non-agricultural labour force, to have underperformed between the period 1995/96 and 2010/11. We locate a large performance gap between the 'traditional/non-capitalist' segment, comprising family-based household enterprises that occupy a majority portion of informal sector, and the 'modern/capitalist' segment employing wage labour, which shows heterogeneity existent within the informal sector. We find that, by employing an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression of independently pooled cross sections of enterprises over three rounds of Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS 1995/96, NLSS 2003/04, and NLSS 2010/11), the performance gap between the traditional/non-capitalist enterprises and the modern/capitalist enterprises did not lessen over time indicating a persistent dualism within the sector. We further explore the rural-urban dimension of informal sector, through the use of a regression-based decomposition exercise, to find that while the rural-urban differential in informal sector shrunk between the period 1995/96 and 2010/11, it is attributed to the underperformance of urban firms and the stagnancy of rural firms over time. The dismal performance of informal sector, particularly the existence of a large (non-declining) proportion of traditional/non-capitalist segment at a meagre income level, raises question on the possibility of transformation in the sector. – *Reproduced*

1586. Satpute, Tejaswi

Operation Parivartan: Transformation of lives from illegal liquor traders to dignified labours. The Indian Police Journal, 69(2), Apr-Jun, 2022: p.23-32

Operation Parivartan is an epitomic movement initiated to transform the lives of the people of Solapur district of Maharashtra, who were very much involved in the illegal liquor trade, and make them respectable citizens giving numerous alternate means of livelihood. The people involved in the production, sell and distribution of liquor have been motivated to change their business, were given helping hand by providing financial assistance to stand on their own feet. In fact, it was a herculean task, as stopping the liquor trade was a challenging task before the Police department. Several attempts were made to stop illicit liquor trade in the past but failed due to reluctance of the people. This paper focuses on how the Operation Parivartan, a positive campaign with positive intentions could literally bring out the people from such an illegal business. The campaign played a vital role in revitalizing them to start a new life with full of respect, dignity, pride, satisfaction and happiness. – *Reproduced*

LABOUR ECONOMICS

1587. Ganguly, Shrimoyee and Acharyya, Rajat
Trade and factor prices under heterogeneous sector-specific skill adapting ability: A tribute to Ronald W Jones. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.63-70

This article pays tribute to Ronald W. Jones by extending his influential work on trade and factor prices to the context of heterogeneous sector-specific skill adaptation. It explores how differences in workers' ability to adapt skills across sectors affect trade outcomes, wage structures, and factor price equalization. The study highlights that heterogeneity in skill adaptability introduces new complexities into traditional trade models, challenging assumptions of uniform labour mobility and comparative advantage. By integrating sector-specific skill dynamics into international trade theory, the paper provides fresh insights into how globalization and structural change shape income distribution and labour market outcomes. The tribute underscores Jones's enduring contributions to trade theory while demonstrating how his framework continues to inspire contemporary research in economics. Paper reflects upon how the 1971 specific factor model of Ronald W Jones still holds its relevance in the face of growing within-country income inequality that has led to rising discontent for globalisation and underlying political tensions causing protectionist trends to make their way back slowly in many developing countries, including India. In a variation of this model with sector-specific skill requirement and endogenous supply of such skills as heterogeneous workers adapt to it through training, we examine how trade liberalisation affects political support from workers and the capitalists for an incumbent government. The Indian workforce with the heterogeneous ability to adapt skills specific to certain manufacturing sectors as the economy is undergoing a structural transition from agriculture to manufacturing in the present era of globalisation provides such a context. We also examine the political–economic implications of the government subsidising a part of the skill-adaptation cost of the workers. The working class as a whole may gain and thus extend their support to such a policy, whereas larger returns to capitalists create scope for financing the subsidy by taxing their incomes. - *Reproduced*

LABOUR STUDIES

1588. Dasgupta, Sukti
The political economy of care: A developmental perspective. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.615-636

This article explores the political economy of care from a developmental perspective, situating care work as a critical yet undervalued component of economic and social systems. It highlights how care—both paid and unpaid—underpins labour markets, social reproduction, and welfare outcomes, while often remaining invisible in policy frameworks. The study emphasizes the intersection of gender, labour, and development, noting that women disproportionately bear the burden of care work, which shapes inequalities in employment, income, and social participation. By analyzing care through the lens of political economy, the paper underscores its role in sustaining human capital, enabling productivity, and fostering inclusive growth. Published in The Indian Journal of Labour

Economics, the article calls for greater recognition of care in developmental planning, advocating for policies that integrate care into labour economics, social protection, and welfare strategies. Care is fundamental to the functioning of households, societies, and economies, contributing to the well-being of individuals and the productivity of the workforce and the economy. Despite its critical role, care, provided mainly by women, has historically been marginalised in economic analysis. The COVID-19 pandemic brought care to the forefront of policy discussions. Today, there is momentum in recognising the value of care. However, challenges remain. The care economy is heterogeneous, including paid and unpaid care, diverse skills and multiple institutions that provide care. Critical political economy issues relate to how care is organised and provided, how it is measured and financed, and who has access to care. Feminist economists have long advocated for the inclusion of care in economic analysis and the understanding of power structures and labour market outcomes for women. In this context, this paper, based on the current literature and data, explores the political economy of valuing care from a development perspective, emphasising the importance of recognising care's role in societies and economies. It highlights the unique characteristics of the care economy and delves into the historical evolution of economic thought on care, highlighting key classical, neo-classical, and feminist economist thinking that shaped the discourse around care in economics. It relates this to the current division of labour inside and outside the home, and its implications for labour market outcomes for women and the need to measure care work, both paid and unpaid. Finally, it highlights the job creation potential in the care economy and the positive externalities of investment in care emphasising its critical role in the political economy for driving structural transformation and economic and social development. – *Reproduced*

LANGUAGES

1589. Deshmukh, Smita Rao
Renaissance of Bhartiya Bhasha: Reviving India's linguistic heritage. University News, 62(48), Nov 25-Dec 1, 2024: p.3-11

LAW

1590. Hig, Stephan and Zamboni, Yves
Judicial presence and rent extraction. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.87-126

This article explores the relationship between judicial presence and rent extraction, situating courts as critical institutions in shaping economic development. It argues that the presence and strength of judicial institutions can constrain rent-seeking behavior, thereby influencing governance outcomes and economic performance. Using empirical analysis, the study highlights how variations in judicial presence across regions affect the extent of rent extraction, with implications for institutional quality and developmental trajectories. Published in Economic Development and Cultural Change, the paper contributes to debates on law and economics by demonstrating that judicial institutions are not merely legal entities but also economic actors whose presence or absence significantly impacts rent-seeking, resource allocation, and long-term development. Authors estimate the effect of state judiciary presence on rent extraction in Brazilian local governments. Rents

are measured as irregularities related to waste or corruption uncovered by auditors. They exploit an informal institutional rule that assigns prosecutors and judges to the most populous among contiguous counties that form a judicial district. By comparing municipalities that are the most populous in their judicial districts with municipalities from other judicial districts in the same state that have identical population size but are not the most populous in their judicial districts, They find that state judiciary presence reduces the share of inspections that uncover irregularities related to waste or corruption by about 10%. – *Reproduced*

1591. Jasper, Vikas
The intersection between the insolvency and bankruptcy code 2016, limitation act 1963 and sick industrial companies (special provisions) act, 1985 - building new dimensions for Indian insolvency jurisprudence. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.420-430

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

1592. Bhandari, M. K. and Panwar, Kaldeep Singh
Smart contract application and regulation. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.1-19

1593. Bajpai, G.S. and Walia, Ivneet kaur
Need for implanting the 'right to be forgotten' in India. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.20-31

1594. Jain, Anurag
The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of provisions) act, 2023: Conception and development. Yojana, 68(1), Jan, 2024: p.7-10

"The main objective of the act is to decriminalize minor offences that do not involve any harm to the public interest or national security and replace them with civil penalties or administrative actions, minor technical, and procedural defaults not longer attract severs criminal consequences, reducing the burden on the justice system and putting adjudication of serious offences on the priority. Implementation of the Jan Vishwas act essentially means that majority cases originating from 183 portions across 42 acts would not longer be adjudged by the courts" – *Reproduced*

1595. Kumar, K.R. Saji
Trusting citizens: Decriminalisation way. Yojana, 68(1), Jan, 2024: p.13-15

The objective of the new law is to convert imprisonment for minor offences to monetary penalty wherever possible and to rationalise the penalties depending on the gravity of the offences. It is to avoid dragging people to court premises for smaller, or petty contraventions, or unintended violations; instead, the bill provides for monetary penalties and adjudication by authorities other than formal criminal courts. –*Reproduced*

1596. Singh Rajesh Kumar
Passing of the landmark legislation: The Jan Vishwas act, 2023 and the road ahead. Yojana, 68(1), Jan, 2024: p.17-20

"In this day and age, the media and common citizens of India have become more aware and actively follow and take an interest in the introduction of new laws, particularly those brought in favour of ease of doing business and ease of living. This makes it even more imperative for the government to ensure outreach and awareness of such actions to ensure that the true intended motives of such acts do not get distorted due to legal complexity and confusion. It is also important to create awareness of such developments so the intended stakeholders can avail themselves of the benefits and be aware of positive developments undertaken." – *Reproduced*

LEADERSHIP

1597. Anders Barslund, et al
Can leadership improve interorganizational collaboration? Field-experimental evidence from a team-based leadership training intervention. American Review of Public Administration, 54(5), Jul, 2024: p.421-440

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

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

1598. Thomas and Zangrillo, Marianna
Why leadership teams fail. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.51-55

In pursuit of strong performance, CEOs often overlook a critical factor in organizational success: the health of their leadership team. That's a big problem, because a dysfunctional team can be a serious drag on strategy execution. To learn more about the problems that affect leadership teams, the authors interviewed more than 100 CEOs and senior executives in a multiyear research program. They identified three main patterns of dysfunction: the shark tank, characterized by infighting and political maneuvering; the petting zoo, characterized by conflict avoidance and an overemphasis on collaboration; and the mediocracy, characterized by complacency, a lack of competence, and an unhealthy focus on past success. – *Reproduced*

1599. Brady, Tom and Nohria, Nitin
The art of leading teammates: An NFL great explains how he motivated himself and fellow players.. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.63-69

1600. Bose, Susumita
Leading style of leader and workers' professional attitude n the tertiary sector. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p. 3-8

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

LEARNING

1601. Tiwari, Nilesh and Rangnekar, Santosh
The role of participative management style and enabling performance: The mediating effect of vitality and learning. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.45-59

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

LIBRARIES

1602. Saroja, Jayashree Sriramulu
Knowledge reimaged: Academic libraries as custodians of Indian wisdom.. University News, 62(45), Nov 4, 2024: p.22-29

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1603. Aikins, Stephen Kwamena
Effects of intergovernmental revenue on local government draw on fiscal reserves: Evidence from Covid-19 fiscal stress. Local Government Studies, 49(6), Dec, 2023: p.1198-1217

This study investigates the effects of receipt and anticipation of intergovernmental revenues on local governments draw on accumulated fiscal reserves to cushion the impacts of COVID-19-related fiscal stress. Several studies have been conducted on determinants of fiscal reserves accumulation. However, little is known about the determinants of government draw on fiscal reserves, beyond revenue shortfall, in times of fiscal stress. Dwelling on the premise that government's draw on fiscal reserves is influenced by factors beyond revenue shortfall and controlling for the effects of revenue shortfalls and other factors, we analysed local government survey data to determine the effects of intergovernmental revenue on government draw on fiscal reserves. Results show that draw on fiscal reserves is significantly constrained by percent of FY 2020 revenue received from federal and state governments, but significantly and positively influenced by revenue losses and percent of FY 2021 revenue anticipated from federal government. – *Reproduced*

1604. Breton,Charles, Lucas, Jack and Taylor, Zack
Local autonomy: Unconditional elites and conditional publics. Local Government Studies, 49(6), Dec, 2023: p.1263-1284

This paper investigates elite and mass attitudes towards local autonomy. Using surveys of more than 1,200 elected municipal politicians and 5,800 citizens in Canada, we ask three questions: Do citizens agree with their elected representatives about the need for increased power for local authorities? Are predictors of support for expanded local power similar among elites and the public? Finally, do elected politicians understand their constituents' attitudes on local autonomy? We find that elites and citizens differ substantially in their attitudes towards

local autonomy: politicians overwhelmingly support increased power for local governments, while citizens' preferences are conditional on their support for the current provincial government, level of education, and ideological alignment with their local community. Moreover, politicians display no knowledge of citizens' preferences regarding local autonomy. We explain the implications of our findings for theoretical debates about citizen support for local autonomy and for practical debates regarding the empowerment of local governments. – *Reproduced*

1605. Clifford, Ben and Morphet, Janice
Local authorities doing it for themselves: Austerity, the direct provision of housing and changing central-local relations in England. Local Government Studies, 49(6), Dec, 2023: p.1218-1240

Since 2010, local authorities in England have faced a dramatic cut in funding from central government, associated with a neoliberal super-austerity seen in many countries. At the same time, these authorities have also been increasingly concerned about the problems associated with private sector delivery of housing and the consequences of their increasing responsibilities for dealing with homelessness. The result has been a resurgence of local authority direct engagement in housing provision. Drawing on extensive survey data, this paper explores the extent of this housing delivery activity, the various means utilised and the motivations for this engagement, which includes activity on a spectrum from more entrepreneurial income generation to more socially focussed actions that align to the 'New Municipalism'. We conclude that this growing housing provision activity by local authorities has the potential to reduce dependence on central government and could help reinvigorate the local state, albeit with associated risks. – *Reproduced*

1606. Dimand, Ana-Maria and Cheng, Shaoming
Bottom-up innovation adoption of green public procurement in the United States. Local Government Studies, 49(6), Dec, 2023: p.1359-1385

Climate change and its outcomes are complex issues facing communities worldwide. Among policy options to address such issues, existing scholarship focuses mainly on regulatory policies. An innovative market-based policy option is green public procurement (GPP), which may induce private companies to voluntarily switch to more environmentally friendly products. The study examines the adoption and diffusion of GPP practices among local governments under the influence of state governments which may have distinct environmental policies and efforts. By drawing on data from an original national survey and supplemental sources and by employing a multilevel regression approach, this paper highlights GPP as an innovative, yet often overlooked, environmental policy option and strategic management tool. Results suggest a bottom-up, grassroots GPP adoption mechanism, emphasising local initiatives, strategic planning, and vision in sustainability advancement. – *Reproduced*

1607. Hatcher, William, Rauhaus, Beth and Meares, Wesley L.
The career paths of the chief administrative officers of U.S. cities: A survey of city managers and content analysis of how they discuss their careers. Local Government Studies, 49(6), Dec, 2023: p.1312-1332

We expand the research on the career paths of the chief administrative officers managing cities of all sizes in the United States (U.S.) by surveying the chief

administrative officers working in the small, medium, and large cities throughout the U.S. We collected 345 surveys from chief administrative officers. The survey included questions on the career paths of managers and asked respondents to discuss factors and challenges that have influenced their career paths. From our analysis, we find that the career path to city management positions often begins with prior experience in local government administration and higher educational attainment, such as an MPA degree. The surveyed managers appear to be working longer in the same cities and they identify technical aspects of their jobs as being more challenging than political conflict and relations with the public. – *Reproduced*

1608. Jiang, Hanchen and Tang, Xiao
Effects of local government social media use on citizen compliance during a crisis: Evidence from the Covid-19 crisis in China. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.843-864

Improving citizen compliance is a major goal of public administration, especially during crises. Although social media are widely used by government agencies across the globe, it is still unclear that whether the use of social media can help local governments improve citizen compliance especially during crises. Based on an original daily panel dataset of 189 cities in China during COVID-19, this study provides empirical evidence for the positive effect that crisis-related social media posts published by local government agencies has on citizen compliance. In addition, this effect is mediated by the topic of prevention measures in social media posts, and is stronger in cities with higher GDP per capita, better educated citizens and wider internet coverage. The findings imply that social media is an efficient and low-cost tool to assist local government agencies to achieve public administration objectives during crises, and its efficacy is largely dependent on regional socioeconomic status. – *Reproduced*

1609. McQuestin, D., Drew, J. and Liboshi, H.
The temporal dependence of public policy evaluation: The case of local government amalgamation. Local Government Studies, 49(5), Oct, 2023: p.953-974

Amalgamation has been a cornerstone of many local government reform programmes internationally. However, there has been a lack of consensus in the academic literature surrounding the outcomes associated with amalgamation. One potential explanation for this is the difference in the length of time over which the evaluation takes place. In order to determine if the impacts of boundary reform are indeed temporally dependent on nature, we collected and analysed a 17-year panel of empirical data from a large-scale amalgamation programme in 2008. Our results indicate that the outcomes arising from the program do indeed display variation over time, with initial savings being negated by increased costs in the medium-term and ultimately an insignificant impact over the long term. The public policy implications and recommendations suggested by our analysis have important implications for the design and evaluation of future local government boundary reform programmes. - *Reproduced*

1610. Oties, S., Nagtzaam, M.and Well, R.V.
Scrutiny and policymaking in local councils: How parties use council tools. Local Government Studies, 49(5), Oct, 2023: p.1110-1134

In recent years, political scientists have gained greater understanding of how national parliamentary parties use their parliamentary tools: that is under what conditions they submit parliamentary questions or amendments to legislation. We know surprisingly little about how local councillors use the tools at their disposal: under what conditions do these local councillors submit questions to the local executive? When do they submit amendments to local ordinances? We examine to what extent the use of amendments and questions reflects differences between local party groups' ideologies in terms of anti-elitism and the left-right dimension, and differences between coalition and opposition parties. On the basis of an analysis 454 local council groups in 53 Dutch municipalities we find considerable evidence for differences in the use of council tools between coalition and opposition parties. – *Reproduced*

1611. Pill, Madeleine and Gurran, Nicole
Australian adaptation of UK dealmaking: Towards state rescaling?. Local Government Studies, 49(6), Dec, 2023: p.1241-1262

Place-based funding deals are inter-governmental contracts focused on boosting economic growth and productivity. Informed by policy adaptation scholarship, we compare the policy and practice of City Deals and dealmaking in the UK and Australia to consider the implications for scalar power relations. In the UK, local government is compelled to engage in dealmaking and the rescaling to the supralocal, city-regional level it incentivises. Thus, central-local state relations have been upscaled whilst city-regional powers are highly constrained. In Australia, deals enable the federal government to engage in the ostensible policy domains of state government, but purposive state rescaling is absent. However, the Australian case indicates an appetite for more formalised forms of supralocal governance, should the state tier concur, revealing that dealmaking has opened up alternative ways of working and that local as well as higher tiers of government play a role in shaping rescaling. – *Reproduced*

1612. Roundy, P.T., Trussel, J.M. and Davenport, S.A.
The text complexity of local government annual reports. Local Government Studies, 49(5), Oct, 2023: p.1135-1156

This study explores the factors that contribute to the text complexity of local government communication and whether text complexity varies with governments' financial performance. We first identify factors associated with text complexity, including the local government's size, external monitoring, organisational complexity, and financial complexity. We then explore if text complexity varies with the financial performance of local governments. We find that the annual reports of poor-performing governments are less understandable, but that performance is not related to the amount of information content. Our findings contribute to research on local government communication, accountability, and transparency and have practical implications for those who interact with local governments through government documents. – *Reproduced*

1613. Rodrigues, Miguel
Can even still be uneven? The effect of quotas in Portuguese local governments. Local Government Studies, 49(6), Dec, 2023: p.1285-1311

Portuguese society has undergone considerable progress towards addressing gender issues. From the education system to the job market, many changes promoting gender equity have taken place. In the political sphere, the implementation of regulations on gender quotas marked a significant milestone. Since 2006, party lists have been required to meet a gender diversity quota of at least 33%. However, the implementation of such policies necessitate a more detailed analysis. This paper focusses on the impact of quota regulations on the composition of municipal councils. Based on an analysis of the data from the municipal elections from 1978 to 2017, our research supports two major findings. First, the introduction of quota regulations considerably increased the number of women in office, but also created a glass ceiling around the legal threshold. Second, an institutional history of gender diversity and a competitive political environment are both factors that boost the number of women elected. – *Reproduced*

1614. Sousa, L.D. Costa, Claudia and Grilo, Filipe
Covid-19 pandemic and local executive-opposition institutional relations: A survey analysis. Local Government Studies, 49(6), Dec, 2023: p.1157-1177

Local governments were on the front line in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. They also had to rethink their action mode and carry out a swift digital transition. These changes affected the performance of local democracy, in particular, the nature of Local Executive-Opposition Institutional Relations (LEOIR). Using new survey data on the perceptions of local elected representatives, we run an ordered probit regression model to understand the perceived effect of exceptional measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic on LEOIR in the Portuguese context. The results show, through the lenses of local key informants, that the Executive's capacity to explain to its constituents the exceptional measures adopted and its formal duty to communicate these decisions to the Municipal Assembly have aggravated the conflictual nature of LEOIR. This study contributes to local governance research by elucidating how accountability and communication practices can soothe or aggravate Executive-Opposition institutional tensions in extraordinary times. – *Reproduced*

1615. Tangi, Luca et al
Assessing the effect of organisational factors and ICT expenditures on e-maturity: Empirical results in Italian municipalities. Local Government Studies, 49(6), Dec, 2023: p.1333-1358

The article quantitatively investigates the e-maturity of municipalities, defined as the extent to which a public organisation uses Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for delivering public services. We first question existing e-maturity models and then propose a new method for assessing e-maturity based on the usage of digital services. We performed a Latent Class Analysis on data from 2,219 Italian Municipalities. The article quantitatively investigates the e-maturity of municipalities, defined as the extent to which a public organisation uses Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for delivering public services. We first question existing e-maturity models, and then propose a new method for assessing e-maturity based on the usage of digital services registered in 2,219 Italian municipalities. We perform Latent Class Analysis and introduce organisational factors and ICT expenditures to investigate the determinants underlying the resulting classes. Consequently, we underline the importance of

key organisational characteristics, which partially explain e-maturity. Furthermore, municipalities with low e-maturity tend to spend less in ICT. Instead, no difference is found when comparing municipalities with medium and high e-maturity. Hence, the adoption of digital services does not depend on the amount of money spent in ICT, rather, probably, on the priorities and strategic choices set by municipalities. This result paves the way for further studies in the field. Subsequently, we introduced organisational factors and ICT expenditures to investigate the determinants underlying the resulting classes. Results underline the importance of key organisational characteristics, which partially explain e-maturity. Furthermore, municipalities with low e-maturity tend to spend less in ICT. Instead, no difference is found when comparing municipalities with medium and high e-maturity. Hence, the adoption of digital services does not depend on the amount of money spent in ICT, rather, probably, on the priorities and strategic choices set by municipalities. This result paves the way for further studies in the field. – *Reproduced*

1616. Yu, Seungwon, Kim, Suhee and Sim, Yeonwoo
Factors affecting relief aid policy of local governments: Electoral competitiveness, fiscal capacity, and severity of crisis. Local Government Studies, 49(6), Dec, 2023: p.1178-1197

We examined the effects of three factors on whether and how local governments provide relief aid to their citizens in the context of the COVID-19 crisis: the demand side (electoral competitiveness), the supply side (fiscal capacity) and the severity of the crisis (the number of confirmed cases). Our findings indicate that local governments with lower electoral competitiveness chose the targeting method over the universal method. Those with stronger fiscal capacity tended to provide relief aid using the targeting method. For those in areas with few confirmed cases, the universal method was favoured. While the results for individual relief aid were consistent with those for the entire sample, the results for business relief aid were not. – *Reproducedd*

1617. Valkulenko, V., Bourmistrov, A. and Grossi, G.
Through the prism of cognition: Exploration of local political leaders' behaviour during incented voluntary municipal amalgamation. Local Government Studies, 49(5), Oct, 2023: 975-999

For decades, amalgamation has remained at the top of the international reform agenda. Seeking to enhance local governments' economic efficiency and democracy, municipal mergers were encouraged in numerous countries. However, the results of such reforms remain controversial. The paper aims to extend the understanding of reasons for municipalities' diverging responses to financial incentives under amalgamation. In this way, the study adds to local public administration literature, by showing the influence of psychological factors and individuals' cognition on the result of mergers in the context of two Ukrainian local governments. – *Reproduced*

1618. Xing, Puyao and Xing, Hua
Environmental inter-local collaboration under meta-governance: The trade-off between collective and selective benefits. Local Government Studies, 49(5), Oct, 2023: p.1024-1044

This study investigates how local decision-makers influence the impact of high-level government meta-governance tools on environmental inter-local collaboration when the collective benefits of inter-jurisdictional collaboration conflict with the selective benefits of decision-makers. We address this issue focusing on empirical cases of inter-provincial watershed environmental collaborations in China. Using a difference-in-differences model for the analysis, we find that meta-governance tools of high-level government can facilitate the adoption of environmental inter-local collaboration arrangements. However, this facilitation decreases when local decision-makers lack progressive ambition or face peer competition. This study demonstrates the strategic responses of local decision-makers in environmental inter-local collaboration influenced by high-level government. - *Reproduced*

MANAGEMENT

1619. Abel, Martin and Buchman, Daniel
The effect of manager gender and performance feedback: Experimental evidence from India. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.307-338

This article investigates how manager gender and performance feedback interact to shape workplace outcomes in India, using experimental evidence to analyze labour market dynamics. The study explores whether the gender of managers influences employee responses to feedback, and how these interactions affect productivity, compliance, and workplace perceptions. Results highlight that gendered expectations and cultural norms can mediate the effectiveness of feedback, with implications for organizational behaviour and labour market equity. By situating the analysis within the Indian context, the paper underscores the importance of understanding gendered managerial dynamics in shaping employment outcomes, offering insights for both economics and management studies. Authors hire 2,228 Indian gig-economy workers for a real-effort transcription task and randomize the gender of the (fictitious) manager as well as the delivery of performance feedback. Authors find that negative feedback (i.e., criticism) leads to moderate deterioration in worker attitudes, but it increases effort provision in both mandatory and voluntary tasks. By contrast, praise affects neither attitudes nor effort provision. Importantly, feedback effects do not vary between workers assigned to female and male managers. Consistent with this finding, there is no evidence for attention discrimination toward female managers, implicit gender bias, or gendered expectations among workers. By contrast, Abel (J. Human Resources 59, no. 2:470–501, 2024) employs the same research design in the United States and finds substantial gender discrimination and no effect of feedback on effort. This highlights that the effects of feedback and manager gender vary across different contexts. - *Reproduced*

1620. Dawson, Angus and George, Katy
New Rules for Teamwork: Collaboration is more complex than ever and more difficult to get right. Here's how organizations can build better teams.. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.45-50

This article from Harvard Business Review examines the evolving challenges of teamwork in modern organizations, arguing that collaboration has become more complex and harder to manage effectively. It highlights how shifting workplace

structures, diverse teams, and digital communication tools have transformed the dynamics of collaboration. The study emphasizes that successful teamwork requires deliberate organizational design, clear leadership, and investment in building trust and accountability among members. Practical strategies are outlined for managers to foster effective collaboration, including aligning goals, clarifying roles, and cultivating adaptive team cultures. By situating teamwork within the broader context of organizational behaviour and leadership, the article underscores that building better teams is essential for navigating complexity and achieving sustainable performance in today's workplaces. Not that long ago, teams were typically composed of people with similar skills working in the same place. Their efforts were based on the idea that by working together in a well-managed process, they could deliver replicable results. They primarily operated with efficiency and effectiveness but would frequently encounter obstacles, such as internal siloes or bureaucratic processes, that hindered their overall performance. In response, they began to innovate how they worked together, establishing the groundwork for a more flexible, cross-functional approach to their rituals and practices. From the Skunk Works engineers of the 1950s to Brazilian football in the 1960s to the aviation and surgical collaborations that delivered stunning improvements in the 1990s and early 2000s, organizations have continually searched for ways to enhance their teams' effectiveness. – *Reproduced*

1621. Gregory LeStage, DeHanas, Sara Nilsson and Pete Gerend,
Teamwork at the top. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.56-62

Teamwork is difficult at any level, but for top teams, the challenges expand exponentially. They are responsible for addressing their organization's weightiest and most complex problems, so their struggles are almost existential. Highly effective top teams share key five behaviors: direction, discipline, drive, dynamism, and collaboration. These traits are collective: They characterize the behaviors of the team as a whole, not those of its individual members. In this article, the authors lay out a four-step process to help you promote those behaviors to boost the effectiveness of your own team. - *Reproduced*

1622. Mittal, Vikas Piazza, Alessandro and Singh, Sonam
Safety should be a performance driver: It's more than just a compliance issue..
Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.116-127

This article argues that safety in organizations should be treated as a core performance driver rather than merely a compliance requirement. It highlights how integrating safety into strategic and operational frameworks enhances productivity, reduces risks, and fosters employee trust and engagement. The study emphasizes that compliance alone often leads to a box-checking mentality, whereas positioning safety as a performance metric encourages innovation, accountability, and continuous improvement. By linking safety outcomes to organizational success, the paper underscores the importance of leadership commitment, cultural transformation, and proactive risk management. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to management and organizational studies by reframing safety as a strategic asset essential for sustainable performance. Safety is regarded as an indispensable right for customers and employees. Government agencies exist to enforce standards, and firms spend millions testing their products and creating safe workplace environments. And yet products are frequently

recalled, and workplace accidents continue to happen. Why aren't companies doing better on safety?Most executives frame safety as a compliance issue. They see it as a cost and, consequently, they underinvest in it. They tend to treat safety as an abstract value rather than as a driver of performance. And when a safety crisis hits, they often react with unsustainable measures, generally aimed at managing their public image. To help companies get out of this rut, the authors present evidence that safety can be a key driver of performance. Then they offer a five-step process for leaders: align on the definition of safety, agree on which metrics to use, anticipate and prevent problems, customize safety training, and incentivize employees to adopt preventive behaviors. By reimagining safety not as a defensive necessity but as an offensive opportunity, companies can elevate safety from a siloed function to a shared mindset, and from a cost center to a value accelerator. – *Reproduced*

1623. Anand, Bharat N. and Collis, David J.
Why multi business strategies fail and how to make them succeed: Corporations should focus less on the makeup of their portfolios and more on managing them. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.138-149

This article examines the reasons why multi-business strategies often fail, arguing that corporations tend to overemphasize the composition of their portfolios rather than the management of them. It highlights that success in multi-business organizations depends less on diversification choices and more on the ability to integrate, coordinate, and govern across units. The study underscores that effective portfolio management requires clear strategic intent, resource allocation discipline, and leadership structures that foster collaboration and accountability. By reframing multi-business strategy as a management challenge rather than a portfolio design exercise, the paper offers practical guidance for corporations seeking to achieve sustainable performance. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to strategic management literature by providing a playbook for overcoming common pitfalls and building resilient multi-business organizations. Enterprises that own multiple businesses often have a flawed approach to strategy: They focus too much on the makeup of their portfolios and too little on enhancing the businesses in them. Strategies for adding value to a corporation's businesses fall on a continuum. On one end the businesses in the portfolio are completely unrelated; at the other they have many similarities. Each place on the continuum requires a different kind of organizational structure and specific management processes to support it. To succeed at execution, you need to determine where on the spectrum your business falls and then align your portfolio selection, structure, and processes with your vision of how to add value. – *Reproduced*

1624. Hadley, Constance Noonan and Wright, Sarah L.
Reducing the risks of corporate activism. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.23-34

This article examines the growing phenomenon of corporate activism and the risks it poses to organizations. While activism can enhance brand reputation and align companies with social values, it also exposes firms to backlash, political polarization, and reputational damage if not managed carefully. The study argues that companies must adopt structured risk management approaches when engaging in activism, including clear alignment with core values, stakeholder consultation,

and transparent communication. It emphasizes that activism should be treated as a strategic decision rather than a reactive gesture, requiring leadership foresight and governance mechanisms to mitigate risks. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to corporate strategy literature by offering practical guidance on how firms can balance social responsibility with organizational resilience. When companies take a stance on social issues—something more and more businesses are doing these days—they can antagonize large swaths of customers. But there's a way to decrease the chances that will happen, say Kimberly Whitler and Thomas Barta. Before launching a campaign or making a public statement, executives should analyze two things: how divisive an issue is, and how well a position fits with a firm's mission and values. When companies take a stance on social issues—something more and more businesses are doing these days—they can antagonize large swaths of customers. But there's a way to decrease the chances that will happen, say Kimberly Whitler and Thomas Barta. Before launching a campaign or making a public statement, executives should analyze two things: how divisive an issue is, and how well a position fits with a firm's mission and values. – *Reproduced*

1625. Martinez, Juan
People who keep company secrets find more meaning at work. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.36-37

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

1626. Bernstein, Ethan Horn,Michael B. and Moesta, Bob
Why employees quit: New research points to some surprising answers.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.44-54

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

1627. Hadley, Constance Noonan and Wright, Sarah L.
We're still lonely at work: It's time for organizations to take a new approach.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.68-77

In recent years, the huge impact that work loneliness is having on healthcare costs, absenteeism, and turnover has received widespread attention. Despite growing

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

1628. Govindarajan,Vijay Eapen,Tojin T. and Finkenstadt, Daniel J.
Design products that won't become obsolete: Consumers change and grow. Your offerings should, too.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.96-103

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

1629. Abraham, Mark and Edelman, David C.
Personalization done right: The five dimensions to consider—and how AI can help. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.104-115

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

empowering customers to get what they want faster, cheaper, or more easily. And they show readers how to assess their own business's index score. – *Reproduced*

1630. Sinha, Prabhakant Shastri, Arun and Lorimer, Sally
A better way to link sales and marketing: Companies are inhibited by siloed customer data. digital customer hubs can help.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.116-124

Many companies have siloed customer data and an incomplete suite of capabilities, making it impossible for their customer-facing teams to access real-time, synchronized data—and to provide the personalized and seamless experience that business customers crave. Authors Prabhakant Sinha, Arun Shastri, and Sally Lorimer—principals at the global professional-services firm ZS and coauthors of The Harvard Business Review Sales Management Handbook: How to Lead High-Performing Sales Teams (Harvard Business Review Press, 2024), from which this article is adapted—describe how a digital customer hub (DCH) can help. It integrates customer data from various systems into a linked platform, enhancing a company's digital engagement capabilities. The DCH uses analytics and AI to create actionable insights, helping customer-facing teams work smarter and in sync. This article explains how a DCH can "transform the way businesses manage and interact with customers." It also examines the structural choices companies must make when creating one and highlights the potential costs and return on investment. - *Reproduced*

1631. Paul, R. Smith, H. Hellauer, S. and Hayden, S.
Should your next CEO come from your board? In some situations, it's an option well worth considering.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.134-141

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

MASS MEDIA

1632. Ahuja, Kritika Goswami and Mehra, Annu Bahl
Media ethics in evolving media environment: A legal perspective. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.249-261

In the growing technological world media has become a part of are daily life. From the morning tea till evening dinner media hold the eye of its viewers. There is no countries without media or press in this world and they affect the lives of human being on this planet either by way of giving political news, budget news, and fashion news and so on. Hence it become a moral obligation on the media

personnel to show the original and fair news to its viewers. Hence, it becomes important that the press should take its role responsibly and should be within the sanctity. Therefore, the researcher in this paper has attempted to throw some light on media ethics concept and its obligation towards society. Further, since India is a country which is based on traditional practices and believe but with the modern innovations which give rise to the biggest question that "whether these ethics practically exists in new era or they have become a saleable product in the hands of selected few powerful persons?. In order to solve this question the researcher made an attempt to analyses the concept of media regulations and morals through the lens of the Indian mainstream media. In India, media ethics has long been associated with traditional mass media. In any event, with the improvement in technology and the introduction of the internet, traditional ethical practices are constantly put to the test. – *Reproduced*

1633. Sekhar, Neerja
Ease of filming in India. Yojana, 68(1), Jan, 2024: p.29-35

The ease of filming framework is best implemented by bringing all state/UT governments on board. Since inception, the FFO has been working closely with the state governments and union territory administrations for introducing policies and procedures that world enable and facilitate the filmmakers, both domestic and international to produce films in the states. – *Reproduced*

MIGRAION

1634. Chakraborty, Radhika Mathrani
Stories of the Indian immigrant communities in Germany: Why move?. International Sociology Review, 39(5), Sep, 2024: p.552-555

1635. Ajzenman, N., Dominguez, P. and Undurraga, R.
Immigration, crime, and crime perceptions. American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.142-176

This paper studies the effects of immigration on crime and crime perceptions in Chile, where the foreign-born population tripled in less than ten years. We document null effects of immigration on crime but positive and significant effects on crime-related concerns and on preventive behavioral responses, such as investing in home security. We explore several channels and provide suggestive evidence related to low- versus high-education immigrants, ethnicity-related intergroup threats, and the role of local media. – *Reproduced*

1636. Baseler, Travis
Hidden income and the perceived returns to migration. American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.321-352

In many developing economies, urban workers earn substantially more than rural workers with the same level of education. Why don't more rural workers migrate to cities? I use two field experiments in Kenya to show that low migration is partly due to underestimation of urban incomes, which is sustained by income hiding by migrants. Parents at the origin underestimate their migrant children's incomes by nearly half, and underestimation is greater when a migrant's remittance obligations are high. Providing information about urban earnings increases migration to the capital city by about 40 percent over two years. – *Reproduced*

1637. Roman, Marcel F.
Living in the shadow of deportation: How immigration enforcement forestalls political assimilation. Political Research Quarterly, 76(3), Sep, 2023: p.1460-1474

Prior research demonstrates that acculturated co-ethnics of immigrant groups adopt restrictive immigration policy preferences akin to that of host country dominant groups. However, acculturated U.S. Latinxs still maintain relatively open immigration policy preferences despite their distance from the canonical immigrant archetype (e.g., Spanish-speaking, immigrant). To answer the puzzle, I draw on sociological perspectives and theorize that the increased societal integration of undocumented immigrants in tandem with an expanding interior immigration enforcement apparatus generates rebuff against Anglo political norms among acculturated Latinxs. Using 6 national Latinx surveys, I corroborate my theory and find perceptibly threatening immigration enforcement contexts forestall the adoption of restrictive immigration policy preferences via acculturation. Absent deportation threat, acculturated Latinxs adopt immigration preferences similar to white Anglos. I also replicate these findings for attitudinal dimensions outside immigration policy preferences. This paper suggests political assimilation is not preordained among acculturated immigrant co-ethnics in light of an unreceptive host society. – *Reproduced*

MINORITIES

1638. Gregory Lewis, B. and Han, Esther
A model minority? Asian-white differences in federal careers. American Review of Public Administration, 54(5), Jul, 2024: p.447-459

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

NATIONALISM

1639. Berwick, Elissa
Beyond secession: Substate nationalism and support for redistribution in Spain. Comparative Politics, 56(3), Apr, 2024: p.395-421

ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

1640. Poornima, K., Manjunatha, T. H. and Sengottuvelu, C.
Organisational citizenship behaviour (OCB): A study of demographic factors influencing OCB in banking industry. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.38-44

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

PANCHAYAT

1641. Mukherjee, Nirjhar
West Bengal Panchayat elections 2023: A trendsetter?. Social Science in Perspective, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.283-297

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

PANDEMIC

1642. Sharma, Priyanka
Rise in e-monitoring: An aftereffect of Covid-19. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.38-41

PHILOSOPHY

1643. Nagloor, Akshita
Postnatural ecologies. Seminar, 766, Jun, 2023: p.21-30

This article interrogates the notion of postinaural as a conceptual framework that demands curiosity and resists singular interpretation. Defined as plural in nature, postinaural raises questions about its relationship to the natural and whether it represents a deviation from it. The study explores whether this deviation is purely conceptual—as the term suggests—or whether it signals a deeper ontological shift in how sound, perception, and embodiment are understood. By situating postinaural within contemporary philosophical discourse, the paper examines its potential to unsettle orthodoxies of sensory experience and reframe the body's engagement with the natural world. The analysis emphasizes the tension between

continuity and rupture, asking what postinaural was before it deviated from the natural, and how this deviation reconstitutes meaning. Published in Seminar, the article underscores the importance of curiosity-driven inquiry in exploring plural, heterodox concepts that challenge established epistemologies. Postinaural is tamer that demands curiosity. It is also plural in nature. How eyes it connected to the natural? And what is it before it deviated from it? Is it a conceptual deviation as the term suggests, or is it something else? – *Reproduced*

PHILOSOPHY

1644. Tripathi, Mitalie
Temporal ecologies. Seminar, 766, Jun, 2023: p.31-33

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

1645. Singh, S.B.
Evolution of the Indian constitution: Constitutional amendments. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.13-17

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

POLICING

1646. Wang, Han
Justifying the use of excessive force: A critical discourse analysis of Chinese police individual wechat subscription accounts. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.631-653

This article examines how individual police officers in China interpret and justify the use of excessive force on social media through their WeChat Subscription Accounts (WSAs). Existing research examines how the police department uses social media to justify deadly force, but overlooks individual officers' online justifications. Adopting a critical discourse analysis approach, this study analyses 211 articles commenting on a prominent case of police violence in China. The

findings shed light on the online voice of Chinese frontline officers, revealing an ideology that defends the use of excessive force. The articles published in WSAs displayed strong empathy towards the involved officer; contested the characterization of the incident as police brutality by police officials, the public, and the media; and employed various strategies to justify the officer's actions. The discussion section expands on these findings by drawing comparisons to justifications in the United States, emphasizing the distinctive dynamic between individual officers' online expression and official police discourse in China, and offering insights for scholars examining online expression and digital nationalism in the Chinese context. – *Reproduced*

1647. Turner, Jacob R.
The people's captain: Understanding police officers as an electoral brand. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.992-1009

In Brazil, police officers have increasingly competed in elections, mirroring expanded roles in government for coercive agents in cases such as the United States, the Philippines, and Mexico. In this paper, I develop a theory of how voters perceive these candidates. The symbol of the police officer represents the abstract idea of order and stability, more than just a crime fighter. Corruption scandals and insecurity in Brazil and Latin America have given rise to "order" in response to the chaos of politics as usual as a compelling electoral brand. I therefore expect that voters associate police officer candidates with strong, decisive leadership, social conservatism, a strong commitment to the rule of law, honesty in government, and a weak commitment to democracy. An image-based conjoint experiment fielded to a representative sample of Brazilian voters (N = 3,098) finds support for the theoretical framework, but respondents did not perceive the police officer candidate as less democratic than other professional profiles. The results help to inform our understanding of electoral politics in post-transition democratic regimes, demonstrating how armed agents of the state might remain popular and influential within the context of a consolidated democracy. – *Reproduced*

1648. Choudhary, Laksheeta and Rufus, D.
Perceptions of police on sexual victimization of female students of higher education Institution: A study among three districts of Rajasthan. The Indian Police Journal, 69(2), Apr-Jun, 2022: p.144-158

Sexual Victimization has been documented a part of a girl's life, though its severity, timing, place, and life space may vary. Sexual Victimization of Higher Education Institution (HEI) students have been long established in numerous research articles. However, sexual victimization of students of a specific age group and a specific type cannot be justified for a few reasons. Police are the first agency that is knocked after a crime occurrence. The interaction of the Police with the victim is an initial image a victim draws in mind. Supportive interaction with the first agency is half the justice attained for the victim. The past case experiences of Police play a significant role in building perception regarding sexual victimization. When gender biases exist, the working of the Police becomes ineffective and unfruitful. The study will enumerate various perceptions of Police on the sexual victimization of students of Higher Education Institutions (HEI). The objectives will majorly cover: the forms understood as sexual victimization by Police officials, the main reason behind commission of these victimizations, the reasons behind

non-reporting of sexual victimizations, the life space perceived to be of highest risk for sexual victimization, the steps taken by Police to deal with victims of sexual crimes and lastly suggestions for female students by Police to deal with sexual victimization. – *Reproduced*

1649. Donahue, Samuel Thomas
The politics of police. American Sociological Review, 88(4), Aug, 2023: p.656-680

The connection between racially prejudiced policing and politics has a long history in the United States. In the current period, police organizations have displayed unprecedented support for Republican presidential candidates, and both have organized against social movements focused on addressing racial disparities in police contact. Yet despite strong connections between law enforcement and party politics, we know almost nothing about the relationship between partisan identity and the behavior of police officers. Using millions of traffic stop records from the Florida Highway Patrol and linked voter records, the present study shows that White Republican officers exhibit a larger racial disparity than White Democratic officers in their propensity to search motorists whom they have stopped. This result is robust to an array of alternative empirical tests and holds across varying sociodemographic contexts. I also find that both White Republican and White Democratic officers grew more biased between 2012 and 2020, a period characterized by the rise of the Black Lives Matter movement and the election of Donald Trump. – *Reproduced*

1650. Gupta, Vibhuti and Kumar, Amit
Leading the tough, gently: Helping the super heroes remain super through mindful and supportive leadership. The Indian Police Journal, 69(1), Jan-Mar, 2022: p.157-179

It is a well-researched and widely accepted fact that Police personnel work in extreme conditions and are highly stressed leading to physical and psychological ailments. Although numerous study publications have suggested various approaches, little has been done or accomplished, and the men in uniform continue to work in the same manner, leading to stress and burnout as well as detrimental mental and physical health consequences. There is not much room for improvement when it comes to the nature of the work or the inherent stress, the outside world, how people see things, the media, etc. To ensure the psychological wellbeing of the men and women in uniform, various efficient organisational or internal procedures may prove helpful. The paper makes some suggestions for non-clinical psychological interventions at the organisational level, such as mindful leadership, supportive leadership, behavioural flexibility, and engaging in acts of compassion and empathy, which may help to ensure psychological wellness and, ultimately, effective policing and officer wellbeing. A Model has been suggested by the authors for the same. Given that there is minimal room for control over the external environment, the study makes an effort to shed some light on improving the internal working environment. – *Reproduced*

1651. Gupta, Vibhuti and Thakur, Dhruva Kant
Policing-no easy feat: Factors influencing behavioral outcomes of the law enforcers. The Indian Police Journal, 69(2), Apr-Jun, 2022: p.1-22

The Police job, across the ranks and file is one of the most challenging and stressful occupations around the world. The stress and challenges have multiplied manifold for the Police officers due to the technological advancements, advanced crime techniques, well equipped criminals, non-habitual offenders, internal systems and processes, constant public and media scrutiny, negative feedback from several sources, and the recent COVID-19 pandemic that has literally engulfed the entire world. These stressors leave a significant negative impact on the physiological, and psychological health of Police officers resulting into consequences, sometimes which are detrimental not only for themselves, but for the Police force, and the society as well. The paper, through extensive yet scientific review of literature attempts to focus on an extremely narrow outcome viz the behavioural outcomes of the Police officers and the factors that may be the probable cause influencing such outcomes. The study is unique as exclusive studies on behavioural outcomes have not been conducted, so far. Yet from amongst the available literature in which such outcomes find some mention, it can be concluded that a cumulative effect of several factors contributes to the negative behavioural outcomes of the Police personnel. – *Reproduced*

1652. Jalan, Stuti and Kaushal, S.L.
Role stress in police: A demographic analysis of a north Indian hilly state. The Indian Police Journal, 69(2), Apr-Jun, 2022: p.121-132

Policing in any society is the backbone for maintaining peace and harmony. Recurring changes in the environment, long list of duties, lack of time for familymakes their occupation cumbersome and stressful.Work demands such as expectations from superiors, family and general public, round the clock duties puts them in a state of stress. Role stress in Police is a matter of concern as they are responsible for maintaining law and order in the society. Stress has adverse impact on the productivity of the individuals as well as the organisation. An investigation into the sources of stress could contribute to manage stress in an effective manner. The aim of the present study was to examine the level of role stress and role stressors with attention on the demographic variables(gender, marital status and educational qualifications).The present study has been conducted on 305 Police personnel of Himachal Pradesh and data was analysed with the help of mean, standard deviation, Independent sample t test and One Way ANOVA. The results of the study showed that the Police personnel were facing high role stress and Inter Role distance followed by Resource Inadequacy and Role Overload emerged as the major role stressors.Significant differences in role stress have also been reported with respect to gender, marital status and educational qualifications. On the basis of findings, recommendations have been made to manage high level of occupational role stress in Police personnel. – *Reproduced*

1653. Namita, Nuti
Colonial police in madras presidency: Shifting priorities. The Indian Police Journal, 69(1), Jan-Mar, 2022: p.65-73

This paper gives a comprehensive account of the Police system in the Madras Presidency during the colonial period. The Police as an institution play a vital role in maintaining peace and order in society. However, colonialism creates its own unique imperatives. The Indian subcontinent has been under British colonial rule for over two centuries until 1947. To administer a vast country like

India with a hugely diverse population, the British colonial rulers had to devise a Police structure which would not only help in upholding law and order but also ensuring the advancement of its commercial interests. The colonial instruments of criminal justice and Police systems played a crucial role in maintaining their dominance and supremacy in India. This paper will analyse the particular shifts in the policing strategy of the colonial government in the Madras Presidency. In 1858, East India Company was dissolved and the British Crown took over the direct control of the government in India. How was Police organisation in India impacted? What were the changing priorities of the colonial government after 1858? How was Madras Police affected? This paper will examine how the Police organisation, largely composed of Indian people was significantly responsible for the continuance of colonial rule in India in general, and Madras Presidency in particular. – *Reproduced*

1654. Sinha, Praveen Chandra
RPF security management system: all India networking in RPF. The Indian Police Journal, 69(2), Apr-Jun, 2022: p.33-45

Railway Security Management system (RSMS) is developed as a critical networking software for interlinking of RPF Thanas, divisional HQ, zonal HQ located across the country. It not only digitizes the registration and tracking of crimes like theft of railway property and passenger crimes but also ensures secure exchange of confidential information, real time situation monitoring, effective utilization of manpower and enhanced cooperation and coordination between field units. Therefore, it acts like a Management Information System interlinking all the aspects of working of Railway Protection Force. RSMS has modular architecture to handle the future requirements and complexities. Its Control room message (CRM) module facilitates the secure and instantaneous exchange of information about crime, intelligence, emergency situation etc. All intelligence messages can confidentially be exchanged through Special Intelligence Brach (SIB) Module. All Crime records and registers are also digitized for easy tracking, supervision and ease of working for RPF personnel through CRR Module. Further, All the crime data can easily be analyzed, presented and reconciled through the Monthly Crime Review (MCR) Module. Data security is also ensured through a centralized server managed by Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS). Dashboards were also developed for filed units, Zonal/Division HQ and Security Directorate level for ease of supervision and performance monitoring with facility to generate analytical reports in real time. Human resource development was also planned at national level through Training of Trainer courses, Self-learning modules adopting decentralized training sessions to operationalize the system at the field level. In Future, Networking of CCTV of RPF Thanas, RPF Cyber Cell Working, Integration with CCTNS, ICJS and E-Suvidha, inclusion of RPF Duty Management System module and are being planned to develop a holistic and integrated security management system for Indian Railways. – *Reproduced*

1655. Parimala, S.
Woman station house officer (SHO) of woman police station is essential for fair investigation of woman related cases: A case study of Tonk district police stations. The Indian Police Journal, 69(2), Apr-Jun, 2022: p.81-94

Police deals with the vulnerable people. Vulnerable are those who are victims. Vulnerability is of the highest degree in women. For the minimization of the

vulnerability of women victim of the district, Woman Police Stations have been set up in all the districts of the state. Such Police stations are for transparent fair investigation, which is in the preview of the human rights of the victim. Woman station house officer is the in-charge of the Woman Police station of the district. Primary data analysis with respect to secondary data is analysed. Organisational norms of Mahila Police station are there in Rajasthan Police. Bureaucratic organizational norms have been examined. Bureau of Police Research and Development's initiative (National Police Mission) and direction's with respect to Ministry of Home Affairs, India guidelines have been linked with the Mahila Thana norms. Gender mainstreaming with correlation to perceived empowerment, capability, capacity and efficiency is analysed. Job satisfaction of woman Police officers has been seen with their motivation leading to future job of their daughter's. Weakness in the research with future scope is also examined. The findings indicate that at Mahila Thana, woman Police officer as Station House Officer (SHO) is essential. – *Reproduced*

1656. Saxena, A.K.
Continuous professional development interventions quest for quality in police. The Indian Police Journal, 69(1), Jan-Mar, 2022: p.97-104

1657. Sinha Lavina, Mandlik, Chaitanya and Patel, Ankita
Psychological impact on police during Covid-19 lockdown in 2020 in Gujarat. The Indian Police Journal, 69(1), Jan-Mar, 2022: p.1-13

COVID-19 has had a direct and indirect psychological effect on the Police personnel. This gets reflected in their health and ability to perform duty. There was a significant presence of stress and depression among Police performing COVID-19 duties. This was strongly related to the rank/ seniority, type of duty and working hours based on PHQ 9 (Patient Health Questionnaire 9) and Perceived Stress Scale scoring criteria. 14.4% participants had mild depression, 2.72% participants had moderate depression while 81.1% participants had low levels of stress and 18.9% participants had moderate levels of stress. Based on the fear of Covid-19 scale, it was discovered that 11.5 percent of participants were afraid of this disease. Based on these findings, there is a need to address the mental health of Police personnel, rationalize duty types and revisit duty roles and work towards overall improvement of health of Police personnel during COVID-19 and in general. – *Reproduced*

1658. Srivastava, Nisheeth and Verma, Arvind
Practical artificial intelligence applications for Indian police. The Indian Police Journal, 69(1), Jan-Mar, 2022: p.14-25

In this article, we briefly survey the potential for artificially intelligent systems in supporting the core policing functions of surveillance, patrolling, investigation and control. It also describes applications of such systems for improving organizational efficiency and accountability in the Indian Police system, using already available data within Police records. We present, in support of these prescriptions, case examples of ML-based systems that have been developed at IIT Kanpur over the past three years in support of these functions. Based on the gap identified between technology readiness levels and Police requirements, we further argue that Police agencies need academic partners in adopting such systems and describe the setting up of a research center at IIT-K to promote research on Criminal Justice issues

and to work closely with Police agencies. We conclude with a pragmatic appraisal of the limitations of artificially intelligent systems in supporting Police functions and present a roadmap for evidence-based integration of such systems into Indian Police forces. – *Reproduced*

1659. Tiwari, Ashish and Singh,Ankita
Facial recognition in policing as a public policy: A study of various initiatives in India. The Indian Police Journal, 69(1), Jan-Mar, 2022: p.58-64

In India, aided by increasing smartphone penetration and advances in artificial intelligence Facial Recognition Technology (FRT) is continuously making inroads in various areas of policing. As a result, a lot of FRT based initiatives in policing have come up at the state and national level. This study discusses these initiatives with policy choices and recommendations to regulate FRT in policing. – *Reproduced*

1660. Thoppil, Swetha Sadanandan and Kacker, Priyanka
Effect of repeatability of probes on experiential knowledge in BEOS. The Indian Police Journal, 69(1), Jan-Mar, 2022: p.130-138

Brain Electrical Oscillation Signature Profiling (BEOS) is a neuro-cognitive indicator which establishes whether a memory or remembrance of an experience is present when cued using probes. BEOS measures the autobiographical memory of a certain incident that can be provoked through the use of probes presented about that incident. The process of remembering an incident is different from the process of knowing the same event. Therefore, BEOS uses this principle to gain experiential knowledge, which is achieved through the first-hand experience of that event rather than the memory of that event. In India BEOS is used as an instrument that assists in forensic psychological investigation. The expert testimony through the result generated by BEOS is used as corroborative evidence. Even after validation studies, BEOS has come under intense scrutiny. This study has attempted to examine the effect of repetition of same probes on the Experiential Knowledge (EK).There were three trials for the same probe on each participant with an array of unending EEG(Electroencephalogram) recordings in each session. This recorded information later was used to generate a report using Neuro Signature System (NSS) for each session. The presence of EK signifies that an individual had previously experienced the incident indicating their participation. The objective of this study was to examine the effect of repetition of same probes on the EK of that incident throughout the three trials. On analysing and comparing the reports generated for each participant, EK in all the three trials existed for similar probe numbers. Further analysis indicated that there is no significant difference in the EK generated during the three trials. That is the experiential knowledge does not improve or decrease with repetition of the probes. – *Reproduced*

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

1661. Singh, Karunakar
Political participation and resistance; Reshaping the grassroots power dynamics. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.29-34

This article critically examines how political participation and resistance reshape grassroots power dynamics in contemporary societies. It highlights that grassroots

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

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - ISRAEL

1662. Kaplan, Y.R. et al
People's sense of political representation and national stories: The case of Israel. International Political Science Review v, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.552-567

Previous research on political representation mainly focused on representatives but has overlooked individuals' sense of inclusion within the greater group: the nation. Building on narrative theory, we propose a novel mechanism that fosters a feeling of political representation—a similarity between individuals' personal-national stories and the collective-national metanarrative of the polity. Metanarratives are shared dominant stories that present a community with desirable social conventions. While they seek to represent the nation, metanarratives are not entirely inclusive and do not appeal to all citizens. We argue that individuals who do internalize the metanarrative feel more represented. To demonstrate our theoretical expectations, we use election surveys and constitutive texts to capture national stories and metanarratives. We find that indeed respondents whose national story is closer to a nation's metanarrative feel more represented by the political system. – *Reproduced*

POPULIST ATTITUDE

1663. Axel Babst, Groß, Martin and Lang, Volker
Rise of populism: Identity threats as an explanation in relation with deprivation and cultural fear. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.805-820

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

approach. In addition to being effective as an explanation in its own right, this thesis can also fill theoretical and empirical gaps of the established LOM and CBT. – *Reproduced*

POVERTY

1664. Aminjonov, Ulugbek et al
Culture, intrahousehold distribution, and individual poverty. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.127-165

Traditional family norms often have persistent effects on household decisions. We question whether kinship ancestries of postmarital residence still affect household consumption sharing. We estimate a model of resource allocation using expenditure surveys for Ghana and Malawi, two countries in which patrilocal and matrilocal traditions coexist. Ancestral patrilocality coincides with a 10% lower resource share for women, contributing to a higher prevalence of poverty among women. Women's resource shares increase with age, a pattern more pronounced for matrilocal groups. These results indicate how a combination of cultural and demographic factors may be used to improve policies targeted at poor individuals. – *Reproduced*

1665. Nair, A.N. et al
Poverty dynamics: Exploring the relationship between urbanisation and poverty. IIPA Digest, 6(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p10-27

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

1666. Chae, Seyoung and Heshmati, Almas
The effects of lifetime work experience on incidence and severity of elderly poverty in Korea. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.521-554

This study investigates the characteristics that contribute to elderly poverty, mainly focusing on individuals' lifetime work experience. It adopts the heterogeneous relative poverty line. It calculates the work experience and obtains demographic variables using the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study's survey data for 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015. The objective is to estimate poverty among elderly and explain its variations in relation to individual characteristics and lifetime

work experience. Poverty is measured in terms of the head count, poverty gap and the poverty severity indices based on monetary dimensions, namely income and consumption. The methodology used in this study is a logit model to explain the incidence of poverty and a sample selection model to analyze the depth and severity of poverty. The results show that an increase in the total work years and a decrease in the gap years between jobs reduce incidence and depth of poverty. – *Reproduced*

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

1667. Geraldi, Joana et al
AI for management and organization research: Examples and reflections from project studies. Project Management Journal, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.339-351

We reflect on AI's implications for management and organization research. Advanced language models like ChatGPT can analyze large datasets and generate human-like text, potentially disrupting academic research and knowledge production. While potentially helpful, the technology evokes concerns about, for example, inaccuracies and accountability, inadvertent plagiarism, and confidentiality breaches. We also reflect on potential systemic consequences such as the erosion of creativity, analytical thinking, and the human voice. Overall, our stance is cautious optimism. We require full disclosure regarding AI's role in research, and advocate for maintaining human oversight and critical engagement with AI to preserve the integrity and originality of academic work. - *Reproduced*

1668. Shazia Nauman, Musawir, Ata Ul and Riaz, Madiha Bint E.
Leveraging organizational social capital in construction projects to enhance project success: The enabling role of transformational leadership. Project Management Journal, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.352-371

Building on the theories of social capital and self-determination as complementary perspectives, this study investigates how an individual's idea of organizational social capital affects project success by testing a dual-stage moderated mediation model with self-efficacy as a mediator and transformational leadership as a moderator at both the first and second stages. Time-lagged data from 213 project management practitioners were collected from construction project–based firms. It was revealed that self-efficacy partially mediates the effect of an employee's perception of organizational social capital on project success. Additionally, moderation results support the proposed hypotheses. We discussed theoretical and practical implications. – *Reproduced*

1669. Zheng, Yujuan Sarker, Saonee Huang, Wei (Wayne) and Ma, Xufei
The impact of temporal reflexivity on time performance in NPD projects: A mixed-methods study. Project Management Journal, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.372-388

Timely new product development (NPD) has always been a top priority in NPD projects. Despite realizing its importance, the empirical examination of specific factors that may improve NPD time performance has remained limited. This study investigated how temporal reflexivity influences NPD time performance based on the time, interaction, and performance (TIP) theory. Using a mixed-methods design, our research findings showed that temporal reflexivity significantly and

positively influenced temporal coordination. Contrary to our hypothesis, the temporal coordination was insignificantly related to the NPD time performance. Furthermore, temporal leadership significantly and positively moderated the relationship between temporal reflexivity and temporal coordination. – *Reproduced*

1670. Aramali, V. Gibson, Jr. G.E. Asmar, M.E. and Sanboskani, H.
An effective earned value management system (EVMS) is a team sport. Project Management Journal, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.389-405

We present a novel framework to assess 27 earned value management system (EVMS) environment factors and investigate their impact on project performance. A study of the EVMS literature, a survey of practitioners, and focus group meetings with 36 EVMS industry and government experts, supported the development of the framework. Focus groups involving 80 practitioners refined and tested it. We analyzed performance data from 35 completed projects/programs representing over US$21.8 billion in total cost; a project demonstrating a positive environment could save up to 25% in cost versus baseline. Practitioners can develop an effective EVMS environment by following the provided guidance. – *Reproduced*

1671. Ferres, Geoffrey Mark and Moehler, Robert C.
Running the codification gauntlet: Why intent alone cannot afford the codification of project learnings. Project Management Journal, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.406-422

This article presents a first synthesis of the ability to codify challenges that constrain project learning codification and, in turn, limit the sharing of learnings between projects at scale. An improved understanding of these challenges supports the externalized sharing of project learnings, between communities of practice, that can scale beyond the temporal, geographical, and organizational barriers that constrain personalized sharing. Through an integrative cross-domain literature review, a learning codification gauntlet of seven key ability to codify challenges is reconceptualized, and significant new research gaps are identified for further investigation, including: the operation of identified challenges in practice, challenge interrelationships, and challenge-cumulative effects on project-to-project learning outcomes. – *Reproduced*

1672. José Santos, M. R. C. A. and Fernandes, Gabriela
Prioritizing stakeholders in collaborative research and innovation projects toward sustainability. Project Management Journal, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.423-440

Stakeholder engagement in collaborative research and innovation projects poses significant challenges, particularly in complex, multistakeholder settings addressing sustainability concerns. This study proposes a novel method for stakeholder prioritization in such projects, combining the analytic network process (ANP) tool with the sustainability categories of the P5 standard for sustainability in project management. Its applicability and usefulness are demonstrated through a case study project, using the new stakeholder theory (NST) lens. The ANP-P5 method can assist project managers in effectively aligning stakeholder management with both sustainability and NST principles. – *Reproduced*

1673. Cao, Qing et al
Effects of authentic leadership, behavioral integrity, and project governance on project performance. Project Management Journal, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.441-460

While literature indicates that leadership plays an important role in project management and impacts project performance, it remains unclear what characterizes an effective leadership style in project management. Drawing on authentic leadership, behavioral integrity, and project governance research, and using cross-sectional data from multiple industries, we propose and test a leadership performance model to examine how authentic leaders and leaders with behavioral integrity affect their project team's performance. We find that authenticity and behavioral integrity in a project manager enhance project performance, and that project governance mediates the relationships between leader authenticity and project performance, and between leader behavioral integrity and project performance. – *Reproduced*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1674. Ali, Mir Usman et al
Administrative decentralization and the role of information: The case of intimate partner violence during the Covid-19 pandemic. American Review of Public Administration, 4(5), Jul, 2024: p.403-420

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

1675. Nukpezah, Julius A. and Ahmadu, Aisha S.
Dterminants of state infrastructure spending: Testing punctuated equilibrium and social vulnerability theories. American Review of Public Administration, 54(5), Jul, 2024: p.486-501

This article investigates the determinants of state infrastructure spending in the United States, focusing on roads, highways, and transit systems. Subnational governments retain primary responsibility for constructing and preserving public infrastructure, which connects communities, enhances service delivery, and promotes economic development. Drawing on punctuated equilibrium and social vulnerability theories, the study employs balanced panel data across 50 states over 17 time periods, using fixed-effects regressions with year dummies. Evidence indicates that disaster events and social vulnerability factors significantly influence infrastructure spending, though their effects vary across categories of infrastructure. The findings suggest that determinants of spending are more

nuanced than extant studies indicate, highlighting the importance of context-specific analysis. By situating infrastructure investment within broader frameworks of governance, resilience, and vulnerability, the paper underscores the complex interplay between external shocks, social conditions, and fiscal decision-making in subnational public administration. Subnational U.S. governments retain the primary responsibility of constructing and preserving the public infrastructure that connects communities and businesses, enhances public service delivery, and promotes economic development in their jurisdiction. Drawing from punctuated equilibrium and social vulnerability theories for context, the present study investigates the determinants of state infrastructure spending, specifically roads and highways and transit systems. It utilizes balanced panel data on 50 U.S. states over 17 time periods and fixed-effects regressions with year dummies in its investigation. Evidence shows that state infrastructure spending is influenced by disaster events as well as social vulnerability factors. However, the effects of disasters and social vulnerability factors on state infrastructure spending depend on the infrastructure categories, suggesting that the determinants are more nuanced than extant studies indicate. – *Reproduced*

1676. Rubin, Ellen V. Baker, Keith P. Song, Youjung and Kellough, J. Edward
Insearch of fundamental fairness and equal protection: The role of the U.S. Supreme Court in shaping American democracy. American Review of Public Administration, 54(7), Oct, 2024: p.619-629

In July 2023, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on two cases: Students for Fair Admissions vs. the University of North Carolina and Students for Fair Admissions v. President and Fellows of Harvard College, effectively prohibiting the use of race as one of many factors in college or university admissions decisions. To explore these two cases, we conducted a content analysis of the legal briefs, the final court ruling, concurrences, and dissents. In its ruling, the Court did not overturn precedents upholding affirmative action, but the majority interpreted those prior cases in such a way that makes it impossible to justify the use of race in college admissions. Although these cases are from the context of higher education, the ruling highlights the fragility of affirmative action generally and may challenge the legal and regulatory structure that underpins many other important civil rights issues. – *Reproduced*

1677. Chen, Tianhao Sheng, Yu Xu, Wei and Yu, Xiaohong
Judicializing public interests: Administrative performance under the shadow of judicial review. American Review of Public Administration, 54(7), Oct, 2024: p.630-647

Do active judicial reviews bring about better administrative performance? Most scholars argue that active judicial review creates animosity between the judiciary and administration, leading to bad administrative performance. Others advocate that the relationship is not so much hostile as it is constructive. However, the actual impact of and mechanisms enabling such a constructive relationship remain unclear. Employing an analysis of Public Interest Litigation against the Administration (PILA) in environmental protection cases in China, we present a theory of "bargaining in the shadow of judicial review." The threat of imminent judicial review forces the administration to negotiate with the prosecutor and enhance its performance in exchange for dropping charges. Additionally, the effect

of PILA is stronger in regions with more public environmental concern and weaker in regions where the higher-level public administration pays greater attention to environmental protection. Furthermore, we identify the impact of PILA on local governments' enforcement efforts and its legitimacy. The present study sheds new light on the long-standing debate on managerialism versus legalism. – *Reproduced*

1678. Livermore, Michael Eidelman, Vladimir Kornilova, Anastassia and Lam, Onyi
Presidential transitions and interests group participation in the notice and comment process. American Review of Public Administration, 54(7), Oct, 2024: p.648-663

Federal administrative agencies are one of the primary policymaking venues in the United States. One of the core features of U.S. administrative practice is the notice-and-comment process in which agencies solicit, collect, and respond to comments from the public before issuing new regulations. In this paper, we develop a model of commenting based on three motivations—litigation preservation; agency persuasion; and expression—and analyze public comments to determine how features of the political environment, and specifically the president in power, affect the pool of commenters. We focus on the 2017 presidential transition, when there was both a change in Presidents and the party in control of the White House. We find that there were greater differences in the pool of commenters between administrations than within administrations and that interest groups tended to participate more when they were more closely associated with the party in power. Our findings support the view that many commenters use the public comment process for persuasive purposes, and not only to preserve litigation opportunities or for purely expressive reasons. – *Reproduced*

1679. Wei, Wenchi and Chen, Xin
Service outsourcing and government fiscal conditions: Do market competition, bureaucrat support, and management capacity matter?. American Review of Public Administration, 54(6), Aug, 2024: p.568-689

Scholars have long regarded government fiscal stress as a crucial factor driving public service outsourcing; however, further investigation is still needed to determine whether service outsourcing in turn helps governments improve fiscal conditions. Public choice theory suggests that outsourcing services can lead to efficiency improvement and cost savings. Nevertheless, transaction costs theory implies that the costs associated with service outsourcing may offset or even outweigh its potential benefits. Moreover, the extent of transaction costs depends on contextual factors such as market competition, bureaucrat support, and government management capacity. Empirically, we employ an instrumental variable estimation approach to examine the impact of service outsourcing on the budget balances and debt levels of U.S. municipalities. We find that service outsourcing improves government fiscal conditions, with contextual factors playing an important role in moderating this effect. Additionally, outsourcing services to different types of contractors has varying implications for government fiscal conditions. – *Reproduced*

1680. Kim, Soojin, Rho, Eunju and Teo, Yu Xuan Joycelyn
Citizen satisfaction research in public administration: A systematic literature review and future research agenda. American Review of Public Administration, 54(5), Jul, 2024: p.460-485

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

1681. Askim, Jostein and Houlberg,Kurt
The moderating effects of social norms on pre-merger overspending: Results from a survey experiment. Urban Affairs Review, 59(5), Sep, 2023: p.1295-1320

The proposition that amalgamation reforms lead to a common-pool problem is strongly supported; governments are incentivized to overspend before the merger is implemented. However, existing literature helps little in understanding why some governments do not overspend in the pre-merger period, and why hoarders do not overspend more than they do. One explanation hitherto overlooked is the moderating effect of social norms. Two hypotheses regarding the importance of social norms are tested with data from a survey experiment conducted on over 3,000 Norwegian local elected officials. The analysis supports both: Support for hoarding is lower when hoarding is debt-financed than when financed by savings. Support for hoarding is also lower when others in the amalgamation are anticipated not to hoard than when they are. That pre-merger hoarding varies with different levels of social obligations vis-à-vis the amalgamation has implications for common-pool theory and for reformers of the structure of government. – *Reproduced*

1682. Belardinelli, Paolo
Performance-related pay, fairness perceptions, and effort in public management tasks: A parallel encouragement design. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(4), Dec, 2023: p.1062-1078

This randomized study explores the causal mechanisms linking contingent pay to individual performance on a series of tasks mimicking real public management activities. Employing a parallel encouragement design in a laboratory setting, we disentangle the overall, direct, and indirect performance effects of perceived fairness as well as a pay scheme that reproduces the merit system provisions adopted by the Italian government. The overall performance effect of that contingent pay scheme turned out to be insignificant when averaged across the four experimental tasks. However, a significant pay-for-performance effect was detected for the most routine task. Moreover, we observed heterogeneity in the treatment

effect depending on the participants' relative positioning in the performance ranking. Overall, the data do not provide support for a mediation model linking contingent pay-for-performance through perceived fairness. – *Reproduced*

1683. Boer, Thijs De
Why do public agencies seek accountability? The role of audiences. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.865-883

Accountability-seeking behaviors of public agencies are said to be motivated, among others, by attempts at pre-empting stricter mandatory provisions, logic of appropriateness motives, Machiavellian opportunism, reputational considerations, and a perceived need to compensate for the inadequacy of traditional arrangements. However, we do not know when a particular rationale, or a combination thereof, prevails. This study therefore examines how public agencies seek accountability, to whom and for what reason. Relying on data from 15 interviews with top-level managers/directors and 75 survey responses, it demonstrates that the type of audience to whom the account is rendered is a key explanatory factor as to why specific mechanisms become "activated." This study furthermore uncovers why certain rationales are associated with specific types of audiences. Thus, rather than a "holy grail" of one set of driving motivations, our study suggests, one should look at the audience to understand why a public agency seeks accountability. – *Reproduced*

1684. Boon, J., Wynen, J. Verhoest, K.
Do reputational threats influence the rigidity of us agencies? A dynamic panel data approach. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1798-812

What happens to organizational rigidity when public organizations faced reputational threats over time? Do they take external criticism as incentives to become less rigid and more innovative and flexible through employee involvement and empowerment? Or do reputational threats paradoxically contribute to the very rigidity that is often stereotyped as inherent parts of government? Building on threat-rigidity theory, we test the temporal relation between reputational threats (both in terms of the direction of reputation and its turbulence) and organizational rigidity. We apply a dynamic panel data approach combining different data sources on 34 US agencies over a period of 13 years. The results show that organizational rigidity increased, both when reputations evolved negatively over time and when reputations evolved more turbulently. No combined effect of negative reputations and reputational turbulence was observed. Both sources of reputational threats independently precluded organizations from creating a climate of employee empowerment, involvement, flexibility, and innovation. – *Reproduced*

1685. Bhuiyan, Shehreen Amin and Baniamin, Hasan Muhammad
Who puts the thorn in the citizen's flesh? Sources underlying administrative burden in a developing country. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 45(4), Dec, 2023: p.345-361

This article identifies and analyses sources of administrative burden in the context of developing countries. We explore the case of Bangladesh's online birth registration system, which has been causing inconveniences for its citizens. By employing qualitative research techniques such as netnography, interviews, and newspaper

text analysis, this study analyses and identifies sources causing administrative burden in Bangladesh, and categorises them into two broad groups: state-generated (e.g., strict screening policy, partial digitalisation, redundant documentation, mistakes and correction hassles, and corruption) and citizen-generated problems (e.g., delay in submitting a certificate and broker dependency). When these two sources are acute, they can impose "deprivation costs" on citizens. – *Reproduced*

1686. Campbell, Jesse W. and Yongjin Ahn
What factors underlie burden tolerance in South Korea: Policy implementation domain, administrative efficiency, and bureaucratic personality. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 45(4), Dec, 2023: p.362-384

Although administrative burden has been studied in relation to social policy, the experience of policy implementation as onerous is relevant to all policy domains, and citizens can experience burden in virtually any encounter with the state. Moreover, perceptions of administrative burden can be influenced by administrative values, such as efficiency. Burden tolerance captures an individual's belief that the compliance, learning, and psychological costs associated with policy implementation are legitimate and functional, and consequently their willingness to impose these costs on policy targets. We hypothesise that burden tolerance is conditioned by both policy implementation domain and the efficiency of the implementing organisation. Additionally, we link bureaucratic personality, or the tendency to view rules as intrinsically desirable and legitimate, to burden tolerance. We test our hypotheses using a representative sample of South Korean citizens and a survey experiment. Our results suggest that, first and contrary to our expectations, policy domain does not affect burden tolerance. Second, knowledge about inefficiency negatively affects tolerance. Third, bureaucratic personality is positively related to tolerance. We also discuss the contextual aspects of administrative burden, and particularly how the East Asian and Korean policy context may have implications for the generalisability of the administrative burden concept. – *Reproduced*

1687. Cantarelli, P., Belle, N. and Hall, J.L.
Information use in public administration and policy decision-making: A research synthesis. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1667-1686

This article presents a research synthesis of 162 studies focusing on information use for decision-making in public administration, management, and policy. The findings reveal that a significant proportion of work is centered around performance management and policy implementation. Notably, around one third of the reviewed studies adopt a behavioral science perspective. The analysis predominantly includes civil servants and citizens as the subjects, with quantitative studies outnumbering qualitative investigations by more than twofold. We identify three distinct components in understanding information use: the objective features of information architecture; the subjective mechanisms involving cognitive biases (i.e., over-/under-reaction to irrelevant information features) and decision noise (i.e., heterogeneity); and the moderating role of information user typology. Context should also be taken into account. The article explores how these findings relate to current societal challenges and emphasizes the potential of mixed-methods, multisample, and/or multisite research in advancing knowledge in this area. – *Reproduced*

1688. Checkland, Kath et al
"Success" in policy piloting: Process, programs, and politics. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 463-480

Research has demonstrated that pilots contain multiple shifting purposes, not all of which relate to simple policy testing or refinement. Judging the success of policy pilots is therefore complex, requiring more than a simple judgment against declared goals. Marsh and McConnell provide a framework against which policy success can be judged, distinguishing program success from process and political success. We adapt Boven's modification of this framework and apply it to policy pilots, arguing that pilot process, outcomes and longer-term effects can all be judged in both program and political terms. We test this new framework in a pilot program in the English National Health Service, the Vanguard program, showing how consideration of these different aspects of success sheds light on the program and its aftermath. We consider the implications of the framework for the comprehensive and multifaceted evaluation of policy pilots. – *Reproduced*

1689. Chen, Shaowei and Jia, Kai
How local governments prioritize multiple conflicting goals: Beyond the sole-goal perspective. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 522-538

Understanding how public organizations prioritize goals is crucial in studying goal-setting in the public sector. However, the extant literature has mostly adopted a sole-goal perspective and neglected the influences of the interplay among multiple goals. This article extends the literature by going beyond the sole-goal perspective and adopting a multigoal perspective to further explore the complexities in public organizations' goal prioritization when facing multiple conflicting goals. Drawing on the theoretical perspectives of performance information use and interorganizational interactions, the main arguments of this study are twofold. First, an organization's prioritization of a particular goal will be positively associated with the performance gap in its conflicting goal. Second, organizations tend to adopt a differentiation strategy in the prioritization of multiple conflicting goals. Empirical findings based on the investigation of Chinese city-level governments' prioritization of environmental goals when confronting conflict between environmental protection and economic development goals support our arguments. – *Reproduced*

1690. Elston, Thomas, Bel, Germà and Wang, Han
If it ain't broke, don't fix it: When collaborative public management becomes collaborative excess. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1737-1760

Collaboration is a commonly prescribed method of public service improvement. If collaboration fails, blame is typically ascribed to transaction costs, organizational inertia, or premature evaluation. However, drawing on a notable case of collaborative failure in England, we show that misdiagnosing public service problems as being of a type likely to be cured by joint working can also generate poor results, and belongs conceptually prior to many "go-to" explanations of failure. Using stacked difference-in-difference estimators on 11 years of performance data relating to subnational tax administration, we show

that inter-municipal cooperation produced no cost or quality improvements in the administration of this public service, contrary to reformer expectations. Supplementary testing attributes this failure less to governance problems, inertia, or precipitate evaluation than to a basic lack of interdependence—the specific "problem" to which collaboration is the "solution"—between partnering councils. Having already exhausted scale economies internally, partners experienced no mutual reliance warranting their attempt to further economize through collaborative tax administration. – *Reproduced*

1691. Figenschou, Tine U., Karlsen, Rune and Kolltveit, Kristoffer
Between spin doctor and information provider: Conceptualizing communication professionals in government ministrie. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.1115-1133

Communication professionals are increasingly found within government ministries. Based on classic work on bureaucracy and recent literature on mediatization and personalization, this article develops two ideal types: the government information provider and government spin doctor. These ideals are constituted by six dimensions: recruitment criteria, values, loyalties, reputational concerns, interactions, and tasks. A study of nonpartisan communication professionals in Norwegian ministries is used to illustrate the empirical relevance of the ideal types. The analysis shows that for loyalties and reputational concerns, Norwegian communication professionals resemble the government information provider. Regarding interactions and tasks, they resemble the government spin doctor. For recruitment criteria and values, the picture is mixed. The empirical application thereby illustrates a fruitful aspect of the framework as certain configurations will bring forth inbuilt tension in communication professionals' role. The framework allows a fine-grained approach to extend ongoing debates of appropriate and inappropriate practices of communication professionals in ministries. – *Reproduced*

1692. George, Bert et al
Writing impactful reviews to rejuvenate public administration: A framework and recommendations. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1517-1527

Literature reviews have become widespread in public administration, especially in the past decade. These reviews typically adopt widely-accepted approaches with many drawing upon systematized approaches to review in fields like medicine and psychology. Public administration, however, is a professional, design-oriented discipline, focused on enhancing theory to solve real-life policy, administrative, and managerial challenges. Recognizing the unique traditions and purposes in public administration scholarship, it is important to take stock of how public administration scholars "do" reviews, with the aim of providing recommendations to rejuvenate the state of the art in reviewing. We present a framework to guide review efforts in public administration centered on purpose (why?), object (what?), subject (who?), community (for whom?) and practices (how?). Next, we present different approaches to doing reviews and how those approaches present different answers to the questions raised above. Finally, we discuss examples of public administration reviews within each approach and conclude with specific recommendations for researchers and practitioners who want to use reviews to rejuvenate public administration. – *Reproduced*

1693. Geys, Benny
Fancy seeing you here again: Uncovering individual-level panel data in repeated cross-sectional surveys. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1761-1771

Many theories in Public Administration and Public Management explicitly relate to changes over time in the attitudes, values, perceptions, and/or motivations of public-sector employees. Examining such theories using (repeated) cross-sectional datasets may lead to biased inferences and an inability to expose credible causal relationships. As developing individual-level panel datasets is costly and time-consuming, this article presents a method to make better use of existing surveys fielded repeatedly among the same respondent pool without individual identifiers. Specifically, it sets out an approach to create a system of unique identifiers using information about respondents' background characteristics available within the original data. The result is a panel dataset that allows tracking (a subset of) individual respondents across time. The article discusses issues of feasibility, credibility as well as ethical considerations. The methodology has further practical value by highlighting data characteristics that can help minimize identifiability of respondents while creating public-release datasets. – *Reproduced*

1694. Hattke, Fabian and Vogel, Rick
Theories and theorizing in public administration: A systematic review. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1542-1563

Theories and theorizing are central to scholarship on public administration (PA). Only a few attempts have been made to review the theories applied in PA broadly and systematically, to take stock of the theoretical repertoire, and to engage scholars in critical reflection on how they "do" theorizing. This study analyzes the theoretical landscape of PA scholarship with a novel combination of bibliometrics and natural language processing. A "tree of theories" shows how 150 theories merge into one body of scholarship, with 15 theories at the core. The theories vary considerably in terms of disciplinary background, methodological choices, geographical settings, author diversity, and reach beyond academia. While the results indicate the plurality and vitality of the field, they also raise concerns about how core theories show limited geographical dispersion and low societal relevance. These concerns are further fueled by an apparent schism between micro and macro theories. – *Reproduced*

1695. Henry, Adam Douglas
Evaluating collaborative institutions by segregation and Homophily in policy networks. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p.604-621

Many policy systems are experimenting with collaborative institutions to manage complex policy problems in the face of persistent conflict and scientific uncertainty. Policy networks are central to the theory of why collaborative institutions are effective. While many policy systems naturally become segregated, fragmented, or siloed due to homophily, collaborative institutions are hypothesized to create more integrated systems of organizational collaboration. Collaborative institutions may, therefore, be evaluated by the extent to which they reduce the tendency toward homophily and increase the integration of policy networks. This paper

evaluates three collaborative institutions in regional land-use planning and specifies a theory of the program from two prominent frameworks: Institutional Collective Action and the Advocacy Coalition Framework. Results show that three forms of homophily are at work, and that in some cases, collaborative institutions successfully reduce the tendency toward network segregation. – *Reproduced*

1696. Hu, Qian et al
Network structures and network effects across management and policy contexts: A systematic review. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.953-972

The wide application of networks in public administration has been driven by the practical need to address increasingly complex management and policy problems. To understand the outcomes of network structures, we reviewed empirical network research and examined the effects of six network structural properties across the five most studied policy domains. We found that certain structural properties such as global connectedness were consistently associated with positive network effects. Other structures such as brokerage/structural holes provided mixed findings, depending on the policy domain. Overall, our field is still in the early stages of developing research on network effects. The number of hypotheses on both node-level and system-level effects in any policy domain was relatively small. Most studies focused only on a single network at a single point in time, and thus very little work currently exists that examines the influence of contextual factors and their combined effects with network structures. – *Reproduced*

1697. Irene Vabo, Signy and Winsvold, Marte
A framework for analyzing organizational culture among politicians: Exploring implications for participatory governance schemes. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.917-931

In this article, we develop a theoretical framework for investigating how organizational culture relates to the roles of elected representatives. Based on Douglas's grid and group logic, our framework evaluates two cultural dimensions, negotiability and conflictuality, upon which these roles depend. The negotiability dimension describes elected representatives' roles from a strictly hierarchical and bounded notion of how politics should be handled to a horizontal and inclusive notion. The conflictuality dimension considers politics as confrontation versus a deliberative consensus-oriented way of handling political issues. By investigating a participatory governance measure called "task committees", we examine how the framework functions empirically. Our analysis shows how different aspects of organizational culture are reflected in councilors' interpretations of and practices related to this interactive participatory governance scheme and illuminates the implications of organizational culture for the use of such schemes. – *Reproduced*

1698. Jakobsen, M.L., Kjeldsen, A.M. and Pallesen, M.
Distributed leadership and performance-related employee outcomes in public sector organizations. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 500-521

Distributed leadership is the sharing of leadership tasks between managers and employees. This article demonstrates how a distributed leadership perspective

adds to the public administration literature by including an important sensitivity to planned and nonplanned leadership. We propose a theoretical model that explains the impact of distributed leadership on employee outcomes which have a direct or indirect impact on organizational performance in public organizations contingent on alignment with individual leadership capacity and organizational goals. Our empirical analysis in the Danish hospital sector shows initial support for the expected relationships between distributed leadership and performance-related employee outcomes such as job satisfaction and innovative behavior. This indicates that the distributed leadership perspective holds the potential to strengthen service delivery in complex public service organizations while there is weaker support for the notion that the positive impact of distributed leadership depends on individual leadership capacity and their support for organizational goals. – *Reproduced*

1699. Jaspers, Sylke and Tuurnas, Sanna
An exploration of citizens' professionalism in coproducing social care services. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 622-639

Citizens' involvement in public service delivery challenges the principles of professionalism as such citizens are amateurs. However, there is little evidence of the (none) integration of these principles by citizen coproducers and how this affects professionalism in public service delivery. This article focuses on two principles of professionalism: expertise and accountability. The theoretical framework further reviews the coproduction literature on what can be expected of citizens with regard to these principles and elaborates on the concept of amateurism. The concepts of professionalism and amateurism form the framework for the analysis of citizen coproducers' identity. Empirically, this paper presents two case studies of social services in the European context. The results show that these citizen coproducers to a certain extent create a professional identity, tend to stay away from integrating accountability, and introduce elements of amateurism. The presence and guidance of public servants in coproduction can ensure accountability and streamline amateurism. – *Reproduced*

1700. Kousina, Elisavet and Voudouris, Irini
The ambidextrous leadership-innovative work behavior relationship in the public sector: The mediating role of psychological ownership. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1478-1495

Ambidextrous leadership reflects a style that combines opening and closing behaviors, which can stimulate employees to engage in both exploration and exploitation. Drawing from tenets of ambidextrous theorization of leadership for innovation, this study examines whether the exhibition of ambidextrous leadership by public sector managers fosters public servants' innovative behavior and whether psychological ownership feelings with the unit mediates such effect. Utilizing multisource and multilevel data from 317 public servants across 109 working units, we find that ambidextrous leadership, —that is, the interaction of opening and closing behaviors—affects employees' innovative performance such that innovative work behavior is highest when both opening and closing behaviors are high. We also find that promotive-oriented feelings of psychological ownership mediate such a relationship. In light of our findings, important implications for policy makers, public managers, and public sector's promotion procedures are discussed. – *Reproduced*

1701. Liu, Yongzheng, Qiao, Mo and Wei, Hailun
How does ethnic diversity shape the design of intergovernmental fiscal relations? Evidence from China. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 557-583

This study examines how ethnic diversity shapes the design of intergovernmental fiscal relations in regimes such as China, where local accountability and resident mobility are largely absent. We argue that in these regimes, ethnic diversity largely captures potential social conflicts and instability, consequently requiring a higher level of fiscal centralization and regional equalization from upper-level governments to preserve social stability. Using provincial and sub-provincial level panel data from China for 1995–2019, we find strong supporting evidence that an increase in a province's ethnic diversity significantly increases fiscal centralization and the provincial government's fiscal equalization efforts. We also show that these effects tend to be stronger in provinces whose leaders have closer ties with the central authority and where local capture is less serious. Our study contributes to a better understanding of ethnic diversity's consequences on the policy choices governments make. – *Reproduced*

1702. Langella, Cecilia et al
Financial reporting transparency, citizens' understanding, and public participation: A survey experiment study. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p.584-603

This study investigates the conditions under which transparency contributes to citizens' understanding of financial reporting and examines how this enhanced understanding is associated with public participation. To this end, a survey experiment was conducted in which two attributes of financial reporting transparency (i.e., content clarification and presentation format) were the manipulated variables, whereas citizens' understanding and public participation were the outcome variables. Results demonstrate that the provision of explanations to clarify obscure technical jargon does have a positive effect on citizens' understanding. A similar effect was found for the provision of graphical and visual representations. However, the study reveals that there is no additional benefit in simultaneously providing both explanations of technical jargon and visual aids. Furthermore, findings show that the levels of public participation are highest among the individuals who felt they understood the financial information the best, but yet possessed the lowest level of actual understanding. – *Reproduced*

1703. Livingstone, Riley V.
Overlooking the front line: Impacts of front-line worker inclusion on implementation and outcomes of collaborative innovation. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.788-803

Policymakers acknowledge the need to drive innovation in health and social care, given the complex, "wicked" problems that such services are tasked with solving and the concept of collaborative innovation is proposed as a tool in which to reach solutions to these problems. Prior case studies have overlooked the element of front-line worker inclusion on processes of collaborative innovation. This research explores this element through a case study of an intermediate care facility in Scotland. This collaboration produced innovation, but the strength of

the innovative solution was diluted by the omission of front-line workers in key phases of the innovation process. This paper contributes to the broader public administration literature by operationalizing a novel conceptual framework of collaborative innovation and by exploring the problematic implications of neglecting to include front line worker perspectives throughout the process of collaborative innovation. – *Reproduced*

1704. Moynihan, Donald and Herd, Pamela
Administrative burdens as a global public management phenomenon. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 45(4), Dec, 2023: p.342-344

Administrative burdens have been conceptualised as people's experience of policy implementation as onerous, taking the form of learning, compliance and psychological costs that people experience in their interactions with the state (Heinrich, Citation2018; Herd & Moynihan, Citation2018; Masood & Nisar, Citation2021; Peeters, Citation2020). Such burdens can have a large effect on whether people can access benefits or rights to which they are entitled, and shape public beliefs about their relationship with government. They can also make it harder for public officials to do their jobs. – *Reproduced*

1705. Murdoch, Z., Maccarthaigh, M. and Geys, B.
It's about time! Temporal dynamics and longitudinal research designs in public administration. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1727-1736

Many of the fundamental research questions in public administration relate to individual- or organization-level temporal dynamics, including the impact of public sector reforms, (in)stability of public policies and organizations, development of public service motivation, or the workplace socialization of public employees. However, theoretical, methodological, and empirical public administration scholarship continues to take time and temporal dynamics insufficiently seriously. This constitutes a major shortcoming within the profession and implies that we are yet to unlock the transformative potential of longitudinal research. Building on the recent development of novel research infrastructures that can support the study of temporal dynamics of—and within—public organizations, this Symposium pushes for a "longitudinal turn" in the study of public administration. We maintain that more concerted efforts to apply a temporal lens to our research endeavors are critical to theorize, empirically assess, and understand public administrations as well as the bureaucrats employed within them. – *Reproduced*

1706. Nisar, Muhammad Azfar and Masood, Ayesha
Are all burdens bad? Disentangling illegitimate administrative burdens through public value accounting. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 45(4), Dec, 2023: p.385-403

Despite its usefulness for analysing the social equity footprint of policies and documenting citizens' experiences of accessing social services, the present conceptualisation of administrative burden does not differentiate between necessary and unnecessary administrative burdens. As existing research tends to focus only on negative aspects of administrative burdens, it does not adequately account for their use as a countervailing force to achieve legitimate public values and prevent misuse of public resources. Using a public values accounting approach,

this article outlines a framework to analyse the costs and benefits associated with public service delivery. In this formulation, administrative burden conceptualised as the monetary, time and psychological costs experienced by relevant stakeholders are balanced against specific public value benefits that a policy is supposed to achieve. In addition to allowing a more balanced analysis of costs and benefits associated with different policies, this approach helps identify illegitimate administrative burdens, that do not contribute to achieving relevant public values or can be reduced without compromising relevant public values. This approach not only contributes to adding more nuance and dimensionality to the theory of administrative burden but also increases its relevance to policymakers and other stakeholders. – *Reproduced*

1707. Norup, Lben and Jacobsen, Betina
Searching for "the usual suspects": The role of discretion and target group constructions in the frontline of policy implementation. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 671-692

This study investigates the implementation of preventive policy targeting children. Based on longitudinal survey data we analyze how frontline workers assign meaning to core concepts of the policy and categorize the children and in this light how their exercise of discretion affects policy implementation. Many studies problematize the effects of limiting the discretion in the frontline. We identify a case where the policy is highly ambiguous, the definitions of target groups, core concepts, or central goals are vague, and the general steering of the frontline is not characterized by a lack of discretion but a lack of organizational boundaries to shape the discretion. This expands not only the policymaking role of the frontline but also becomes a barrier to developing a stronger preventive effort. The findings give nuanced insight into how organizational boundaries affect the discretion and target group construction in the frontline during frontline implementation of welfare policies. – *Reproduced*

1708. Lyu, Peng-Hui et al
Global scientific production, international cooperation, and knowledge evolution of public administration. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.1134-1162

Public administration is a discipline with considerable history, and is also a diverse, interdisciplinary field in social science. To analyze its evolution, discover the present research foci, and predict future development trends, this study applied scientometrics visualization technology to evaluate over 72,000 scientific articles from the 1920s to 2020s. This research referred to the SSCI and JCR databases to gather scientific data of the discipline and the journals' impact factor. Consequently, paper citations, cited journals, journal co-citations, author co-citations, authoritative papers, top countries, productive institutes, average references, and research collaboration trends were analyzed on the bases of the published literature. This study found top productive journals in the discipline, discovered productive countries and institutes, present the research foci, and predicted future development trends. Through this study, scientific production, international cooperation, and knowledge evolution mode of public administration research offers a clear knowledge map of the public administration discipline. – *Reproduced*

1709. Meier, K.J., Davis, J. and Xu, X.
Effectiveness, efficiency, and equity tradeoffs in public programs: A citizen experiment. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1462-1477

Debates over public programs frequently focus on questions of effectiveness, equity, and efficiency and the tradeoff among these objectives. Missing from the literature is whether the general public cares about these tradeoffs, can perceive such differences, and will act on them. This article reports on two pre-registered vignette experiments where the effectiveness, equity, and efficiency are assessed relative to experimental treatments focused on U.S. K-12 education involving test scores, equality of test scores, and program costs. One experiment focuses on equity in race and the other on equity in income. The experiments show that the general public perceives differences in program effectiveness and equity, values both, and is unwilling to tradeoff one for the other. The public cares about program costs, but it lacks a sophisticated understanding of efficiency as a concept. Inequalities in income appear to influence equity concerns more than those involving race. – *Reproduced*

1710. Mamediieva, Gulsanna and Moynihan, Donald
Digital resilience in wartime: The case of Ukraine. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1512-1516

A key topic in digital government is how to improve public services. The global pandemic focused attention on the use of digital in the context of crisis. Here, we consider how a digital innovation in response to a different type of crisis, examining Ukraine's response to Russia's invasion of 2022. We describe how the government engaged in what we characterize as digital resilience, that is, the use of digital government capacities to maintain basic societal functions in crisis situations. Prior to the war, Ukraine upgraded its digital government capacities. The war provided the impetus to speed up the use of those capacities, which were used not just for defensive military purposes, but also to provide continuity to the civilian aspects of government, including the provision of digital documentation and aid to displaced people. In doing so, digital capacities provided a key basis for Ukraine's resistance. – *Reproduced*

1711. Mele, V., Belardinelli, P. and Belle, N.
Telework in public organizations: A systematic review and research agenda. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1649-1666

After a relatively slow policy intervention and scholarly take-up, recent developments created the urgency for massive efforts to implement and regulate telework in public organizations. We contribute to this debate through a systematic review of 120 studies across disciplines. Findings from our analysis reveal a few established antecedents of telework, including individual characteristics like family responsibilities and expected productivity, but also organizational aspects like supportive leadership, and contextual features like natural disasters. Self-reported productivity and work-life balance stand out as telework's most widely studied outcomes, although evidence is often conflicting when coming to the effects of telework. We present our results by distinguishing pre- and post-pandemic findings. Complementing our systematic review, we engage in a generative exercise by identifying emerging debates on telework in public bureaucracies. We conclude by indicating future research directions. – *Reproduced*

1712. Oord, Steven Van Den et al
Modes of network governance revisited: Assessing their prevalence, promises, and limitations in the literature. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1564-1598

The systematic literature review takes stock of the empirical literature on the governance of organizational networks. The analysis is based on empirical papers citing Provan and Kenis (2008) as the seminal article on the governance of networks. We synthesize key findings on the modes of network governance, contingency factors, and network-level tensions. The review provides insights into how the contingency theory of network governance has developed into an established and recognized research agenda in the last 15 years. We conclude that the governance of organizational networks as a vocabulary has been adopted in the management and organization sciences literature to explain organizational networks' development, functioning, and effectiveness. However, further theoretical development and testing are warranted to inform the practice of network governance, particularly when, how, and why to use institutions and structures of authority and collaboration to allocate resources and coordinate and control joint action of groups of organizations. – *Reproduced*

1713. Rubado, Meghan E.
Collaborating with the competition? A study of interlocal partnership choices. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 640-654

In the US system of decentralized federalism, competitive dynamics among local governments are not incompatible with successful interlocal collaboration. Municipalities often collaborate with competing jurisdictions in the same region to provide services and solve problems. Yet, competitive relations among municipalities are expected to complicate collaboration, escalating transaction costs due to divergent goals and lack of trust. This article uses the Institutional Collective Action framework to examine the conditions under which local governments are best able to surmount competition-related hurdles and successfully partner with their chief municipal competitors. An original survey of mayors and councilors is used to test potential predictors of collaboration among top competitors. Results show that municipalities often collaborate with their chief competitors but are less likely to do so when they are situated in municipally-fragmented regions, when they are located in a different county from their top competitors, and when they are fiscally strong. – *Reproduced*

1714. Song, J., Liu, H. Sun, Y. and Song, L.
Contextual recipes for adopting private control and trust in public–private partnership governance. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.884-901

In governing public–private partnerships (PPPs), transferring control rights to the private sectors and building trust among partners are recognized as solutions to improve efficiency and adaptability. However, what contexts would fit into the adoption of these solutions remains unclear. Building on the relevant literature on project attributes and project environments, this article divides the context into several crucial factors: asset specificity, project publicness, institutional completeness, market maturity, and regulatory quality. A fuzzy set qualitative

comparative analysis (fsQCA) was conducted on 1378 PPP projects in developing countries to examine the contexts that support the outcomes of private control and trust. Six causal paths created by a mix of contextual conditions are found to be sufficient for the outcomes, to which certain factors make unique contributions. Knowledge of these paths and context configurations can help to match the context to the considered governance solutions, thereby contributing to successful PPP governance. – *Reproduced*

1715. Tao, Lei Tang
Advancing the frontiers of genomic public administration: From genetics to administrative attitudes, behaviors, and practices. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1447-1461

Biology's increasing applicability to the social sciences can inspire new approaches to public administration research and practice. Drawing on advances in behavioral genetics, genomic public administration may push its frontiers by examining the genetic foundations of administrative behaviors. While public administration scholars have pioneered the use of the twin design to assess the heritability of public sector employment and public service motivation, they may also use molecular genetics to explore how specific genes interact with environmental factors to shape administrative attitudes, traits, and behaviors. We highlight how relevant studies in management and political science may serve as models for similar explorations in public administration. We also outline four research agendas for genomic public administration. In addition to complementing traditional public administration theory by examining the genetic roots of administrative behaviors and practices, genomic public administration may enrich genetic inquiries by adding public sector applications. – *Reproduced*

1716. Walker, Richard M. et al
Revisiting the academic–practitioner divide: Evidence from computational social science and corpus linguistics. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1599-1617

As a design science, public administration is focused on addressing real-world problems. However, within public administration argument and evidence on the relevance of academic research to practice agendas is equivocal. We investigate the "academic–practitioner divide" using computational social science techniques to identify the topics of "academic," "academic–practitioner," and practitioner corpora over a 25-year period. Topic modeling results of the 50 topics identified in each of these corpora suggest that the topics of academics and practitioners have more differences than similarities: nearly seven-tenths of the identified topics differ between the practice corpus and the academic and academic–practice corpora. Corpus linguistics analysis is applied to contrast the keyness of topics over time, and the results confirm the largely different agendas of the corpora albeit with some convergence on governance and outcomes. Corpora examined in this article is largely suggestive of a lack of relevance of academic research to practice agendas.– *Reproduced*

1717. Yang, Seung-Bum and Guy, Mary E.
Comparing public servants' behavior in South Korea and the United States: How emotional labor moderates the relationship between organizational commitment and job performance. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 406-421

The relationship between organizational commitment and job performance matters in public service delivery, and so does the emotive dimension of the citizen—state interaction. However, public management theories and principles must take national culture into account, because comparative investigation reveals limits to generalizability across cultures. This study provides an example. It examines the link between commitment and performance as well as the moderating effect of emotional labor for public service workers in Korea and the United States. Probably due to the differing effect of collectivist versus individualist norms, findings reveal that authentic emotive expression bolsters the relationship between organizational commitment and job performance in Korea, while its opposite, inauthentic emotive expression weakens the link between commitment and performance in the United States. – *Reproduced*

1718. Yackee, Susan Webb
U.S. agency growth aspirations and the effect of ideological extremism. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1785-1797

Does ideological extremism curb a public agency's desire to grow? This article theorizes that changes in the political environment affect a public agency leader's growth aspirations. Specifically, increased ideological extremism across an agency's elected principals leads an agency leader to be more cautious and less growth-minded. The assessments of over 10,000 American state agency leaders are studied across 11 points in time from 1964 to 2018 and matched to data capturing the leader's ideological environment. Agency leaders, who face heightened extremism from elected state officials, are found to report a reduced interest in future growth. The results are strongest during periods of divided government, which may occur because the signal sent from greater extremism is more useful to agency leaders during these periods. When aggregated across thousands of agencies, the article's findings imply a driver of slower growth in the future size and scope of government. – *Reproduced*

1719. Young, Sarah L. and Tanner, James
Citizen participation matters. Bureaucratic discretion matters more. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.747-771

New Public Governance theory increases citizen participation and expands bureaucrats' roles in the work of government. Citizen participation creates new mechanisms for citizens to influence the policy process. Bureaucrats' expanded roles allow for broader bureaucratic discretion over policy implementation. When citizens' and bureaucrats' views on public management decisions collide, whose views prevail? Do citizen volunteers or bureaucrats have greater influence over public decisions? We answer this question by studying the U.S. Department of Energy's initiative to engage citizens in environmental clean-up decisions. We assess 10 years of meeting records and administrative decisions using a three-step, mixed-method analysis to identify, weigh, and test the influence of citizen participation and bureaucratic discretion. The results indicate that while citizen participation matters, bureaucratic discretion has a more significant influence over administrative decision-making. The findings expose holes in New Public Governance theory, which has implications for democracy and demands deeper thought into structuring citizen participation. – *Reproduced*

PUBLIC FINANCE

1720. Canales, Rodrigo et al
Contribution of Government Spending in National Economic Output. Administrative Science Quarterly, 69(3),Sep, 2024: p.655-710

This article analyzes the role of government spending in shaping national economic output, situating fiscal expenditure as a key driver of growth and development. It examines how public spending on infrastructure, social services, and welfare programs contributes to aggregate demand, productivity, and long-term economic performance. The study highlights the dual dimensions of government expenditure: its potential to stimulate growth through investment and its accountability implications in ensuring efficiency and transparency. By drawing on fiscal policy debates and empirical evidence, the paper underscores the importance of balancing expenditure priorities with audit and accountability mechanisms. Published in the Indian Journal of Public Audit & Accountability, the article contributes to understanding how government spending interacts with macroeconomic outcomes, offering insights into sustainable fiscal management and developmental planning in India. This inductive study of eight international development interventions analyzes mechanisms that enable integration of evidence in practice, a perennial challenge of learning and collaboration across occupational and organizational boundaries. We demonstrate how structural and programmatic scaffolding practices enabled actors from an array of organizations and communities of practice to collaborate and learn despite the uncertainty and complexity inherent in the international development context. These modular scaffolding practices offered temporary stabilization and support that fostered the counter-normative behaviors and mindsets required for continuous learning and adaptive coordination. Through 226 in-depth interviews with international development experts, including practitioners in eight matched interventions in India, Mexico, South Africa, and Ghana, we identified and analyzed mechanisms that explain the varying effectiveness with which evidence was integrated in each case. Our findings have implications for interorganizational innovation and collaboration under conditions of complexity and uncertainty and for dynamic interactions among individuals, their organizations, and their communities of practice when they are attempting to bring about systemic change. – *Reproduced*

1721. Tiwari, Rakesh
Contribution of government spending in national economic output. Indian Journal of Public Audit & Accountability, 14(3 & 4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.1-3

This article analyzes the role of government spending in shaping national economic output, situating fiscal expenditure as a key driver of growth and development. It examines how public spending on infrastructure, social services, and welfare programs contributes to aggregate demand, productivity, and long-term economic performance. The study highlights the dual dimensions of government expenditure: its potential to stimulate growth through investment and its accountability implications in ensuring efficiency and transparency. By drawing on fiscal policy debates and empirical evidence, the paper underscores the importance of balancing expenditure priorities with audit and accountability mechanisms. Published in the Indian Journal of Public Audit & Accountability, the article contributes to understanding how government spending interacts with

macroeconomic outcomes, offering insights into sustainable fiscal management and developmental planning in India. The combined spending by the Central and State governments during 2015-16 to 2020- 21 was Rs.288.7 lakh crore. This was the result of Rs.144.2 lakh crore spent by the Union government including grants/loans to the States aggregating to Rs.29.7 lakh crore and the aggregate expenditure of Rs.174.2 This article analyzes the role of government spending in shaping national economic output, situating fiscal expenditure as a key driver of growth and development. It examines how public spending on infrastructure, social services, and welfare programs contributes to aggregate demand, productivity, and long-term economic performance. The study highlights the dual dimensions of government expenditure: its potential to stimulate growth through investment and its accountability implications in ensuring efficiency and transparency. By drawing on fiscal policy debates and empirical evidence, the paper underscores the importance of balancing expenditure priorities with audit and accountability mechanisms. Published in the Indian Journal of Public Audit & Accountability, the article contributes to understanding how government spending interacts with macroeconomic outcomes, offering insights into sustainable fiscal management and developmental planning in India. lakh crore by State governments including the expenditure financed from Central grants/loans. Thus, the States' share in the combined spending is higher than that of the Union government. Almost 1/6th of States aggregate expenditure was supported by Central grants/Loans. Dependence of States on Central grants and loans varies significantly across States. If we also factor the dependence of States on share of Central taxes/duties on which they have no control, it is seen that the dependence doubles to almost 1/3rd for States as a whole. The dependence is much higher for financially weak States having low base of own tax and non-tax revenues and other non-debt resources. High dependence on resources beyond the State's control creates vulnerability in management of its finances. It gives rise to competitive populism and Centre-State friction in terms of taking credit for the outcome of specific schemes. This is particularly true for 'public welfare spending' that is directly visible to target beneficiaries when the dividing line between unmerited, untargeted subsidies (derisively called freebies) and welfare measures having durable economic rationale gets blurred. – *Reproduced*

1722. Bhattacharjee, Govind and Agarwal, Meghna
An index of public financial management by Indian states. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.51-54

In India's federal financial structure, the management of the public finances of the states is equally, if not more, important than the public financial management of the union. The article presents a composite index of public financial management by assimilating various important indicators over the last 10 years. All states have been ranked according to this index on their performance. Such work assumes importance in the context of increased spending by some states on populist measures beyond sustainable limits, and the increasing indebtedness of certain states. – *Reproduced*

PUBLIC HEALTH

1723. Manian, Shanthi
Health certification in sex markets: A field experiment in Dakar, Senegal. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.243-272

This article presents findings from a field experiment conducted in Dakar, Senegal, examining the role of health certification in sex markets. The study investigates whether providing official health certification to sex workers influences client demand, pricing, and perceptions of risk. Results suggest that certification can serve as a market signal, reducing information asymmetry and potentially improving health outcomes by incentivizing safer practices. At the same time, the analysis highlights challenges, including stigma, enforcement, and the risk of exclusion for uncertified workers. By situating the experiment within the broader context of public health and labour economics, the paper underscores the complex interplay between regulation, market dynamics, and health interventions in informal economies. "Legalization and regulation" is a common approach to sex work regulation that eliminates some criminal penalties if sex workers obtain government health certification. In theory, by allowing sex workers to credibly disclose their health status, certification should enable higher prices. Yet certification rates in developing countries are typically low. I explore barriers to certification in Dakar, Senegal. I randomly offered uncertified sex workers information and an incentive covering the monetary cost of certification. This incentive only marginally increased certification. Individual- and transaction-level analysis show no evidence for a certification price premium and reveal that internalized stigma deters certification. – *Reproduced*

PUBLIC HEALTH

1724. Chang-Zunino, Mia and Grodal ,Stine
Junkies, queers, and babies: Persistence and updating of the category aids through silencing and puncturing of the moral boundary. Administrative Science Quarterly, 69(3),Sep, 2024: p.571-618

This article examines how the category of AIDS has persisted and evolved through processes of silencing and puncturing moral boundaries. By analyzing the cultural framing of AIDS around marginalized identities—such as drug users, queer communities, and infants—the study highlights how moral judgments shape both public discourse and institutional responses. It argues that the persistence of AIDS as a social category is not merely medical but deeply moral, reflecting contested boundaries of purity, deviance, and innocence. The paper explores how silencing certain voices and puncturing moral boundaries simultaneously reinforce and destabilize the category, revealing the complex interplay of stigma, identity, and social control. By situating AIDS within broader sociological debates, the article underscores the importance of understanding how moral narratives influence health, identity, and social exclusion. Category emergence has been a central question in organization theory. Yet, we still do not understand what drives category persistence and updating during emergence as new information arises. We investigate this question through a rich set of oral histories and archival materials on the emergence of the category AIDS from 1978 to 1985. We show that the initial proto-category's features and causal theories cohered with its stigmatized moral meanings. Over time, anomalies challenging these features and theories spurred a minority of medical professionals to update the category's causal theory. However, a silent majority resisted updating the category because the new causal theory conflicted with the proto-category's moral meanings, challenging the clear moral boundary dividing what was perceived as worthy from what was perceived as unworthy. As a result, the majority silenced the vocal

minority's updated understandings and withheld resources from the category. This article contributes to the literature on categorization by showing that conflicts between category dimensions can stifle updating, amplify imprinting, and prolong category persistence. Particularly, the dichotomous nature of the moral dimension might hinder the updating of other dimensions, such as the causal one, despite accumulated evidence suggesting the need for updates. We show that calls for category updating backed solely by rational arguments may fail to persuade the silent majority and may falter until the moral boundary is punctured and the category is morally reappraised. - *Reproduced*

PUBLIC POLICY

1725. Gupta, Ashish Das, Prashant and Kim, Dongshin
The need for localized, socio-economic policy measures for controlling a pandemic: An empirical study of Covid-19 in India. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.213-229

This article emphasizes the importance of localized socio-economic policy measures in controlling pandemics, drawing on empirical evidence from India's COVID-19 experience. It argues that while national-level strategies provide broad direction, effective pandemic management requires tailoring interventions to regional socio-economic realities. The study highlights how aggregate indicators such as government spending, state economic output, and debt must be complemented by distributive measures to capture regional imbalances and inequalities across income and wealth strata. Per capita income is identified as a rudimentary yet useful metric for assessing distributive aspects of growth and human development. By situating pandemic control within the framework of economic development and equity, the paper underscores that health crises demand not only medical responses but also socio-economic policies sensitive to local contexts. Published in Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, the article contributes to debates on governance, equity, and resilience in pandemic policymaking. We examine the localized nature of COVID-19 pandemic spread in India. Through Gamma curve-fitting we observe that the infection patterns exhibit substantial variation across locations. Areas with larger male population and higher economic activity witness more cases. Economically-deprived districts experience higher mortality after controlling for the infections. Mobility in spatially contiguous locations is a significant determinant of new infections. Our study emphasizes the role of socioeconomic factors in explaining the variation across districts. The findings support the need for locally-specific policy, better medical infrastructure in socio-economically vulnerable localities and social-distancing measures in controlling the spread. – *Reproduced*

PUBLIC SECTORS

1726. Chauhan, T., Croft, C. and Spyridonidis, D.
Neutralized, enhanced, tokenistic: The influence of formal employment of service-users on processes of co-production. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.1014-1032

Can formally employing service-users in co-production roles redress the problematic power imbalances inhibiting co-production in the public sector? In

this paper, we analyze service-users formally employed in co-production roles. Through semi-structured interviews, we illustrate how actors use their voice, experience, and identity to respond to different power imbalances. First, through the process of "inverting professionalism" structural limitations resulted in neutralized co-production. Second, through the process of "embedding expertise" formally employed service-users challenged collective expectations of their role and meditated power imbalances, resulting in enhanced co-production. Finally, through the process of "perpetuating rejection" a new exacerbated power imbalance emerged when their employment became a negative resource, resulting in tokenistic co-production. We extend understandings of how formally employing service-users has potential to redress power imbalances. However, we caution against policy taking this for granted and argue that more consideration of the influence of different forms of power is needed. – *Reproduced*

1727. Houtgraaf, G., Kruyen, P.M. and Thiel, S.V.
Public sector creativity as the origin of public sector innovation: A taxonomy and future research agenda. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 539-556

This systematic literature review analyses how public servants apply workplace creativity to come up with ideas for public sector innovations, defining public sector creativity and analyzing its practices, features, trends, and hiatuses in knowledge for which we provide a future research agenda. Creativity is the origin of innovation. Public sector creativity, however, is theoretically undefined and underexamined, resulting in unclarity on what constitutes public sector creativity. We define public sector creativity as "public servants coming up with novel and useful ideas through various practices." Our findings indicate that public servants apply at least six taxonomically distinctive creative practices, and although they are involved to different extent in generating the initial idea and thus do not always generate ideas autonomously, they are creative in finding alternative ways to come up with ideas. However, our review indicates hiatuses in knowledge on public sector creativity, for which we provide a future research agenda. – *Reproduced*

1728. Kleizen, Bjorn and MacCarthaigh, Muiris
Nature or nurture: Agency life-cycles as a function of institutional legacy, political environment, and organizational hardwiring. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1833-1854

A growing body of literature attempts to explain the life-cycles of public sector organizations. Of particular interest have been the form and incidence of their birth and termination, and connecting these events to such variables as legal status and political ideology. Less attention has been given to the effect of intermediary life-cycle events, the tasks performed by agencies, and their policy domains. This study builds on existing fixed characteristics (nature) and dynamic environmental (nurture) approaches and uniquely supplements them with a new institutional legacy paradigm that examines how previous organizational reforms influence future reform. Moreover, we advance existing studies by providing more comprehensive tests of the role that task type and policy domain play. Finally, we retest "classic" nature and nurture variables, namely, political turnover and legal form. Results suggest that nature and nurture provide important pieces of the organizational life-cycle puzzle and that nurture comprises both external and intra-organizational dynamics. – *Reproduced*

1729. Weißmüller, Kristina S. and Zuber, Anna
Understanding the micro-foundations of administrative corruption in the public sector: Findings from a systematic literature review. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1704-1726

Public sector corruption is one of the most pressing unresolved issues of our time. Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior, this study examines the psychological and contextual mechanisms that allow individuals to rationalize their engagement in administrative corruption. By conducting a systematic literature review of 93 studies, 241 cases of empirical evidence on the relationships between micro, meso, and macro-level factors are synthesized to reveal seven dimensions, which affect civil servants' corruptibility. Mapping the status quo of the discourse, this study reveals that moral justification for administrative corruption is the outcome of a multi-layered and dynamic process of social cognition based on various processes of rationalization beyond greed: accountability conflicts, social obligations, and culturally reinforced norms (mis-)guide behavior in the context of socially varying psychological reference points of accountability and legitimacy that lead to essential value conflicts between self-serving behavior and integrity. – *Reproduced*

REFUGEES

1730. Slathia, Marvi and Kumar, Akshay
Partition refugees in Jammu: Cry for protection of land and job rights. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.18-21

This article examines the struggles of Partition refugees in Jammu, focusing on their demand for protection of land and job rights. It highlights how displacement following the Partition of India created long-term socio-economic vulnerabilities, with refugees facing exclusion from secure employment and ownership of land. The study underscores that despite decades of settlement, these communities continue to confront structural barriers in accessing basic rights, reflecting broader issues of citizenship, identity, and political recognition. By situating refugee experiences within the political economy of Jammu, the paper reveals how contested land ownership and employment opportunities shape both social integration and marginalization. Published in Economic & Political Weekly, the article contributes to debates on displacement, rights, and the unfinished legacies of Partition. Article 370 was presented as an obstacle in the complete integration of Kashmir and it had denied citizenship and land rights to around 1.5 lakh West Pakistan Refugees (all Hindus) since their migration in 1947. However, after the lapse of merely five years of the abrogation, these WPRs, the new citizens of Jammu and Kashmir, have started feeling disillusioned and demanding protection of lands and jobs under Article 371 of the Indian Constitution. – *Reproduced*

1731. Beena
Ensuring safety and protection for refugees in India: Addressing security concerns. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.152-164

The issue of refugees in India is a complex one, particularly when it comes to ensuring their safety and protection while addressing security concerns. The Indian government has implemented various policies and initiatives aimed at addressing the needs of refugees, but there are still many challenges to be met. This includes

ensuring that refugees are not subjected to violence, discrimination, or other forms of abuse, and that they have access to basic services and legal protection. At the same time, it is also important to address the security concerns that arise when accepting refugees, particularly in a country like India that is already dealing with significant strategic security risks. Beena highlights the need for a balanced approach to national security imperatives while ensuring the safety and welfare of refugees. – *Reproduced*

RELIGION

1732. Mir, Farina
Introduction to the forum: Muslim modernity in South Asia. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.323-327

This short article introduces the Forum on Muslim modernity in South Asia, placing its four articles—by Muhammad Qasim Zaman, SherAli Tareen, Julia Stephens, and Justin Jones—in the context of existing scholarship. I highlight the authors' contributions to the study of Islamic reform and of women's agency, in particular, in understandings of Muslim modernity in South Asia. Each of the contributions is on a discrete topic; this introduction therefore endeavours to pull at the threads within each that underscores their interventions in the study of Muslim modernity and that tie them together in this Forum. – *Reproduced*

1733. Tareen, Sher Ali
The theological foundations of Muslim modernism and traditionalism in South Asia. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.357-385

This article examines the theological and hermeneutical foundations and fault lines of Muslim modernism and traditionalism in South Asia. It does so through a close reading of a massively consequential but thus far unstudied debate on the normative sources and interpretive parameters of religion in colonial modernity between the scholars Sayyid Ahmad Khan (d. 1898) and Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi (d. 1877), founders of arguably the most prominent bastions of modernism and traditionalism in Muslim South Asia: the Aligarh Muslim University and the Deoband Madrasa, both established in the late nineteenth century. – *Reproduced*

1734. Jones, Justin
Muslim feminism as Islamic modernism: Women's activism in India between the Quran and the constitution. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.421-447

The last 15–20 years have seen the emergence of a new trajectory of 'Muslim feminism' in India which has grounded Muslim women's rights discourse both in the direct interpretation of Islamic scriptures and also in principles derived from the Indian Constitution. Examining two prominent Muslim women's organizations—the All India Muslim Women's Personal Law Board and the Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan—this article examines how this form of Muslim feminism has become a central repository of Islamic modernist thought in India in light of its perceived failure in some other sections of Muslim public life. Based on writings and educational materials produced by these organizations, this article discusses their methods of harnessing the teachings of the Quran, their application of 'Islamic feminist' methodology to interpret Islamic family laws, their identification of equivalence between Islamic and constitutional values, and their attempts to engage the state in their efforts to promote the modernization of Muslim Personal Law. – *Reproduced*

1735. Wilcox-Gadkar, Wynn
Vietnamese Buddhist encounters with South Asia in the 1950s. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.611-630

This article presents a comparison of two Vietnamese Buddhist monks who travelled to and spent time in South Asia in the 1950s. The first, Thích Tố Liên (1903–1977), travelled to Calcutta and then on to Sri Lanka in May 1950 to participate in the First General Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists. Though his encounter was relatively brief, it left a lasting impression. Tố Liên returned as an ardent advocate for the World Fellowship and for an internationalist view of Buddhism more generally. The second, Thích Minh Chàu (1918–2012), had a very different encounter with Sri Lanka and India. He spent most of the 1950s studying Pali manuscripts and earning his doctoral degree from the Nalanda Institute (then a part of the University of Bihar, now Nalanda University). During this time, he became an important popularizer of contemporary Indian ideas. While in South Asia, he contributed many articles to Buddhist journals back in Vietnam. He recounted his pilgrimage to major Buddhist sites, considered the contemporary influence of Buddhism in India, and analysed the works of everyone from Tagore to the Dalai Lama. This article will compare the South Asian experiences of these two Vietnamese Buddhist monks and analyse their impact on Buddhist unification and the Vietnamese Buddhist movement in the 1960s. – *Reproduced*

RESEARCH

1736. Kuamr, Srivastava Ashish
The conundrum of academic publication. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.397-411

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

techniques wherein false data are being created to narrate or validate a hypothesis. In these social and technical settings an academic professional feels like being in high sea without rudder and compass. In this paper the author in traversing the issues of academic publications and academic integrity and attempts to raise the questions relating to academic publications. – *Reproduced*

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

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1737. Chandrasekhar, S. and Kumar, Raveendra
Distinction between work and employment in rural India: Estimates from periodic labour force surveys. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(44-45), Nov 2, 2024: p.14-18

In 2013, at the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, it was decided to make a distinction between work and employment. Individuals engaged in agriculture and allied activities and producing predominantly for own-use consumption are considered as workers and not counted as employed. Since the employed are now a subset of the workers, it implies that the labour market indicators for rural India will be different under the ICLS-2013 standards. We analyse data from three rounds of the Periodic Labour Force Survey and quantify the extent to which the estimates of key labour market indicators will differ based on the current definition and ICLS-2013 standards. – *Reproduced*

1738. Prakash, B.A.
Persistent backwardness of the rural economy: The new government's biggest challenge. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.14-17

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

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - INDIA

1739. Abraham, Vinoj
The slow emergence of rural non-farm sector employment in India: Shift or diversification?. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.661-685

The rather slow transition in the rural employment from farm to non-farm sector in India is well documented. In the structural transformation thesis, rural non-farm sector (RNFS) is a key interlink between rural and urban sector, and is a catalyst for rural change. RNFS may also reduce risk under adverse agricultural conditions. In India, construction sector is the single most important source of non-farm employment in rural areas. Moreover, even within the agricultural household a substantial share of the work time is increasingly spent on non-farm activities, mostly on construction. The household and individual movement to RNFS is conceptualised as shift or diversification. Diversification in employment would appeal to risk mitigation, as opposed to shift which may be more akin to earnings

maximisation. Analysis shows that households are moving out of agriculture and are increasingly becoming mixed or non-farm households. The emerging trend seems to be diversification of households, with shift of individuals within households to RNFS. Non-farm households are higher in the economic ladder but the gap between the agricultural household and non-farm household seem to be reducing. Casualisation is declining, but it is primarily due to the movement of workers to being self-employed in the agricultural households. There is no decline in casualisation within non-farm and mixed households. Possession of land is now increasing among non-farm households who uses this probably for speculative purposes. The relationship of the urban and the rural is contentious with the emerging agri-competing industrial sectors in the RNFS. – *Reproduced*

1740. Kumar, Saima Ahad Junaid, Alam Mir and Farhad,Saima
Geographical indication: A potential tool for rural development in Jammu & Kashmir. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.111-122

Geographical indication (GI), a type of Intellectual property, is a label assigned to products with a distinct geographical origin and attributes, reputations, or features that are principally attributable to that origin (WIPO, 2012).In general, GIs promote local identity, cultural traditions, and highquality products like Champagne, Cuban cigars, Roquefort cheese, and Kashmiri hand-knotted carpets. While there is a great demand for these kinds of traditional products, GIs supply local producers in rural areas with specialized and high value-added products. Socio-cultural and agro-ecological features of a location can be highlighted through registered GI products. When a product is associated with its place of origin, it represents the culture and specific identity of the place which may be a distant and/or underprivileged region/area of a particular country or region. Small local producers can benefit from GI registration as well. In this way, they can compete against large corporations because GI registration ensures product quality in some way, and when quality is assured, registered GI product/s are treated as equal to branded product/s.In the framework of rural development, this study seeks to examine the use of geographical indications in Jammu and Kashmir alongside well-known examples from around the world and to increase awareness of the importance of GI for rural development.In addition, the article emphasizes the difficulties and concerns connected with accomplishing rural development using GIs. – *Reproduced*

1741. Rishi, Saurabh and Shah, Shashnak
Aspirational districts and blocks programmes: A model for socio-economic transformation through grassroots empowerment. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.11-16

The flagship schemes of the government of India, such as Pradhan Mantri GramSadam yojana, pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mission Indradhanush, Swachh, Bharat mission Poshan Abhiya, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Niddhi, among many others, formed a strong base that catalysed the repaid transformation under the aspirational districts programme (ADP) and enabled a visible expansion of socio-economic wellbeing in India's hinterland. – *Reproduced*

1742. Saxena, Jagdeep
Lab to land: Empowering frames technically. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.17-21

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the national apex body for agricultural research education, and extension, is spearheading the lab to land programme through its 731 strong network of Krishi Vigyan Kendra's (KVK), across the country. Like almost all sectors, lab to land initiatives has also embraced modern information and communication technologies to value-add speed, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness. Apart from digital SMS and call services, various agencies in public and private sector have developed farmer centric portals, mobile apps, and other digital platforms. – *Reproduced*

1743. Paul, Virendra Kumar
Towards the goal of Aatmanirbhar Gaon. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.22-25

'Aatmanirbhar gaon' is a movement of the people. The success of a people-certirc programme can only be expected by engaging with the communities. Under the 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan', the task of providing knowledge and technology support involving higher education Institutions was taken up by subject experts with the objective of improving livelihoods. The realization of 'Aatmanirbhar gaon' requires conviction that the revolution of prosperity in India is possible only when villages lead the moment. – *Reproduced*

1744. Lone, Irtif
Sustainable industries: The backbone of self-reliant villages. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.26-31

The promotion of sustainable industries in rural village entails empowering local communities for economic advancement while upholding environmental sustainability. This involves implementing sustainable methods, providing skill development and training initiatives in organic ferming and renewable emerge, and advocating for green and eco-friendly sectors such as unsalable agriculture, renewable energy production, and waste management. In the specific context of Jammu and Kashmir, (J&K), there is a pronounced emphasis on the government's home stay initiative, the development of the pencil industry the increasing demand for Kashmir bat, adventure tourism, as well as the handicraft and handloom industry. – *Reproduced*

1745. Kaur, Harveen
Empowering rural India: Digital transformation as a sustainability catalyst. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.32-37

The concept of 'rural e-commerce' is district from mainstream e-commerce, providing electronic platforms for rural products. Its purpose is to connect rural areas with urban markets and enhance income levels. The government initiatives like 'make in India, 'digital India,' and 'skill India' are geared towards promoting SME growth and facilitating their entry into the e-commerce realm. - *Reproduced*

1746. Gautam, Harender Raj
Accelerating economic growth in villages. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.38-41

Growth n rural areas should be driven by agriculture-based industrialization, which may gradually shift to the non-farm sector. It will require investment in post-harvest

rural activities, such as agro-processing, packaging, cold storage, cold chains and transport. A strong linkage between farm and non-farm sectors needs to be developed for augmenting income and creating jobs in rural areas. – *Reproduced*

1747. Sharma, H.L. and Sood, Anjana
Aatmanirbhar villages through agricultural development. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.42-46

The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (self-reliant India) has gained momentum in recent years, with a dedicated emphasis on the development of self-reliant villages, commonly known as Aatmainirbhar villages. The initiative seeks to reduce dependence on foreign resources and infuse self-sufficiency across various sectors. Promoting self-reliance at the village level is crucial because a significant portion ophidian's population resides in rural areas, facing economic challenges like poverty, unemployment, and inequality. – *Reproduced*

1748. Meena, Sarla
Lakhpati Didi: A unique imitative. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.47-49

To give impetus to economic empowerment of women, the 'Lakhpati, Didi' initiative has been initiated by the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National rural livelihood mission, wherein each SHG household is encouraged to take up multiple livelihood activities couplet with value chain integrations, resulting on sustainable income of Rs. 1 lakh or moor year years. – *Reproduced*

1749. Panwar, Namrata Singh
Comprehensive ecosystem for: Rural women entrepreneurship. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(2), Dec, 2024: p.18-23

India is one of the fastest-growing economies and in the next few years we hope to become the third-largest economy I the worked. But this cannot happen without tapping on the dormant potential of rural women's entrepreneurial skills. Resilience and perseverance are two undisputable qualities of rural women that make them perfect contenders for driver of growth of the Indian economy. The government can support them by unfastening the bottlenecks that interfere with their entrepreneurial journey. – *Reproduced*

1750. Purkyastha, B.S.
Building a skilled workforce in rural India. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(2), Dec, 2024: p.25-31

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

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

1751. Verma, Sonali
Magahiya Doms and untouchability. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 61(3). Jul-Sep, 2024: p.349-382

This article examines the historical and sociological dimensions of untouchability through the case of the Magahiya Doms, a marginalized community in India. Drawing on archival sources and social history, the study situates the Doms within the broader structures of caste-based exclusion and economic exploitation. It highlights how untouchability shaped their social identity, labour roles, and everyday experiences, reinforcing systemic inequalities across generations. By analyzing the intersection of caste, labour, and social stigma, the paper underscores the persistence of untouchability as both a cultural and economic phenomenon. Published in The Indian Economic and Social History Review, the article contributes to scholarship on caste marginalization, offering insights into how communities like the Magahiya Doms negotiated survival, identity, and resistance within oppressive social hierarchies. Magahiya Doms have historically suffered from the double stigma of criminality and untouchability. They were notified as a Criminal Tribe in 1913 but also came to be recognised as useful for the colonial state due to their role as sweepers and scavengers. The missionaries and colonial officials attempted to order and fix the identities of communities such as these. In this paper, I discuss the concept of touch and untouchability in relation to the caste system in India. I juxtapose the idea of the body proposed by Ambedkar in Annihilation of Caste against the caste body and colonised body. Against the static and closed identity which the state attempted to bestow on the Doms, I seek to understand the body itself as processual, moving and relational. Magahiya Doms resisted colonial moves to stabilise social identities every step of the way. I also discuss the role of the colonial apparatus as a mediator that sought to impose a new order of hygiene. The colonial mechanisms of governance cut off the older ties and relational tendencies and placed themselves and their logistics as chains through which frozen identities could communicate. In this way, they partitioned off bodies and settled themselves as chains connecting the partitioned bodies. After being de-notified as a Criminal Tribe, the Magahiya Doms were categorised as a Scheduled Caste in 1952. – *Reproduced*

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1752. Karandkar, Abhay
Vision and roadmap for science & technology. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.11-15

Indian, with its rich heritage in science and technology, stands at a unique crossroad to blend traditional wisdom with modern advancements. From Ayureda and ancient architecture to foundational principles of chemistry and materials science, our historical contributions offer a wealth of untapped knowledge. By harassing modern tools such as Ai and other technologies, India has the potential to create a new paradigm for global scientific progress, offering innovative solutions that combine ancient wisdom with cutting-edge science. By strategically harnessing science and technology, India aims to tackle critical national challenges, foster sustainable economic development, and score a competitive edge on the global stage. This article saprobes India's strategic priorities, key focus areas, and the roadmap to leverage scientific and technological innovation for a prosperous and resilient future. - *Reproduced*

1753. Saraswat, V.K.
India's emergence as a hub of knowledge and technology. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.17-22

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

1754. Kapoor, Nimish
Milestones & initiatives in science & technology. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.54-62

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

SOCIAL JUSTICE

1755. Saxena, Rekha
Role of Indian constitution in promoting social justice. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.18-22

This article examines the role of the Indian Constitution in advancing social justice, situating it as both a legal framework and a moral compass for governance. The Constitution enshrines principles of equality, liberty, and fraternity, while explicitly mandating protections for marginalized communities through provisions on fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy, and affirmative action. The study highlights how constitutional mechanisms—such as reservations, welfare policies, and judicial activism—have contributed to reducing inequalities and promoting inclusive development. At the same time, it acknowledges challenges in implementation, including structural barriers, political dynamics, and socio-economic disparities. By analyzing the Constitution's vision and its practical

impact, the paper underscores its enduring role in shaping India's democratic journey toward social justice. The impetus of 'transformative constitutionalism' necessitates state intervention in society to achieve social justice. He focus on the examination of constituent assembly debate sand discussions throughout the nationalist movement is based on the belief that ideas are significant in history. The fundamental rights aimed to promote social revolution by establishing a society in which all citizens would have equal freedom from compulsion or constraint, whether impose day the state or by society at large. The ability of the state to establish the prerequisites for a just society is one of the constitution's key purposes. The idea of transformative constitutionalism revolves around the ideal of social justice. – *Reproduced*

SOCIAL MEDIA

1756. Small, Mario L. Brant, Kristina and Fekete, Maleah
The avoidance of strong ties. American Sociological Review, 89(4), Aug, 2024: p.615-649

Theorists have proposed that a value of close friends and family—strong ties—is the ability to confide in them when facing difficult issues. But close relationships are complicated, and recent studies report that people sometimes avoid strong ties when facing personal issues. How common is such avoidance? The question speaks to theoretical debates over the nature of "closeness" and practical concerns over social isolation. We develop an approach and test it on new, nationally representative data. We find that, when facing personal difficulties, adult Americans are as likely to avoid as to talk to close friends and family. Most avoidance is not actively reflected on but passively enacted, and, contrary to common belief, is not limited to either specific network members or particular topics, depending instead on the conjunction of member and topic. Building on Simmel, we propose that a theory of the fundamental need to conceal and reveal helps account for the findings. We suggest that there is no more empirical justification for labeling strong ties as those who are trusted than for labeling them as those who are avoided. In turn, isolation might be less a matter of having no intimates than of having repeatedly to avoid them. – *Reproduced*

1757. Lemaire, Pauline
Online censorship and young people's use of social media to get news. International Political Science Review, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.521-535

The increasing adoption of social media across Africa has raised hopes that they represent a new locus of youth political agency. However, as social media has become more ubiquitous, so has its control by African regimes. How do these controls affect young people's use of social media for information? This article approaches online controls based on how overt – that is, visible and directly experienced by citizens – they are. It shows that overt forms of controls, such as social media shutdowns, are associated with a higher informational use of social media. Surprisingly, the association is stronger for older citizens. The article makes two important contributions. First, it points to the need for research to develop a better understanding of citizens' perception of online controls. Second, its findings show that theories of youth citizenship should include the comparative group – older citizens. – *Reproduced*

1758. Truscott, Jake S.
A social media platform model of Supreme Court news. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.866-879

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

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

1759. Santiago, Aniria, Garay, Candelaria and Rich, A.J. Jessica.
Social movements and policy entrenchment social movements and policy entrenchment. Comparative Politics v, 57(1), Oct, 2024: p.113-137

A vast scholarship shows that social movements can play pivotal roles in bringing about policies that benefit marginalized groups. However, the role of social movements in entrenching those policies—ensuring they take root—remains insufficiently studied. We set a research agenda for the study of how social movements shape policy entrenchment by calling attention to three commonly used strategies—occupying state bureaucracies, engaging in pressure and persuasion tactics, and building alliances with political parties—and analyzing the relationships among them. We illustrate these strategies through short case studies of social movements that achieved significant change benefitting marginalized groups in Latin America: the health movement in Brazil, the unemployed workers' movements in Argentina, and peasant and indigenous movements in Bolivia. – *Reproduced*

SOCIOLOGY

1760. Bargheer, Stefan
Shai M Dromi and Samuel D Stabler, moral minefields: How sociologists debate good science. International Sociology Review, 39(5), Sep, 2024: p.529-531

This piece engages with Moral Minefields: How Sociologists Debate Good Science by Shai M. Dromi and Samuel D. Stabler, as reviewed by Stefan Bargheer. The book examines how sociologists navigate the contested terrain of defining "good science," situating debates within moral, methodological, and epistemological frameworks. It highlights the ways in which scientific practice is not only technical but also deeply moral, shaped by values, disciplinary boundaries, and contested interpretations of rigor. Bargheer's review underscores the book's contribution

to understanding how sociologists negotiate disagreements, frame controversies, and construct legitimacy in the pursuit of knowledge. By foregrounding the moral dimensions of scientific debate, the work situates sociology as a discipline where ethics and epistemology are inseparable, offering insights into the broader dynamics of academic discourse.

1761. Pan, Qixin
Gary Alan Fine and Tim Hallett, Group Life: An invitation to local sociology. International Sociology Review, 39(5), Sep, 2024: p.532-534

SPORTS

1762. Meier, H.E. et al
The public legitimacy of elite athletes' political activism: German survey evidence. International Political Science Review v, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.472-489

Athletes have again started to take a visible stance on various political and social issues, which has stirred fierce controversies. Existing research has a strong US bias, and, to extend the range of research, we conducted a German survey on the perceived legitimacy of athletes' political activism. The evidence suggests that the US debate cannot simply be transferred to other political and cultural contexts. The German respondents did not generally disapprove of athletes employing sporting venues as political stages. However, they are primarily willing to accept political activism in cases where the claims made are congruent with their political beliefs and with hegemonic political values. The perceived legitimacy of more controversial forms of athletes' political activism depends on political ideology, political activism and political tolerance. For international sport governing bodies, the results indicate a dilemma: western audiences approve of athletes' political activism, which is congruent with their own political values, but seem unwilling to accept activism making other claims. – *Reproduced*

SPORTS SCIENCE

1763. Gopinath, A. Maniazhagu, D. and Kalaiselvi, M.
Effect of battle rope and jump rope training combined with ladder drills on explosive power. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.42-44

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

STOCK MARKET

1764. Rout, Bhabani Sankar and Das, Nupur Moni
BRICS stock markets performances during Covid-19: Comparison with other economic crises. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.230-243

The study is directed to assess the downside stock market risk of the BRICS during COVID-19 and compare it with other economic crises. The study further investigates the association between the stock markets among the BRICS nations. As per the results, the stock markets of India, Brazil, and South Africa suffered the worst crisis during the COVID-19. China has shocked the world by recovering very quickly compared to the rest of the world. Additionally, its been observed that there is an increased association between different markets depending on the severity of the crisis. – *Reproduced*

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1765. Teja, B. Bhargava
Ayodhaya; A sustainable administrative management model for Aspiring Bharat. University News, 62(44), Oct 28, Nov 3, 2024: p.20-27

1766. Shankar, S. Prabu
Scientific temper for achieving peace, justice and strong Institutions (SDG 16). University News, 62(48), Nov 25-Dec 1, 2024: p.26-34

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1767. Singh, S.P. and Gena, H.C.
Indian farm forestry development cooperative: A cooperative addressing sustainable development goals.. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.14-20

The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) and 169 targets are integral to the transformative "2030 Agenda' for sustainable development, adopted by 193 member's state during the UN general assembly summit in September 2015. This agenda officially took effect on January 1, 2016. At the core of this globule agenda is the principle of universality. : Leave no one behind". Development in all its dimensions must include all people, everywhere, and should be built through the participation of everyone, especially the4 most vulnerable and marginalize ones. – *Reproduced*

TAXATION

1768. Correa, Romar
A non-neoclassical perspective on private property and inheritance tax. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(44-45), Nov 2, 2024: p.21-23

These reflections are prompted by the furore caused by the proposal of an inheritance tax and, independently, the questioning of the meaning of private property in India in April 2024. We suggest that an inheritance tax is solid economics and the assumption of private property in models is without foundation. – *Reproduced*

TRADE POLICY

1769. Chaturvedi, Sachin
Special issue on trade policy, FTAs, and value chains: An overview. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.31-32

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

TRAINING

1770. Rao, C., Keerthana Karve, Shailaja and Gupta, Kiran
Conceptual model of reverse mentoring. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.18-26

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

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

1771. Singh, Chandra B. P.
Usage of digital technology by school learners: Validating learning styles for behavioural intention. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.27-37

This article explores how school learners use digital technology and how their behavioural intentions toward learning can be validated through the framework of learning styles. It emphasizes that integrating digital tools into education requires understanding the diverse cognitive and behavioural preferences of students. The study highlights that technology adoption is not merely a matter of access but is shaped by learners' readiness, motivation, and alignment with pedagogical approaches. By validating learning styles against behavioural intention, the paper provides insights into how digital technology can enhance engagement, improve outcomes, and support personalized learning. Published in the Indian Journal of Training and Development, the article contributes to ongoing debates on ICT in education, offering practical implications for teacher training, curriculum design, and the future of digital pedagogy in schools. After COVID 19 it was pertinent to ascertain acceptability and usage of digital technology by learners in India. Not all learners had similar behavioural intention of using digital technology. Taking it into consideration the study aimed to identify learning styles of learners and trace its functional linkages to continuance usage of digital technology. Learners (n 242) who had skills of using mobile internet technology participated in the

study. It was an empirical study based on qualtrics survey design. An attempt was made to substantiate model of structural linkages of constructs by Smart PLS-SEM technique. The study noted a set of findings: a. learners irrespective of their learning styles showed a willingness to continue usage of digital technology for open learning resources; b. paced learners had a direct linkage to use behaviour meaning that they were more organised and fast while using of digital tools for optimisation of results; and c. hybrid-motivated learners had a strong behavioural intention for e-learning. Digital infrastructure in schools, if mismatched learning styles might result in a problem of use behaviour. Learners could be encouraged to participate in digital learning programme for maximisation of gains. High acceptance and less use of digital technology required to be attended to address the gap between behavioural intention and use behaviour. The findings focused on learning styles that would help bridge a gap between acceptance and use of digital technology for school learning programme. – *Reproduced*

TRANSGENDER

1772. Bose, S. Subash Chandra
Transgender right and status in India. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.35-41

TRIBES - INDIA

1773. Chandra, Singh, Subhash
Recognition of Naga customary law and practices in criminal sphere. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.378-396

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

1774. Jose, Shreen Beula, L. and Prasad, A.K.
Health status of Tribal's in Kerala. Social Science in Perspective, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.353-367

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1775. Govesker, Kapil Kumar and Gupta, Ankit kumar
Regional urbanization, rise and significance of census towns, and the challenges: A geographical study of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, India.. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.137-157

Urbanisation is an irreversible process and large cities grow at an unprecedented rate. Contemporary urbanisation is driven by increasing number of non-statutory urban centres, i.e. Census Towns in India. The eastern part of the state of Uttar Pradesh is a least urbanised region, but it has a significant number of Census Towns which contribute to quasi urbanisation. This paper aims to study trends and patterns in urbanisation and analyse district-level variation in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Based on the secondary sources of data largely retrieved from the Census of India and various reports, this study unfolds that the distribution of Census Towns is highly uneven and many of them are located in the vast rural environments of highlyurbanised districts and raise concerns of governance and urban management. – *Reproduced*

1776. Das, Seema and Goutam, Priyanka
Metamorphosis of urban governance in Delhi: Historical insights from the lens of the municipal corporation of Delhi. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.158-170

Delhi, being a national capital and a complex city with a multiplicity of different agencies of governance, providing civic amenities to 20 million people, has a lot of responsibilities and challenges. Similar to other metropolitan cities, Delhi has experienced rapid expansion, diverse land use patterns, and a significant shortage of civic amenities, making it the most densely populated and administratively complex city among India's metros, all while being historically rich and uniquely distinct. In 1901, Delhi's population was just 400,000, but it steadily rose to 9.42 million by 1991, surpassed 13 million by 2000, and is now estimated at 33,807,403 in 2024, indicating a significant and ongoing increase over the last hundred years. Delhi's governing structure is complex, with overlapping sub-national jurisdictions and over 100 para-statal organisations offering services. It has undergone significant changes since Independence. This paper explores the development of urban administration and governance in Delhi, specifically looking at the formation of elected bodies within the National Capital Territory and the Municipal Corporation. It aims to understand the structure of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC) and track its evolution over time. – *Reproduced*

1777. Vanlalhmangaihsanga, R. and Laremisiomi, C.
Urban local body in Mizoram: A study and analysis of the first Lunglei municipal council (LMC) election. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.171-182

The present paper aims to examine the origins of the Urban Local Body (ULB) in the state of Mizoram. Furthermore, it highlights the significance of the development and electoral processes pertaining to the Urban Local Body (ULB) in the state. The research further examines a comparative analysis of voting behaviour in various rural local body elections and the first Lunglei Municipal Council (LMC) election. Additionally, the paper examines the electoral performance of major political parties in the first Lunglei Municipal Council (LMC) election. – *Reproduced*

1778. Kumar, Mallika
Urban poverty alleviation through better microfinancing and urban livelihood strategies.. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.183-195

The paper focuses on urban poverty as a multisided problem. The marginalised section of the population often struggles regarding accessibility to financial services. Microfinancing has the potential for poverty alleviation and empowering urban population. The paper examines microfinance initiatives by the government and explores the significance of community-based organisations as a tool for financial inclusion. The paper identifies the issues and concludes with recommendations and suggestions for developing resilient urban livelihood strategies.- Reproduced

1779. Yadav, Anisha Devi, Oinam Hemlata and Das, Pulak
Public perception of urban green spaces and its tree diversity in Delhi. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.196-212

The relationship between man and nature plays an important role in the everyday lives of human societies. Places like Delhi and its people face major challenges and issues of urbanisation affecting their health and well-being. Urban greens such as parks play a major role in bringing greenness into the lives of urban dwellers. Trees are seen as a major green component in the urban greens. This paper attempts to understand how public sees green spaces and their uses. Tree diversity index (The Shannon Index also known as Shannon Weiner Index, is a statistical index that measures diversity by estimating species richness and evenness.) canopy cover, and tree trunk diameter have been taken as indicators of greenness of park. Tree distribution at the species level is studied in one of the parks managed by Delhi Development Authority as 'Landmark greens'. The park users' perception is studied using an ethnographic method. Whereas the Shannon index is 2.2, which is a moderate value, 50 per cent of the visitors could only identify the popular species namely Neem, Banyan, Ashok, and Peepal. People are aware of the potential benefits of trees and plants or the role of green spaces in their overall well-being. Some of the visitors are the regular ones as they use the park with a purpose to heal from respiratory tract infection, obesity, diabetes, and palpitation, while there are 22 per cent visitors who found the park unsafe during certain instances. – *Reproduced*

1780. Avanti Bambawale , Kusum Lata , Anurag Kashyap
Developing sidewalk assessment tool: Towards evaluation of pedestrian environment in urban areas. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.213-233

Streets are one of the important means of transportation where sidewalks are one of their integral parts of which pedestrians are prime users. To plan for qualitative environment for pedestrians, existing sidewalk situations need to be assessed. In western countries several tools and models are developed for evaluation of sidewalks. However, most of these tools have neglected the importance of considering pedestrians' perception in assessing Pedestrian Level of Service (PLOS) of sidewalks. A more accurate and sensitive tool would incorporate and account for the planning or improving of existing pedestrian environments in any city. The aim is to develop sidewalk assessment tool for evaluation of existing sidewalk environment from level of pedestrians' satisfaction. This tool will help the municipal authorities to identify the sidewalk attributes that need to be measured, how to measure them and, finally, incorporating them into an appropriate assessment framework. The result of the study is interpreted in terms of Pedestrian Satisfaction Index defining PLOS and it contributes in identifying shortcomings of sidewalk attributes from pedestrians' perspective. – *Reproduced*

1781. Merdan Seker, Shearmur, Richard and Beaudet, Gérard
Defying stereotypes, populism, and neoliberal discourse: Municipal agility and innovation during COVID. Urban Affairs Review, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1323-1348

Local governments are often viewed as basic service and infrastructure providers that are neither particularly proactive nor innovative: in certain influential circles, this view has taken on the trappings of "common-sense," and underpins the protracted undermining of public-sector organizations, a hallmark of neoliberalism. However, the COVID crisis required municipalities to act with agility and speed, belying this "common sense." We examine 54 examples of how municipalities in Québec adapted to the pandemic. The range of adaptation and innovation that we report illustrates that local government can be flexible, agile, and innovative when necessary. Our analysis suggests that innovation is not always desired by the innovator, that the impact of a project should be distinguished from its innovativeness, and that any assessment of municipal innovativeness and its impact requires careful consideration of who it is evaluated for, who it is evaluated by, and in what context. – *Reproduced*

1782. Zoest, Simon Van and Daamen, Tom A.
Explaining value capture implementation in New York, London, and Copenhagen: Negotiating distributional effects. Urban Affairs Review, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1349-1381

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

1783. McGregor, M. Lucas, J. Erl, C. and Anderson, C.D.
Understanding support for municipal political parties: Evidence from Canada. Urban Affairs Review, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1382-1410

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

identify several factors associated with support for parties. These results provide an in-depth picture of attitudes on municipal partisanship in Ontario, and suggest that public opinion may provide an overlooked mechanism that maintains Ontario's non-partisanship. – *Reproduced*

1784. Szpak, Agnieszka Modrzyńska, Joanna and Dahl, Michał
Digitalization of smart city—Sine Qua non or an option for those interested?. Urban Affairs Review, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1411-1438

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

1785. Bherer, Laurence Dufour, Pascale and Montambeault, Françoise
Creating local "citizen's governance spaces" in austerity contexts : Food recuperation and urban gardening in Montreal (Canada) as ways to pragmatically invent alternatives. Urban Affairs Review, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1507-1539

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

1786. Lucero, Eddie and Robles, Ricardo
Overcoming resource competition among co-ethnics: Elites, endorsements, and multiracial support for urban distributive policies. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.669-682

When can we expect multiple racial groups to find common ground in the face of potentially unequal distributive urban policies? While we understand a great deal about the role of elites in inter-ethnic coalition building, we know less about the conditions under which cooperative behavior among their co-ethnic voters is more

likely. Research has found that multiracial coalitions are critical to the political incorporation of racial/ethnic minority group interests at the local level but conflict between minority groups persists due to both real and perceived competition for resources. In this paper, we argue that elite co-ethnic endorsements can increase co-ethnic voters' support for urban distributive policies that disproportionately benefit outgroups over one's own ingroup. We test our theory using a survey experiment from a representative sample of more than 1800 Los Angeles County voters. We find that respondents are less likely to support policy proposals that exclusively target benefits toward ethnic outgroups compared to when their ethnic ingroup exclusively benefits from an identical proposal. But we also find that the presence of co-ethnic endorsements can increase support for proposals that benefit an ethnic outgroup. We find this effect among Black, Latino, and Asian Americans in our sample. – *Reproduced*

1787. Samuel, Mercy Yadav, Akshita and Warsi, Asad
Cleaning an Indian city: A case of Indore municipal corporation. Emerging Economics Case Journal, 6(2), Dec, 2024: p.71-77

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

VIOLENCE

1788. Sawyer, Katherine
Sexual violence against men in civil conflict. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.743-758

Sexual violence against men in conflict settings is neither a rare nor recent phenomenon, yet its absence in academic scholarship and humanitarian initiatives

remains glaring. Despite the advances in our understanding of the determinants of wartime sexual violence against women, surprisingly little empirical research exists on sexual violence against men in conflict. Acts of sexual violence are commonly enacted against men in war, yet because they do not fit more narrow definitions of rape, accounts of these experiences are often misclassified as "torture." Moreover, in many countries experiencing pervasive conflict-related sexual violence, there exist restrictive laws regarding sodomy and homosexuality, reducing the chances that males will report their experiences. Using originally coded data on sexual and gender identity laws and reported incidents of sexual violence in civil conflict, I find that laws that outline the protection of sexual and gender identity expression including the decriminalization of same-sex activity are significantly associated with reports of acts of sexual violence against men. The results speak to the gap in the literature on male sexual violence with tangible consequences for the distribution of humanitarian aid, availability of medical and psychological services for victims, and aims of peacekeeping missions. – *Reproduced*

WOMEN

1789. Goodsell, Charles T.
Bureaucracy's good news: A quiet gender revolution. American Review of Public Administration, 54(5), Jul, 2024: p.441-446

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

1790. Estorcien, Vernise Chen, Can Deb, Apu and Neshkova, Milena I.
Are women commissioners more compassionate spenders? Evidence from Florida county governments. American Review of Public Administration, 54(7), Oct, 2024: p.664-678

While the number of women in government has increased, prior research on whether enhancing women's political representation alters policy choices has produced inconclusive findings. This study asks if higher women's participation in electoral institutions at the local level is associated with a different spending profile. Using Peterson's typology of developmental, redistributive, and allocational government programs, we argue that legislative bodies with more female members will spend more on redistributive programs than on developmental or allocational. Using data from Florida's 67 counties between 2005 and 2015, our analysis supports this theoretical expectation. In line with critical mass theory, women's representation in county commissions must reach a threshold of about 33% to sway budgetary decision-making toward more extensive redistribution. We also find that the traditional commission form of government intensifies the redistributive effect of women commissioners on county spending while having a home rule charter has no significant effect. – *Reproduced*

1791. Yang, Jinsun vv
Aarti Ratna, a nation of family and friends? Sport and the leisure cultures of British Asian girls and women. International Sociology Review vv, 39(5), Sep, 2024: p.558-560

1792. Refki, Dina and Faerman, Sue
The making of female politicians: Why political identity matters. International Political Science Review, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.506-520

What makes female candidates for political office persist in their quest? Using self-determination and casual agency theories, we hypothesize that female candidates for public office need to construct and maintain a political identity in their quest for office. Through interviews, we explore the narratives of 35 women who ran for public office at the state and local levels in the United States. Half of the women persisted to the end of the race, whereas the other half aborted their campaign at some point before elections. We show that those who persisted performed conscious and deliberate political identity work which neutralized threats from the external environment, leveraged opportunities, and strengthened political identities. Internalizing, identifying with, and expressing oneself as a political actor is critical to resilience as a candidate for political office. Understanding threats to fragmentation of political identity is a critical implication for women running for office. – *Reproduced*

1793. Claveria, Sílvia and Lavezzolo, Sebastián
Don't put a ring on it: Gender stereotypes in citizens' preferences for executive positions. International Political Science Review, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.568-583

Scholarly investigations have greatly advanced our understanding of gender stereotypes as they pertain to leadership roles. However, an examination of citizens' evaluations of the personal and political characteristics of ministers using an experimental design is still lacking. In this article, we aim to determine whether individuals exhibit discrimination against women occupying the position of finance minister (FM), which presents an opportunity to assess the impact of stereotypes within one of the most 'masculine' cabinet portfolios. We implement a conjoint analysis in Spain to isolate the influence of appointees' attributes on their selection. The results suggest that women are preferred for this post. In contrast to established knowledge derived from legislative studies, being single benefits female ministers more than it does their male counterparts in obtaining the position of FM, as agentic attributes can hold more value in these positions. – *Reproduced*

1794. Mori,Yuko et al
Do women council members allocate more public goods? Evidence from rural India. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.451-486

Gender quotas are intended to address the underrepresentation of women in government. However, their effectiveness remains controversial. This study explores the random assignment of gender quotas across villages in India, examining whether women members of local councils affect public goods allocation in their constituencies and identifying potential challenges they face when implementing policies. We conducted a field survey in 100 villages, each with a population of approximately 400, a size corresponding to only one council member for representation in the council. The findings suggest that the performance of women council members generally aligns with that of their men counterparts in terms of public goods allocation. However, women members exhibited less effectiveness in delivering water facilities. Factors potentially hindering female members include influence from nonmember actors, such as husbands; lower

educational attainment; and diminished electoral incentives. Additionally, the gender and caste of the council president impacts the performance of women council members, suggesting that overall gender and caste composition of the legislature is an important aspect to consider when evaluating the performance of women politicians. – *Reproduced*

1795. Kelkar, Govind
The gender question in the gig economy: Patriarchal discrimination and capitalist relations. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.32-36

ith the growing feminisation of the gig economy, this article tries to understand how the gig economy has structural gendered problems and how things might evolve or change with policies and practices. – *Reproduced*

1796. Wood, Reed M.
The effects of electoral violence on women's legislative representation. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.915-930

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

WORK CULTURE

1797. Karunakaran, Arvind
Frontline professionals in the wake of social media scrutiny: Examining the processes of obscured accountability. Administrative Science Quarterly, 69(3),Sep, 2024: p.747-790

Professional accountability is considered important to the legitimacy and survival of a profession. Prior research has examined the role of top-down scrutiny by audiences, such as supervisors, regulators, and certification agencies, in improving professional accountability. But the advent of social media platforms has increasingly enabled the bottom-up scrutiny of professionals—especially professionals on the front line—by audiences such as customers and the public. In this research, I examine how and when bottom-up scrutiny through social media (hereafter, social media scrutiny) impacts the accountability of frontline professionals. Conducting an ethnography of 911 emergency management organizations, I find that social media scrutiny of 911 call-takers—the frontline

professionals in this setting—can obscure rather than improve professional accountability. I elaborate on how, why, and under what conditions social media scrutiny pushes frontline professionals to deviate from their mandate, which, in turn, obscures their sense of professional accountability. These processes also generate spillover effects on the everyday work and mandate of downstream professionals (e.g., 911 dispatchers, police officers), producing a cascading set of unintended consequences that further obscures accountability for multiple actors across the professional ecosystem. – *Reproduced*

YOUTH

1798. Sharma, Rashi
Skilling the youth through technology. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(2), Dec, 2024: p.32-37

India, which has a young and fast rising population, faces the problems of preparing its youth for a competitive, digital first world. As technology become the foundation of modern economies, training young people in digital tools, software development, artificial competitiveness and social mobility. Skilling has gained heightened significance in the global labour market owing to swift technological progress, globalization, and demographic changes. The concept transcends conventional education, incorporating diverse training, retraining, and up skilling initiatives designed to equip individuals with both soft skills (including teamwork, combination, and leadership) and hard skills (such as coding, machine operation, and technical p0ronelsm solving). – *Reproduced*

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BOOK NOTES

Bardhan, Pranab. A World of Insecurity: Democratic Disenchantment in Rich and Poor Countries. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2022. 225p. ₹1,450

Bardhan investigates the causes and consequences of democratic disenchantment in countries of varying wealth. The book examines how economic insecurity, social inequality, and institutional failures undermine citizen trust and participation. Drawing on empirical data, Bardhan analyzes voter behavior, governance deficits, and the effects of globalization. The book explores the psychological and structural dimensions of insecurity, including political disillusionment and social fragmentation. Bardhan provides comparative case studies from both developed and developing nations. He highlights the interaction between economic policies, governance quality, and democratic stability. The work also emphasizes policy interventions, civic engagement, and institutional reforms necessary to strengthen democracy. It is an essential resource for scholars of political science, governance, and development. The book blends rigorous analysis with practical recommendations for sustaining democratic institutions in the modern world.

Bott, E. Family and Social Network: Roles, Norms, and External Relationships in Ordinary Urban Families. London: Tavistock, 1957. 252p. ₹695

Bott explores the structure and functioning of urban families and their social networks. The book examines the distribution of roles, norms, and obligations within households and their influence on external social interactions. Bott uses empirical research to highlight how family structure shapes social capital and community engagement. The study emphasizes the significance of kinship, friendship, and professional networks in maintaining social cohesion. The impact of urbanization, industrialization, and modernization on family dynamics is analyzed. Bott explores communication patterns, household decision-making, and the effects of social mobility. The book also investigates gender roles, intergenerational relationships, and social expectations. It provides insights into the link between family organization and social behavior. A classic work in sociology and social network studies, the book remains highly relevant for researchers and students of family and urban studies.

Brooks, Arthur C. Build the Life You Want: The Art and Science of Getting Happier. London: Rider, 2023. 242p. ₹799

Brooks presents strategies to cultivate happiness through behavioral science, psychology, and practical guidance. The book explains how habits, mindset, and personal choices shape long-term well-being. Brooks emphasizes gratitude, meaningful relationships, and purposeful engagement as key drivers of happiness. The text explores resilience, stress management, and mental health techniques for personal growth. Brooks blends scientific research with real-life examples and case studies. He highlights the importance of balancing ambition with emotional fulfillment. The book also addresses the societal and economic influences on individual happiness. It provides exercises, reflections, and actionable advice for readers seeking tangible improvements in their lives. The narrative is both motivational and empirically grounded. The book is suitable for general readers, professionals, and students of psychology or personal development.

Brooks, Arthur C. From Strength to Strength. London: Green Tree, 2022. 252p. ₹799

Brooks examines the challenges of transitioning from professional achievement to personal fulfillment. The book provides guidance for leveraging strengths across different stages of life. It addresses issues of burnout, career shifts, and evolving priorities. Brooks combines research on psychology, aging, and leadership to explore meaningful growth. The book emphasizes self-reflection, mentorship, and cultivating purpose beyond career success. Brooks discusses resilience, adaptive thinking, and maintaining health and relationships. The narrative is structured to offer practical strategies for personal development and long-term satisfaction. The book also analyzes societal expectations and how to navigate changing personal and professional landscapes. Ideal for professionals, executives, and individuals seeking a fulfilling life path.

Choudhary, Abhishek. Vajpayee: The Ascent of the Hindu Right 1924–1977. New Delhi: Picador India, 2023. 401p. ₹1,299

Choudhary traces the political journey of Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the rise of the Hindu Right in India. The book examines historical, social, and political contexts from the pre-independence era to the 1970s. It explores ideological foundations, political mobilization, and key figures influencing the movement. Choudhary analyzes the interplay between religion, nationalism, and governance. The narrative details elections, policy debates, and organizational strategies within the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and affiliated groups. Archival research and personal anecdotes provide depth to the study. The book offers insights into the shaping of modern Indian politics, party systems, and voter behavior. Scholars of political science, history, and South Asian studies will find it informative.

Choudhary, Ravi Singh. Rishi Intelligence. Chennai: Notion Press, 2023. 137p. ₹595

Ravi Singh Choudhary explores the concept of Rishi Intelligence, connecting ancient wisdom with contemporary cognitive and emotional practices. The book outlines methods to enhance personal decision-making, leadership, and problem-solving. Choudhary integrates philosophy, psychology, and spiritual principles to provide practical guidance. The narrative includes case studies, exercises, and real-life applications. Topics include mindfulness, self-awareness, and ethical reasoning. The book emphasizes balance between intellect and intuition. Readers gain insights into integrating traditional knowledge systems with modern life challenges. The work is relevant for students of psychology, leadership, and personal development.

Das, Gurcharan. The Dilemma of an Indian Liberal. New Delhi: Speaking Tiger, 2024, 264p.

The book presents Gurcharan Das's reflections on the evolution of liberal thought in India through the lens of his personal and professional experiences. It examines the principles of individual liberty, constitutional democracy, economic reforms, and the rule of law while analysing the challenges confronting liberal values in contemporary India. Das discusses the country's political and social transformation since Independence and argues that democratic institutions can be strengthened through greater respect for constitutional principles, pluralism, and civic responsibility. Combining historical

analysis with personal observations, the author offers a balanced assessment of India's successes and shortcomings as a liberal democracy. Written in an accessible style, the book provides valuable insights into Indian political thought, governance, and public policy, making it useful for students, researchers, policymakers, and general readers interested in contemporary Indian affairs.

Gandhi, Rajmohan. Fraternity: Constitutional Norm and Human Need. New Delhi: Speaking Tiger Books, 2024, 164p.

In this thought-provoking work, Rajmohan Gandhi examines fraternity as one of the fundamental values of the Indian Constitution and explores its relevance in contemporary society. Drawing upon ancient Indian traditions, the freedom movement, and constitutional debates, the author traces the historical development of the idea of fraternity and highlights its significance for democratic life. The book discusses the contributions of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in promoting social equality and human dignity while analysing the challenges posed by caste divisions, social discrimination, and political polarization. Gandhi argues that fraternity is essential for preserving democracy and fostering mutual respect among citizens. The book offers a timely reflection on constitutional values and is a valuable resource for scholars, students, and readers interested in Indian democracy, constitutional studies, and social harmony.

Gaur, Ved Prakash. Rajbhasha Digdarshan. Delhi: Sanskriti, Shiksha aur Rajbhasha Sansthan, 2022, 200p.

This book provides a comprehensive account of the constitutional, legal, and administrative framework governing the use of Hindi as the Official Language of India. It explains the evolution of the Rajbhasha policy, the constitutional provisions relating to language, and the institutional mechanisms established for implementing the Official Language Act and related policies. The author discusses the practical aspects of the progressive use of Hindi in government offices, official correspondence, parliamentary work, and public administration while highlighting the challenges associated with language implementation in a multilingual society. Written in a clear and systematic manner, the book serves as a useful reference for government officials, students of public administration, language policy researchers, and all those interested in the development and promotion of Hindi in official administration.

Gokhale, Vijay. Cross Winds: Nehru, Zhou and the Anglo-American Competition over China. Gurugram: Penguin, 2024, 235p.

Drawing upon diplomatic records and historical evidence, Vijay Gokhale examines the complex international environment that shaped India's foreign policy during the first decade after Independence. The book analyses the interactions between Jawaharlal Nehru, Zhou Enlai, the United States, and the United Kingdom in the context of China's emergence as a major Asian power. Through a detailed study of key diplomatic developments between 1949 and 1959, the author explains how strategic competition among major powers influenced India's external relations and regional security. The work offers fresh insights into India's early diplomatic choices, the evolution of

Sino-Indian relations, and the broader geopolitical dynamics of the Cold War. It is an important contribution to the study of international relations, diplomatic history, and Indian foreign policy.

Hoffman, Reid, and Chris Yeh. Blitzscaling. London: HarperCollins, 2018, x + 325p.

This book examines the concept of "blitzscaling," a business strategy that prioritizes rapid growth to achieve market leadership under conditions of uncertainty. Drawing on examples from globally successful technology companies, the authors explain how organizations can expand quickly while adapting to changing market conditions and competitive pressures. The book discusses the different stages of organizational growth, leadership challenges, talent management, innovation, and strategic decision-making required to sustain large-scale expansion. Practical case studies illustrate how entrepreneurs can balance speed, risk, and operational efficiency while building scalable business models. Combining theoretical insights with practical guidance, the book is a valuable resource for entrepreneurs, business leaders, management professionals, and students interested in innovation, strategic management, and technology-driven enterprise development.

Jain, Sures Chandra. Lies in the High Court: Falsely Framing and the Abuse of Power in India—A Socio-Legal Textbook Case on Misgovernance. Bhopal: The Author, 2022, 537p.

This book presents a detailed socio-legal examination of judicial processes, misuse of authority, and the abuse of legal mechanisms in India. Through an analysis of a specific legal case, the author explores issues relating to false implication, procedural irregularities, judicial accountability, and the exercise of administrative power. The work discusses the relationship between law, governance, and public institutions, while highlighting the importance of transparency, fairness, and adherence to the rule of law in the administration of justice. It also examines the broader implications of institutional failures for democratic governance and public confidence in the judicial system. Richly documented and supported by legal references, the book offers valuable insights for legal practitioners, researchers, students of law, public administration, and all those interested in judicial reforms and good governance.

Kabilan, T. Strengthening Disaster Risk Preparedness for Urban Risk Reduction: A Case Study of Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) and Guwahati Municipal Corporation (GMC). New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration, 2021, 85p.

This study examines institutional preparedness for urban disaster risk reduction through a case study of the Assam State Disaster Management Authority and the Guwahati Municipal Corporation. The author evaluates the existing disaster management framework, emergency response mechanisms, and coordination among government agencies responsible for disaster preparedness and mitigation. Particular attention is given to capacity-building initiatives, community participation, risk assessment, and urban resilience in the face of recurring natural hazards. The study identifies operational challenges and suggests measures for strengthening institutional coordination, policy

implementation, and preparedness planning. By combining policy analysis with practical observations, the publication contributes to the understanding of urban disaster governance and offers useful recommendations for administrators, disaster management professionals, researchers, and policymakers.

Kapoor, Puneet. Effectiveness of Decision Making in Human Resource Functions of Indian Army. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration, 2023, 199p.

This book analyses the decision-making processes associated with human resource management in the Indian Army. It examines personnel planning, recruitment, training, career progression, performance evaluation, and leadership development within the framework of military administration. The author evaluates organizational practices influencing the effectiveness and efficiency of personnel management while discussing the challenges posed by changing operational requirements and technological advancements. Emphasis is placed on evidence-based decision-making, institutional leadership, and strategic human resource planning for enhancing organizational performance. Drawing upon research conducted within the defence administration context, the book provides practical recommendations for improving administrative systems and human resource policies. It is a useful resource for defence professionals, administrators, researchers, and students interested in military management, public administration, and organizational leadership.

Kochhar, Sameer (Ed.). India 2047: High Income with Equity. Haryana: OakBridge Publishing, 2023, 331p.

This edited volume presents a comprehensive vision for India's transformation into a high-income and inclusive economy by the centenary of Independence in 2047. Bringing together contributions from leading economists, policymakers, and subject experts, the book examines the structural reforms required to sustain economic growth while ensuring social justice and regional equity. It discusses issues relating to employment generation, industrial development, digital transformation, infrastructure, fiscal policy, education, healthcare, environmental sustainability, and cooperative federalism. The contributors emphasize the importance of inclusive growth, institutional reforms, and innovation in addressing future developmental challenges. Combining analytical perspectives with policy recommendations, the volume offers an informed roadmap for achieving balanced and sustainable development and serves as a valuable reference for scholars, administrators, policymakers, and students of economics, public policy, and governance.

Kothari, Namrata. Santhara: A Jain Ritual of Fast unto Death. New Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 2022, 304p.

This book offers a comprehensive study of the Jain practice of Santhara (also known as Sallekhana), examining its historical evolution, philosophical foundations, ethical significance, and legal dimensions. The author distinguishes the ritual from suicide and euthanasia by explaining its spiritual purpose within Jain religious traditions and its emphasis on voluntary renunciation, self-discipline, and detachment. The book further analyses the constitutional and legal debates surrounding the practice, particularly the

judicial proceedings that questioned its validity before ultimately receiving recognition from the Supreme Court. Drawing upon religious texts, historical sources, case studies, and empirical research, the work provides a balanced understanding of the ritual and its place in contemporary society. It is a significant contribution to the study of religion, ethics, constitutional law, and socio-legal issues in India.

Lal, Heera, and Verma, Kumud. Dynamic D.M.: Prosperity through Participatory Good Governance. New Delhi: Prabhat Prakashan, 2023, 207p.

This book presents the administrative experiences and governance initiatives undertaken by Dr. Heera Lal during his tenure as District Magistrate of Banda, Uttar Pradesh. It demonstrates how participatory governance, community engagement, and innovative administrative practices can address local developmental challenges. Through practical examples, the authors discuss initiatives relating to water conservation, public health, nutrition, electoral participation, prison reforms, tourism development, and rural entrepreneurship. The book highlights the importance of citizen participation, interdepartmental coordination, and leadership in improving public service delivery. It also illustrates how district administration can become an effective instrument of social and economic transformation through innovative governance. Combining practical experiences with administrative insights, the book serves as a valuable guide for civil servants, public administrators, policymakers, and students of public administration.

Mahipal. Rural Local Governance and Development. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2020, 381p.

This comprehensive volume examines the structure, functioning, and significance of rural local governance in India within the broader framework of democratic decentralization and sustainable development. The author discusses the evolution of Panchayati Raj Institutions, constitutional provisions, rural planning, and participatory governance while analysing the role of local bodies in implementing development programmes. The book also examines issues relating to social inclusion, community participation, women's empowerment, capacity building, and institutional accountability. Supported by theoretical perspectives and practical illustrations, it explains the relationship between governance, local democracy, and rural development. The work is particularly useful for understanding the administrative, political, and developmental dimensions of grassroots governance and serves as an important reference for students, researchers, administrators, and development practitioners.

Mahipal. Panchayati Raj: Chunautiyan Avam Sambhavanayein. New Delhi: National Book Trust, 2019, 161p.

The book critically examines the achievements, challenges, and future prospects of the Panchayati Raj system in India. It discusses the constitutional framework established under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment and evaluates the functioning of elected local bodies in promoting participatory democracy and rural development. The author analyses issues relating to financial autonomy, administrative capacity, political participation, decentralised planning, and accountability while highlighting the practical difficulties faced by Panchayati Raj Institutions. Particular emphasis is placed on strengthening local governance through institutional reforms, capacity building,

and active community involvement. Written in a simple yet analytical style, the book provides a balanced understanding of grassroots democracy and is a useful resource for students, researchers, policymakers, and public administration professionals.

Mahipal. Panchayati Raj in India. New Delhi: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 2021.

This book provides an accessible overview of the evolution, constitutional basis, and functioning of the Panchayati Raj system in India. It explains the three-tier structure of rural local self-government and discusses the powers, responsibilities, and administrative functions of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, and Zilla Parishads. The author examines the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in promoting participatory governance, rural development, and decentralised decision-making while highlighting the importance of citizen participation in local administration. The publication also reviews recent policy initiatives aimed at strengthening local governance and improving service delivery. Written in a clear and informative manner, the book serves as a useful introductory resource for students, administrators, policymakers, and readers interested in rural governance and democratic decentralization.

Mahipal. Bharat Mein Swachhta Abhiyaan: Kaaryaniti aur Kriyanvayan. New Delhi: National Book Trust, 2021, 161p.

This book examines the objectives, implementation strategies, and achievements of the Swachh Bharat Mission with particular emphasis on improving sanitation and public health in India. The author discusses the policy framework, institutional arrangements, and behavioural changes necessary for achieving sustainable cleanliness in both rural and urban areas. The book highlights issues relating to sanitation infrastructure, waste management, community participation, hygiene awareness, and environmental protection while analysing the role of government agencies, local bodies, and civil society in implementing the programme. Supported by practical examples and policy analysis, the publication demonstrates how sanitation reforms contribute to improved public health and sustainable development. It is a valuable reference for students, administrators, development practitioners, and researchers interested in public policy, sanitation, and local governance.

Mahipal. Panchayat Mein Mahilayen: Chunautiyan aur Sambhavanayein. New Delhi: National Book Trust, 2019, 203p.

This book explores the growing participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions following the constitutional provisions for political reservation at the grassroots level. It analyses the progress made in enhancing women's representation in rural governance while examining the social, economic, and institutional barriers that continue to limit their effective participation. The author discusses issues such as gender discrimination, leadership development, capacity building, financial independence, and the influence of patriarchal social structures on democratic decision-making. The book also presents examples of women leaders who have successfully contributed to local development through effective governance and community participation. Combining policy analysis with field-based observations, the work offers valuable insights into gender, democracy, and local governance.

Mahipal. Gram Niyojan. New Delhi: National Book Trust, 2021, 254p.

This book focuses on the principles and practices of village planning as an essential component of rural development and decentralized governance. The author explains the importance of participatory planning, resource management, infrastructure development, and community involvement in preparing effective village development plans. The book discusses institutional arrangements, planning methodologies, and the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in implementing development programmes at the grassroots level. It also highlights the integration of social, economic, and environmental considerations into local planning processes for achieving balanced and sustainable rural development. Written in a clear and practical style, the publication is a useful guide for students, planners, administrators, and development practitioners engaged in rural governance.

Mehrotra, Rohit. Efficacy of Economic Warfare in a Globalised World: An Assessment. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration, 2023, 225p.

This book examines the increasing significance of economic warfare as an instrument of statecraft in an interconnected global economy. The author analyses the use of economic sanctions, trade restrictions, financial controls, and strategic supply chains as tools for influencing international relations and national security. The study evaluates the effectiveness of these measures by examining contemporary geopolitical developments and their implications for economic stability, foreign policy, and global governance. It also discusses the opportunities and limitations of economic coercion in an era of globalization, where economic interdependence influences diplomatic decision-making. The publication offers valuable insights for scholars, policymakers, defence analysts, and students interested in international relations, strategic studies, and economic diplomacy.

Mohanty, Vijaya Lakshmi. President Droupadi Murmu: A Reflection of Changing Bharat. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 2023, 266p.

This biographical work chronicles the life and public career of Droupadi Murmu, the fifteenth President of India, highlighting her journey from a tribal community in Odisha to the nation's highest constitutional office. The author examines her educational background, political career, public service, and commitment to social welfare while placing her achievements within the broader context of democratic inclusion and social transformation. The book discusses themes of leadership, resilience, women's empowerment, and tribal representation in contemporary India. It also reflects upon the significance of her presidency in strengthening democratic values and inclusive governance. Written in an accessible style, the volume provides an informative account of an important public figure and contemporary Indian politics.

Nijhawan, Swarn Bhatia. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, Rules, 2020, Regulations, 2020. Delhi: International Law Book Services, 2021, 232p.

This book serves as a comprehensive guide to India's contemporary consumer protection framework by presenting the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, together with the associated Rules and Regulations. The author explains the major legal reforms introduced under the legislation, including product liability, mediation, consumer

rights, e-commerce regulation, and the establishment of the Central Consumer Protection Authority. The publication also discusses the functioning of consumer dispute redressal commissions and examines procedural aspects relevant to consumer litigation. Supported by statutory provisions and explanatory notes, the book provides a practical understanding of consumer law and its implementation. It is a valuable reference for legal practitioners, students, researchers, consumer activists, and public officials concerned with consumer rights and regulatory governance.

Ocampo, Romeo B., Tapales, Proserpina Domingo, Silarde, Vincent Q., and Pilar, Nestor N., eds. UP NCPAG on the Wings of Change: 65 Years of Shaping the Philippines Public Administration and Governance Discourse. Philippines: National College of Public Administration and Governance, 2017, 68p.

This commemorative volume traces the history and institutional development of the University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP NCPAG) over sixty-five years. It highlights the college's contribution to teaching, research, public policy, and capacity building in governance and public administration. The book documents major academic milestones, institutional reforms, and the evolving role of the college in addressing governance challenges in the Philippines. It also reflects on the achievements of distinguished faculty members, alumni, and practitioners who have contributed to administrative reforms and public service. The publication provides valuable insights into the evolution of public administration education in Southeast Asia and serves as an important reference for scholars, researchers, and policymakers interested in governance and institutional development.

Shukul, Maneesha, and Mishra, Urvashi. Green Consumerism: Green Buying, Consumption and Waste Disposal Practices—A Resource Manual for Homemakers. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration, 2015, 101p.

This practical resource manual promotes environmentally responsible household practices through informed consumer choices and sustainable lifestyles. The authors explain the concept of green consumerism and discuss methods of reducing environmental degradation by encouraging eco-friendly purchasing, efficient resource utilization, and scientific waste management. The publication highlights the importance of minimizing household waste, conserving water and energy, recycling, composting, and adopting environmentally sustainable habits. It also emphasizes the role of homemakers in promoting environmental awareness and responsible consumption within families and communities. Written in a simple and practical style, the manual serves as a useful guide for households, environmental educators, students, and organizations working towards sustainable development and environmental conservation.

Singh, Amit Kumar. Community Participation in Rainwater Harvesting: A Case Study of Delhi. New Delhi: Centre for Urban Studies, Indian Institute of Public Administration, 2022, 111p.

This study examines the role of community participation in promoting rainwater harvesting and sustainable water management in Delhi. The author analyses existing policies, institutional arrangements, and community initiatives aimed at improving groundwater recharge and conserving water resources in urban areas. The book discusses

the importance of public awareness, local participation, and collaborative governance in ensuring the long-term success of rainwater harvesting programmes. Drawing upon field observations and case studies, it identifies practical challenges in policy implementation and proposes measures for strengthening community engagement and environmental sustainability. The publication contributes significantly to the understanding of urban water governance and is particularly useful for planners, environmental researchers, administrators, and policymakers.

Singh, Sarban. Dream Journey: Reminiscences of an IAS Officer. White Falcon Publishing, 2022, 274p.

This autobiographical work presents the personal and professional journey of an Indian Administrative Service officer, reflecting upon the challenges, opportunities, and responsibilities associated with public service. Through a series of experiences drawn from different stages of his career, the author discusses leadership, decision-making, ethical conduct, and administrative problem-solving within the Indian bureaucracy. The narrative highlights the importance of perseverance, integrity, and public commitment while offering insights into the functioning of government institutions and district administration. Combining personal reflections with administrative experiences, the book provides an engaging account of civil service and offers valuable guidance for civil service aspirants, administrators, and readers interested in governance and public administration.

Sinha, Shravan Kumar. Voluntarism and Universal Elementary Education in Bihar: A Study in the Light of NEP 2020. Delhi: Victorious Publishers, 2023, 139p.

This book examines the contribution of voluntary organizations and community participation in achieving universal elementary education in Bihar within the framework of the National Education Policy 2020. The author evaluates educational initiatives, institutional support mechanisms, and collaborative efforts aimed at improving access, enrolment, retention, and learning outcomes among children. The study discusses the role of civil society organizations, local communities, and government agencies in strengthening educational governance and ensuring inclusive development. It also analyses the opportunities and challenges associated with implementing educational reforms in socially and economically disadvantaged regions. The publication provides useful insights for educators, policymakers, researchers, and development practitioners concerned with educational planning and public policy.

Singh, L., and Sinha, S. Gender in Modern India. Oxford University Press, 2024.

This book presents a comprehensive analysis of gender relations in contemporary India by examining the historical evolution of gender roles, social institutions, and public policy. The authors explore issues relating to gender equality, education, employment, political participation, legal reforms, and social justice while highlighting the continuing challenges of discrimination, violence, and exclusion. Particular attention is given to the intersections of gender with caste, class, religion, and regional identities in shaping social experiences. Drawing upon contemporary research and policy debates, the book offers a balanced understanding of the changing status of women and gender minorities in Indian society. It serves as a valuable resource for students, researchers, policymakers, and readers interested in gender studies, sociology, and public policy.

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