

DOCUMENTATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Quarterly Journal

Volume LIII

Part 1

January-March 2025



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भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

DOCUMENTATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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**PHOTOCOPIES OF ARTICLES CAN
BE SUPPLIED TO THE MEMBERS
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LIST OF PERIODICALS COVERED

Abhigyan: Management Journal from Fore	Indian Journal of Labour Economic
Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA	Indian Journal of Political Science
Administrative Change	Indian Journal of Public Administration
Administrative Development: A Journal of	Indian Journal of Social Work
HIPA, Shimla	Indian Journal of Training and Development
Administrative Science Quarterly	Indian Police Journal
Agricultural Situation in India	International Political Science Review
American Economic Journal: Applied	International Review of Administrative
Economics	Sciences
American Economic Journal: Economic	International Sociology
Policy	ISTM Journal of Training Research and
American Economic Journal:	Governance
Microeconomics	
American Economic Review	Journal and Economic Development
American Review of Public Administration	Journal of Economic Perspectives
American Sociological Review	Journal of Consumer Policy
Artha Vijanan	Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary
ASCI: Journal of Management	Studies
Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration	Journal of Defense Studies
	Journal of Economic Literature
Bihar Journal of Public Administration	Journal of Social and Economic
	Development
Caravan	Journal of Economic Perspectives
Chartered Secretary	Journal of Governance
Current Sociology	Journal of Human Values
	Journal of IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha
Developing Economic	Journal of Policy Analysis and Management
Development and Cooperation	Journal of the History of Ideas
Down to Earth	Journal of the Indian Law Institute
Economic & Political Weekly	Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies
Economic Development and Cultural	Kurukshetra: A Journal of Rural
Change	Development
Environment and Urbanization in Asia	
	Local Government Studies
Focus WTO: Journal of WTO and	
International Business	Man and Development
Foreign Affairs	Man In India
	Management and Labour Studies
Harvard Business Review	Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic
	Research
IASLIC Bulletin	Modern Asian Studies
IASSI Quarterly	
IIPA Digest	Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban
India Quarterly: A Journal of International	Affairs
Affairs	
Indian Economic and Social History	Organization
Review	Organization Studies

Political Research Quarterly	Social Work: A Journal of the National Association of Social Workers
Prestige International Journal of Management and Research	Sociological Bulletin
Productivity	South Asia Economic Journal
Project Management Journal	South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies
Public Administration: An International Quarterly	Third Concept
Public Administration Review	U.S.I Journal
Publius: The Journal of Federalism	University News
Review of Development and Change	Urban Affairs Review
Rural Sociology	Urban India
Seminar	Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers
Social Action: A quarterly Review of Social Trends	World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues
Social and Legal Studies	Yojana
Social Policy and Society	
Social Science in Perspective	
Social Scientist	

SUBJECT INDEX

AGRICULTURE

1. Esar, Bashir Ahmad and Sachdeva, Jatinder
Costs and returns from cultivation of major crops in Punjab. *Agricultural Situation in India*, 79(3), Jun, 2023: p.6-17.

Stagnation or decline in farm returns with the increasing cost of cultivating is a challenge in Punjab. The study focuses on the cost of cultivation and returns from major crops cultivated in Punjab. Machine and human labour are found to be the major components of the cultivation cost in the state for various crops. In terms of returns, paddy in Kharif and wheat in Rabi season are the most profitable crops, while maize and rapeseed and mustard are the least profitable crops. So there is a need to farm we police to increase the profitability of these crops as it will help in diversifying the Punjab agriculture from paddy and wheat monoculture. — *Reproduced*
2. Nair, Sthanu R. and Bhatia, Pooja
Balancing self-sufficiency and health Risks: Should India commercialise generically modified Mustard crop?. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 61(25), Jun 22, 2024: p.50-56.

The need for genetically modified mustard in India is examined in light of making India self-sufficient in rapeseed –mustard oil production. Despite a domestic shortage, imports of rapeseed mustard oil have not increased since the early 1990s due to the blending of the oil with other imported edible oils. Adopting the dangerously developed GM mustard crop could reduce import dependency, but the higher levels of erucic acid levels in India's GM mustard crop make it harmful for human consumption. From a public health point of view, India should continue oilseed plant breeding programs to develop an indigenous GM mustard crop variety with lower erucic acid levels that meet health standards. — *Reproduced*
3. Pandey, Ghanshyam and Jaiswal, Jagriti
Tenancy and credit issues of farmers in rural Andhra Pradesh. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 59(23), Jun 8, 2024: p.36-43.

Credit plays an important role in agricultural development and the promotion of farmers' livelihoods. Many tenant farmers in Andhra Pradesh have died by suicide in recent years due to poor returns and heavy agricultural debt. This paper examines the determinants of tenancy and indebtedness along with the extent and magnitude of the debt of agricultural households. The authors find that a significant proportion of loans are taken from informal agencies at usurious rates of interest. Income and irrigation are the major indicators that determine tenancy, while loan use for unproductive purposes, irrigation, rate of interest, natural disasters, and crop insurance are directly related to the quantum of indebtedness. — *Reproduced*
4. Singh, A.K., Ashraf, S.N. and Jyoti, B.
Appropriate technology and agric-startups in India: A descriptive analysis. *Prestige International Journal of Management and Research*, 16(2), 2023: p.57-77.

Previous studies claimed that use of technological and appropriate technology (AT) help to increase agri-startups and sustainable agricultural development. Also, technology incubators introduced by research institution have a significant impact on the start-up ecosystem. — *Reproduced*

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

5. Cruz, D.V. Contreras, R. G. and Garcia, J.R.G.
Exploring the negative impacts of artificial intelligence in government: The dark side of intelligent algorithms and cognitive machines. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(2), Jun, 2024: p.353-368.

This research proposes a framework for the negative impacts of artificial intelligence (AI) in government by classifying 14 topics of its dark side into five socio technical categories. The framework is based on a systematic literature review and highlights that the dark side is predominantly driven by political, legal, and institutional aspects, but it is also influenced by data and technology. Lack of understanding of AI outcomes, biases, and errors, as well as manipulation of intelligent algorithms and cognitive machines are contributing factors. The public sector should create knowledge about AI from an ethical, inclusive, and strategic perspective, involving experts from different areas. — *Reproduced*

6. Kunwar, Shobhna
Global politics of artificial intelligence ethics. *Third Concept*, 38(448), Jun, 2024: p.19-22.

The global politics of a rising power that challenges the *matres quo* power as described in realist tradition finds a new arenas of contention, he technological domain of artificial intelligence. A transformative technology that has started changing economics and the way we live, his idea of regulating its growth and evaluation is an emerging area of global politics. The contention funds the domain liberal order shaping the AI ethics while on the order end of political spectrum, on alterative model of AI ethics is merging led by China. — *Reproduced*

BANKING AND FINANCE

7. Banerjee, Anita and Chatterjee, Shankar
Technological advancements in computational science and their impact on digital banking: The case of Indian banking system. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 24(2), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.104-108.

The banks are the economic lifeline of a country as it creates ‘Multiplier Effects’ in the economy, so a sound banking system is *sine-qua non* so that customers do not suffer. To ensure a robust banking system and provide seamless services to customers, digitalization has become a key strategy. This article delves into the evolution of Digital Banking Units (DBUs) in India, innovative digital banking systems, and their implications. With a focus on the Indian banking sector, this study examines the State Bank of India's Customer Service Point (CSP) initiative as a case study and secondary data to offer insights into the transformation of the Indian banking landscape. The article is based on case studies from the Samastipur district of Bihar, India. The article suggests extending digital banking coverage to underbanked regions and other countries within the BIMSTEC group. — *Reproduced*

8. Chacko, Binoy and Kumar, Gireesh
System panel generalized method of moments to study the impact of ownership structure on financial performance of listed banks in India.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 24(2), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.109-114.

The study entitled “Panel Generalized Method of Moments Approach to Study the Impact of Ownership Structure on Financial Performance of Listed Banks in India” aimed to find out the impact of ownership structure on financial performance of BSE listed banks in India by using One-Step System Panel Generalized Method of Moments Model. The study consists of 407 observations. The study taken Return on Asset (ROA) as proxy for the financial performance and Government ownership, foreign ownership and Institutional ownership were taken as proxies for board governance. The main method of analysis is panel data analysis. The study found that foreign ownership will definitely increases the financial performance of listed banks in India. The study does not find any association between Government ownership and institutional ownership on financial performance. — *Reproduced*

CASTES

9. Giri, Ananta Kumar
Transforming caste domination and the challenges of structural transformations and transformation of consciousness: Ambedkar, Shankara and beyond.. Journal of Human Values, 30(2), May, 2024: p.188-201.

Caste is a multidimensional reality in history and society, and it has manifested itself through varieties of structures of domination which are simultaneously cultural, economic, political and ideological as caste has also been related in complex ways with structures of class and gender domination. These structures of domination have led to the annihilation of self and society. This led Ambedkar to challenge us for annihilating caste. For Ambedkar, annihilation of caste calls for the realization of each person as an individual and not just a caste person. It also calls for the destruction of caste privileges, discrimination and their scriptural legitimation. However, this call for annihilation mainly has been a structural project without enough attention to the project of transformation of consciousness—self and social. There is a hint of this in Ambedkar’s Annihilation of Caste when he urges us to realize each one of us as unique individuals beyond the holes of caste which is further deepened in his Buddha and His Dhamma. Transformation of consciousness is also suggested in Adi Shankara’s treatise on self, Atmastakam. The essay engages itself with Ambedkar, Shankara, Gandhi and Sri Aurobindo, among others, as they help us in the transformation of caste domination and present a new hermeneutics of self-realization and social liberation. It deals with the simultaneous challenges of structural transformation of caste as well as consciousness of caste at the levels of both self and society which can draw on multiple sources of critique, creativity and transformations in India and the world. — *Reproduced*

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10. Basu, Anamika
Life skills for adolescent girls in Himachal Pradesh: A critical evolution. Social Scientist, 52(3-4), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.89-98.

The adolescent period is often described as exhibiting high energy, enthusiasm, and willingness to engage in novel experience. The phenomenon is characterized by notable changes in cognitive and behavioral patterns, particularly concerning interpersonal interactions. — *Reproduced*

11. Husain, M.D., Ashique and Khan, Aerum
Development of scientific attitudes in children: Concepts and measures. *University News*, 62(25), Jun 17-23, 2024: p.15-19.

The modern age mislabeled the scientific age. At no point in the history of mankind has science dominated human life so powerfully and so complexly as it does today. — *Reproduced*

CIVIL SERVICE

12. Manna, Siddhartha Sankar
Unlocking the potential of India's workforce: Exploring the impact of mission Karmayogi. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.583-590.

India's massive population gives the country incredible human resource potential it has the potential to help strengthen the economy. However, maximizing these potential calls for a deliberate strategy of skill acquisition and improvement. This is where the Government of India's transformative mission Karmayogi comes into play. — *Reproduced*

13. Meer, J.V.D., Vermeeren, B. Thiel, S.V. and Steijn, B.
The bureaucrat, the entrepreneur, and the networker: Developing and validating measurement scales for civil servants' role perceptions. *Public Administration Review*, 84(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.500-518.

Civil servants' work is being affected by an increasing variety of government reforms. As such, the role of civil servants is a major topic of research. Nevertheless, no validated measurement scales exist for how civil servants themselves perceive their own role in a complex and constantly changing environment. We develop and validate measurement scales for civil servants' role perceptions. Using data from two surveys (N = 161 and N = 1080), we develop scales for bureaucratic, entrepreneurial, and networking role perceptions. We found that each role perception consists of two idiosyncratic elements. We tested our scales for reliability and validity and found that all three role perceptions related to role ambiguity, commitment, and engagement. Moreover, the entrepreneurial and networking role perceptions correlated with Public Service Motivation (PSM), while the bureaucratic and entrepreneurial role perceptions correlated with performance. We discuss opportunities to systematically study the effects and antecedents of civil servants' role perceptions as they have practical implications. — *Reproduced*

14. Orellana, Magdalena Calderón et al
The civil service careers of university support staff and new public management: A qualitative study from Chile. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(2), Jun, 2024: p.510-526.

New public management policies have been in effect in Chile since the 1980s, influencing the development of human resources policies and procedures, particularly within higher education institutions. While the impact of these policies on academic staff is evident, their implications for non-academic personnel who operate under the same regime as public servants remain unclear. This research aims to investigate the relationship between new public management principles and the career beliefs of non-academic personnel in Chile. Utilizing focus groups, this study analyzes the perceptions of career trajectories among the collaboration staff at the country's most prominent public university. Finally, the results are discussed. — *Reproduced*

CLIMATE CHANGE

15. Kaplan, Robert S. and Ramanna, Karthik
Disclosing downstream emissions. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.124-133.

An increasing number of companies are using the E-liability carbon-accounting method as an important tool for tracking progress toward reducing global emissions in their supply chains. The system does not require formal accounting for downstream emissions—those occurring after a company sells its products to immediate customers, for several good reasons.

Certain companies, however, are accountable for disclosing downstream emissions generated by consumers' use of their products. Three principles govern accountability: (1) Downstream accountability is limited to companies whose products are directly used by end customers. (2) Accountability for B2C companies is limited to cases where a reasonable causal link exists between product-design decisions and the downstream emissions generated by consumers. (3) Companies are accountable for disclosing emissions produced per unit of use, not for total emissions. This article presents the principles and explains how and to what standards of reliability the companies should disclose downstream emissions. — *Reproduced*

CO- OPERATIVES

16. Gupta, Krishna Kumar
Universal banking for rural financial cooperative in India. *The Cooperative*, 62(1), Jul, 2024: p.16-22.
17. Panigrahi, Ritarani
NCUI field project & Sidhesar primary agriculture cooperative society (SCS) in Ganjam. *The Cooperator*, 61(12), Jun, 2024: p.9-16.
- As distinctive measure for strengthening cooperative movement in cooperatively underdeveloped states/areas and reducing regional imbalance in the level of development, Government of India approved a scheme of cooperative education of national cooperative union India (NCUI) in 1976. — *Reproduced*
18. Sinha, Shrija and Singh, Naveen Kumar
Cooperative way of urban development in India. *The Cooperator*, 61(12), Jun, 2024: p.17-20.

Indian a country which is predominantly governed by its rural economy also has a dent urban contribution to its economic happens to be central to every facet of government planning. — *Reproduced*

19. Sutradhar, Rajib
Rhetoric of collective action in North East India: Lessons from Gin-Fed, Karbi Angling, Assam. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 61(25), Jun 22, 2024: p.57-64.

In North East Indian, governments see cooperative as a new mode of embalmment with indigoes growers to overcome the challenges of integrating the region into market-led development. The Ginger growers commiserative federation was set unpin Karbi Anglon, Assam in the late 2000s to bring together ginger growers from different communities to facilitate better connections with the organic ginger market. After decades, the cooperative has been sourcing the bulk of it's procure only via traders the agent it was supposed to replace. Thus, GIN-Fed represents only antiheroic of collective action, reminiscent of earlier development interventions that undermine traditional community Institutions, without which cooperation among indigenous growers is not fusible. — *Reproduced*

20. Veerakumaran, G.
Cooperative engagement to mitigate unemployment. *The Cooperator*, 61(12), Jun, 2024: p.5-8.

The term 'unemployment refers to a' situation where a person actively searches for employment but is unable to find work. Basically, unemployed are the 'people of working age who are without work, are available for worked, and have taken specific steps to find work'. The national sample survey organization, government of Indian sates that a person, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but ether has sought work through employment exchanges intermediaries, friends, or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration, were considered as those who were seeking or arable for work (or unemployed). — *Reproduced*

COMMUNITY SERVICE

21. Antkowiak, Laura S.
Who substitutes service for politics? Assessing the roles of youth and partisan alienation in Americans' forms of civic engagement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(1), Mar, 2024: p.89-105.

Political scientists have long expressed concern about citizens who focus their civic activity on community service, seemingly treating it as a substitute for political involvement. Proposed explanations for this phenomenon portray it as popular among young adults. They also speculate that a politics dominated by two ideologically polarized, uncivil, and chronically gridlocked parties may cause citizens who do not feel they have or want a place on those partisan teams to avoid the arenas in which they fight. Few large and representative studies, however, examine how citizens allocate their civic activity between service and political action. Using the 2016 American National Election Study, I find that signs of alienation from the country's major political parties increase the likelihood that citizens limit their activity to service, making a substitution scenario

plausible. More commonly, however, rising partisan alienation predicts a shift in political involvement from electoral to non-electoral forms. Younger citizens are surprisingly less likely than their elders to specialize in service. — *Reproduced*

CONSTITUTION

22. Balu, Anilkumar
75 Years of Indian constitution: Introduction. Third Concept, 38(449), Jul, 2024: p.7-10.

Our constitutions stand as the foundation of rights and responsibilities of our nation that guides every citizen. It courtlines the framework within which our legislative, administrative, and judicial bodes operate that is crucial for the efficient governance of our country. — *Reproduced*

23. Singh, Yogesh Pratap
Constitutionalism in India: a conceptual audit. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.251-271.

The telos of any normative constitution in the ontological sense must be appreciated in incorporation and functioning of devices which control the political power. An attempt to institutionalize such a political and social condition was characterised as constitutionalism, the concept of limited government. From a historical perspective, constitutionalism has been the search for the most efficient means of restricting the power initially of the government but eventually of all power holders. The essence of constitutionalism was appreciated in more accurate sense with the evolution of the American Constitution. Several functional devices such as representative government, separation of powers, checks and balances, federalism and judicial review were discovered to limit the power of the government. Framers of Indian Constitution while envisaging a framework for liberal democratic order too integrated these institutional devices. These power controlling devices not only limited the powers of three main constituents of State i.e., legislature, executive and judiciary but also provided mutually controlled mechanism in the performance of their assigned functions. This paper critically examines the functioning of these power controlling devices in the current neo political regime of India. — *Reproduced*

CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

24. Janssen, Maarten and Williams, Cole
Consumer search and product returns in e-commerce. American Economic Journal: Microeconomics, 16(2). May, 2024: p.387-419.

E-commerce has led to a surge in products being returned after purchase. We analyze product returns as resulting from a trade-off between the social waste of returns and the search efficiency gains of being able to inspect a product's value after purchase. We find whenever returns are efficient, the market generates too few returns, as the parties involved in the transaction do not internalize the welfare benefit of consumers continuing their search, generating profits for other firms. We also show, despite their consumer-friendly appearance and the private cost of returns, firms may benefit and capture the gains from less costly search. — *Reproduced*

CONSUMERS

25. Hochstein, Bryan et al
Toward healthier B2B relationships. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.104-113.

Today's software makes it easier to track patterns, trends, and even granular details of how customers use products. This data is collected in systems that support marketing, sales, finance, and operations. But many companies aren't sure how they can best support employees who are overseeing hundreds of unique relationships. They're grappling with how to manage and use all their data to improve customer retention. And they're wondering how they can assess the health of their customer relationships before it's too late. One solution is the use of customer health scores. In this article the authors introduce a model that any B2B company can use to measure and improve customer health. They identify three dimensions of customer health—customer-relationship quality, product usage, and value realization—and offer advice on how to measure and weigh relevant metrics.

The authors then take an in-depth look at how BigCommerce, an e-commerce platform, developed and refined its customer-health model. They share five lessons the company learned through the process, including how to identify the relationship between health and churn, and that a flywheel effect occurs as health scoring matures. — *Reproduced*

26. More, Amrita Baid
Evaluating consumer perception and adoption of eco-friendly products: A look at green marketing strategies. *Prestige International journal of Management and Research*, 16(2), 2023: p.85-97.

Green advertising is an inevitably significant area of concentration for organizations as buyers become earth cognizant. The motivation behind this exploration paper is to examine buyer insights and reception of eco-accommodating items inside the setting of green advertising systems. The review utilizes a complete hypothetical structure that coordinates ideas from natural brain worth convection standard hypothesis. — *Reproduced*

27. Vispute, Santosh
Identification and comparison of challenges faced by rural consumer and urban consumers in online shopping. *Prestige International journal of Management and Research*, 16(2), 2023: p.78-84.

In the twenty-first century, information is literally at your fingertips. E-commerce has thrived because of the increasing importance of time in today's world. Rural and urban regions alike have enormous potential to grow into sizable, self-sufficient communities, much like the rest of the nation's metropolitan districts. — *Reproduced*

CONVERSIONS

28. Khobragade, Jagdeish W. and Khandare, Anuj
State laws on inter-religious marriages and the constitutional challenges. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 59(23), Jun 8, 2024: p.20-23.

The narrative of “love jihad” has emerged in the context of religious conversions. Out of 28 states, 12 states have promulgated ordinances and enacted legislation for the prohibition of forceful religious conversions. The premise of constitutional values provides for freedoms of religion and to choose a life partner, guaranteed as a fundamental right under the Constitution. — *Reproduced*

CORPORATE CULTURE

29. Meyer, Erin
Build a corporate culture that works. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.67-75.

There’s a widespread understanding that managing corporate culture is key to business success. Yet few companies articulate their culture in such a way that the words become an organizational reality that molds employee behavior as intended.

All too often a culture is described as a set of anodyne norms, principles, or values, which do not offer decision-makers guidance on how to make difficult choices when faced with conflicting but equally defensible courses of action.

The trick to making a desired culture come alive is to debate and articulate it using dilemmas. If you identify the tough dilemmas your employees routinely face and clearly state how they should be resolved—“In this company, when we come across this dilemma, we turn left”—then your desired culture will take root and influence the behavior of the team. To develop a culture that works, follow six rules: Ground your culture in the dilemmas you are likely to confront, dilemma-test your values, communicate your values in colorful terms, hire people who fit, let culture drive strategy, and know when to pull back from a value statement. — *Reproduced*

CORPORATE FINANCE

30. Riley, Emma
Resisting social pressure in the household using mobile money: Experimental evidence on microenterprise investment in Uganda. *The American Economic Review*, 114(5), May, 2024: p.1415-1447.

I examine whether changing the form of disbursement of a microfinance loan enables female microfinance borrowers to overcome intra-household sharing pressure and grow their businesses. Using a field experiment with 3,000 borrowers in Uganda, I compare the disbursement of a loan as cash to disbursement onto a digital account. After 8 months, women who received their microfinance loan on the digital account had 11 percent higher (US\$70) business capital and 15 percent higher (US\$18) profits compared to those who received their loan as cash. Impacts were greatest for women who experienced pressure to share money with others in the household at baseline. — *Reproduced*

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

31. Thakur, S., Sharma, N. and Kumar Kar, A.K.
How does CSR orientation of CEOs associate with financial performance and online reputation: A longitudinal analysis. *Journal of Human Values*, 30(2), May, 2024: p.134-149.

This study aims to explore how CSR-related messages posted by CEOs on social media are beneficial in fostering social capital, which in turn impacts the FP and online reputation of the firm. The study also examines whether there is any difference in FP due to sharing of CSR-related messages by CEOs before and during the pandemic. Hierarchical regression is used to examine the influence of CEOs CSR related tweets on FP and online reputation. The study reveals that by posting CSR-related messages on Twitter, CEOs can build social capital available on social media, which leads to better FP and online reputation. Findings also indicate that there is no statistically significant difference in FP and online reputation of the firm due to sharing of CSR-related messages by CEOs before and during the pandemic. Our research makes a significant addition to the empirical studies of CSR, social media and social capital theory. — *Reproduced*

CORRUPTION

32. Fernandez, Sergio et al

To what extent does corruption erode trust? Evidence of reputational spillovers from ten countries in the southern African development community. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(2), Jun, 2024: p.113-137.

Emerging research indicates political corruption erodes political trust. However, previous studies have not adequately explored the question of whether corruption by a policy actor can spill over to influence trust in other policy actors. We draw insight from research and theory on collective reputation of organisations among other literature to explain why political corruption can produce reputational spillovers. Using individual-level Afrobarometer survey data from ten countries in the Southern African Development Community, one of the world's corruption hotspots, the analysis reveals perceived involvement in corruption by a policy actor can spill over to tarnish the reputation of other actors involved in the policy process. State and nonstate policy actors like politicians, judges, bureaucrats and traditional leaders in some measure share a collective reputation and fate. We offer suggestions on how to combat corruption in ways that minimise spillovers and safeguard a shared reputation. — *Reproduced*

33. Wiebrecht, Felix

Corruption, elite contestation, and parliaments: Why do legislatures become stronger in authoritarian regimes?. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(1), Mar, 2024: p.255-269.

A growing body of literature studies the personalization of power in authoritarian regimes. Yet, how institutions can become a credible constraint to dictatorial rule is less widely studied. I theorize that corruption is a key factor associated with stronger legislatures in authoritarian regimes. By engaging in corruption, authoritarian elites in ruling coalitions can build up networks of support and influence and ultimately, use their elevated position to impel more legislative powers vis-à-vis the executive. Examining panel data on the strength of legislatures in authoritarian regimes between 1946 and 2010, I show empirically that authoritarian parliaments are stronger when levels of corruption in a given regime are high. The link between corruption and legislative strength is especially strong in the Middle East and Africa, and primarily applies to party-based and military dictatorships. More competitive electoral and legislative processes, however,

do not uniformly affect parliaments' strength. These findings contribute to our understanding of institutional changes in autocracies and highlight the centrality of elite contestations in determining institutional trajectories. — *Reproduced*

COURTS

34. Ramachandran, Malika
Literary referencing in Indian courts: The instance of Charles Dickens. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 65(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.233-250.

Victorian novelist Charles Dickens penned numerous works that saw immense popularity in their day. Simultaneously, his writings highlighted several social issues and problems, leading to concrete social reform. Not only do his works continue to be read and admired across the world, courts in many countries have referred to his books in their judgments. This includes Indian courts, with the Supreme Court and several high courts having quoted or referenced a number of his works (among them *The Pickwick Papers*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *Bleak House*, and *Oliver Twist*) in various judgments. The present paper seeks to consider the judgments of Indian courts which have cited the works of Dickens and look into the issues on which, and the purposes for which such reference has been made. The paper further enquires into the reasons why an English novelist, whose works are over a 150 years old, continues to remain relevant in the present context and for the courts. — *Reproduced*

COVID-19 PANDEMIC - BANGLADESH - SOCIAL ASPECTS

35. Tijdens, K., Klaveren M.V. and Chowdhury, T.T.
Covid-19, absence from work and coping strategies with income loss in Bangladesh. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p.258-279.

Has workplace closure due to lockdown policies to control the spread of COVID-19 affected workplace hygiene, absenteeism, income loss and coping strategies in Bangladesh? Drawing on face-to-face interviews of 1,894 employees in tea, construction, ready-made garment (RMG) and leather sectors in September–October 2020, the study shows poor supply of disinfectant and sanitizer. Absenteeism was high in April 2020 in all sectors except tea but dropped later on. Two in three workers reported income losses, due to workplace closure. 20% of workers with reduced wages received governmental food distribution and 4% cash assistance, pointing to poor implementation and rise in poverty. — *Reproduced*

CRIMES

36. King, T.J. Shaw, J.D. and Kennedy, L.
Documenting the document: The forensic hospital report and its knowledge moves. *Social and Legal Studies: An International Journal*, 33(3), Jun, 2024: p.309-327.

Drawing on case files from a Canadian provincial review board tasked with determining the disposition of persons found 'not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder', we explore the role of the forensic hospital report in the production of medico-legal risk knowledges. Through a detailed case

study, we show how the report's content and particular material form allow the Board to produce the 'significantly threatening individual' – the very thing the Board (and report) are meant to presuppose. We therefore call on scholars to document their documents, and, in the spirit of actor-network theory (ANT), to analytically treat socio-legal objects as active participants in knowledge's creation. By accounting for the 'knowledge moves' the hospital report might allow, encourage, or prohibit human actors to make, we hope even ANT sceptics can use these tools to better understand various legal decision-making processes and their effects. — *Reproduced*

CULTURE

37. Baruah, Juri
 Livelihood as a lifeline: Vulnerable geography of Salmora, Majuli. Punjab University: Research Journal Social Sciences, 28(1,2 &3), 2020: p.31-55.
- For the rest of the world, the geography of Assam is portrayed either from the advertisement of tea or oil. However, the unique geography of Assam which is located in the North-Eastern region of India has also suffered from natural disasters; make revering rural people vulnerable in terms of land and livelihoods. Salmora region in Majuli district of Assam is consistently facing disaster risk due to flood and riverbank erosion. — *Reproduced*
38. Oshotse, A., Berda, Y. and Goldberg, A.
 Cultural tariffing: Appropriation and the right to cross cultural boundaries. American Sociological Review, 89(2), Apr, 2024: p.346-390.
- Why are some acts of cultural boundary-crossing considered permissible whereas others are repudiated as cultural appropriation? We argue that perceptions of cultural appropriation formed in response to the emergence of cultural omnivorousness as a dominant form of high-status consumption, making boundary-crossing a source of cultural capital. Consequently, the right to adopt a practice from a culture that is not one's own is determined on the basis of the costs and benefits one is presumed to accrue. People express disapproval at boundary-crossing if they believe it devalues or extracts value at the expense of the target culture. We call this process cultural tariffing. We test our theory in a between-subject experimental design, demonstrating that individuals who enjoy a privileged social position, as inferred from their social identity or socioeconomic status, have less normative latitude to cross cultural boundaries. This is explained by perceptions that these actors are either devaluing or exploiting the target culture. While symbolic boundaries and cultural distinction theories are inconsistent with our results, we find that Americans who are disenchanted about group-based social mobility are the most likely to be outraged by cultural boundary-crossing. Cultural tariffing, we therefore posit, is a form of symbolic redistribution. — *Reproduced*
39. Prabhakar, R.
 A diasporic perspective: Cultural ambiguity In Jhumpa Lahiri's the namesake. Punjab University: Research Journal Social Sciences, 28(1,2 &3), 2020: p.245-256.
- Jhumpa Lahiri's the Namesake explores men and women relationships in a foreign country. When a person enters the new culture, he will be in dilemma in the process of accepting the new culture or adhere to the old culture. This causes

a bitter conflict which results in the conflicting minds of protagonists in reaction in their cultural, social, economical and religious backgrounds gains the exiting world of reality that too in a foreign. — *Reproduced*

40. Singh, Jasbir
Composite culture censusoperations and communal consciousness in the colonial Punjab. *Research Journal Social Sciences*, 28(1, 2 &3), 2020: p.1-30.
- Pre-colonial Punjab had been an abode of composite culture where diverse religious and culture traditions co-existed and flushed for centuries tougher. The people of the region were living in a highly diffused world where the religious exclusiveness was hardly practiced. It was a folk civilsation which manifested itself through he shared cultural practices and social fluidity. — *Reproduced*

CYBER SECURITY

41. Babeel, K. Mohammed and Sumathy, M.
Understanding the influence of perceived traceability, anonymity and self-efficacy on cybersecurity investment intentions: A study of cybersecurity behaviours. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.21-28.
- This article investigates the effects of perceived traceability, anomaly, and self-efficacy on the intention to invest in cryptocurrency. The report is based on survey of a sample of 235 cryptocurrency investors from Kerala, India. — *Reproduced*
42. Bhaskaran, E.
Industry 4.0 and cyber security in engineering industry cluster. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.53-67.
- Industry 6.0 is the convergence of various ideas, generating in the midis of leaders, scientists, predicators, and researches. Industry 6.0 is one step further than industry 4.0 and 5.0; every operation world be controlled by the human mind and performed by automated robots by covering all planetary boundaries. — *Reproduced*
43. Ghosh, Saibal
Determinants of cyber expense: exploratory evidence from Indian Firms. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.43-52.
- Cyber challenges have come to the forefront in recent teams. This raises the questions as to what are the factors diving cyberspending by firms. To inform his debate, we utilize data on Indian firms for the years 2023. Using two definitions of cyber narrow and board we find that size, age, liquid assets, profitability and leverage are the key driver's of cyber expense. — *Reproduced*
44. Godha, Anurodh
Cryptocurrency trending, investment behavior, regulatory challenges and cybersecurity issues amongst Rajasthan's youth. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.78-87.
45. Kumar, V., Vati, K. and Chaudhary, A.
Cyberspace vis-avis cyersecurity in Indian through the lens of law and policy. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.11-20.

Technology, roughly speaking, is a process or method involving use of machines in general which when applied increases the frequency, efficiency or speed of performing some act; such application resulting in a market improvement in the state of affairs. — *Reproduced*

46. Kumar, V.A., Bhardwaj, S. and Lather, M.
Cybersecurity and safeguarding digital assets: An analysis of regulatory frameworks, liability and enforcement mechanisms.. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p. 1-10.

This article highlights the intricate intersection of cybersecurity and law, delving into the legal ramifications of cyber incidents and its impact on safeguarding digital assets. With a focus on the regulatory frameworks, liability issues, and enforcement mechanisms, the study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the evolving landscape by examining the challenges and opportunities in safeguarding digital assets, this research contributes to the ongoing discussion on strengthening the legal foundations crucial for mitigating cyber threats and ensuring the resilience of our increasingly interconnected digital ecosystems. — *Reproduced*

47. Shukla, Sandeep K. et al
Cybersecurity frameworks and models: Review of the existing global best practices. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.29-42.

The pace of digitalization has accelerated, and internal connectivity has expanded beyond traditional computers and mobile phones to encompass other cyber physical or smart systems. This introduces a new paradigm of threats, including remote exploitation of operational technology networks and systems, such as air defence and coastal surveillance networks, power grids, pipelines, air traffic control systems, airport operation systems, railway signaling systems, satellites, industrial plants and more. — *Reproduced*

48. Singh, Seema
Empowering women for cybersecurity industry and cybersecurity for women empowerment: Case of India. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.68-77.

Despite taking initiatives for the cybersecurity industry, India's rank in the MIT cyber defence Index 2022-23 is low. In this background, the paper discusses three distinct aspects, i.e. women in the cybersecurity for women engaged in the micro, sector, and cybercrime against women and suggests a framework with the cooperate sector at its centre for improving the situations. — *Reproduced*

DAIRY INDUSTRY

49. Bhaskar, Bhuwan
Rebooting operation flood through automation. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(9), July, 2024: p. 39-44.

Modern technology has brought about a dramatic change in the dairy farm industry in recent years. These developments have compelled hand the way dairy farms run their operations emphasizing increased productivity, sustainability and efficiency. — *Reproduced*

DATA SECURITY

50. Bowen, Claire McKay
 Government data of the people, by the people, for the people: Navigating citizen privacy concerns. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 38(2), Spring, 2024: p.181-200.
- The data privacy community generally agrees that government data should be more widely accessible, especially being of the people (data collected about them), by the people (collected and supported using taxpayer dollars), and for the people (providing public and social good). But what to protect in that data and how to do so are highly and intensely debated. This paper discusses the fundamental tradeoff between data privacy and data usefulness—and how determining an appropriate balance can be difficult. The paper also provides thoughts on what must be addressed to help shape the future of data privacy, make meaningful contributions to its policy debates, and ensure the responsible representation of people in data. — *Reproduced*

DEMOCRACY

51. Abbott, Jared
 When participation wins votes: Explaining the emergence of large-scale participatory democracy. *Comparative Politics*, 54(1), Oct, 2021: p.97-122.
- Why are large-scale participatory institutions implemented in some countries but only adopted on paper in others? I argue that nationwide implementation of Binding Participatory Institutions (BPIs)-a critical subtype of participatory institutions-is dependent on the backing of a strong institutional supporter, often a political party. In turn, parties will only implement BPIs if they place a lower value on the political costs than on the potential benefits of implementation. This will be true if: 1) significant societal demand exists for BPI implementation and 2) the party's political opponents cannot take advantage of BPIs for their own gain. I test this theory through two detailed case studies of Venezuela and Ecuador, drawing on 165 interviews with key national-level actors and grassroots activists. — *Reproduced*
52. Lührmann, Anna and Rooney, Bryan
 Autocratization by decree: States of emergency and democratic decline. *Comparative Politics*, 53(4), Jul, 2021: p. 617-636.
- States of emergency grant chief executives the power to bypass democratic constraints in order to combat existential threats. As such, they are ideal tools to erode democratic institutions while maintaining the illusion of constitutional legitimacy. Therefore, states of emergency should be associated with a heightened risk of autocratization – a decline in a regime's democratic attributes. Despite this theoretical link and the contemporary relevance of both autocratization and states of emergency, no prior study has empirically tested this relationship. This article tests this relationship using data on sixty democracies for 1974 to 2016. We find that democracies are 75 percent more likely to erode under a state of emergency. This evidence strongly suggests that states of emergency circumvent democratic processes in ways that might promote democratic decline. — *Reproduced*

53. Kumar, Sanjay
India: The mother of democracy. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.591-600.
- Indian Prime Ministry Shri Narendra Modi while addressing a conference of Indian Diaspora in Munich during his visit to Germany said that India is not only the largest democracy in the world but it is also the birthplace of democracy. — *Reproduced*
54. Sahoo, Jitendra
India: The mother of democracy is the land of justice. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.617-622.
- India i.e. Bharat is the mother of democracy and land of justice. With the inception of constitution, it was declared that we the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute the country as a sovereign, democratic republic and to provide all its citizens Justice. — *Reproduced*
55. Singh, Athokpam Marconi
Indian democracy at crossroads: Challenges and prospects. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.641-648.
- India, the world's largest functioning democracy, has been lauded for its unwavering dedication to democratic ideals and ability to maintain a viable democratic system since gaining Independence. — *Reproduced*

DICTATORSHIP

56. Lasse, Aaskoven and Jacob, Nyrup
Performance and promotions in an autocracy: Evidence from Nazi Germany. *Comparative Politics*, 54(1), Oct, 2021: p.51-74.
- Scholars of autocracies increasingly debate whether autocratic regimes promote their subordinates based on achievements, such as economic performance, and further a meritocratic system. This article argues that the extent to which autocratic regimes reward economic performance is not constant over the course of an autocratic regime's lifespan but varies depending on the strategic goals of the regime and the regime's ability to monitor its subordinates' performance. We collect a new dataset on the careers of the regional leaders of the German Nazi Party, the Gauleiters, from 1936 to 1944, and a wealth of historical data sources from the regime. Using this, we show that better regional economic performance increased the chance of receiving a promotion before the outbreak of World War II but not after. — *Reproduced*

DIGITAL LITERACY

57. Neeti, Vaid and Bableen, Kaur
Digital literacy among women: Gaps and opportunities. *Third Concept*, 38(448), Jun, 2024: p.43-47.
- Women's engagement with information and communication technologies (ICT) is a pivotal aspect of contemporary society. This study attempts to explain and understand the accessibility awareness, knowledge and utilization of mobile-based services and application among women from various socio-economic strata. This is

done by developing interview administered questionnaire to study digital literacy skills, their ownership of digital devices a wormers, access to and use of mobile based services and application. — *Reproduced*

DIGITIZATION

58. Bruns, Hille C. and Lingo, Elizabeth Long
Tedious work: Developing novel outcomes with digitization in the arts and sciences. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 69(1), Mar, 2024: p.39-79.

Tedious work is pervasive in creative work, yet it has received little attention in the literature on creativity, including studies of science, innovation, and product development. Drawing from a comparative ethnography of two settings—systems biology and music production—we illuminate tedious work as an essential, previously under-investigated aspect of creative work that becomes increasingly prominent with digitization. Tedious work is repetitive, detail-oriented, and expertise-based, and we classify four types of it: fishing, administrating, polishing, and compiling. We develop a model of how tedious work emerges, why it becomes problematic, and what actors do to reduce its negative effects. Tedious work presents three risks to developing viable, novel outcomes—time drain, disengagement, and information overload—and we identify tactics that actors use to mitigate these risks and support individual creativity and the collective creative process. By unpacking the central notion of iteration and documenting the repercussions of creating novel outcomes with digitization, specifically the potential to amplify tedious work, we provide an important counterpoint to voices that hail digital technology’s low cost and unlimited potential for iteration and refinement. — *Reproduced*

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

59. Dehcheshmeh, Mostafa
Structural analysis of pre-hazard preparedness criteria in Iranian large cities. *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, 15(1), Mar, 2024: p. 59-75.

Studies have shown that Iranian large cities have experienced the most casualties and damages from natural hazards in 2010–2020 due to structural reasons. This research aims to extract, classify and determine the final model of drivers affecting the preparedness of these cities against natural hazards. The criteria were extracted by studying records and using the Delphi model’s opinions of 150 experts and city managers in 10 large cities. The combined output was 8 criteria and 70 sub-criteria that were assorted by considering the particular conditions of each study area. To obtain a multi-dimensional and comprehensive model, PROMETHEE and GAIA as structural methods have been used. PROMETHEE findings indicated that the most effective criteria for preparedness in large cities of Iran against natural hazards are institutional-managerial and social-citizenship. Also, based on GAIA VISUAL results, the comprehensive disaster preparedness plan and hazard mapping were identified as vital drivers and prerequisites of hazard preparedness. The output of GAIA has also shown that regarding the challenges of local government financing, the economic criteria (hazard-based investment, emergency budget and business continuity training) were the main facilitators and accelerators of the preparedness of Iranian large cities against natural hazards. — *Reproduced*

60. Weller, Nicholas and Jamieson, Thomas
Correcting myopia: Effect of information provision on support for preparedness policy. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(2), Jun, 2024: p.485-499.

Some scholars argue that the public is generally myopic in their attitudes about disaster preparedness spending, because they prefer to spend money on disaster response rather than preparedness, despite the greater cost effectiveness of the later. Given voters' general lack of policy information, it is possible that limited support for preparedness comes from lack of information about its efficacy. In this paper, we build on these studies by examining how people respond to new information about the effectiveness of policy initiatives in the context of public health and the COVID-19 pandemic. Through two online survey experiments with over 3400 respondents, we demonstrate that information can lead people to update attitudes about preparedness, illustrating the potential for information campaigns to increase support for preparedness policies. Our results suggest that information about the efficacy of preparedness can increase support for these policies, and the information effect exists even for individuals whose prior beliefs were that public health programs were ineffective. These results suggest that information can make people more supportive of preparedness spending, which could provide electoral incentives for its provision. We conclude by providing some directions for future research to enhance our understanding of public opinion and preparedness spending. — *Reproduced*

DOMESTIC LABOUR

61. Coyne, David et al
Household labor supply and the value of social security survivors benefits. *The American Economic Review*, 114(5), May, 2024: p.1248-1280.

We combine quasi-experimental variation in spousal death and age eligibility for survivors benefits using US tax records to study the effects on American households' labor supply and the design of social security's survivors insurance. Benefit eligibility at the exact age of 60 induces sharp reductions in the labor supply of newly widowed households, highlighting the value of survivors benefits and the liquidity they provide following the shock. Among eligible widows, the spousal death event induces no increases in labor supply, suggesting little residual need to self-insure. Using theory, we underscore the program's protective insurance role and its high valuation among survivors. — *Reproduced*

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

62. Jyothi, K. V and Banasode, C.C.
Domestic violence on children and its effects on their behavior: A review study. *Third Concept*, 38(449), Jul, 2024: p.54-56.

Children residing in households where intimate partner violence transpires frequently encounter this violence by observing, perceiving its consequences, being informed about it, or otherwise being conscious of the fact that violence is transpiring between parents or caregivers. Intimate partner violence is seen as a type of child maltreatment, and children who experience it are frequently subjected to deliberate child abuse as well. — *Reproduced*

63. Munro, V. E., Bettinson, V. and Burton, M.
Coercion, control and criminal responsibility: Exploring professional responses to offending and suicidality in the context of domestically abusive relationships. *Social and Legal Studies: An International Journal*, 33(3), Jun, 2024: p.392-419.

Significant strides have been made in the law's recognition of harms arising from domestic abuse. In England and Wales, the Serious Crimes Act 2015, and in Scotland, the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, have supported a more holistic understanding of the dynamics of abuse and the means by which coercion and control are deployed to cement and supplant perpetrators' violence. In this article, we explore what the introduction of these offences means in other situations where questions regarding the impact of abuse upon victims' agency arise: specifically, where victims commit an offence that might have been compelled by abusive behaviour or take their own lives in contexts that might indicate perpetrators' liability for suicide. In particular, drawing on interviews with professionals across both jurisdictions, we highlight the precarity of recognition of the effects of coercive control and the need to engage in more complicated discussions about when and why context matters. — *Reproduced*

E-GOVERNANCE

64. Pan, Taiting and Fan, Bo
How does policy attention affect e-government performance? The role of resource allocation and public-private collaboration. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(2), Jun, 2024: p.369-384.

Although governments are continually investing in e-government construction, differences in e-government performance exist. This study aims to examine how policy attention affects e-government performance through the mediating effect of resource allocation and the moderating effect of public-private collaboration. Analysis of panel data from 333 prefectural governments in China confirms that policy attention can increase e-government performance, but the effect size decreases under the mediating role of financial and human resources. Furthermore, higher public-private collaboration weakens the positive effect of government resources on e-government performance and policy attention on e-government performance. — *Reproduced*

65. Plautz, Birgit Moser
Barriers to digital government and the covid-19 crisis: A comparative study of federal government entities in the united states and Austria. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(2), Jun, 2024: p.402-418.

Digital government has been an evolving topic in research and practice, and during the COVID-19 crisis, different tools emerged as crucial elements in tackling the crisis. Comparing the federal level in the United States (Anglo-Saxon public interest culture) and in Austria (continental European rule-of-law culture), this article looks at how different barriers to digital government were affected by the COVID-19 crisis. Fourteen semi-structured interviews with experts in United States departments and their Austrian counterparts are conducted. The results show strong similarities between the United States and Austria in cultural barriers (bureaucratic culture, resistance to change, risk aversion) but also in structural

barriers (political commitment and resources, workforce) to digital government. The main difference lies in laws and regulations as structural barriers, stemming from the different administrative traditions. Furthermore, the study highlights the dynamic nature of barriers. It shows that a crisis can result in the lowering of both structural as well as cultural barriers. Deliberate removal of structural barriers in experimentation spaces may therefore enhance digital government in 'orderly' times as well. — *Reproduced*

E- LEARNING

66. Dadhich, Balendu Sharma
E-learning barriers in rural India and way forward. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(10), Aug, 2024: p. 11-15.
- E-learning has emerged as a crucial tool in bridging educational gaps and nurturing rural development across the world, and India is no exception to the trend despite the socio-economic disparities and technological challenges that we face, particularly in the rural part of the country. — *Reproduced*
67. Jain, Akanksha
Bridging the gap: e-learning as a catalyst for health and nutrition awareness. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(10), Aug, 2024: p.36-43.
- E-learning has emerged as a pivotal tool in enacting health and nutrition awareness in rural India, bridging significant gaps in education and accessibility. Governmental schemes such as digital India, Poshan Abhiyaan, and Ayushman Bharat have catalyzed this transformation, yet challenges like digital divide and cultural barriers persist, proposed strategies to overcome the challenges an extent include infrastructure development, community engagement, capacity building, and cultural sensitivity, aiming to optimize e-learning effectiveness. By leveraging partnerships, monitoring mechanisms, and diversified consent, these strategies aim to overcome barriers, ensuring sustainable health and nutrition education in remote communities, thereby fusing healthier and more empowered rural populations. — *Reproduced*
68. Joshi, Himanshu and Ujjania, Garima
E-learning: Artificial intelligence transforming the learning landscape in India. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(10), Aug, 2024: p. 17-21.
- Indeed, the advent of artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming various sectors globally, and education is no exception. In India, a country with a diverse and vast educational landscape, AI is revolutionising e-learning, especially in areas where access to quality education has been historically limited. This article explores how AI is reshaping e-learning in India, the role of significant investments and initiatives, and the potential of AI to bridge educational gaps in India. — *Reproduced*
69. Sharma, Rashi and pattanayak, Purabi
Digital education in 21st century: Positive outlooks and challenges. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(10), Aug, 2024: p.45-50.
- The era of digital educational and learning take scattered state in the 21st century and contributes towards the aim of transforming education through child-centered,

equity- driven, and innovative solutions. The article highlights India's commitment to digital education with several initiatives and a hillside approach to digital learning; this includes increased reprocess, addressing digital divides, and meeting the needs of children with quality educational contents to ensure all the vitals to make digital learning safe, equitable, engaging, and effective. — *Reproduced*

70. Subhiksha, P. and Shanthi, K.
Perception of the students towards e-learning and their satisfaction level.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 24(2), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.97-103.

The face to face teaching learning was interrupted after the outbreak of the pandemic. The schools were not prepared for the unexpected transition. Several schools adopted to remote based learning. The eLearning has replaced the traditional classroom learning. In many schools e learning become a challenge, as the students have difficulty to get access to the electronic devices. The aim of this study was to compare on the perception of the students towards the e-learning at Government and Private Schools and the life satisfaction level. This is a Quantitative study and the data were collected from 100 students from private and government schools. The comparative study between private and government school was done in Thirupporur Taluk. The students had a positive perception of online learning too but most of them preferred face-to-face learning due to various reasons. Results indicate a significant loss of learning due to the unavailability of technology and the cost of data; nevertheless, some students agreed that online learning represents the future of teaching and learning. It has been concluded that it is difficult for the students to cope up with the online learning as it has a poor learning environment and many such difficulties. — *Reproduced*

71. Verma, Jyoti S.
Skillling for the future with e-learning. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(10), Aug, 2024: p.29-35.

India, a rapidly growing powerhouse of youth-talent, and innovation, stands at a critical juncture in its journey to enhance education and professional skills. A revolutionary reform in recent years has been the shift towards skill development and employment through e-learning,. This transformation is not only bolstering India's economy but also empowering its citizens to participate in the nations' transformative journey of skilling, deskilling, and upskilling. — *Reproduced*

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS - AFRICA, SUB-SAHARAN

72. Nchofoung, Tii N. and Ngouhouo, Ibrahim
Determinants of economic resilience response in sub-Saharan Africa to a common exogenous shock: Roles of demographic differences, exchange rate regimes and institutional quality. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p.186-213.

The objective of this paper is to investigate the determinants of economic resilience in sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. The analyses focus on the roles played by demographic structures, exchange rate regimes and institutional quality. We use the panel data technique for 22 SSA countries during the period 1996–2018 via the system GMM method of estimation. The results of the analyses

indicate that sectoral diversity, industrialisation, trade openness, human capital and population growth rate are determinants of economic resilience. Moreover, demographic trends, institutional quality and exchange rate regimes, when considered, greatly explain resilience in SSA countries. Policy implications are discussed. — *Reproduced*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

73. Dalal, R.S. and Singh, Sukhvir
 Bharat ka Amirt Kaal: an evolution. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.601-608.
- ‘Bharat ka Amirt Kaal (BKAK)’ refers to a significant period in the history of India, known for its rich cultural, intellectual and spiritual contributions. According to Shri Narendra Modi, It is the period of next 25 years (2022-47) after completion of 75 years of Indian Independence and it is very crucial for its development, identity and effective presence in global politics as one of the major powers. — *Reproduced*
74. Jones, Benjamin F. and Liu, Xiaojie
 A framework for economic growth with capital-embodied technical change. *The American Economic Review*, 114(5), May, 2024: p.1448-1487.
- Technological advance is often embodied in capital inputs, like computers, airplanes, and robots. This paper builds a framework where capital inputs advance through (i) increased automation and (ii) increased productivity. The interplay of these two innovation dimensions can produce balanced growth, satisfying the Uzawa Growth Theorem even though technological progress is capital-embodied. The framework can further address structural transformation, general-purpose technologies, the limited macroeconomic impact of computing, and declining productivity growth and labor shares. Overall, this tractable framework can help resolve puzzling tensions between micro-level observations of innovation and balanced growth while providing new perspectives on numerous macroeconomic phenomena. — *Reproduced*
75. Kuamr, Ramaa Arun
 Import surge in the Indian manufacturing sector during the trade liberalisation phase. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 61(25), Jun 22, 2024: p.35-41.
- The emphasis on Aatmanirbharta (self-reliance) has changed the perspective to target our trade as well as industrial policy to come out of the excessive reliance on imports and build up a domestic market dependence from the lens of the effect that import liberalization has on various industries leading to an import surge. The subsequent impact on select industries identified with the import surge indicates that liberalization did adversely impact the prospects of employment in these sectors. — *Reproduced*
76. Maurya, Nagendra Kumar and Misra, Roli
 Understanding backwardness in the aspirational districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p.132-155.
- The Eastern Uttar Pradesh (UP), comprising 28 districts, is officially designated as the most backward region in Uttar Pradesh and each district faces situational

factors of development which are unique to it. Using a household survey conducted on 560 households in Balrampur, Shrawasti, Bahraich, and Siddharthnagar, this paper aims to understand the dynamics of backwardness in the aspirational districts of the Eastern UP. The study employs Gini coefficient, Lorenz curve, and MPI (based on Alkire and Foster (2010) methodology) to understand the nature and causes of income inequality and multi-dimensional poverty. The factors, which affect MPI, have been identified with the help of multiple tobit regression analysis. The findings reveal the presence of significant income inequalities among districts, social groups, and areas of residence. Multi-dimensionally poor were the highest in Shrawasti (61.5%) followed by Balrampur (54.5%), Bahraich (37.6%), and Siddharth Nagar (34.9%). Regression results show that area of residence, region, caste, education level of the family head, income of the household, and out-of-pocket health expenditure, are the statistically significant determinants of the MPI. The paper suggests that the policy makers should first enhance the income levels of the household and then remove high income inequality. Providing urban amenities, education, ensuring a regular source of income along with cost effective and timely availability of healthcare services can prove more effective in reducing backwardness and making them ‘Aspirational’ in the real sense. — *Reproduced*

EDUCATION

77. Bajpai, Arun, Diwaker Nath and Yadav, Neha
Philosophy of the optimum: With special reference to Bhartiya Gyan Parampara. University News, 62(24). Jun 10-16, 2024: p.3-11.

In Indian culture, the philosophy of ‘optimum’ is the most important one, which encompasses the life values of religion, prudence, dignity, equality, balance, harmony, justice, etc, in its conscience. Indian sages have emphasized cooperation and coordination. This article explores the concept of “optimum” as a philosophical ideal within the framework of Bhartiya Gyan Parampara (Indian Knowledge Tradition). Drawing from classical Indian texts and epistemologies, the authors examine how the pursuit of balance, harmony, and contextual excellence has shaped Indian philosophical thought. The study highlights the integration of metaphysical, ethical, and practical dimensions in defining the optimum—not as a fixed universal, but as a dynamic equilibrium tailored to individual, societal, and cosmic contexts. Through comparative insights and thematic analysis, the paper underscores the relevance of this indigenous paradigm in contemporary discourse on sustainability, ethics, and holistic development. — *Reproduced*

78. Bhardwaj, M., Ranjan, A and Sharma, J.
Curriculum and NEP 2020: Perspectives and inter-connections. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p. 237-255.

There cannot be a more appropriate time for infusing the education system of India with flexibility, innovativeness and quality. National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, is a step in this direction which emphasises on inclusiveness, equity and quality with a clear focus on the attainment of learning outcomes. NEP 2020 promotes the adoption of learner-centric education which develops critical thinking, creativity and problem-solving skills and discourages rote learning methods. An effective education policy relies on strong curricular foundations for optimum results. An enriched curriculum should be rooted in India’s diverse culture, knowledge systems

and traditions embracing local knowledge and cultural practices, on the one hand, and at the same time, should incorporate the modern-day learning perspectives developed by the curriculum theorists over the last century. This article analyses the idea of curriculum as conceived by different learning perspectives and how NEP 2020 draws inferences from them. — *Reproduced*

79. Garg, M.K. Chowdhury, P. and Sheikh, I.
Determinants of school dropouts in India: A study through survival analysis approach. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p.26-48.

The present study aims to study the risk of school dropouts in India using retrospective approach to apply Cox proportional hazard model. Using the 75th round of NSSO data, it is observed that around 74 per cent of population aged 18 years and above have dropped out from school before reaching 12th standard. The survival approach provides strong causal evidence that factors like caste division, wealth quintile, type of institution, and regional difference play a pivotal role in determining school dropouts in India. Further, no interest in education, distance from school, unable to cope up/failure in studies and financial constraint are the major reasons which elevate the risk of school dropouts. Among these reasons, no interest in education and unable to cope up/failure in studies are related to quality of education, whereas financial constraint and distance from schooling are related to poor public-school delivery in India. Among female population, marriage is an important factor of school attrition. Therefore, the study underscores the importance of better school infrastructure and quality of affordable and accessible education to improve the school enrolment for further levels of education. The study recommends implementing school-based programmes aimed at preventing early marriage among females to mitigate the risk of increased school dropout rates. — *Reproduced*

80. Ghosh, P., Sen, S. and Bhowmil, S.
Recommendation of national education policy: 2020 to increase gross enrollment ratio to 50% by 2035.. *University News*, 62(23). Jun 3, 2024: p.14-18.

Higher education is an important indicator for both national advancement and individual survival in today's rapidly evolving global landscape. Higher education has a major positive impact on sustainable livelihoods and national economic growth (Zalenienc and penuries, 2021). — *Reproduced*

81. Kamalakar, Gedam
Impact of foreign universities on Indian higher education. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.98-115.

The planned opening of foreign universities will foster cultural exchange, expose Indian students to diverse perspectives and promote international understanding, according to Gedam Kamalakar. Foreign university campuses have the potential to attract foreign investment, create job opportunities and stimulate the local economy through increased spending on infrastructure, accommodation and services. Partnerships with foreign universities on joint research projects will enhance knowledge exchange and technological advancements. Nevertheless, the influx of foreign universities can pose a threat to domestic educational institutions by alienating talented students and faculty and exacerbating inequalities in access

to quality education. There is hence a danger of cultural imperialism. Indigenous knowledge and traditions may be marginalised due to the dominance of Western educational systems and values. Increasing opportunities to study abroad may also increase brain drain. — *Reproduced*

82. Kjelsrud, Anders, Mitra, Shabana and Moene, Karl
Wheels of power: Can free bicycles for schoolgirls free their mothers?. *Economic Development and Culture Change*, 72(2), Jan, 2024: p.423-457.

We study whether a social program to facilitate girls' schooling in India increases the autonomy of mothers and other female family members. The program gives every girl in grade 9 a cash amount to purchase a bicycle. This targeted in-kind provision has the effect of lowering the price of educating girls. It also signals the worth of young women. We find a strong empowerment effect on older female family members. The effect is strongest in areas where the program has the biggest impact on girls' schooling, suggesting that it is an indirect outcome of targeting benefits toward schoolgirls. — *Reproduced*

Kumar, Rajnish

From classrooms to screen: Future of learning with digital education. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(10), Aug, 2024: p. 5-10.

The future of learning with digital education holds immense promise. Advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR), and augmented reality (AR) technologies are pulsed to further revolutionize educational experiences. — *Reproduced*

83. Lerch, J.C., Frank, D.J. and Schofer, E.
The social foundations of academic freedom: Heterogeneous institutions in world society, 1960 to 2022. *American Sociological Review*, 89(1), Feb, 2024: p.88-125.

This article analyzes academic freedom worldwide with newly available cross-national data. The literature principally addresses impingements on academic freedom arising from religion or repressive states. Academic freedom has broadly increased since 1945, but we see episodic reversals, including in recent years. Conventional work emphasizes the uniformity of international institutional structures and their influence on countries. We attend to the heterogeneity of international structures in world society and theorize how they contribute to ebbs and flows of academic freedom. Post-1945 liberal international institutions enshrined key rights and norms that bolstered academic freedom worldwide. Alongside them, however, illiberal alternatives coexisted. Cold War communism, for instance, anchored cultural frames that justified greater constraints on academia. We evaluate domestic and global arguments using regression models with country fixed effects for 155 countries from 1960 to 2022. Findings support conventional views: academic freedom is associated positively with democracy and negatively with state religiosity and militarism. We also find support for our argument regarding heterogeneous institutional structures in world society. Country linkages to liberal international institutions are positively associated with academic freedom. Illiberal international structures and organizations have the opposite effect. Heterogeneous institutions in world society, we contend, shape large-scale trajectories of academic freedom. — *Reproduced*

84. Pani, A., Ilyas, M. and Payal, R.
Promoting internationalization of higher education through shared ecosystem: An innovative model. *University News*, 62(30), Jul 22-28, 2024: p.3-9.
- Higher education Institutions (HEIs) play a pivotal role in the socio-economic transformation and human capital development internationalization of higher education has become crucial aspect globally, driving the restructuring of educational systems to produce skilled human capital with a business oriented mindset. — *Reproduced*
85. Roy, Himanshu
Indic education in pre-colonial India. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p.,345-355.
- School education in pre-colonial India was universal and inclusive. Children of every caste and class, at an average age of 5 years, attended schools. The elementary school teaching consisted of three universal subjects: akshara (script) gyan, bhasha (language) gyan and arithmetic. The fourth subject varied from regions to regions: it was moral–civic education to skill education. The education was in the mother tongue. The higher education was in medium of Sanskrit. After the arrival of Muslim rulers, Persian became the alternative language of instruction, and there was a change in the course curriculum. The Muslim students were compulsorily taught the Quran, and the medium of instruction was Persian. Students interested in higher academics and research had wide number of subjects to study—grammar, philosophy, medicine and others. These students were called Brahmins, and based on their professional skills, they were designated as acharyas, upadhyaya, mukhopadhyay and so forth. The technical skills and the knowledge required constant upgradation as India was the hub of the pre-colonial economy, the ‘land of desire’. This knowledge and skill had also made her the ‘land of wisdom’. That’s how Hegel used to address about India in his class rooms in 1820s in Germany. — *Reproduced*
86. Roy, Ruma
Challenges in implementation of national education policy: 2020 In teacher education Institutions. *University News*, 62(25), Jun 17-23, 2024: p.9-14.
- The national education policy (NEP) 2020 imitates a transformative era in education, envisioning a future where learning surpass boundaries and equips students with holistic development. — *Reproduced*
87. Sharma, Yogeschandra
Defining programme educational objectives for enhanced quality and effectiveness in graduate programmes: Crafting clear pathways. *University News: A Weekly Journal of Higher Education*, 62(27), Jul, 7 2024: p.8-15.
88. Snehi, Neeru
Research and innovation in 21 century Indian higher education: Way forward. *University News: A Weekly Journal of Higher Education*, 62(27), Jul, 7 2024: p. 3-7.
- Higher education Institutions across the world are increasingly attempting to adapt themselves to the pressures arising from the globalization and increasing global ranking demands.

Accreditation of degree programmes has emerged as a pivotal mechanism for enhancing the quality, credibility, and acceptance of educational institutions. Various accrediting bodies, such as the National Medical Council (NMC), Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), National Board of Accreditation (NBA), and National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH), and National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET), specialize in accrediting institutions within specific fields. — *Reproduced*

89. Topno, Jeni Swati and Gangmei, Elizabeth
Design thinking as an innovative pedagogical approach in higher education. *University News: A Weekly Journal of Higher Education*, 62(27), Jul, 7 2024: p.20-25.

Universities are centre for knowledge construction, dissemination, and ultimately a pillar of nation building. Aligned with this idea development the universities of India have evolved in a remarkable way. The mutual relationship between the nation, state, and society shapes the higher education of the country. All India survey on higher education report (AISHE) 2020-2021 illustrates that the number of universities has increased by 70 as well as the enrollment of students by 28.80 lakh from the year, 2019-2020. — *Reproduced*

ELECTIONS

90. Ramesh, A., Kadanakuppe, N. and Venugopal, G.M.K.
Exit polls in 2020 Bihar assembly elections: Evaluation of credibility in poll predictions. *Punjab University: Research Journal Social Sciences*, 28(1, 2 &3), 2020: p.84-96.

Exit polls are a predominant method through which political analysts predict election outcomes. In India there is deliberation on regulating exit polls. However, over the years exit polls have become an important phenomenon for news organizations in becoming an important phenomenon for news organizations to predict public attitude and voter participation. Globally, the years 2020 saw difficult times with Covid-19 pandemic. India witnessed its first assembly election in Bihar in the same period. — *Reproduced*

91. Singh, Shane P. and Thornton, Judd R.
Does the salience of partisan competition increase affective polarization in the United States?. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(1), Mar, 2024: p.45-58.

We examine if increased salience of partisan competition causes affective polarization in the United States during presidential elections. To do so, we leverage the random and quasi-random timing of survey interviews conducted during election campaigns. We conduct three separate studies. In Study 1, we utilize the 2008 National Annenberg Election Survey (NAES), in which random survey interview timing allows for a credible causal estimate of salience on affective polarization. In Study 2, we employ American National Election Studies (ANES) data from 1980 to 2016, again leveraging survey timing to assess the effect of salience on affective polarization. In Study 3, we examine changes in affective polarization as a result of increasingly salient partisan competition using NAES and ANES panel data from 1980 to 2008. Across the three studies we identify a

meaningful increase in affective polarization toward candidates, but not toward parties, as a result of heightened partisan competition. — *Reproduced*

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

92. Ershov, Daniel
 Variety-based congestion in online markets: Evidence from mobile apps. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(2). May, 2024: p.180-203.

In many online markets, consumers have to spend time and effort browsing through products. The addition of new products could make other products less visible, creating congestion externalities. Using Android app store data, I take advantage of a natural experiment—a redesign of part of the store—to show evidence of congestion externalities online: more apps in the market directly reduce per app usage/downloads. The natural experiment also increases long-run entry, but a structural demand model that accounts for congestion externalities suggests that 40 percent of consumer variety welfare gains are lost from higher congestion. — *Reproduced*

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS—MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT

93. Bradley, C., Greer, L. and Sanchez-Burks, J.
 When your employee feels angry, sad, or dejected. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.76-83.

Dealing with the negative emotions of employees isn't easy, but knowing what to do or say can make a huge difference to their well-being, the quality of your relationships with them, and team performance. The trouble is, many leaders fail to respond at all because they think discussing emotions at work is unprofessional or worry they don't have the right to intervene in personal matters. That's a mistake. Research shows that teams whose leaders acknowledge members' emotions perform significantly better than teams whose leaders don't. In this article the authors offer a road map for providing employees emotional support. The right response depends heavily on context, in particular, whether someone (1) is working on a time sensitive goal and (2) seems to be coping. Sometimes you have to intervene quickly; sometimes you should simply validate the employee's feelings; sometimes you should validate and then offer advice; and sometimes you should give the person space and time. You need to assess each situation carefully and avoid the tendency to always jump in with solutions, bearing in mind that employees may not expect you to fix things; they may just need to be heard. — *Reproduced*

EMPLOYMENT

94. Mehrotra, S., Kumar, R.R. and Rajagopalan, A.
 India needs a minimum income guarantee post-pandemic: the design and the cost. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p.1-25.

Amidst increasing joblessness and indebtedness presented by employment and debt surveys, a minimum standard of living for India's poor is under threat. The exogenous shock of COVID-19 to the incomes of the poor has made the case for

a minimum income guarantee urgent. Recent schemes inspired by universal basic income (UBI) debates have gathered momentum. Rather than a quasi-UBI doing away with existing developmental programmes, this paper makes a case for and presents the design of a better method of targeting transfers as a supplement to income from livelihoods, keeping fiscal and labour market outcomes in mind.
— *Reproduced*

95. Meuris, Jirs and Merluzzi, Jennifer
A hidden barrier to diversification? Performance recognition penalties for incumbent workers in male-dominated occupations. *American Sociological Review*, 89(2), Apr, 2024: p.256-297.

Responding to persistent gender inequity, organizations have adopted diversity initiatives to promote women’s representation in traditionally male-dominated occupations. Although studies have identified challenges to these initiatives for women entering occupations, we uncover a performance recognition penalty for incumbent workers originating from the process of occupational diversification. As women incrementally enter a male-dominated occupation, a conflict arises between the changing gender composition at the work-unit level and the masculine “ideal worker” prototype embedded in the occupation. We propose that this conflict will lower the performance expectations of the work unit, decreasing the individual likelihood of performance recognition for each worker in the unit. Using detailed panel data on police officers, we found that an officer’s individual likelihood of being nominated for a performance award consistently declined when their police unit proportionately increased in women officers. Both men and women managers enacted this penalty, with men managers penalizing men subordinates more than women subordinates. This pattern remained for awards recognizing exceptional performance, regardless of gender-typing of the unit or its work tasks, and considering officer tenure and attrition from the unit. Our findings offer novel insights into the challenge of diversifying male-dominated occupations. — *Reproduced*

ENERGY RESOURCES

96. Mintoiba, Faroukou
Oil, Gas and OPEC. *Third Concept*, 38(449), Jul, 2024: p.25-26.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

97. Hagi, Andrei and Wright, Julian
Will that marketplace succeed?. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.94-103.

Marketplaces are the quintessential type of business that can profit from network effects: The greater the number of buyers who join one, the more attractive it becomes to sellers, and vice versa. Indeed, marketplaces such as Amazon, Booking.com, and Apple’s App Store have achieved some of the strongest competitive positions imaginable. That’s why entrepreneurs are seeking to build, and venture capitalists are seeking to invest in, the next Airbnb, Uber, or Twitch. But not all marketplaces have the potential to realize strong network effects—the kind that make a marketplace defensible against wannabe competitors.

Differentiation among sellers, fragmentation of the seller and buyer bases, the value added by discovery and transaction services, and the importance of seller ratings are all decisive in determining whether a marketplace can flourish. That's why it is extremely important, both for new and established companies trying to build marketplaces and for their potential investors, to dig deeper into those factors.

Drawing on their more than two decades' worth of research and their own experience as angel investors in some 40 marketplace start-ups, the authors offer a comprehensive list of questions that anyone thinking of launching a marketplace should explore. — *Reproduced*

98. Jackson, W.T.
Why entrepreneurs should think like scientists. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.23-35.

In a recent study of European start-ups, one technique consistently boosted performance: the scientific method, a centuries-old discipline of formulating, testing, and tweaking hypotheses. Ventures employing it generated more revenues than those that didn't and were also more likely to pivot away from unviable ideas, a necessity for early-stage firms.

The key to pivoting is focusing not on your ideas but on the answers to your experiments, which should provide insight into customer demand and industry pain points. That approach helped Osense, a start-up focused on technology for tracking carbon emissions, find its successful model. Its first idea was for peer-to-peer product rentals, and its second was for a platform for renting e-vehicles. If it hadn't applied the scientific method, "we would have ended up with a product that wasn't viable," says cofounder Cosimo Cecchini. — *Reproduced*

ENVIRONMENT

99. Barnes, Jesse L. and Farmer, Jayce L.
The transaction costs of the administrative presidency: Evidence from a Trump-ERA clean water act enforcement reduction. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(4), May, 2024: p.307-322.

Over the last two decades, political polarization has gridlocked federal congressional capacity to meet environmental regulatory demands. As a result, presidential authority has expanded to overcome this legislative impediment leading to a new era of "administrative presidency." In this new era, presidents have increasingly used their administrative authority to meet politically driven environmental goals. Yet, we still know little about how federal-level executive political actions impact the outcomes and operations of local regulatory environmental systems. This study fills this scholarly void by empirically testing the effect of a federal COVID-19 Clean Water Act (CWA) enforcement reduction on Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) implementation outcomes for local community water systems (CWSs) sourcing from surface waters (SWs). Using a framework grounded in transaction cost federalism, we argue that a politically motivated executive reduction in federal CWA enforcement is associated with poor local SDWA implementation outcomes. We test this assumption with a

differences-in-differences econometric approach using data drawn from the federal Safe Drinking Water Information System database. Our findings suggest that the CWA enforcement reduction resulted in an over 50% increase in SDWA health violations by CWSs sourcing from SWs. The implications of this study extend to U.S. water policy and environmental federalism, highlighting the need for better coordination between the CWA and SDWA and the potential risks associated with relying on broadened executive actions to drive U.S. environmental policy. Further research is warranted to understand the consequences of administrative policy changes on U.S. environmental governance. — *Reproduced*

100. Fehder, Daniel C.

Coming from a good pond: The influence of a new venture's founding ecosystem on accelerator performance. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 69(1), Mar, 2024: p.1-38.

Startup accelerators, which aim to improve the set of choices representing a startup's entry strategy, have become increasingly influential in both regional development and the strategies of individual startups. This article explores an accelerator's impact on startup performance and whether that impact varies substantially by features of the startup's founding environment. Leveraging data from a leading startup accelerator, I use a regression discontinuity framework to hold startup quality constant so that I can compare the performance of admitted startups to those that do not make the cut, and I examine whether any observed performance differentials are driven by accelerator admission and by characteristics of the startup's earlier environment. I find evidence that startups from better pre-accelerator environments experience stronger gains from accelerator admission. I also find evidence of home bias, as local startups have a stronger treatment effect. These results provide evidence of ecosystem effects whereby the impact of one organizational sponsor in an ecosystem is strongly moderated by other features in the ecosystem. The findings help to explain the concentration of accelerator programs in already successful entrepreneurial ecosystems and reveal how such programs may interact with founding environments to complement resource abundance or magnify prior resource inequalities. — *Reproduced*

101. Gupta, Neelima

Sustainable environments and student-friendly university campuses. *University News*, 62(25), Jun 17-23, 2024: p.3-6.

Universities and educational institutions serve as hubs of knowledge, innovation, and collaboration in the quest for environmental sustainability. — *Reproduced*

ETHNIC CONFLICTS

102. Agashe, Aparna

Alternative techniques for ethnic conflict resolution: The need to think out of the box. *Punjab University: Research Journal Social Sciences*, 28(1, 2 &3), 2020: p.56-83.

Ethnic conflict resolution has become one of the challenges faced by the state in recent times, especially in the post-cold war period. Ethnic groups are making different kinds of demands ranging from a redistribution of resources to a demand

for autonomy within the state to a final call for secession from the state. The phenomenon of ethnic conflicts needs to be understood to facilitate the process of conflict resulting. — *Reproduced*

ETHNIC SECURITY

103. Sai, Renu
Ethnic compositions in Russia. *Third Concept*, 38(449), Jul, 2024: p.15-19.

Ethnic security is integral to human security, according to the UNDP report 1994. In common, nontraditional threads challenge human security as well as national security. Ethnicity is the unity of a group based on culture, language, region, kinship, and shared history. Russia is a multi ethnic contry and has a long history of migration polices/Russification and centralized command political system in which Russians are in a dominant position and limited space for other ethnic group. — *Reproduced*

FAKE NEWS

104. Baron, Ilan Zvi and Shalom, Piki Ish
Exploring the threat of fake news: Facts, opinions, and judgement. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(2), Jun, 2024: p.620-632.

This article explores how fake news, variously described as misinformation, disinformation, malinformation, and post-truth threatens our pluralistic democratic life. We ask, how does fake news function in constructing a world of meaning that destabilises the conditions under which we are able to render valid political judgements in democratic life? Using the 1992 R v Zundel Supreme Court Case from Canada to explore the free speech question, and Hannah Arendt's distinction between fact and opinion, we argue that fake news uses the malleability of language to displace fact with opinion. This displacement threatens democracy in two ways. First, fake news functions by deploying language in such a way that it is built on refuting its own ability to produce factual knowledge, and in the process the world becomes one of opinion treated axiomatically. Second, as a consequence, it renders judgement impossible because the only information that counts is opinion, whereas judgement corresponds to the public character of factual knowledge. This displacement produces a pseudo-reality where we can imagine that only people like us live here, that is, people who share our own opinions. This is a world that Hannah Arendt and Hans Jonas might characterise as thoughtless. — *Reproduced*

105. Thaler, Michael
The fake news effect: Experimentally identifying motivated reasoning using trust in news. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(2). May, 2024: p.1-38.

Motivated reasoning posits that people distort how they process information in the direction of beliefs they find attractive. This paper creates a novel experimental design to identify motivated reasoning from Bayesian updating when people have preconceived beliefs. It analyzes how subjects assess the veracity of information sources that tell them the median of their belief distribution is too high or too low. Bayesians infer nothing about the source veracity, but motivated beliefs are

evoked. Evidence supports politically motivated reasoning about immigration, income mobility, crime, racial discrimination, gender, climate change, and gun laws. Motivated reasoning helps explain belief biases, polarization, and overconfidence. — *Reproduced*

106. Winger, Gregory H. et al
 Countering “fake news” through public education and advertisements: An experimental analysis. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(2), Jun, 2024: p.518-531.

This paper examines whether proactive efforts to educate people about disinformation through advertisements can successfully increase skepticism towards false headlines or if such efforts do more harm than good by inadvertently increasing belief in false information. We analyze a survey experiment that employed three different advertisements that directly addressed “fake news.” We find that all advertisements were effective at increasing skepticism towards “fake news” headlines. We also find no evidence of backfire effects occurring. However, subsequent analysis using Bayesian additive regression trees (BART) finds significant heterogeneity within these treatment effects. While all advertisements were effective, each ad was effective in different ways despite common themes and content. This suggests a more complicated understanding of the counter-disinformation process and highlights BART’s utility in public opinion research. — *Reproduced*

FASHION DESIGN—INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

107. Lukase, Lisa P. and Abrol, Chabat
 Intellectual property protection of fashion designs in AI ERA: A critique. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 65(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.272-294.

Fashion and new styles keep every society live. Society transforms, changes, grows and develops itself through fashion trends. Fashion, the visual marker of human evolution, is very powerful with the inherent ability to shape the attitudes of people and transform their lives. As fashion is omnipresent in every civilisation, marks different timelines in world history and impacts hugely the economy, countries pay great attention to the legal protection of fashion industry and new styles. The Indian fashion industry, like elsewhere, is a multi-billion-dollar industry. It has a rich cultural and traditional heritage. The fashion articles other than serving merely an important utilitarian function, reflect the intellectual and creative skill of the designer. A fashion designer invests heavily in creating new and innovative designs, whereas the copyists free ride on the efforts of the original designer by copying their designs at no expense. Although the fashion industry has been historically prone to rampant design piracy, the technological advancement in the fashion industry has increased the pace and ease with which copies can be made. As legal protection of fashion design became crucial for encouraging guaranteed investment and new creativity, international intellectual property rights (IPR) regime started offering protection for designs and fashion brands since 1900s. In the stated backdrop, it thus became imperative for the Indian IP regime too, to afford protection to the fashion design following the international IPR design protection pattern. However, India introduced her new Design Act only in the year 2000, in compliance with TRIPS Agreement. Till then, the fashion industry relied on IPR protection under British era Designs Act,

1911 and also under the copyright and the trademark regimes. The authors of this research article, after a critical analysis of the existing IP regime protection for new designs and fashions demonstrate in this article that the current legal framework as existing in is minimal and needs an urgent revisit. This article is an earnest attempt to: (i) discuss the rationale for and against better IP protection to the fashion industry (ii) locate loopholes in the existing IP statutes in protecting the fashion design (iii) analyse comparable provisions in EU and UK which historically afford high IP protection to the fashion design and (iv) offer suggestions for better IP protection to the Indian fashion industry in the light of technological advancements. — *Reproduced*

FEDERALISM

108. Ananda, D.
Evolutionary federalism and governance of the federal capital city: Constitutional concerns and politics of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.659-666.
109. Panda, Bishnupriya and Mallik, Seema
Federalism and interstate water disputes in India: A study of the river Mahanadi. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.96-105.
- Indian federalism is unique in spirit and her practice of cooperative federalism has placed her as a successful democratic state in the world today. However, there are several faunas in her federalism with respect to the discourse on water disputes, which need to be addressed. — *Reproduced*
110. Raj, Mool
Changing contours of federal grievance and state response in India: A critical appraisal. *Punjab University: Research Journal Social Sciences*, 28(1, 2 &3), 2020: p.97-135.
- Indian is a gigantic country here grievances at operational level of federal system are indispensable which appeared in different forms to oppose the hegemony of centre in matters related to the exclusive jurisdiction of states or having jurisdiction of both the centre and the states. — *Reproduced*

FEMINISM

111. Baghel, Lallan Singh
Feminism as a country-public sphere and debates on iintrsectionality in India: Raising a few normative and epistemological concerns. *Punjab University: Research Journal Social Sciences*, 28(1,2 &3), 2020: p.235-244.

FINANCIAL MARKET

112. DesJardine, Mark
How to respond to shareholder activism. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.115-122.
- Activist shareholders are often seen as villains by managers and boards. Their demands for strategic and organizational shifts—which can feel personal to

managers—often challenge the soundness of a company’s strategy. However, leaders who treat activist shareholders solely as a risk or an annoyance are making a mistake. Although they may be aiming to protect their companies, they’re missing out on an opportunity to tap one of the few free resources companies have to bring about value creating strategic change and build stronger business models. To better respond to—and take advantage of—the campaigns of activists, leaders must learn to think the way they do. Most activists tend to follow a predefined process to identify and engage target companies. This article presents the three main components of the activist playbook—linking performance failures to organizational weaknesses, developing a plan of action, and creating a narrative in support of change—and describes how managers can anticipate and respond to activist campaigns. — *Reproduced*

113. Gautam, Deepika
Systematic analysis of investors’ decision in investment in mutual funds through systematic investment plan (SIP) during diverse market conditions. *Prestige International Journal of Management and Research*, 16(2), 2023: p.18-28.

Mutual funds enable masses to enter the Indian financial market with grate ease. This study aims at finding out the factors affecting investment decisions on mutual funds through systematic investment plan and the impact of behavioral factors on investor. The study also aims at finding out about the factors that prevent people from investing in mutual funds through systematic investment plan. — *Reproduced*

FISCAL POLICY

114. Bayer, C., Born, B. and Luetticke, R.
Shocks, frictions, and inequality in US business cycles. *The American Economic Review*, 114(5), May, 2024: p.1211-1247.

We show how a heterogeneous agent New Keynesian (HANK) model with incomplete markets and portfolio choice can be estimated in state space using a Bayesian approach. To render estimation feasible, the structure of the economy can be exploited and the dimensionality of the model automatically reduced based on the Bayesian priors. We apply this approach to analyze how much inequality matters for the business cycle and vice versa. Even when the model is estimated on aggregate data alone and with a set of shocks and frictions designed to match aggregate data, it broadly reproduces observed US inequality dynamics. — *Reproduced*

115. Gengler, Justin J., Shockley, Bethany and Ewers, Michael C.
Refinancing the rentier state: Welfare, inequality, and citizen preferences toward fiscal reform in the gulf oil monarchies. *Comparative Politics*, 53(2), Jan, 2021: p.283-317.

Against the backdrop of fiscal reform efforts in Middle East oil producers, this article proposes a general framework for understanding how citizens relate to welfare benefits in the rentier state and then tests some observable implications using original survey data from the quintessential rentier state of Qatar. Using two novel choice experiments, we ask Qataris to choose between competing forms of economic subsidies and state spending, producing a clear and reliable

ordering of welfare priorities. Expectations derived from the experiments about the individual-level determinants of rentier reform preferences are then tested using data from a follow-up survey. Findings demonstrate the importance of non-excludable public goods, rather than private patronage, for upholding the rentier bargain. — *Reproduced*

FOOD INDUSTRY

116. Bellon, Sophie
The CEO of Sodexo on building more-sustainable food systems. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.38-41.

Over the several weeks that Paris will host the Olympic and Paralympic Games this summer, Sodexo will prepare and serve up to 40,000 meals a day to 15,000 athletes, their fans, and organizing committee staffers at 22 venues in and around the city. Catering an event on that level is quite a challenge. But so is the one the company has set for itself around sustainability. As one of the world's largest food-services companies—managing dining options at hospitals, schools, office buildings, and much more in 45 countries around the world—Sodexo has been spearheading a push toward more-sustainable consumption, and it intends to take that ethos to the Olympics. Ingredients will be sourced from eco-friendly suppliers and, where possible, local ones. Waste will be kept to a minimum. And as part of an ongoing effort to shift eating habits away from resource-intensive choices, menus will emphasize delicious plant-based dishes. The company has become a market maker in sustainability—not just to improve the efficiency and productivity of its value chain and ensure financial success, but also for the benefit of society at large. — *Reproduced*

FOREIGN POLICY

117. Senanayake, S.M., Harsha D.P.
Comparative foreign policy analysis: “How did civil war influence the Mahinda Rajapaksa’s foreign policy in Sri Lanka during 2005-2015. *Punjab University: Research Journal Social Sciences*, 28(1,2 &3), 2020: p.165-194.

Mahinda Rajapaksa elected as a fifth executive president of Sri Lanka on 19th November 2002. Rajapaksa government terminated thirty years long civil war in Sri Lanka under the pressure of various internal and extant dynamism. — *Reproduced*

118. Tripathy, Subham and Mahanandia, Banita
The foreign policy and peace: An Indian perspective.. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 24(2), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.30-35.

In a world where Foreign Policy is designed with a tendency to achieve national interest by any means possible, the question of ‘Peace and Tranquillity’ is being ignored by many policy Makers. Wars and Conflicts have been proven to be omnipresent in the world and the principal justification for the augmentation of aggressive foreign policy decisions by the leaders. Amid the chaos and conflicts in the world, how India has been shaping its Foreign Policy constructs the main thrust of the paper. The references from the ancient civilizations and the legacy of

the freedom struggle on Indian Foreign policy is taken into account. The article also deals with some of the distinct features of the Indian Foreign Policy like Panchsheel, Gujral Doctrine, anti-colonialism, anti-racism, anti-Imperialism, non-alignment, perspective on disarmament, etc., and their impact on maintaining global peace. India has always been a staunch supporter of peaceful settlement of disputes and referred to War as the last resort. In this context, the paper throughs light on Indian efforts in various conflicts and wars both in the cold war and in the post-cold War era. India's contribution to the UN Peacekeeping missions are one of the remarkable features of the paper. The paper also puts forward India's vaccine diplomacy during the global Covid crisis. The current scenarios of the Russia and Ukraine conflict is also discussed in the paper. Finally, it concludes with a discussion of the trajectory of the gradual advancement of Indian Foreign Policy toward a better and more peaceful world. — *Reproduced*

FOREST MANAGEMENT

119. Kumbhar, Samir
 Forest rights act in Odisha: A democratic perspective. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.759-766.
- The Forest Rights Act (FRA) in Odisha plays a crucial role in shaping democratic governance by recognizing the rights of tribal and forest-dwelling communities. The act aims to correct historical injustices by granting land tenure and community forest rights to indigenous groups, ensuring their participation in decision-making processes. However, challenges in implementation, bureaucratic hurdles, and conflicts over land use continue to affect its effectiveness.
- Odisha, with its significant tribal population, has seen varied success in FRA enforcement. While some communities have benefited from legal recognition, others struggle with delayed claims and inadequate institutional support. The democratic perspective of the act lies in its ability to empower marginalized groups, fostering inclusive governance and sustainable forest management. — *Reproduced*
120. Raghawi
 Governing forests in changing dynamics of environmental security. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.747-752.
- The governance of forests is increasingly critical in the face of evolving environmental security challenges. Climate change, deforestation, and biodiversity loss have heightened the need for sustainable forest management policies that balance ecological integrity with human development. Governments and environmental organizations are working to implement frameworks that ensure forests continue to serve as carbon sinks while supporting local communities.
- In India, recent amendments to forest conservation laws have sparked discussions on balancing conservation with economic growth. The role of forests in mitigating climate change and preserving biodiversity remains a key focus, with policies aiming to enhance carbon sequestration and promote sustainable land use. As environmental dynamics shift, adaptive governance strategies will be essential to maintaining ecological stability. — *Reproduced*

FORTS

121. Boraniya, Chirag
 Forts of Gujarat guardians of legacy and lore. *Yojana*, 68(6), Jun, 2024: p.27-33.

Gujarat, a land steeped in history and culture, is adorned with magnificent forts that stand as timeless monuments to the region's richly heritage. From the rugged hills of jugngadh to the serene shores of Diu, each fort narrates a saga of valour, conquest, resilience, and architectural brilliance. In this article, we embark on journey to unravel, the secrets of Gujarat's most prominent forts, delving into their historical significance, cultural importance, architectural splendor, and ongoing preservation efforts. — *Reproduced*

GAME THEORY

122. Laferrière, Vincent et al
 Multigame contact: A double-edged sword for cooperation. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(2). May, 2024: p.39-61.

We study experimentally the effect of multigame contact on cooperation, with each subject playing a pair of indefinitely repeated prisoner's dilemmas. Multigame contact is present if a subject plays both games with a single partner, and it is absent if each of the two games is played with a different partner. In contrast to the theoretical prediction, multigame contact does not increase overall cooperation rates. Nonetheless, multigame contact systematically affects behavior and outcomes, acting like a double-edged sword, in the sense that subjects link decisions across games and, consequently, mutual cooperation and mutual defection in both games become more likely. — *Reproduced*

123. Saha, Atri
 Power a premise in Gandhi's philosophy of peace: Constructing new India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.629-634.

GENDERS

124. Chaudhary, Vatsal and Vishwakarma Jitendra Kumar
 The struggle for recognition: The third gender in Indian politics. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.649-658.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

125. Gabrielle, Kruks-Wisner
 Great expectations, great grievances: The politics of citizens' complaints in India. *Comparative Politics*, 54(1), Oct, 2021: p.27-49.

To complain to and about government is an essential political act, with consequences for citizen-state relations. This article examines these dynamics in the policing sector, through a study of grievance redressal hearings in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. The hearings provide a critical channel to justice for some of the most marginalized, including women. However, most participants become less satisfied following their hearings, as initial hopes are dashed against the constraints of local policing. The study highlights the promise and limits of

formal complaints mechanisms, which can amplify citizens' voices but when coupled with an expectations gap can also deepen grievances. Complaining, I argue, is a powerful but at times paradoxical form of voice, conditioned by citizens' expectations and by state capacity. — *Reproduced*

HEALTH SERVICES

126. Basu, Rumki
The Ayushman Bharat programme in India. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p.413-418.

India's public healthcare capacities have diverse and unique challenges, with the majority of its population facing access deficits to health facilities, funding and drugs at three levels of healthcare primary, secondary and tertiary; this problem which came into sharp focus during the Covid-19 pandemic. We have to meet the policy mandates set by the latest National Health Policy 2017,¹ and achieve the targets of the UN Sustainable Development Health related Goals by 2030, (United Nations Development Programme, 2015) besides finding solutions to the issue of underfunding of the health sector and shortage of qualified staff. We need to assess and use emerging technologies to improve patient care and facilitate access to essential drugs for our underprivileged and marginalised population. — *Reproduced*

127. Gopalakrishnan, Divya Rama
Venereal diseases, public health and sanitary measures in the mid-nineteenth-century madras presidency. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 61(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.149-178.

This article discusses the colonial policies around public health, sanitary measures and control of venereal diseases in the Madras Presidency in the 1860s and 1870s, and describes how these policies shaped urban development of Madras. It investigates how British colonial measures to curtail venereal diseases concurred with concerns about 'public health' in the 1860s and 1870s in the Madras Presidency and the city of Madras. It questions the extent to which British 'public health' policies encompassed the Indian population. Although there is a recent increase in scholarly interest in studying the medical and sanitary history of the Madras Presidency, very few historians have focused on the ways in which colonial morality influenced town-planning and sanitary policies in the area. Earlier, scholars believed that segregation was key to maintaining public health in colonial cities; however, recent scholarship has questioned the notions of 'dual city' by highlighting the blurred lines. This article also investigates how far the colonial administration successfully segregated the European population from the Indian population and the Indian labouring and service-providing poor from the non-labouring poor. — *Reproduced*

128. Malmlose, Margit and Pedersen, Lars Dahl
'Money is not an issue!': Hospital CFOS' narratives about handling a sudden shift in managerial focus. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(2), Jun, 2024: p.419-436.

The sustained political and managerial focus on cost containment and efficiency

in hospitals has been altered by COVID-19-related concerns about public health. Through a novel qualitative study in Denmark, we explore CFOs' narratives of their experiences during a sudden shift in managerial logic. All of the CFOs describe engagement in key operational procedures and change management that was fostered by the constant search for stability that strongly depended on bottom-up decision-making and flexibility. During this process, the existing competing logics of managerialism and medical professionalism vanished. The CFOs describe new forms of dynamic and collaborative approaches. The possibility of adhering to the core logic of administrative accounting techniques combined with urgency and emotional encounters appears to enable this approach. Thus, we document a moment when well-known opposing logics were suspended by exogenous urgency. This finding suggests possibilities for moving beyond deep-rooted views on established public administration structures and logics. — *Reproduced*

HISTORY

129. Bronner, Yigal and Shulman, David
Thinking with two heads: The poetics of *asat* in early-modern India. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 61(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.179-201.

In early modern India, and particularly South India—from roughly the sixteenth century until the eighteenth—a new literary vogue emerged in all major literary traditions (Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Sanskrit, Persian). With remarkable salience, we find verses built around absurdity of various kinds and modes. Sometimes it is a matter of pushing the existing literary conventions and figures to an impossible extreme. In other cases, we find a fascination with asymmetry, disjunction, skewed causality, and unreal or counter-factual linguistic forms. Although such experiments with absurdity have precedents in classical *kāvya*, the evident consistency and intertextual relations among outlandish poems in this period are very striking, as is the fact that the theoreticians of poetics found it necessary to posit a grammar for them (including for poems based on *asat*, that is, non-existence or sheer impossibility). This essay explores the forms and logical underpinnings that this fashion for the bizarre assumed; we also offer a tentative explanation for the new trend. The *prabandha*-based poems of absurdity need to be distinguished from the coded texts known in Kannada as *beḍagina vacana* and in early Hindi as *ulaṭḅāṃsi*, in which an upside-down or inside-out world is created, the goal being to arrest intellection altogether. We also show the distinction between the poetry of the absurd in the early modern texts and the European Dada movement, which aims at unravelling language and enshrines a principle of pure randomness in the choice of words. — *Reproduced*

130. Rajendran, M.
Jambudweep proclamation. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(8), (Special issue) Aug, 2024: p.24-28.

At the time of the 1801 war, contrary to the normal practice of Indian rulers, Chinna Marudhu Pandiyar refused to take the help of the Portuguese, Dutch and French against the British East India company. Both the Marudhu brothers were the camp followers of savaging queen Value Nachiyar, who was deposed by the mercenary East India company at the instigation of the argot Nawab on 25 June 1772. A war broke out between Chinna Marudhu's associated on one side and the

British East Indian company, rulers of Travancore, Pudukottai and Ettayapuram on the other side. On 16 June 1801. Chinna marudhu Pandiyar issued a proclamation appealing all patriotic citizens to join hands and wage war against the European colonialists. Never before Indian history has an Indian ruler issued a proclamation and been reciprocated by three counter proclamations. — *Reproduced*

131. Thakur, Laxman S.
The genesis of Suket Satyagraha and the birth of Himanchal Pradesh. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 61(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.231-252.

This article is primarily based on a study of more than a thousand documents consulted in the Integrated Library of the Tribune Trust, Chandigarh. These documents, largely comprising news items, special reports by staff correspondents or representatives, feature articles, editorials, and letters to the editor, have escaped the attention and scrutiny of researchers and historians of modern Himachal Pradesh. What is fascinating to note is that the word 'Himachal Pradesh' was coined at the Solan conclave held during 26–28 January 1948, 2 years before India became a democratic republic; however, Himachal Day is celebrated since 15 April 1948. This article discusses the genesis of and the circumstances that led to the participation of the masses of the Western Himalayan princely states in the Suket Satyagraha, and describes how subsequent events in the 'Himalayan Prant' culminated in the creation of what a Tribune correspondent called a new star on India's firmament—the present-day state of Himachal Pradesh. — *Reproduced*

HOUSING

132. Bergman, Peter et al
Creating moves to opportunity: Experimental evidence on barriers to neighborhood choice. *The American Economic Review*, 114(5), May, 2024: p.1281-1337.

Low-income families often live in low-upward-mobility neighborhoods. We study why by using a randomized trial with housing voucher recipients that provided information, financial support, and customized search assistance to move to high-opportunity neighborhoods. The treatment increased the fraction moving to high-upward-mobility areas from 15 to 53 percent. A second trial reveals this treatment effect is driven primarily by customized search assistance. Qualitative interviews show that the intervention relaxed bandwidth constraints and addressed family-specific needs. Our findings imply many low-income families do not have strong preferences to stay in low-opportunity areas and that barriers in housing search significantly increase residential segregation by income. — *Reproduced*

133. Kaur, Gursharan
Models of privatization in formal housing in India: An appraisal. *Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.44-56.

Housing is one of the basic needs of mankind and is recognized as a fundamental right under article 25 of the universal declaration of human rights and article 1(1) of the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights (ICESCR). In India till the 1990s, the state governments used to provide housing to the population through the establishment of state housing boards, municipal corporations, and improvement trusts at the city level. During 1991, India pursued

economic reforms and liberalized various economic sectors, housing was one of them. — *Reproduced*

HUMAN VALUES

134. Aggarwal, Saumya
A study of the relationship between organizational culture and psychological capital and its impact using systematic literature review. *Journal of Human Values*, 30(2), May, 2024: p.105-118.

The article discusses the relationship between organizational culture and psychological capital through a systematic literature review. The exploratory research methodology is adopted to identify and study the existing gap in the available literature on the relationship between organizational culture and psychological capital from year 2000 to 2021. The articles from the 'Scopus' and 'Web of Science' databases were selected for the review. The literature review mentions a positive interplaying role between organizational culture and PsyCap that influences several factors including work happiness, job performance, Organizational Citizenship Behaviour, burnout, innovation, etc. The article explores several antecedents and consequences of the two-way relationship between organizational culture and PsyCap. — *Reproduced*

135. Karmakar, Goutam and Chetty, Rajendra
Cognitive (in)justice and decoloniality in Amitav Ghosh's the nutmeg's curse. *Journal of Human Values*, 30(2), May, 2024: p.119-133.

Amitav Ghosh's *The Nutmeg's Curse* (2021) is an insightful deliberation on the layered inequities and asymmetries created by the intersection of colonialism and anthropogenic activities. In *The Nutmeg's Curse*, Ghosh conceives the present-day climate and ecological crisis as fallouts of colonial thinking and its manifestations in dominant epistemic and ethical constructions. This article underscores Ghosh's critique of the Eurocentric discourses for their instrumentality in producing the totalitarian binaries of human and non-human, in which the 'human' was always the whites and the 'non-human' comprised all 'others'—the non-whites, indigenous people, nature and ecology. In attributing agency and signifying authority to the white capitalist, this dualistic thinking has always conceived of the 'others' as non-humans—those who could be objectified, commodified and tampered with. This article explores how Ghosh repudiates this colonialist monolithic demarcation, which, in compliance with the discourse of the Anthropocene, had annihilated non-Western forms of signification, knowledge and ethics. The article focuses on how the systemic othering of Western modernity's episteme had been incremental, leading to occurrences of 'testimonial injustices' and 'hermeneutical injustices'—which had culminated in severe forms of epistemicide and unleashed, what Boaventura de Sousa Santos terms 'cognitive injustice'—relegating indigeneity and ecology to precarious conditions. In accordance with this, this article argues that Ghosh envisages a critical necessity to dismantle the matrix of Western capitalist modernity and its associated narrative of the Anthropocene and claims for a conceptualization of decolonial ecological ethics that would prioritize an encompassing of the episteme produced by the 'other'. An engagement with the indigenous voices and a restoration of non-Western modes of knowledge production are crucial, as they can offer new ethical dimensions to envision ecology

and life with its multiplicities and facilitate ‘cognitive justice’ for the oppressed and unrepresented ‘other’. — *Reproduced*

136. Kügler, Peter
Meaning autonomy and objective meaning in life.. *Journal of Human Values*, 30(2), May, 2024: p.150-159.

Subjectivism states that meaning in life is determined by what subjects regard as meaningful. Objectivism denies this. The main argument against subjectivism is that it allows for seemingly worthless, or even immoral, sources of meaning. Objectivism, on the other hand, does not do justice to the role of subjective perspectives in the quest for meaning. This paper addresses the shortcomings of both positions by referring to the objective value of ‘meaning autonomy’, defined here as the freedom to determine for oneself what is meaningful in life. While the notion of meaning autonomy is compatible with realist objectivism, objectivity is understood in a non-realist sense in this paper, as being based on cultural standards of meaningfulness. Subjective meaning may be attached to ‘worthless’ activities, but it cannot contradict the moral norms of the society that grants its members meaning autonomy. — *Reproduced*

137. Nazirova, Zeynab and Borbala, Simonovits
Values, attitudes and the behaviour paradigm: A systematic literature review. *Journal of Human Values*, 30(2), May, 2024: p.214-239.

Values, which serve as fundamental motivators for attitudes and behaviours, have been extensively studied in social sciences. Scholars, beginning with Allport and Rokeach, have developed various theories and conducted empirical research to examine values as independent variables and their connections to other concepts. This article provides a comprehensive review of empirical studies utilizing Schwartz’s value model and corresponding measurement scales (Schwartz Value Scale, 1992 and Portrait Value Questionnaire, 2003) to analyse the relationships between basic human values, attitudes and behaviours. Additionally, we summarize the conditions under which an individual’s internal values activate and how they influence their actions. The analysis of the included articles concludes that basic human values, directly and indirectly, impact attitudes and behaviours regardless of the analytical approaches and contextual factors. Furthermore, the study found that the researchers observe these effects by considering a comprehensive value perspective, context, situational pressures or limitations, cognitive support, time and specific individual and national-level variables. — *Reproduced*

138. Ranisha, K., Kumari, S. and Dwivedi, U.
Human development model based on yogic wisdom for well-being and self-actualization: A conceptual framework. *Journal of Human Values*, 30(2), May, 2024: p.202-213.

Ancient Indian philosophies consider self-realization as a fundamental concept and aim of human life, which appears theoretically similar to the self-actualization concept of the West. This article compares and contrasts the self-actualization concept with the views of ancient Indian wisdom to create a model. Both ideas strive for a more elevated Self, unleashing our potential or the realization/actualization of the true Self. From the Indian Vedanta philosophy emerged the Panchakosha theory of personality, which provides a structural framework for

human states of consciousness leading to higher development and transcendental identity. According to the scriptures, any form of stress is due to an underdeveloped state of consciousness at these levels or due to disconnection from the true Self; once an individual comes in contact with the ‘true Self’, the problems of life are eliminated. Yoga is a systematic process and way of human development, and applying the principles of Yoga philosophy in life will help in transcending one from the lower Self to the higher Self, awakening human potential, and becoming self-actualized. Yogis, who practice Yoga, could be responsible for a positive shift towards sustainable communities or transformative environments through enhanced mindfulness, self-actualization, and social capital demonstrated by enhanced moral values, trust, engagement, and acceptance. This theoretical model from classical Indian thought has the potential to provide the needed guidelines to create more self-actualized people. The dimension of well-being and prescriptions on how to reach this state of highest well-being is the essence of Indian philosophy. — *Reproduced*

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

139. Exley, Christine L. and Kessler, Judd B.
Equity concerns are narrowly framed. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(2). May, 2024: p.147-179.

Distributional decisions regularly involve multiple payoff components. In a series of experiments, we show that individuals sometimes exhibit narrow equity concerns: applying fairness preferences narrowly on a specific component of payoffs rather than on broader payoff consequences. This behavior results in different distributional decisions depending on which payoff component we frame individuals to consider. We document narrow equity concerns in an exceedingly simple setting—in which payoff components are tokens worth \$0.01 and \$0.02—and in context-rich applications including tax policy and worker compensation. — *Reproduced*

INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - UNITED STATES

140. Gill, Somvir
Exploring the Indo-US synergy in the Indo-Pacific region. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p. 767-776.

The Indo-US synergy in the Indo-Pacific region has become a cornerstone of global strategic cooperation. Both nations have strengthened their partnership through defense agreements, economic collaborations, and diplomatic engagements aimed at ensuring regional stability. The Indo-Pacific, being a crucial geopolitical zone, has witnessed increasing joint efforts, including military exercises like Exercise Tiger Claw, which enhances interoperability between Indian and US special forces.

The partnership also extends to economic and technological domains, with both countries working on trade agreements and digital infrastructure projects. The Quad alliance, comprising India, the US, Japan, and Australia, plays a pivotal role in shaping the region’s security and governance framework. As China’s influence grows, the Indo-US collaboration is seen as a counterbalance, ensuring a free and open Indo-Pacific. — *Reproduced*

INDIA—FREEDOM MOVEMENT

141. Kashyap, Samudra Gupta
Untold stories of the freedom struggle from northeast India. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(8), (Special issue) Aug, 2024: p.31-36.
142. Sen, Rabi Ranjan
Youth consciousness for freedom in Bengal. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(8), (Special issue) Aug, 2024: p.54-58.
- The partition of Bengal announce by the British on 16 July 1905, by viceroy Lord Curzon added fuel to this fire of nationalism, and the Bengal anti-partition movement introduced the twin weapons of Swadeshi (use together were to be a distinctive feature of the Indian Independence movement even after this particular struggle. The *Yugantar*, called the ‘paper of undiluted armed revaluation’ by its founders, was soon described in governmental reports as “the first and most pernicious of the revolutionary papers of Calcutta.” In its first edition, published on 18 March 1906, the *Yugantar* boldly derided that for them, Swedish (the motherland) comes first and Swedish (i.e. Indigenously manufactured goods) afterwards. The fact that the freedom fight and particularly the armed struggle never saw a lull after 1908 and was continued by the next generation of revolutionaries like Rash Behari Bose, Jatin drench Mukherjje (Bagha jatin), Bhagat Singh and his group, Surya Sen., and many others is a testament to Baarin’s prophetic feeling that the work of the first group was not so much to militarily achieve a successful revolution but more to rouse public opinion and prepare the ground for the next generation of revolutionaries. — *Reproduced*
143. Sreenivasarao, K.
Contribution of Indian languages to the freedom movement. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(8), (Special issue) Aug, 2024: p.49-52.
- The role of libt4rature in social movements is often understated and, at times, even discounted. When one goes through the annals of history, one can easily find many instances when literary creations, oral or written, played a significant role in social movements. Caught off guard and unnerved by the literary onslaught in all the languages and across the country, the British started banning books that had even the slightest nationalistic or patriotic fervor. together, as the idea to gain freedom with urgency swept though large parts of India, people stated to trace their cultural roots and take aide in their country and its rich and ancient cultural heritage once again. — *Reproduced*
144. Venniyoor, Ajith
K Kelappan: A dedicated freedom fighter and a stalwart social reformer. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(8), (Special issue) Aug, 2024: p.37-40.
- K Kelappan (1889-1971), popularly known as “Kerala Gandhi; was prominent freedom fighter, Gandhian social activist, parliamentarian, administrator, socialist thinker, educationist, editor, and social reformer. He was a strong propend of social reform and equality. His indefatigable efforts in the fight for freedom, reform, a inequality left an indelible impact on Kerala’s history and the larger Indian narrative. He was the first Kerala Stayagrahi to join mahatma Gandhi’s individual

Satyagraha movement. He was imprisoned multiple times during the liberation struggle, including the quit India movement. Kelappan was the co-founder and first present of the Nair Sabha, subsequently known as the Nari service society (NSS), which was established in 1914 under the guidance of Mannath Padmanabhan, another well-known social reformer. Kelappan never aspired for power or pistons. His whole life as a sage of selfless service to the nation. — *Reproduced*

145. Venugopal, Nagasuri
Gandhian influence on freedom struggle in Telugu region. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(8), (Special issue) Aug, 2024: p.43-46.

The Telugu translation of Gadicharla Harisarvothama Rao's 'Hindi Swaraj, the first book of Gandhiji, came out in 1920. This brought the Gandhi wave to the Telugu land. One can find articles about the success stories of Gandhiji in Telugu periodicals as early as 1908. In 'Andhra Bharathi' monthly in 1990, Dr. Bhogaraju Pattabhi Seetharamayya wrote a detailed essay titled 'Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi' covering his achievements, methods of struggle, and constructive programmes of the South African movement. The hallmark of the impact of Gandhiji on Telugu petiole was the great success of the annual sessions of the Indian national congress at Bezwada in 1921 with two lakhs of audience members when the population of Vijayawada town was only forty thousand. — *Reproduced*

INDIA—FREEDOM MOVEMENT—GUJARAT

146. Parmar, Utsav
Glorious guards of freedom from Gujarat: A tale often untold. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(8), (Special issue) Aug, 2024: p.19-22.

Throughout history, many heroes have fought for India's freedom. Some are famous worldwide, while others are only known locally. Some are lesser known, with their importance recognize only within their communities. The sacrifices of all these individuals are a vital part of India's journey to Independence. From figures like Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel, whose names echo across history books, to lesser-known but equally valiant individuals like Vasant Rao Hegishte, Rajabn Ali Lakhani, and Hansa Mehta, Gujarat's contributions to India's Independence are diverse and profound. Along the western coast of India, Gujarat has served as a pivotal gateway from the ear of Harappa to modern times, enriched by countless historical figures, some set to time and others yet to be fully recongnised. This article delves into India's struggle for Independence, uncovering the lesser-known heroes who played crucial roles. — *Reproduced*

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT—IDEOLOGICAL FORMATION

147. Tuteja, K.L.
Visions of Hindu identity and Indian nationalism. *Social Scientist*, 52(3-4), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.37-62.

In this essay I address the emergence and growth of the Hindu identity in late colonial Punjab giving special attention to the participation of Lala Lajpat Rai both as an ideologue and activist in the context of the shifts taking place in Hindu identity politics as well as in the national movement. The study of Hindu consciences in

the colonial Punjab is indeed significant not only because it grew in a powerful manner in this province but also because of some specificity it displayed there.
— *Reproduced*

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

148. Raseena, K. K.
Mechanisation and factor productivities: The case of Kerala coir industry. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p.122-131.

The present research is an attempt to evaluate the impact of mechanisation on the performance of coir industry of Kerala using factor productivities. The analysis is expected to yield wider policy implications regarding mechanisation of coir industry for its betterment. The study uses primary data collected from 115 coir manufacturers of Alappuzha District by using simple random sampling. It starts with measuring the degree of mechanisation. Then various firms under coir industry of Kerala are categorised in to 4 levels of mechanisation, namely, traditional firms, low mechanised firms, medium mechanised firms and high mechanised firms. The study highlights that, at higher levels of mechanisation, the firms cannot utilise their full capacity mainly due to market inefficiencies. Both the raw materials and the product markets are inefficient to tap the full capacity of the firms. The existence of X-inefficiency may be one of the reasons for low level of mechanisation within the industry. This analysis calls for government-market interventions for better performance of this industry. At the same time the study highlights that the lower mechanised firms can perform better only if the production techniques are up to date. — *Reproduced*

149. Vijayvergiya, A., Choudhary, A. and Vyas, R.
Risk and return analysis of selected auto, Pharma and IT sector companies during the years 2019-2022. *Prestige International journal of Management and Research*, 16(2), 2023: p.46-56

Investment in shares is one of the common options for earning extra income. With the change of the environment in the context of Covid, the investment scene has also shown some new normals. Investors now a days are much concerned with the amount of risk involved in the share market and on the other hand they also want better returns. — *Reproduced*

INFORMATION ECONOMICS

150. Olivera, Rosina Rodríguez
Strategic incentives and the optimal sale of information. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(2). May, 2024: p.296-353

A monopolist data seller offers information to privately informed data buyers. I characterize the seller's optimal menu, which screens between two types of buyers. Buyers' preferences for information allow the seller to extract all surplus, and the optimal menu's features are determined by the interaction between buyers' strategic incentives and the correlation of their private information. The seller offers perfect information to the buyer with the highest willingness to pay and partial information, which makes this type indifferent. Both experiments are informative even when

buyers have congruent beliefs if they have coordination (anticoordination) incentives and their private information is negatively (positively) correlated.
— *Reproduced*

INNOVATION

151. Herzlinger, Regina E. et al
The middle path to innovation. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.134-145.

Too many companies are failing to innovate. One reason, say the authors, is the polarized approach companies take to innovation. At one end of the spectrum, corporate R&D efforts tend to focus on product refreshes and incremental line upgrades that generate modest growth for lower risk. At the other end, venture capitalists favor high-risk “transformational” innovations that seek to upend industries and generate outsized returns. But there’s a better, middle, way. This article presents the growth driver model, a framework that partners corporations with outside investors to identify and develop innovation opportunities, drawing on corporate resources and talent and externally recruited entrepreneurs. The authors illustrate the model with a detailed case study of how it revived innovation at Cordis, a large medical technology device maker. — *Reproduced*

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

152. Sampson, Thomas
Technology transfer in global value Chains. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(2). May, 2024: p.103-146.

Global value chains create opportunities for North-South technology diffusion. This paper studies technology transfer in value chains when contracts are incomplete and input production technologies are imperfectly excludable. It introduces a new taxonomy of value chains based on whether the headquarters firm benefits from imitation of its supplier's technology. In inclusive value chains, where imitation is beneficial, the headquarters firm promotes technology diffusion. But in exclusive value chains headquarters seek to limit supplier imitation. The paper analyzes how this distinction affects the returns to offshoring, the welfare effects of technical change, and the social efficiency of knowledge sharing. — *Reproduced*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

153. Singh, Pravin Chand
India’s G-20 presidency and multiplicity. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.739-746.

India’s G20 presidency has been a significant moment in global governance, reflecting the country’s growing influence in international affairs. With a focus on inclusivity and sustainability, India has emphasized the importance of addressing global challenges through multilateral cooperation. The presidency has provided India with an opportunity to shape discussions on economic stability, climate change, digital transformation, and equitable development.

The concept of multiplicity in India’s approach highlights its ability to engage with

diverse stakeholders, balancing the interests of developed and developing nations. By advocating for the concerns of the Global South, India has positioned itself as a bridge between different economic and political blocs. The presidency has also reinforced India's commitment to fostering diplomatic ties and strengthening international partnerships. — *Reproduced*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

154. Abhjeet
Regional cooperation in central Asia. *Third Concept*, 38(449), Jul, 2024: p.20-23.
- After the disintegration of USSR, the central Asia region saw the emergence of five Independent republics who soon found themselves entangled into border disputes and economic challenges. The region provides very low level of regional cooperation even after more than three decades of their Independence. As all the five republics are landlocked in order to develop, they need cooperation from their neighbors. The paper tries to understand the sea of regional cooperation in the region and he benefit sit can draw from enhanced regional cooperation. — *Reproduced*
155. Ahmed, Khaild Abdalla Abdel Wahab
MENA pivot to Asia: Rebalancing old relationship with new friendships. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(1-2), Jan -Jun, 2023: p.33-54.
- 'Complex interdependence' maximizes mutual economic benefits and minimizes the utility of conflict. This assumption has been the bedrock of economic globalization. — *Reproduced*
156. Barany, Zoltan
Democracy, security and hegemonic rivalry in Melanesia. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.38-55.
- Zoltan Barany surveys the political scene in the Melanesian Pacific region and highlights the intense strategy rivalry that pits the United States and its allies, Australia and New Zealand against the People's Republic of China. The latter has expanded its sphere of influence in the area, particularly in the Solomon Islands and Fiji, prompting Quad member-nations to increase their support and presence in Melanesia as part of their Free and Open Indo-Pacific strategy. — *Reproduced*
157. Chaurasiya, Manisha and Yadav, Vijay Kumar
India's "neighbourhood first policy" in the Indian ocean: The case of economic crisis in Sri Lanka. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.56-67.
- Sri Lanka is facing an unprecedented economic crisis. Signs of politico-economic disturbances were visible for several years, but it was the first half of 2022 that brought the crisis to the global stage. The consequences of prolonged domestic political instability, neglect of the civil society and opposition voices, deep political fault lines, weak economic decision-making, poor economic planning for the future, partnership with opportunist lender countries like China, all combined to translate into a multifaceted blunder for the Island State. How does India see the future of a bilateral relationship with Sri Lanka? And how does it envision the

future of South Asia? Manisha Chaurasiya and Vijay Kumar Yadav describe (a) the nature of the present crisis in Sri Lanka, (b) the Indian foreign policy approach and the “Neighbourhood First Policy” towards Sri Lanka, (c) the options for India to handle this challenge in a neighbouring state and also to mitigate its impact on the larger South Asian region. — *Reproduced*

158. Giray, Burak and Chatagnier, J. Tyson
Election accomplished: Democracies and the timing of peacekeeper drawdowns. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(1), Mar, 2024: p.3-16.

Peacekeepers play a vital role in enforcing agreements and promoting stability after a civil war, but participation is costly. While troop-contributing countries may appreciate the material and diplomatic benefits that come with performing this task, they also want to minimize the associated costs and potential downsides of the mission. We examine troop contributions in post-civil war peacekeeping missions, determining which countries are most prone to withdrawal and when. Drawing from a domestic audience cost perspective, we argue that those countries that are most exposed to political risk from scandals or fiascos are most apt to flee, viewing post-war elections as identifiable exit points. Using data on more than 50 peacekeeping operations between 1996 and 2017, we analyze troop contribution dynamics for over 155 different countries to determine whether and when post-war elections prompt peacekeepers to exit. We find evidence that democratic states are more likely either to withdraw completely from UN missions or to reduce their contributions by removing peacekeepers from the front lines in the wake of host country elections. — *Reproduced*

159. Gopal, Pooja
Khalistani’ ‘Doom loop’ and the promise of India-Canada relations. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(1-2), Jan -Jun, 2023: p.68-84.

India-Canada relations have deteriorated in recent months. This essay argues that ‘Diaspora politics’ have become entrenched in the Canadian electoral democratic process. India-Canada relations have entered a period of diplomatic strain, marked by mutual distrust and policy recalibration. This essay argues that diaspora politics, particularly the influence of Khalistani separatist elements within Canada, have become deeply embedded in the Canadian electoral and democratic process. The entrenchment of such ideologies has created a “doom loop”—a cycle where domestic political incentives in Canada conflict with bilateral cooperation, undermining trust and shared strategic interests. The situation escalated following allegations by Canadian authorities regarding Indian involvement in the killing of Khalistani separatist Hardeep Singh Nijjar, which India strongly denied. The broader implications include stalled trade negotiations, suspended visa services, and a decline in diplomatic engagement, despite the historical promise of robust India-Canada ties based on shared democratic values and economic potential. — *Reproduced*

160. Gourdon, Côme Carpentier De
Why has the rule of law become fragile around the world?. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.10-23.

Côme Carpentier De Gourdon seeks to understand and explain why the Rule of

Law that is seen as the pillar of civilisation is being increasingly circumvented, ignored, and broken, all over the world. It is occurring in the international realm, between sovereign states and within countries, even in Western-style “liberal social” democracies which frequently induce or force other, more authoritarian governments, to abide by what they (the said liberal democracies) define as the global legal order. A difference is made by the author between the classical notions of the international Westphalian system supported by “universal moral values” inherited from the 18th and 19th centuries and enshrined in the charter of the United Nations Organisation, and the neoliberal supranational “rules-based order”, proclaimed and promoted by the United States and its mostly American and European allies. It is alleged that the rules-based order is used by the Western Alliance as an institutional and ideological mechanism to maintain its predominance over the rest of the world by invoking moral superiority. — *Reproduced*

161. Jindal, Mahima

In the dragon's shadow: China's current strategic challenges to India's national security. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.24-37.

The future strategic conflict between China and India is a given, and a prosperous commercial relationship cannot thwart the existence of this rivalry. How the relationship is managed will determine how Asia, including South Asia, will be governed politically. China is currently asserting its claim to various Indian regions and engaging in "infrastructure intimidation" along the border. Mahima Jindal observes a growing Chinese footprint near India in the security sector. An intrusive military presence of the PLA in Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir is the most recent illustration of this. India is particularly concerned about China's potential impact on its cyber and space security due to its deployment of disruptive technologies. In addition, India believes that China may be implementing some of its strategic plans through Pakistan as a proxy. The military and nuclear collaboration between Pakistan and China has degraded India's external security situation. This article explores how China impacts India strategically and the many challenges it poses. — *Reproduced*

162. Kumaraswamy, P.R.

India's balancing act on the Israel-Hamas conflict. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(1-2), Jan -Jun, 2023: p.15-32.

During the prolonged period of non-collations stretching from the opposition to the partition plan for Palestine on 29th January 1947 decisions to establish full diplomatic relations with Israel, India's Israel policy has been controversial and, in some ways, India's diplomatic engagement with Israel has historically been shaped by a complex interplay of ideological commitments and geopolitical calculations. From its opposition to the UN Partition Plan for Palestine to the eventual establishment of full diplomatic relations with Israel on 29 January 1950, New Delhi's policy remained controversial and constrained by a persistent dilemma. For over four decades, India adopted a zero-sum approach to the Palestinian question, which hindered its ability to treat Israel as a sovereign state with both merits and flaws. This stance reflected India's alignment with the Non-Aligned Movement, solidarity with Arab nations, and strategic considerations regarding oil imports and regional alliances. The shift in 1950 marked a significant recalibration, allowing

for more pragmatic bilateral engagement while still navigating the sensitivities of its historical support for Palestine, also clunked by a normal dilemma. For four decades, the zero-sum approach towards the Palestinian question prevented New Delhi from dealing with the Israel as a normal state with positive and negative attributes. — *Reproduced*

163. Langel, Tunchinmang
Asymmetry to alignment: India, Japan and South Korea in a resurgent Indo-Pacific. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.159-176.
- This article examines the evolving relationship between India, Japan, and South Korea within the context of the Indo-Pacific region in the past decade. Moving beyond a historical power asymmetry, the rise of China and a shared commitment to a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” have fostered a new strategic convergence among these three democracies. — *Reproduced*
164. Mahanandia, Banita and Swain, Gyanaranjan
India’s foreign policy of flaunting its soft power: Issues and concerns. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 24(2), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.5-9.
- India is the largest democracy which is showing tremendous growth not only in terms of its economy but it has become one of the emerging power of the world in many other aspects. This is so because Indian foreign policy is very dynamic and are prepared very strategically which aim to boost India’s image in the world scenario. Every country has its own foreign policy to achieve their national interest and enhance its prestige worldwide. India is not exception to it, since independence different foreign policy focus to improve its hard as well as soft power. As hard power has its own limitation and country use this power only as the last step to influence the other countries by the use of power, so it is the soft power that can be used in a positive way to enhance the prestige of any country. The image of India can be boosted by soft power strategy by hitting directly to the people’s mind and that will definitely attract outsiders to know more about this country. — *Reproduced*
165. Malhi, Curvel Singh
China’s policy towards South Asia: Economic and strategic engagement. *Punjab University: Research Journal Social Sciences*, 28(1,2 &3), 2020: p.136-164.
- China is rising as a global power in the 21st century. Its remarkable economic growth, phenomenal allocation of resources to improvise infrastructure, huge investment in human resource development as well as modernization of its armed forces has combated in the progression of China’s national power and confidence. — *Reproduced*
166. Mishra, Sandip kumar
India-South Korea strategic partnership: Present status and future directions. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.177-192.
167. Moorthy, N. Sathiya
People-centric, not personality-driven: India’s neighborhood approach in IOR. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.193-208.

168. Pandey, Dinesh Kumar
The role of defence diplomacy in the evolving international stature of India. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.229-244.
169. Reddy, P. and Krishna Mohan
Non-alignment or veiled alignment?. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.68-75.

P Krishna Mohan Reddy highlights the pro-socialistic bent of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), inspired by the desire to resist the influence of the former colonial powers and their capitalistic hegemony. The article points out that the cofounder of NAM, Pandit Nehru, even before Independence, leaned towards the USSR and other communist politics, despite Stalin's will to bring the communists to power in independent India. Nehru's ideological tendencies led him to ignore Soviet and later Chinese hostility to India's political system and to support Maoist China in various ways while accommodating the Indian Communist Parties.
— *Reproduced*
170. Sarkar, Bhaswati
India and the European Union: A relationship re-energised. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.209-228.

National interest drives the foreign policy of every sovereign state, and Indian is no exception. India as an emerging power is literally working overtime to promote its perceived national interest with countries with whom it shares complementarities and values. — *Reproduced*
171. Sarma, Gitesh
Oceania: New openings. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.127-143.

In a little over a decade, the quality of India's engagement with the Oceania region comprising Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Island countries, has considerably transformed in positive ways. This transformation has its roots in the 1990s, when the USSR disintegrated, creating new spaces in which countries could pursue their national interests as well as such cross-cutting matters as climate change, disaster management, transboundary terrorism, trafficking in narcotizes, illegal migration, and nuclear non-proliferation. — *Reproduced*
172. Sharma, Priyanka
Frontiersmen in imperial Delhi: Regulating Afghans and their moneylending, 1912-49. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 61(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.203-229.

This article traces the complex regulatory efforts directed at Afghans in colonial Delhi to control or distance them from the imperial capital. To the colonial authorities, the Afghan moneylenders who operated within the expanding new imperial capital, providing their services to government employees as well as the growing population, appeared as a new problem in the city. The colonial authorities viewed the Afghan moneylender as a typical 'goonda' contributing to disorder. The imperial and provincial administration discussed the possibilities of deportations, extended extraordinary legislation (Goonda Act, 1937) and used high-

handed practices to deal with this ‘menace’. Being foreign subjects, the Afghans resisted these regulatory measures by involving the Afghan consulate to defend their socio-economic rights in British India. The need to avoid friction with the Afghan government amidst tensions at the frontier was an enduring consideration when dealing with Afghan moneylenders, especially after the creation of the new nation-state of India. — *Reproduced*

173. Singh, Santosh
The Obama administration’s policy on Kashmir. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.76-97.

Despite President Barack Obama’s interest in the Kashmir Issue, his administration was dissuaded from appointing a special envoy to Kashmir by the Indian Government and decided not to get involved in the dispute beyond putting pressure on India and Pakistan to enter direct negotiations. Santosh Singh points out that the Obama Administration likewise refused to mediate between the two inimical neighbours on the matter of water sharing, despite Pakistan’s entreaties and asked Islamabad to stop supporting terrorism. The US authorities cracked down on some Kashmiri separatists operating on US soil although some Congressmen were actively involved in supporting them. Subsequently the Obama Administration kept a hands-off policy on Kashmir and supported India’s surgical strike on terrorist camps on Pakistan’s soil. — *Reproduced*

174. Singh, Sonali
Engaging the extended Kutumb: Contextualizing India’s look-West policy in the Persian gulf. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.777-784.

India’s Look-West policy has been instrumental in strengthening its engagement with the Persian Gulf, a region vital for energy security, trade, and strategic alliances. The policy focuses on fostering deeper economic and diplomatic ties with Gulf nations, balancing relations with key players like Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Iran, and Israel. Given the region’s geopolitical complexities, India has maintained a neutral and pragmatic approach to ensure stability and mutual cooperation.

The Persian Gulf is home to a significant Indian diaspora, contributing to both economic and cultural exchanges. India’s trade agreements, defense collaborations, and investment initiatives in the region reflect its commitment to long-term engagement. However, challenges such as regional conflicts, shifting global alliances, and energy transitions require India to continuously adapt its strategy. — *Reproduced*

175. Tripathi, J.K.
SADC and India: A relationship of mutual respect and trust. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(1-2), Jan -Jun, 2023: p.55-67.

India has centuries’ old relations with the African continent especially with the countries in Southern Africa as Indian traders from the west coast of India have been doing business with coastal Africa. — *Reproduced*

176. Uttam, Jitendra
Beyond ‘look East’, ‘act East’ and ‘Indo-Pacifica’ initiatives: Bridging the East-

East divide by non-Western ideas. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.144-158.

Beginning with the 'look East', then transforming into 'act East', and now adopting the vision of 'Indo-Pacific', India's highly pronounced engagement with neighboring east Asia not recued the intended policy outcomes. India launched its 'look East' policy in 1991 to learn and benefit from the 'East Asian miracle' (François et al. 2009; Latham and Kawakatsu 2006), but could not become part of a super competitive Asian production network. Recounting the less than satisfactory performance of its policy towards the East, India adopted a more activist policy under the nomenclature "Act East" East, Indian adopted a more artist policy under the nomenclature "Act East" in 2014. — *Reproduced*

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

177. Bearce, David H. and Eldredge, Cody D.
A deepening/widening tradeoff? Evidence from the GATT and WTO. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(2), Jun, 2024: p.549-561.

This paper proposes that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and its successor, the World Trade Organization (WTO), experienced a deepening/widening tradeoff: as their membership increased (greater width), their effectiveness in promoting trade between members/participants declined (lesser de facto depth). This proposition is tested using gravity models of bilateral trade, first separating the GATT and WTO, which are usually combined into a single variable, and then adding a width variable corresponding to each institution. The results show that (1) both regimes were the deepest, or the most trade effective, when they had the fewest member-states and (2) their trade effectiveness declined, eventually becoming statistically insignificant, as more countries joined. As a quantitative case study, this paper provides some of the first evidence consistent with a tradeoff between depth and width within international institutions. — *Reproduced*

LABOUR

178. Barlevy, G., Faberman, R.J. Hobijn, B. and Şahin, A.
The shifting reasons for Beveridge curve shifts. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 38(2), Spring, 2024: p.83-106.

Authors discuss how the relative importance of factors that contribute to movements of the US Beveridge curve has changed from 1959 to 2023. They review these factors in the context of a simple flow analogy used to capture the main insights of search and matching theories of the labor market. Changes in inflow rates, related to demographics, accounted for Beveridge curve shifts between 1959 and 2000. A reduction in matching efficiency, that depressed unemployment outflows, shifted the curve outwards in the wake of the Great Recession. In contrast, the most recent shifts in the Beveridge curve appear driven by changes in the eagerness of workers to switch jobs. Finally, argue that, while the Beveridge curve is a useful tool for relating unemployment and job openings to inflation, the link between these labor market indicators and inflation depends on whether and why the Beveridge curve shifted. Therefore, a careful examination of the factors underlying movements in the Beveridge curve is essential for drawing policy conclusions from the joint behavior of unemployment and job openings. — *Reproduced*

179. Chattopadhyay, S. K. Nath, S. and Sengupta, S.
Recent dynamics of women labour force participation in India. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1041-1059.
- Using household-level data from Employment–Unemployment Survey (EUS) and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) rounds for India between 2012 and 2019, our paper suggests that better economic conditions of households continued to be associated with higher instances of exit from the labour market for both men and women during the last decade, while, this effect was stronger for women. Enrolment in higher education during the survey rounds was associated with higher instances of exit for women from households with better economic conditions, a result not found to be significant for men. In the presence of employment benefits, the likelihood was reduced significantly for women. — *Reproduced*
180. Deshpande, Ashwini
Long-term impact of Covid-19 on the Indian labour market. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.951-959.
- Based on the data from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and multiple rounds of the Consumer Pyramids Household Survey from Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the paper summarises evidence on changes in the employment–unemployment scenario since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and related curbs on economic activity since April 2020. The paper presents evidence on how the pandemic affected pre-existing gender, caste gaps and patterns of employment by sector of production (agricultural, manufacturing, and services). The paper situates these shifts in a longer arc, comparing them to the pre-COVID employment scenario, to understand the long-term impact of the pandemic on the Indian labour market. The data show that the pandemic reinforced and deepened many of the pre-existing schisms. As economic activity is recovering, employment is increasing, but is yet to return to the pre-pandemic levels. The employment challenge is bigger than just achieving the pre-pandemic levels: there is an urgent need to boost job creation and rectify pre-pandemic deep-rooted inequalities. — *Reproduced*
181. Jaggi, Sukhpreet Kaur and Gupta, Deepa Jitendra
The profound influence of time poverty on women’s work–life conflict. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1081-1096.
- Time poverty is the time deficit caused by having little to no time for recreational activities owing to significant labour of both paid and unpaid works. Such a time deficit is related to adverse health outcomes and accounts for early withdrawal from the workforce. Research to date does not examine differences in time deficits in India. This study takes advantage of India’s first Time-Use Survey collected in 2019 (TUS 2019). It uses total work time (committed time and contracted time) to measure the differences in the time poverty rate for women. In the first step, we identify the overall time poverty rate, which shows that 1 out of every 10 working Indians is extremely time-poor, rearranging between paid and unpaid duties for more than 12 h daily. In the second step, we explore women's work–life conflict and the burden of unpaid labour. While rural women are suffering from a severe labour dilemma, urban women can be observed to make time for themselves. In the third step, the multivariate logistic regression technique is used to understand

the impact of critical variables such as educational attainment, marital status, and employment status on time poverty. The data confirm that marriage substantially impacts time poverty since married women have less time than unmarried women. — *Reproduced*

182. Kaila, Harbans Lal

Zero fatalities among contractors' workmen is achievable by positive safety culture. *Prestige International Journal of Management and Research*, 16(2), 2023: p.29-45.

Contractors workmen work at great heights with very little safety equipment and awareness. What they need from managers are care and concern, welfare and wellbeing. Emotional care and support are crucial as contractor's workmen lack proper rest place, clean water, dining space and so on. — *Reproduced*

183. Karabarbounis, Loukas

Perspectives on the labor share. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 38(2), Spring, 2024: p.107-136.

As of 2022, the share of US income accruing to labor is at its lowest level since the Great Depression. Updating previous studies with more recent observations, I document the continuing decline of the labor share for the United States, other countries, and various industries. I discuss how changes in technology and product, labor, and capital markets affect the trend of the labor share. I also examine its relationship with other macroeconomic trends, such as rising markups, higher concentration of economic activity, and globalization. I conclude by offering some perspectives on the economic and policy implications of the labor share decline. — *Reproduced*

184. Krishnamurty, J.

Pioneers in Indian labour studies, 1900–1930. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.961-974.

The paper discusses the work of early Indian professional economists in the field of labour. They undertook wide-ranging studies of labour in factories, mines, and plantations as well as of the condition of rural and agricultural labour and of urban labour outside of industry. Between 1918 and 1930, a major body of work had emerged on Indian labour, with contributions by both Indian and foreign scholars. This work was mostly based on government data, but, in addition, and with telling effect, some scholars also conducted field investigations and came up with disquieting findings. The latter part of the paper examines the contributions of a British statistician-economist, George Findlay-Shirras, and of an Indian labour economist, Rajani Kanta Das. The former, despite some excellent work, was probably responsible for giving a misleading picture of rising agricultural wages, perhaps to suit the views of the colonial government. R.K. Das, through his extensive work on labour economics, before and during his service with the International Labour Organization (ILO), contributed much to the work of the Royal Commission on Labour (1931), but this went unacknowledged. Also, his work on plantation labour in India earned the ire of a British official in the department of industries and labour probably, for highlighting the negative role played by foreign (British) capital. Given his numerous substantive contributions to Indian labour economics, the paper concludes that R.K. Das should be given

due recognition for his pioneering role in the development of labour economics in India. — *Reproduced*

185. Kudlyak, Marianna
 How cyclical is the user cost of labor?. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 38(2), Spring, 2024: p.159-180.
- In employment relationships, a wage is an installment payment on an implicit long-term agreement between a worker and a firm. The price of labor that impacts firm's hiring decisions, instead, reflects the hiring wage as well as the impact of economic conditions at the time of hiring on future wages. Measured by the labor's user cost, the price of labor is substantially more pro-cyclical than the new-hire wage or the average wage. The strong procyclicality of the price of labor calls for other forces for cyclical labor demand to explain employment fluctuations. — *Reproduced*
186. Misra, Roli and Kumar, Vishnu
 Role of education, worker population ratio and health in reducing gender disparity: A disaggregated gender analysis of India. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1061-1080.
- One of the most speedy and substantial social shifts in human history has been the evolution of gender relations since the turn of the 20th century. Even though female health, literacy and women participation in workforce have significantly improved, the status of women in Indian society is not very satisfactory leading to gender disparities. It is in this background that this paper attempts to analyse the role of education, labour market and health in reducing gender disparities across the states over the period of time. To analyse the impact of these variables, Gender Disparity Index (GDI) has been constructed utilising the data from Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and Sample Registration System (SRS) to measure gender disparities in 20 major states and union territories (UTs) of India. For the construction of GDI, we have used three dimensions, namely health, empowerment and labour market participation. The index is prepared to make a decadal comparative study for the years 2011–12 and 2020–21. The statistical results indicate that there is a significant difference in mean of the GDI scores for 2020–21 and 2011–12. The paper concludes with certain policy implications suggesting that there is a need to put more effort into creating infrastructure and cutting-edge policies to improve the health and education systems. The focus should also be to create more employment opportunities for females, helping them to raise their standard of living so as to enhance their contribution towards economic growth. — *Reproduced*
187. Mondal, B., Govindarajan, A. and Chandra, T.
 Discouraged worker effect among Indian women: Evidence from FLFP survey. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1019-1040.
- Based on a household survey of 4713 females in the states of Delhi, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during the period of November 2021-January 2022, conducted by IWWAGE, this study aims to contribute to the understanding of 'discouraged worker effect' particularly for females and defining it in a more inclusive and comprehensive way. The study proposes to broaden the conventional definition where discouragement is related only to prevailing labour

market conditions. In addition to the labour market conditions, the proposed definition considers the relevant individual-specific, household-specific factors and their interaction effects. The findings confirm a significant presence of ‘marriage effect’ as a discouragement factor for females. Also, it is observed that the ‘marriage effect’ is higher among the younger age-cohort of 18–24 years, the crucial period in determining one’s carrier path. A divergence from the U-shaped relation between education and female labour force participation is found in the study. According to the U-shaped relationship, women with tertiary level of education are more likely to join the labour force, as compared to those with secondary level of education. However, it is observed in this study that women with education level of post-graduation and above are found to be discouraged to join the labour force, which might arise due to the lack of availability of high-skill job opportunities. The study confirms the presence of ‘the income effect’ as among households with higher asset index and when the education level of the principal income earner and thus the earning capacity is higher, the discouragement to women members to join the labour force, is higher. But as the number of employed members increase, women in that household are found to be more likely to join the labour force. This might be because of the households being less restrictive due to their exposure to the outer world. Also, the discouragement effect is observed to be less in nuclear families as compared to joint families and also when the women receive skill training. — *Reproduced*

188. Padhi, Balakrushna, Rao, D. Tripathi and Triveni, T.
Discerning the long-term pace and patterns of employment in India. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.975-1004.

This study examines the pace and pattern of employment in India during the last four decades using the Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS) (1983 to 2011–12) and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) (2017–18 to 2020–21). The estimates reflect that, notwithstanding the impressive economic growth, aided by demographic dividend, the economy has witnessed a low sustained employment generation. The present analysis reflects a notable increase in both output growth and employment between the years 1983 and 2004-05. However, subsequent to this period, there exists a distinct phase of economic development characterised by a lack of job creation from 2004–05 to 2017-18 and a rebound thereafter. The concerning divergence between Gross Value Added (GVA) growth and employment growth is reflected in the continued dominance of agriculture in terms of employment share even when its GVA share is dismal. Besides, the low employment elasticities of non-farm sectors including industry and services indicate the inability of the non-farm sector to absorb additional labour force and hence sluggish employment opportunities. The slow rate of employment growth during the period of high economic growth failed to bring down overall unemployment. Consequentially, the findings serve as a rebuttal to the claim of ‘slow’ structural transformation. Not only that the labour market is characterising by significant gender disparity, but there is also a growing level of unemployment for the highly educated youth than the less educated. Apparently, economic growth rather than creating more jobs has resulted in net labour displacement as can be seen from the disaggregated analysis of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Work Force Participation Rate (WFPR), and unemployment rate. The discourse of falling and lower employment elasticities and strong GVA growth painting a

discordant picture of the economy calls for an urgent policy redressal in expanding the human capacity to participate in the new economic and social opportunities.

Employment pattern, economic growth, demographic dividend, Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS), Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), output growth, job creation, Gross Value Added (GVA), employment growth, agriculture employment share, non-farm sector, employment elasticity, industry, services, unemployment, structural transformation, gender disparity, educated youth unemployment, labour displacement, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Work Force Participation Rate (WFPR), policy redressal, human capacity, social opportunities. — *Reproduced*

189. Rogerson, Richard
Why labor supply matters for macroeconomics. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 38(2), Spring, 2024: p.137-158.

Benchmark models taught in undergraduate macro do not attribute any role for labor supply as an important determinant of macroeconomic outcomes. The first part of this paper documents three facts. First, differences in hours of work across OECD economies are large and imply large differences in GDP per capita. Second, there are large differences in the size of tax and transfer programs across countries, as proxied by differences in government revenues relative to the GDP. Third, these two outcomes are strongly negatively correlated. Taken together, these facts suggest an important role for labor supply in affecting macroeconomic outcomes. I conjecture that the reason why macro textbooks do not include a discussion of labor supply stems from a belief that labor supply elasticities are sufficiently small that even large differences in work incentives do not generate important macroeconomic effects. The second part of this paper argues that this belief is based on incorrect inference linking small elasticities for prime age male to small aggregate labor supply elasticities. The role of labor supply at the extensive margin plays a critical role in understanding this mistake in this inference. — *Reproduced*

190. Roy, Gopal Krishna and Dubey, Amaresh
Does higher labour market flexibility discourage R&D? Firm-level evidence from India's organised manufacturing. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1119-1130.

The empirical evidence on the association between labour market flexibility and research & development (R&D) activities of firms is limited only to developed economies. In this research note, we examine the relationship between labour market flexibility and the R&D decisions of firms in India's organised manufacturing. Using a cross-section of manufacturing firms from the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2015–16 unit-level data, we model the R&D decision of firms as a two-step process. We use Cragg's Double-hurdle model that examines the probability of undertaking R&D in the first stage and the extent of R&D expenditure Amongst the R&D-performing firms in the second stage. Controlling for the firm-specific determinants of R&D expenditure, we find that the spatial variation in labour market flexibility is negatively and significantly associated with the extent of R&D expenditure of R&D-performing Indian firms. We extend the analysis by proxying R&D investment with the factories' net investment in plant and machinery. We found a similar negative correlation between labour market flexibility and the net value of plant and machinery of factories. — *Reproduced*

191. Sharma, Deepika and Behera, Deepak Kumar
Can female political representation impact female labour force participation rate? A study across Indian states using fixed effect panel data model. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1005-1017.

Despite much impetus on economic growth, educational expansion, health and infrastructural development, women participation in labour force market is not improving. Women participation in politics, leadership positions, national parliaments and local government, judiciary and police force is very essential for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The said target is clearly mentioned as SDG 5.5 which entails—“Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life”. In India, percentage of female elected representatives in parliament rose from 9.0% in 1999 (13th Lok Sabha general elections) to 14.4% in 2019 (17th Lok Sabha general elections) as per the statistical reports published by the Election Commission of India. Thus, the paper tries to study the relationship between women in parliament (MP) and female labour force participation rates (FLPR) using panel data across Indian states for the period 1999 to 2019. The objective of the paper is to empirically examine the relationship between female (elected) political representation and FLPR, using fixed effect panel data model across 15 Indian states excluding Union Territories (UTs), North-Eastern States (NEs), Delhi, Goa, and Jammu & Kashmir (J&K). The panel data is created by taking data of female elected candidates of different states from the statistical reports of general elections published by Election Commission of India and that of FLPR is extracted from various rounds of National Statistical Office (NSO) and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) reports, respectively. The empirical results suggest that higher political representation of women is associated with favourable female labour outcomes. Our result implies that Female Political Representation (FPR) has a positive and significant effect on FLPR under fixed effect model. However, the random effect model suggests net state domestic product (NSDP) per capita has a negative and significant effect on FLPR, while, Fixed effect model suggests that female literacy rate has a negative and significant effect on FLPR which are consistent with the established literature. — *Reproduced*

192. Yadav, Sonal Gadhvi, Neha Unni, Jeemol and
Short- and long-term impact of Covid-19 on earnings and employment in the metropolitan city. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1097-1118.

This paper analyses the impact of the various waves of COVID-19 on wages and employment. The government of India announced a strict nationwide lockdown on March 25, 2020, to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. People lost their jobs or faced wage cuts during the lockdown. Globally, women experienced a greater loss in employment and paid working hours than men. To understand the short-term and long-term impact of COVID-19 in Ahmedabad city, we conducted four rounds of surveys, online during March–April 2020 and March–April 2021, and offline in September 2021 and September–October 2022. We found that women and low-skilled workers were more likely to have received a wage cut during the lockdown period. During the pandemic year 2021, less than a tenth of respondents

reported changing their jobs, while in the post-pandemic year, 2022, more than a quarter of the respondents reported change in economic activity. The logistic model showed that this churning of jobs post-pandemic was true for low skill and high skill occupations. Further, in the post-pandemic period, there was a shift from wage employment to self-employment, among both low- and high-skilled categories of occupations. Given the varying impact of COVID by gender and occupation, policies must be designed to address vulnerabilities and encourage businesses. — *Reproduced*

LAW AND SOCIETY

193. Steflja, I., Darden, J.T. and Wintersieck, A.
Breaking through the legal binary: Media Labelling of Dominic Ongwen as a victim–perpetrator. *Social and Legal Studies: An International Journal*, 33(3), Jun, 2024: p.443-466.

Individuals formerly involved in armed groups are positioned in the victim–perpetrator binary by legal systems and societies. Media participates in this process and influences the relationship between law and society by reproducing or challenging legal and social designations. We assess the relationship between the International Criminal Court's (ICC) prosecution of Dominic Ongwen, a former child soldier in Uganda's Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and media representations of Ongwen. We conduct a content analysis of 779 Ugandan, African, and international newspapers' English-language articles published between January 2005 and October 2022. We find that media coverage focuses on Ongwen's adult roles in the group, including as an LRA leader, largely reproducing the ICC's portrayal of the accused. A minority of articles acknowledge a more complex status and increase in frequency once Ongwen's ICC trial is underway. An important faction challenges the ICC's narrative, with non-Africa-based media presenting a more complex depiction of Ongwen. — *Reproduced*

LEADERSHIP

194. Ciampa, Dan and Bryant, Adam
Power, Influence, and CEO succession. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.44-51.

When a CEO transition fails, it's often because the incoming leader isn't skilled at managing the power dynamics. They're complex because the key players—the board, the outgoing CEO, and the new one—have different agendas. Designated successors need to understand those dynamics and how best to influence key stakeholders. The authors present four approaches: assertive persuasion, incentives and disincentives, common vision, and openness and involvement. To convince others that they're ready to take charge, successors must learn how and when to apply them, consider the culture, secure the right allies, and act humbly. Once they take the helm, two other tasks become paramount: winning board support and clarifying and conveying a vision. — *Reproduced*

195. Hildebrand, C.A. Baumgarten, J. and Madhavan, M.
How CEOs build confidence in their leadership. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.52-56.

Believing the conventional wisdom that they have roughly 90 days to prove themselves, many new CEOs get into trouble by launching bold initiatives before they've won the support and trust they need to effect change. According to a study of nearly 1,400 CEOs, earning people's confidence actually takes two years. But leaders who focus methodically on gaining it can generate remarkable increases in company value. Drawing on their research and experience, the authors advise incoming CEOs to adopt a patient approach by setting a deliberate pace, picking battles strategically, and engaging stakeholders when the time is right.
— *Reproduced*

196. Jackson, W.T., Neshkova, M.I. and Newman, M.A.
Feminine leadership and juvenile justice outcomes: The Florida experience. *Public Administration Review*, 84(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.544-559.

In this paper, we ask whether female top law enforcement officials can steer justice provision on the ground. While prior research has documented that female street-level bureaucrats advance the interests of their female clients, we know little about how female leaders influence the distribution of street-level outcomes. This study draws on juvenile justice and inquires whether youth arrests and prosecutions vary as a function of the sheriff's and state attorney's sex. We expect counties and circuits led by female sheriffs and state attorneys to experience fewer youth arrests and prosecutions than those led by men, especially among female and minority offenders. Data from Florida's 67 counties between 2015 and 2020 reveal that women's leadership is associated with less severe outcomes for all young offenders, not just females. We also find that gender and feminine leadership theories hold more explanatory power in this context than representative bureaucracy and gendered organizational socialization. — *Reproduced*

197. Jerusalem, Rebecca Slan and Kwok, Navio
The vital role of the outgoing CEO. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.57-63.

Though they're frequently overlooked, incumbent CEOs are central to ensuring drama-free successions. An in-depth study of 30 departing CEOs shows that when they have strong relationships with the board, are actively engaged in choosing their replacements, and have positive views of the process, handoffs are much more successful. But if they experience ambivalence or regret or feel excluded, transitions can become tumultuous.

Drawing on extended interviews with outgoing executives, this article discusses the five psychological crossroads that leaders face when they step down and offers advice on what boards and CEOs can do to navigate each one more deftly.
— *Reproduced*

198. Lee, J., Chung, J. and Kim, B.
Leaders need to be led: Complementary followership in the context of community-driven development program. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(2), Jun, 2024: p.159-183.

Leadership has often been recognised as a major driver for successful team effectiveness. However, even weak leadership may lead to good team performance, and it is worth studying how weak leadership can be helped and complemented

by followership. To investigate the paradoxical mechanism behind leadership – followership practices, we examined (1) multidimensional figures of leadership and followership using the multifactor leadership questionnaire (MLQ) and (2) the impacts of the combinations of leadership and followership on team performances both during and after a community-driven development (CDD) program. To that end, this study examines a rural CDD case implemented by the Korea International Cooperation Agency and the Myanmar Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation. The analyses present some common patterns of how weak leadership and strong followership can lead to better performance than other combinations of leadership and followership. We conclude with theoretical and practical conditions of “complementary followership”, i.e., the complementary combinations of leadership and followership in group performance. — *Reproduced*

199. Meeker, Amy

Firms led by CEOs from former U.S. frontier areas are awarded more patents. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.36-37.

George Mason University’s Lei Gao and his co-researchers—Macquarie University’s Jianlei Han, Zheyao Pan, and Huixuan Zhang—collected birthplace data on 1,777 U.S.-born CEOs and determined how many decades each leader’s hometown had spent on or near the frontier during the country’s westward expansion. Examining accounting and patent databases, they found that firms led by CEOs from longtime frontier counties were awarded more patents than other firms—and those patents were cited more frequently and had greater value in the marketplace. — *Reproduced*

200. Nohria, Nitin

Case study: Are the right people in the right seats?. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.152-155.

The newly appointed CEO of Highstreet Properties has doubts about several members of the top team she has inherited. She’s trying to drive a turnaround, the company has a complicated matrix structure, and some team members seem opposed to her strategy. She’s debating replacing several of them, but she’s worried about making too many changes too quickly, upsetting her board, and bringing in too many former colleagues. — *Reproduced*

201. Perry, James L. and Lam, Wai-Fung

Public leadership symposium: Co-editors’ introduction. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(2), Jun, 2024: p.138-138.

This symposium about public leadership features three articles that examine different facets of leadership in a public context. In “Local government managers’ change-oriented leadership and employees’ change-supportive behaviour during COVID-19: utilising the theory of planned behaviour”, Wisanupong Potipiroon & Worasan Thawornprasert seek to extend our understanding of the role of public leaders in fostering employees’ change-related behaviour. Their sample is drawn from local government managers in Thailand. They use theory of planned behaviour and value-congruence to identify underlying psychological mechanisms by which local government managers influenced employees’ change-supportive behaviour during the COVID-19 pandemic. — *Reproduced*

202. Potipiroon, Wisanupong and Thawornprasert, Worasan
 Local government managers' change-oriented leadership and employees' change-supportive behaviour during covid-19: Utilizing the theory of planned behaviour. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(2), Jun, 2024: p.139-158.
- Past research has provided important insights on the role of public leaders in fostering employees' change-related behaviour, but the psychological mechanisms and boundary conditions underlying this relationship remain unclear. This research relies on the theory of planned behaviour and the value-congruence model to shed light on when and how local government managers' change-oriented leadership influences employees' change-supportive behaviour during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on survey data collected from 758 local government employees in Thailand, our structural equation modelling analyses revealed that local government managers' change-oriented leadership had a positive relationship with employees' change-supportive behaviour via the mediating roles of employees' attitude for change, perceived climate for change and self-efficacy for change. Furthermore, perceived value congruence between managers and employees was found to enhance the indirect relationship between change-oriented leadership and change-supportive behaviour. This research highlights the importance of change-oriented leadership and value alignment in fostering change-related behaviours among government employees. — *Reproduced*
203. Toegel, Ginka and Barsoux, Jean-Louis
 Stop playing favorites. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.147-151.
- Although most managers believe that they give each of their team members equal attention, respect, and consideration, four decades' worth of empirical research says otherwise. Studies show that nearly all bosses have—or are seen to have—in-groups and out-groups. Employees on the wrong side of these divides experience a reduction in engagement, satisfaction, commitment, citizenship, innovation, and performance.
- Bosses usually argue that any differentiation is unintended and that their reports are reading too much into minor disparities. Both claims might be true. However, it is the view from below that counts. Perceived unfairness is real in its consequences. Managers should first acknowledge these issues and then work hard to head off or repair conflict. Those who don't may lose key contributors they'd prefer to retain, exacerbate the challenges presented by underperformers, ruin team performance and morale, and hurt their own reputations.
- Start by regularly reviewing your treatment of team members. Ask yourself: Did I seek everyone's company? Did I acknowledge their capabilities? Did I assist their growth? If you are routinely answering no for certain subordinates, they need more attention from you. When a relationship has already gone off the rails, it's important to rectify the problem: Prepare for a direct conversation, engage empathetically, and then make a plan for how you'll interact with one another in the future. — *Reproduced*
204. Uman, Timur et al.
 Supportive leadership and job satisfaction at the European court of auditors. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(2), Jun, 2024: p.454-473.

This article draws on theories of person–organisation fit and leadership behaviour to explore how supportive leadership is related to communication practices, collaborative working practices and performance management practices and how these three practices, in turn, relate to public servants’ job satisfaction. A model of supportive leadership’s direct and indirect effects on employees’ job satisfaction is empirically tested using responses to a survey administered to the European Court of Auditors (ECA) staff. The findings show that communication and collaborative working practices mediate the relationship between supportive leadership and job satisfaction. Supportive leadership positively relates to performance management practices, but these practices have no significant association with job satisfaction. While addressing a theoretical void in the field, this study also makes an empirical contribution by unveiling how a professional European public audit institution manages its human resources and the means it uses. — *Reproduced*

LEGISLATIVE FREEDOM

205. Friesenhahn, Amy
At the intersection of gender and party: Legislative freedom. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(1), Mar, 2024: p.59-75.

This paper examines the conditional effects of legislator gender, party, and key district-level characteristics on patterns of roll-call votes. I propose and test a theory of legislative freedom conceptualized as a member of Congress’s ability to defect from their party in roll-call votes. I argue that women members of Congress (MCs) will be more able to exercise legislative freedom in women-friendly districts. I expect both Democratic and Republican women MCs representing women-friendly districts will be more likely than those representing districts that are less women-friendly to defect from party and that the women-friendly district effect will be stronger for Republican women MCs. To test these hypotheses, I use roll-call voting data, women-friendly district data (Palmer and Simon 2006), and original data collected on members of the U.S. House beginning with the 103rd Congress. In this paper, I further explore the proposed theory of legislative freedom to examine recent high-profile cases of women MCs defecting from the Republican party and the conditions in which they exercise this freedom. — *Reproduced*

LIBRARIES

206. Balasubramanian, P. Das, S.S. and kuamr, E.S.
Awareness and use of public libraries among the rural population: A study in Tamil Nadu. *IASLIC Bulletin*, 67(1), Mar, 2022: p.32-40.
207. Das, Dipika and Saikia, Jadavjyoti
Library us pattern of students in Dibrugarh University, Assam. *IASLIC Bulletin*, 68(4), Dec, 2023: p. 228-233.
208. Dash, Jitendra Narayan
Publications related to Covid-19: A growth study. *IASLIC Bulletin*, 68(4), Dec, 2023: p. 242-248.
209. Javed, M.D., Moid, Abdul and Raza, M. Masoom
Achieve and records management: a case study in Moulana Azad library, Aligarh Muslim University. *IASLIC Bulletin*, 68(4), Dec, 2023: p. 207-217.

210. Kachamgailiu, G., and Devi, Keisham Sangeeta
Publications of faculty members of Manipur University: A bibliometric analysis. IASLIC Bulletin, 68(4), Dec, 2023: p. 218-227.
211. Mahata, Bibek and Mailik, Soumen
Information seeking pattern of potato cultivators of Paschim Mediipur of West Bengal: A case study. IASLIC Bulletin, 68(4), Dec, 2023: p. 249-256.
212. Mauray, S.K. Shukla, A. and Ngurtinkhuma, R.K.
Research output of LIS faculty members of central universities of India: An assessment. IASLIC Bulletin, 67(1), Mar, 2022: p.41-52.
213. Niveditha, B. and Kumbar, Mallinath
URL persistence and recovery in any research Journal: An illustrative study. IASLIC Bulletin, 67(1), Mar, 2022: p.14-23.
- This illustrative study explores the challenges of URL persistence and recovery within scholarly journals, highlighting the prevalence of link rot and its impact on citation integrity. It examines current strategies such as the use of persistent identifiers, web archiving, and metadata management to ensure long-term accessibility of referenced digital resources.
- URL Persistence, Link Rot, Digital Object Identifiers, Web Archiving, Scholarly Communication, Research Journals, Citation Integrity, Reference Recovery, Information Retrieval, Digital Preservation, Persistent Identifiers, Academic Publishing, Metadata Management, Illustrative Study, Stable URLs, broken links, saving web pages, research articles, fixing references, journal publishing, digital records, study example. — *Reproduced*
214. Nongkse, G. Naga, M.M. and Chirom, K.
Information literacy and information-seeking parterre: A study with a special reference to media literacy among the students of select colleges in Shillong.. IASLIC Bulletin, 67(1), Mar, 2022: p.3-13.
215. Pal, S.M., Kumar, T. and Bhattacharaya, U.
Treatment of the subject descriptors on infants in various editions of Dewey decimal classification. IASLIC Bulletin, 63(4), Dec, 2018: p. 215-227.
216. Sawani, Sarika and Yada, Poonam
Challenges in library and information science education: A study on perception of LIS teachers in Maharashtra, India. IASLIC Bulletin, 63(4), Dec, 2018: p.243-254.
217. Sahi, Vikram Singh and Gupta, Sangita
Web-based library services: A critical analysis on the skills of library processionals. IASLIC Bulletin, 63(4), Dec, 2018: p. 207-214.
218. Samantary, Moorttimee
Institutional repository: Academic index of the Institution with special reference to NCERT textbooks. University News, 62(30), Jul 22-28, 2024: p.17-29.
- Libraries and librarians are switching over from the traditional role to the modern role of t content creation and dissemination. The library is the hub of the academic intuition and the librarian aces as the Instructor of instructors. — *Reproduced*

219. Singh, K.P. and Dey, Treveni
 Indian Journal of chemistry section a: A bibliometric study. IASLIC Bulletin, 63(4), Dec, 2018: p. 195-206.
- Purpose: The study seeks to apply citation analysis on Indian Journal of Chemistry section a (IJC-A) to find out the various bibliometric parameters. Methodology: IJC-A a leading chemistry journal in India published by NISCAIR was selected for study. A total of 6104 citations were collected from 178 articles published in the year 2014 and 2015. — *Reproduced*
220. Raj, Swarup Kumar and Mukhopadhyaya, Pinakinath
 Usage e-journals by the uses of the Visva Bharati university: An analytical study. IASLIC Bulletin, 63(4), Dec, 2018: p. 228-242.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

221. Ferdous, J., Bhuiyan, M.D.I. and Kha, N.A.
 Exploring the performance of and the citizens' trust in local government institutions (LGIs) at the grassroots: Views from Bangladesh. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p. 356-369.
- Considering the dearth of research on the performance of and the citizen's trust in local government institutions (LGIs) in Bangladesh, this study focuses on Union Parishad (UP)—the lowest tier of LGIs at grassroots. By combining both quantitative and qualitative methods of investigation, primary data through questionnaire survey among service recipients and through key informants' interviews with service providers have been collected, triangulated and analysed. The study, by evaluating institutional performance of the UPs against several variables, unveils a low level of citizen's trust in UPs resulting from a low level of satisfaction regarding its performance. While the citizens identify the lack of timeliness, unfair practices and disrespectful behaviour during service delivery among key reasons behind the lack of trust, the institutional actors criticise the lack of institutional autonomy and resources for the poor performance and failures in satisfying local demands at the grassroots. — *Reproduced*
222. Forman-Rabinovici, Aliza and Beerli, Itai
 Descriptive and symbolic: The connection between political representation and citizen satisfaction with municipal public services. The American Review of Public Administration, 54(1), 3-18: p. 166-169.
- While theories of local democracy mark political representation as highly important in determining the quality and perception of public services, little has been done to explore the empirical connection. This represents a lacuna in our understanding of how representation affects citizen wellbeing and how citizens determine their satisfaction with public services. We focus on descriptive and symbolic dimensions of representation to elucidate how representation influences citizens', and minority citizens' in particular, experience with public services. Utilizing a survey of residents of Haifa, Israel, our findings imply that beyond the descriptive makeup of municipal elected bodies, symbolic dimensions of representation might be even more important for understanding citizen satisfaction. Symbolic representation may impact satisfaction directly

and through its contribution to other feelings about government. These findings expand understandings of the importance of diversity in political representation, determinants of satisfaction and how dynamics of good governance contribute to citizens' experiences. — *Reproduced*

223. Panwar, Manju
Participation of marginalised groups in local self-governance: Challenges and opportunities. *Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends*, 74(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p. 115-127.

The constitution (73rd amendment) act 1992 is an important instrument for the development of democratic decentralization in India. The act guarantees the involvement of the marginalised groups in the local self-governance. — *Reproduced*

224. Thomas, Anjali and Darsey, Jonathan
How electoral cycles shape the implementation of public works programs: Evidence from India. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(1), Mar, 2024: p.106-120.

Why do public works programs in developing democracies often experience implementation failures at the local level? Building on the literature on political business cycles, our study sheds light on a key explanation. We argue that electoral cycles undermine the completion of public works projects because of incumbents' difficulties in reaping electoral rewards for following through on projects proposed just prior to an election. Analyses based on project-level data from a nation-wide public program in India supports the argument. We find that projects proposed close to an upcoming election are less likely to be eventually completed than projects proposed at other times. We further find that incumbent turnover exacerbates the effect of electoral cycles and that this modifying effect is plausibly causal. The results suggest that new incumbents have reduced incentives to follow through on projects proposed by their predecessors due to the difficulties involved with claiming credit for such projects. — *Reproduced*

MACRO ECONOMICS

225. Carlsson-Szlezak, Philipp and Swartz, Paul
How to assess true macroeconomic risk. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.85-93.

In this article, adapted from the forthcoming book *Shocks, Crises, and False Alarms*, the authors explain how economic analysis works in the real world. They lay out three principles for navigating the rising number of economic risks: (1) Don't put too much stock in any one economic model. (2) Ignore the doomsayers in the financial press. (3) Cultivate rational optimism and an eclectic form of judgment that draws on multiple sources. That involves identifying the critical drivers of potential risk, building a narrative, and pressure-testing it from multiple perspectives. The "dismal science" of economics and our clickbait culture of public discourse are a perfect match to fuel simplistic narratives of doom. To avoid false alarms and achieve a true assessment of macroeconomic risks, the authors write, leaders should look past both to reclaim their own judgment. — *Reproduced*

MARITIME DISPUTES—ASIA—ENERGY SECURITY

226. Bindra, S.S. and Singh, Devina
India's strategic engagement in the South China Sea. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(8), (Special issue) Aug, 2024: p.67-69.

The South China sea (SCS) is an marginal sea of about 800,000 square kilometers in the western pacific ocean enclosed by various Asian states mainly China, Taiwan, Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia, and Vietnam. It is also the cynosure of one of Asia's long-standing geopolitical contentions, namely the SCS dispute. The presence of an estimated 3.6 billion barrels of petroleum and other liquids and 40.3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves are the original bone of contention among the developing littoral sates of the SCS. This area is connected to the world by important trade entryways like the strait of Malacca which sees an upwards of \$3 trillion worth of trade pass though each years. — *Reproduced*

MARKET STRUCTURE

227. Wei, Dong and Green, Brett
Reverse Price discrimination with information design. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(2). May, 2024: p.267-295.

A seller markets a good to a customer whose willingness to pay depends on his private type and the good's quality. The seller designs a screening mechanism that specifies both transfers and information revealed about quality. We show that the optimal mechanism can be implemented by a menu of price-experiment pairs, featuring both price discrimination and information discrimination: buyers with higher private types face lower prices and receive less discerning positive signals. Moreover, we demonstrate the complementarity between these two forms of discrimination. Information design facilitates surplus creation on the extensive margin, but causes surplus destruction on the intensive margin. — *Reproduced*

MASS MEDIA

228. Angelucci, Charles Cagé, Julia and Sinkinson, Michael
Media competition and news diets. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(2). May, 2024: p.62-102.

Technological innovations like broadcast television and the internet challenge local newspapers' business model of bundling their local content with third-party content, such as wire national news. We examine how the entry of television affected newspapers and news diets in the United States. We construct a dataset of newspapers' economic performance and content choices from 1944 to 1964 and exploit quasi-random variation in the rollout of television to show its negative impact in the readership and advertising markets. Newspapers responded by reducing content, particularly local news. We tie this change to increased party vote share congruence between congressional and presidential elections. — *Reproduced*

229. Chen, Luming, Yi, Lisa Xuejie and Yu, Chuan
The welfare effects of vertical integration in china's movie industry. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(2). May, 2024: p.204-235.

This paper investigates the welfare effects of vertical integration in China's movie industry. We leverage data covering all theaters and 423 popular movies in China during 2014–2018. We find no evidence of integrated movies being foreclosed to rival theaters. Integrated theaters show movies for longer, allocate more screenings, and charge lower prices. We estimate a model of consumers' demand and theaters' screening decisions. Integrated theaters internalize a substantial fraction of their upstream companies' profits. Vertical integration mitigates distortions from revenue-sharing contracts and steers demand favoring integrated movies. Overall, vertical integration increases consumer surplus with considerable heterogeneity across markets. — *Reproduced*

230. Oleinik, Anton and Paniotto, Volodymyr
Propaganda channels and their comparative effectiveness: The case of Russia's war in Ukraine. *International Sociology*, 39(3), May, 2024: p.217-240.

Since Lasswell, propaganda has been considered one of three chief implements of warfare, along with military and economic pressure. Russia's invasion of Ukraine revives public and scholarly interest in war propaganda. The Russian political leader frames the war as an imperial war. The Ukrainian political leader frames it as a war of national liberation. The discursive battle thus complements the military combat. The outcome of the discursive combat depends on the effectiveness of propaganda deployed by the parties involved. Propaganda effectiveness is the propagation of war-related messages stated by political leaders through various media with no or few distortions. The effectiveness of propaganda is compared (1) across countries, with a particular focus on two belligerents, Russia and Ukraine, (2) in the function of the medium (mass media, digital media), and (iii) using two different methods (content analysis and survey research). Data were collected during the first year of the large-scale invasion (February 2022 to February 2023). Survey data allowed measuring the degree of the target audience's agreement with key propagated messages. — *Reproduced*

MENTAL HEALTH

231. Adhvaryu, Achyuta et al
Fetal origins of mental health: Evidence from Africa. *Economic Development and Culture Change*, 72(2), Jan, 2024: p.493-515.

Mental health disorders represent a substantial portion of the global disease burden, and the treatment gap is higher in developing countries. Accounting for location and year-of-birth fixed effects and using data on 19 African countries, we find temperature shocks in utero increase depressive symptoms in adulthood. Effects are present for several depressive symptoms and are greatest in younger cohorts. — *Reproduced*

232. Angrisani, M. Casanova, M. Lee, J. and Meijer, E.
The economic burden of dementia in India. *AEA Papers and Proceedings*, 114, May, 2024: p.418-422.

This paper provides the first estimate of the economic cost borne by Indian individuals living with dementia and their families based on nationally and state-wise representative data from the Longitudinal Aging Study in India (LASI). We

found that the annual household cost attributable to dementia was \$571. This is a significant figure, equivalent to 20 percent of annual healthcare spending by the Indian government. Our results identify important differences in cost components relative to high-income countries, emphasizing the need for culturally tailored interventions to support people living with the condition and their families in the Indian context. — *Reproduced*

MIGRATION

233. Atey, Esha
Indian Diaspora and the EU: Engagement, challenges, and policy initiatives. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p. 691-700.

234. Talwar, Vijay
India's Diaspora diplomacy: Opportunities and challenges. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.785-792.

India's diaspora diplomacy plays a crucial role in shaping its global influence, leveraging the vast network of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) to strengthen economic, cultural, and strategic ties worldwide. The Indian government has actively engaged with the diaspora, recognizing them as a strategic asset in promoting India's interests. Initiatives such as the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas and the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) scheme have facilitated stronger connections between India and its global community.

However, challenges persist, including issues related to dual citizenship, integration, and political representation. While the diaspora contributes significantly to India's economy through remittances and investments, ensuring their sustained engagement requires addressing concerns about bureaucratic hurdles and policy inconsistencies. Balancing national interests with diaspora aspirations remains a key aspect of India's evolving diplomatic strategy. — *Reproduced*

235. Vo, Duc Hong
The determinants of internal migration in an emerging market: Evidence from Vietnam. *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, 15(1), Mar, 2024: p.92-105.

Internal migration has been a challenging issue for Vietnam in the past three decades, with swift industrialization and urbanization at the two ends of the country—the capital city, Hanoi, in the north and the largest city, Ho Chi Minh City, in the south. This study identifies the determinants of internal migration with a focus on the characteristics of Vietnamese households and the household heads, together with their living conditions. A logit model is used in our analysis in three scenarios: (a) the entire sample of 8,567 households, (b) a sub-sample of households in the rural regions and (c) a sub-sample of households in the urban regions using the latest 2020 Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey. Our empirical results indicate that migration decisions are strongly associated with the characteristics of the households and the household heads, including household income, size, age of the household heads and educational attainment. We also find that living conditions such as radiation and rainfall are inversely related to the decisions for internal migration in Vietnam, meaning that people living in locations with unfavourable rainfall are more likely to migrate to destinations with more favourable rainfall conditions. — *Reproduced*

MUSIC

236. Clarence, M. Merrey and Raja, S.
Trends in music therapy research: A bibliometric perspective. *IASLIC Bulletin*, 68(4), Dec, 2023: p. 195-206.

Music therapy is one of the best healing tools for neurological disorders. The present study analysis 4037 publication of music therapy research for the time frame 1990 in 2019. The above records were retrieved from web of science database. — *Reproduced*

NATURAL RESOURCES

237. Unceta, Rafael Aguirre
Kazakhstan: Extractive resources, governance and inclusive development. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p.235-257.

Kazakhstan has large natural resources (hydrocarbons and minerals), which have enabled it to achieve a position of relative prosperity compared with other ex-Soviet countries in Central Asia. This article aims to examine the economic and social impact that the exploitation of these resources has had on the country. More specifically, it seeks to assess the consistency of the economic growth achieved, the extent of national productive diversification, as well as the wealth distribution within the Kazakh social structure. The article also attempts to appraise these effects in Kazakhstan in relation to some of the postulates of the resource curse thesis. One of them predicts that under weak and autocratic institutional frameworks, the benefits of the extractive sector tend to be captured by elites close to power. Poverty in Kazakhstan has declined overall, albeit with peaks in recent years and marked inequalities between the country's regions. Public spending on social policies (education, health, social protection) has been disproportionate and has lagged behind that of countries with comparable economic conditions. Social deprivation and civil unrest are witnessed in the country, as evidenced by the riots that rocked some of its cities in January 2022. — *Reproduced*

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

238. Zilber, Tammar B.
Narrating institutional logics into effect: Coherence across cognitive, political, and emotional elements. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 69(1), Mar, 2024: p.172-221.

Through an ethnographic study of decision making in a rape crisis center, I explore how institutional logics come to be through interactions. Zooming in on storytelling interactions and slowing down to follow their evolution, I find that collective cognitive, political, and emotional elements mediated the narration of logics into effect. While the interactions unfolded within a space of possibilities determined by logics, co-narrators still put much cognitive effort into negotiating which logic was relevant and how it implicated specific ways of understanding and responding to events. Narrators' subject positions and their perceived interests and emotions also mediated the work of logics on the ground. Decisions were determined by degrees of coherence across these cognitive, political, and emotional elements.

When there was high or moderate coherence, the decision followed the resolution implied by the narration. When coherence was low, decision makers rejected the decision implied by the narration. Coherence, then, constrained people's agency to invoke institutional logic. These results offer compelling new theory about how institutional logics work: logics are neither deterministic nor freely manipulated but instantiated through collective and situated dynamics that set limits on their strategic use. — *Reproduced*

PANCHAYATS

239. Jose, Lins

Role of local self-bodes in environmental governance (a comparative study of Munnar in Kerala and Ziro in Aruanchal Pradesh). *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.793-800.

The term panchayath raj refers to the system of local self government in India. The state of Kerala follows three tier system in which grama Panchayath is at the grass root level and Arunchal Pradesh is following a two tier Panchayat raj system consists of Panchayath and zilla perished. Panchayati Raj is a fundamental aspect of India's decentralized governance system, ensuring local self-government and grassroots democracy. Kerala follows a three-tier system, comprising Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat, and District Panchayat, which allows for comprehensive local administration and development planning. This structure facilitates effective governance by distributing responsibilities across different levels.

In contrast, Arunachal Pradesh operates under a two-tier system, consisting of Gram Panchayat and Zilla Parishad. This model simplifies administrative processes while still ensuring local representation and decision-making. The variation in Panchayati Raj structures across states reflects India's diverse governance needs, adapting to regional socio-political dynamics. — *Reproduced*

PANDEMIC

240. Adiando, Joko Gabe, Rossa Turpuk and Hernowo, Bimo

Pandemic at the gates: The improvement of social capital and collective efficacy in neighbourhoods of the greater Jakarta metropolitan area. *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, 15(1), Mar, 2024: p.106-120.

This study seeks to interpret the presence of social capital and collective efficacy among residents of neighbourhoods in the Greater Metropolitan Jakarta Area (GJMA) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A quantitative study was undertaken by surveying 922 GJMA residents on the basis of their perception of the improvement of five components of social capital. During this period, neighbourhood residents improved their social capital and practised collective efficacy in several concrete forms to meet their common goals and procure the required goods. Although this study finds the shared values and norms, social network size, mutual aid and trust, civic engagement and participation in activities improved during the pandemic, the level of monthly income and marital and tenorial status implicated the quality of social ties and capital. — *Reproduced*

241. Kuntal, Manorama
Exploring the politics of Covid-19 in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.711-718.
- The politics surrounding COVID-19 in India has been complex, shaped by governance decisions, federal-state dynamics, public health policies, and electoral strategies. Here are some key aspects: India's response to the pandemic was initially centralized, with the Union Government imposing strict lockdowns under the Disaster Management Act. However, since health is a state subject, state governments had varying approaches, leading to tensions between the central and state administrations. The pandemic coincided with major political events, including protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act and state elections. Political parties adapted by shifting campaigns online, while social distancing norms were often compromised during rallies. The government's handling of the crisis, including vaccine distribution and economic relief measures, influenced public opinion. While India positioned itself as the "pharmacy of the world" by exporting vaccines, domestic shortages led to criticism. During the pandemic, dissenting voices—including activists, students, and lawyers—faced arrests, raising concerns about civil liberties. Courts played a role in addressing pandemic-related governance issues, including oxygen shortages and vaccine policies.
— *Reproduced*
242. Ramirez, Mark D. and Wood, Reed M.
Authoritarian opposition? Authoritarian disposition and resistance to public health mitigation strategies during Covid-19. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(1), Mar, 2024: p.239-254.
- Government restrictions intended to mitigate the spread of COVID-19—such as “lockdowns,” mask mandates, and vaccine passports—produced intense resentment among some groups and led to resistance, defiance, and social unrest in many countries. To better understand the roots of this opposition, we examine the role of dispositional authoritarianism as a psychological motivator of participation in anti-restriction protests and support for the groups that engaged in such actions. Because obedience to authority is commonly identified as a core feature of authoritarianism, existing studies have suggested authoritarians should be more likely to endorse pandemic restrictions and oppose anti-government dissent. However, we propose the alternative hypothesis: individuals with authoritarian dispositions are more likely to oppose pandemic restrictions and more likely to express support for pandemic dissidents (e.g., anti-vax and anti-lockdown groups). Data from three surveys deployed in the United States and United Kingdom support our hypotheses, demonstrating a counterintuitive relationship between dispositional authoritarianism and opposition to public health authorities during the pandemic. We further find that dispositional authoritarianism produces an intriguing misalignment between ideology and support for pandemic restrictions among those on the left, leading liberals who score high in authoritarianism to mirror the attitudes and behaviors of their conservative counterparts. — *Reproduced*
243. Singh, Ajay Kumar et al
Covid-19 vaccination: An attitude analysis of global users of social media towards government communication. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p.318-331.

Amidst a global pandemic, the key challenge before governments, health institutions and administrative authorities is to communicate and inform the general public about the never-heard of morbidity, virology and immunity in their simplest form and language. However, this can only be possible when they can appropriately predict the perceptions and reactions of public to a given set of communications regarding the disease, preventive measures and the adoption of established principles of users' perceptions. This article is a study of the users' perceptions about Covid-19 vaccination. It conducts sentiment analysis in Python on a dataset of global users of the social media channel Twitter. The dataset available at kaggle.com, comprising 51,393 tweets from December 2020 to February 2021 with more than fifteen features, was put to test. The majority of the people (60.8%) expressed their neutral sentiments towards vaccination, while 23.9% had a positive opinion. Further, in order to evaluate the aforementioned analysis, the machine learning pipeline process of model evaluation is also performed. This process includes a split of dataset into training and testing, followed by determining various evaluation parameters including confusion matrix, precision, recall and F1-score. The accuracy of 97.1% depicts the outperformance of the model. — *Reproduced*

244. Tiwari, Surbhi
Humanitarianism and Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam: An analysis of India's compassionate role in pestering global solidarity post-Covid ERA.. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.719-728.

POLICING

245. Aviram, N.F., Correa, C. and Oliviera, R.
Technology 3.0: Police officers' perceptions towards technology shifts. American Review of Public Administration, 54(1), Jan, 2024: p.90-103.

Police units worldwide are going through a three-generational technological shift: from "street" to "screen" to "system" technologies. This paper focuses on how these digital shifts shape police officers' perceptions. First, concerning the change from "street" to "screen" police, it focuses on how it changes police officers' perceptions of discretion and burnout. The shift from "screen" to "system" policy focuses on how perceptions towards "screen" technologies shape the receptivity of "system" technologies. We address these questions using a mixed-method approach to analyze Brazilian police officers' shift from the Military Police to the Environmental Military Police. Findings suggest that changing from "street" to "screen" police reduces burnout and limited discretion among police officers. Moreover, usefulness in achieving professional goals and perceptions of monitoring via "screen" technology predict receptivity to "system" technology. We conclude that street-level bureaucrats' perceptions of technological shifts are essential to acknowledge when planning and implementing such changes. — *Reproduced*

246. Zhao, Linda and Papachristos, Andrew V.
Threats to blue networks: The effect of partner injuries on police misconduct. American Sociological Review, 89(1), Feb, 2024: p.159-195.

Police culture creates an "us versus them" dynamic, which, at its worst, treats threats to the "thin blue line" as worthy of group response. Prior research documents such a group threat process as a possible mechanism for police misconduct, but

few studies have analyzed the precise network relationships that serve as the conduit for a misconduct response. Using data on misconduct, officer injuries, and officer networks within the Chicago Police Department (CPD) between 2004 and 2015, this study examines the extent to which injuries officers receive from civilians might elicit a misconduct response from officers' peers, and especially their direct network associates. Findings demonstrate that network ties to injured officers predict higher levels of subsequent misconduct, especially for officers with stronger ties to the injured officer. Furthermore, the effects of peer injury on subsequent misconduct are contingent on the race of the suspect involved: officers whose peers are injured are linked to more use of excessive force, as well as other types of misconduct, when the suspects involved are Black. These findings support our central hypothesis of a networked group threat response that links peer injuries to police misconduct. — *Reproduced*

POLITICAL INTOLERANCE

247. Peffley, M., Yair, O. and Hutchison, M.L.
Left-right social identity and the polarization of political tolerance. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(1), Mar, 2024: p.30-44.

A growing literature finds that social identity attachments to ideological and partisan groups often generate mistrust, hostility, and prejudice toward opposition groups. Yet, there are no studies of whether attachments to ideological groups (i.e., left, right, liberal, and conservative) contribute to political intolerance—defined as an unwillingness to extend basic liberties to groups one opposes—a widely studied and politically consequential form of outgroup hostility. Using both observational and experimental data, we examine how social identity attachments to left-right groups in Israel influence Jewish Israelis' political intolerance of disliked domestic groups, that is, least-liked groups and Arab citizens. In contrast to other studies—mostly in the US—that find roughly parallel levels of political and social prejudice toward opposition groups, we theorize and find that more strongly attached rightists and leftists in Israel become more polarized in their levels of political tolerance toward disliked groups. Among rightists, stronger identities decrease tolerance, whereas among leftists, political tolerance increases. Thus, outside the US, identity strength can actually be a protector of democratic values, leading some groups (i.e., Jewish leftists) to become more tolerant. — *Reproduced*

POLITICAL PARTIES

248. Mishra, Suyash
Integral humanism: An analysis of key elements and contemporary relevance. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.623-628.

Integral humanism is a politico philosophical doctrine rooted in Bhartiya Sanskrit that was propounded by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya to serve as the guiding philosophy of the Bhartiya Jana Sangh. Integral Humanism, as conceptualized by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya, is a politico-philosophical doctrine that emphasizes a holistic approach to human development, deeply rooted in Bharatiya Sanskriti (Indian culture and traditions). It was adopted as the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh in 1965 and later influenced the ideology of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

Upadhyaya's philosophy sought to create an indigenous development model that balanced individual and societal needs while rejecting both Western capitalist individualism and Marxist socialism. He advocated for a system that harmonized material and spiritual well-being, ensuring that economic progress did not come at the cost of ethical and cultural values.

The doctrine is built on four fundamental objectives of human life: Dharma (moral duties), Artha (wealth), Kama (desires), and Moksha (liberation), with Dharma serving as the foundation. Upadhyaya believed that a nation must develop in accordance with its unique cultural and societal ethos, integrating traditional wisdom with modern advancements. — *Reproduced*

POLITICAL THEORIES

249. Petrov, Philip
Political development and political thought. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(1), Mar, 2024: p.76-88.

This essay applies existing research in new institutional economics to early modern European political theory so as to offer an interpretive proposal. Using Hobbes, Hume, and James Madison as examples, the essay proposes that understanding early modern European political theorists as inhabitants of developing countries (in a particular sense of that term) can benefit contemporary readers in interpreting some of these theorists' normative prescriptions. Early modern political theorists faced significant risk of large-scale violence, political instability, and state repression in polities that still struggled to accomplish goals such as implementing rule of law, protecting property rights, and widely distributing material resources using impartial criteria. By contrast, many contemporary readers of these writers live in the developed and liberal-democratic West. Contemporary readers are thus liable to normalize their own conditions and to underestimate the political-economic constraints under which early modern political theorists wrote, thereby misreading some of the latter's normative prescriptions. By interpreting early modern political theorists as writers who faced institutional constraints that have significantly receded in today's West, contemporary readers can enrich their understanding of these writers' objectives. — *Reproduced*

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

250. Piazza, James A.
Populism and support for political violence in the United States: Assessing the role of grievances, distrust of political institutions, social change threat, and political Illiberalism. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(1), Mar, 2024: p.152-166.

As populist parties and politicians have grown in prominence in democracies, scholars have turned their attention to the causes, and consequences, of populist attitudes among citizens. Some preliminary research indicates that individuals with populist attitudes are more likely to express support or tolerance for the use of violence to achieve political objectives. In this study, I examine this relationship further by investigating factors that mediate the effect of populism on endorsement of political violence. Using an original survey of more than 1300 subjects in the United States, I evaluate four elements that theoretically

mediate the relationship between populism and support for political violence: economic grievances; distrust of political institutions; perception that social and demographic changes in the United States are threatening; and preferences for politically illiberal or nondemocratic rule. I find that the effect of populism on support for political violence is mediated through fear of social/demographic change and preference for illiberal rule but not through economic grievances or distrust of political institutions. Taken together, over 50% of the effect of populism on support for political violence is mediated through heightened anxiety about social and demographic changes in the U.S. and illiberal attitudes. — *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - JAMMU AND KASHMIR

251. Khuntia, Subhasmita and Narasaiah, Ravuru
An Analysis of article 356 in coalition era of Indian politics. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p. 285-298.

Article 356 of the Indian Constitution has often been subjected to the partisan use by the successive Central governments since 1950. However, the shift from a single-party majority government to a multi-party coalition governments in national politics since early 1990s has largely influenced the scope and intent of invoking this Article. The coalition government's survival with the backing of regional parties has indeed been a major factor in diminishing the incentives for the arbitrary and frequent invocation of Article 356. In this backdrop, the present article explains how the political change brought about by the coalition governments since 1990s has created the conditions for restraining Central transgressions on state governance, and also discusses the prospects of rationally employing this Article in the changing political conditions of the country. The argument of this paper is that—although the rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party to national political dominance since the 2014 general elections has raised apprehension about the move towards centralised federalism, it is not likely to upset the current pattern of restrained use of this Article. — *Reproduced*

252. Waza, Farooq Ahmad and Chathukulam, Jos
Jammu and Kashmir on the path of empowering grassroots democracy. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p.386-397.

The de-operationalisation of Article 370 has given a new lease of life to grassroots democracy in the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Union government has made it clear that the main priority is to strengthen grassroots democracy there. At present, the erstwhile State which was once battered by militancy, insurgency as well economic and political instability has embarked on the path of democracy. Though there have been criticisms that the eagerness and interest taken by the Union government to foster local democracy in Kashmir is an attempt to whitewash the absence of democratically elected State government, the recent developments in the erstwhile State including the completion of delimitation exercise at a quick pace to form democratically elected governments in the union territories of Jammu and Kashmir implies that there is some hope at end of the tunnel. — *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - MANIPUR

253. Singh, N.B. and Meetel, N.B.
 State of democracy in Northeast India: A study of Manipur India: The mother of democracy. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.729-738.

The nature of democracy, of late has changed across the globe. India, the largest democracy in the world, is no exception to that. Within India, the northeast region can be considered as a microcosm of the entire country as it inhabits diverse communities. Within the region, each state is composed of tens of diverse communities. The evolving nature of democracy is a global phenomenon, reflecting shifting political, social, and technological landscapes. India, as the largest democracy, has witnessed significant transformations, especially in governance models and electoral practices. The Northeast region serves as an intricate microcosm of India's diversity, where political decisions must accommodate the interests of numerous communities.

In this context, maintaining democratic integrity while addressing regional complexities remains a challenge. Representation and inclusivity are crucial, as each state in the Northeast comprises a multitude of ethnic groups, each with distinct identities and aspirations. The way democracy unfolds in such an environment speaks to India's broader democratic evolution. — *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - SIKKIM

254. Gurung, Dhiraj and Sharma, Neeta Bora
 Hegemony of regional parties in the state politics: Special reference to Sikkim. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.667-674.

POLLUTION

255. Agibayeva, Akmaral et al
 Understanding public perception of air quality in the urban environment of central Asia: An empirical assessment using structural equation modelling. *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, 15(1), Mar, 2024: p.39-58.

Public awareness and understanding of air quality in Central Asia remain considerably low. The present study assesses the perception, attitude and environmental knowledge of local air quality among adult urban residents (n = 870) in a city with high air pollution among cities of Central Asia: Astana, Kazakhstan. Structural equation modelling (SEM) was employed to investigate the causal relationship between perceived air quality, environmental literacy and willingness to pay for environmental protection. Over half of the Kazakhstani population has higher education, yet environmental literacy remains low compared to countries with fewer university graduates. Participants' age, education and health status significantly affected (p < .001) their environmental knowledge and awareness. The SEM indicates knowledge as a major determinant in improving public awareness and perception of air pollution. The present study provides valuable insights for researchers and governmental institutions to promote a better understanding of air quality within a rapidly growing urban environment. — *Reproduced*

256. Barwick, P.J. et al
 From fog to smog: The value of pollution information. *The American Economic Review*, 114(5), May, 2024: p.1338-1381.
- In 2013, China launched a landmark program to monitor air quality and disclose real-time data, significantly increasing the public's access to and awareness of pollution information. The program triggered cascading behavioral changes such as stronger avoidance of outdoor pollution exposure and increased spending on protective products. These behavioral responses mitigated the mortality impact of air pollution. Conservative estimates indicate that the program's health benefits outweigh the costs by an order of magnitude. The findings highlight the benefits of improving public access to pollution information in developing countries which often experience severe air pollution but lack pollution data collection and dissemination. — *Reproduced*
257. Denise, Van Der Kamp
 Can police patrols prevent pollution? The limits of authoritarian environmental governance in China. *Comparative Politics*, 53(4), Apr, 2021: p.403-426.
- China's high-profile anti-pollution campaigns have fueled theories of authoritarian environmental efficiency. In a regime where bureaucrats are sensitive to top-down scrutiny, central campaigns are expected to be powerful tool for reducing pollution. Focusing on China's nationwide pollution inspections campaign, I assess these claims of authoritarian efficiency. I find that central inspections (or "police patrols") have no discernable impact on air pollution. I argue that inspections were ineffective because environmental enforcement requires a degree of sustained scrutiny that one-off campaigns cannot provide. The deterrent effect of inspections is also undercut by the regime's ambivalence towards independent courts and unsupervised public participation. These findings suggest that China's obstacles to pollution enforcement may be greater than anticipated, and theories of authoritarian efficiency overlook gaps in authoritarian state capacity. — *Reproduced*
258. 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*, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p.,370-385.
- As a key stakeholder within the domain of environmental governance, civil society influences the actions and outcomes of regulatory mechanisms and organisations, in addition to the state, market and communities. The research article attempts to understand the influence civil society exerts in addressing the environmental concerns of three village panchayats in 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 the affected population, awareness, participation and role of the civil society, and the ways in which the affected population negotiates with the problem of industrial pollution are analysed. It is found that civil society is unable to exert bottom-up pressure in influencing policy actions and outcomes in the study area. The reasons behind such an inability and the measures required to make civil society a reckoning force in environmental governance are also discussed in the article. — *Reproduced*

259. Singh, Narendra and Khamniungan, T. Longkoi
Yamuna river pollution: Ethnographic insights of impact on Nishad community.
Third Concept, 38(448), Jun, 2024: p.56-58.

This article explores the Nishad community in the rural area of India's Firozabad district of Uttar Pradesh drawing from ethnographic field research conducted among the community members. The Nishad community, reliant on the Yamuna river for livelihood, faces severe challenges due to pollution and water scarcity affecting frisk populations and local income. — *Reproduced*

POPULATION

260. Ruggles, Steven
When privacy protection goes wrong: How and why the 2020 census confidentiality program failed. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 38(2), Spring, 2024: p.201-226.

The US Census Bureau implemented a new disclosure control strategy for the 2020 Census that adds deliberate error to every population statistic for every geographic unit smaller than a state, including metropolitan areas, cities, and counties. This article traces the evolving rationale for the new procedures and assesses the impact of the 2020 disclosure control on data quality. The Census Bureau argues that the traditional disclosure controls used for the 2010 and earlier censuses revealed the confidential responses of millions of Americans. I argue that this claim is unsupported, and that there is no evidence that anyone's responses were compromised. The new disclosure control strategies introduce unnecessary error with no clear benefit; in fact, the new procedures may actually be less effective for protecting confidentiality than the procedures they replaced. I conclude with recommendations for minimizing disclosure risk while maximizing data utility in future censuses. — *Reproduced*

POPULATION—KERALA (INDIA)

261. Goswami, Baishali
Understanding the demographic changes in Kerala: An exploration. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p.102-121.

This study examines the current trajectory of demographic transition in Kerala in the light of existing trends experienced worldwide with regard to advanced mortality and fertility transitions. The findings suggest that Kerala is yet to confirm the onset of advanced stages of transitions in line with the global experiences. In mortality, there still remains untapped potential in the state to postpone the age-specific mortality rates from degenerative diseases from the age group of 70+ further to 80+. The study recommends, instead of considering the 'elderly' as a group, targeted interventions are required to address the intra-group differentials in an age-sex disaggregated manner across major killer diseases in the advanced age groups. Similarly, the total fertility rate in Kerala is hovering around 1.7 to 1.9 children per woman for over three decades showing limited signs of rapid decline further. A strong sense of 'familism' in the state may have postponed the onset or full experience of the advanced fertility transition and the associated societal changes, known as second demographic transition. Following these changes in

fertility and mortality, a drastic decline in the share of the young workforce (aged 20–34 years) between 1991 and 2011 within the working age population has been observed and the trend may continue in the coming years as well. Void in young workers has facilitated migration of young labourers from other states. The future pace of transition, therefore, will be determined by how fast the in-migrants are integrated with the current level of human development of the state. — *Reproduced*

POVERTY

262. Angelucci, Manuela and Bennett, Daniel
Depression, poverty, and economic shocks: Evidence from India. AEA Papers and Proceedings, 114, May, 2024: p.412-417.

This paper examines the correlations between socioeconomic status, economic shocks, and depression, and how these vary by gender, in a sample of adults from India. Poverty and the exposure to negative shocks are both associated with depression. However, the frequency of negative shocks varies only slightly by socioeconomic status and gender. Instead, poor people and women appear to be more vulnerable to negative shocks. These patterns suggest that social protection programs may foster mental health for these groups and reduce mental health disparities. — *Reproduced*

PRISONS

263. Bhattacharjee, Somodatta
Exploring the prisons of colonial India. Third Concept, 38(449), Jul, 2024: p.30-32.

The British rule is an important part of the history of India. The length of the British rule in India gives us a glance of the contemporary economic structure, cultural fabric social changes, administrative machinery and others. But, considerably less attention has been assigned to one of the greatest institutions i.e. prisons. The present paper attempts to address the issues like the cages that were brought into the idea of prisons and the structure of the same by the British. On the whole the paper aims to study the condition of the colonial Indian prisons by making use of historical analytical method. — *Reproduced*

264. Roy, Amit
Cellular jail the sage of resistance. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(8), (Special issue) Aug, 2024: p.6-13.

The revolutionaries in the cellular jail were not treated as political prisoners. They were called 'seditionists' or 'anarchists' and treated worse than ordinary criminals. The political prisoners were frequently punished. Flogging, confinement in cells for six months, bar fetters, and standing handcuffs with a reduced diet were resorted to now and then. Confinement in small cages was still works. Finally, bowing either to the general and popular demand of Indians or their constant agitation or because of its political wisdom, the British government deals red general amnesty for the political prisoners in the Andaman's in 1920. Thereafter, the cellular jail was closed, and all the remaining political prisoners were taken back to the mainland by 1921. — *Reproduced*

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

265. Feddersen, J. Koll, H. and Gerald, J.
 The temporality of project success: Vindeby, the world's first offshore wind farm. *Project Management Journal*, 55(2), Apr, 2024: p.167-186.
- This article advances a temporal understanding of project success through a process study of Vindeby, an exploratory project developing the world's first offshore wind farm. Pursuing a situated temporal view, our findings reveal how actors constructed Vindeby's success differently when seeing the project as future, present, and past and how these constructions mutually shaped each other. Adding to prior literature adopting an over-time or in-time perspective, we develop a through-time perspective of project success and a model explaining the interplay of the three perspectives. We discuss how projects may serve as temporal stepping stones toward sustainable futures in the green transition and propose ways for project managers and policymakers to nurture this potential. — *Reproduced*
266. Liu, L.X. Clegg, S. and Pollack, J.
 The effect of public: Private partnerships on innovation in infrastructure delivery. *Project Management Journal*, 55(1), Feb, 2024: p.31-48.
- Public-private partnerships (PPPs) have been promoted as achieving value for money in government projects through innovation. Private investment, contract bundling, and transferring risk to the private sector are regarded as incentives creating innovation. Data collected on PPPs through in-depth interviews with 36 senior practitioners are analyzed by applying a transdisciplinary theoretical approach and grounded theory. The relation between PPPs and innovation is systematically addressed. PPP models provide an environment for innovation precontract award but limit risk, thus inhibiting post-contract innovation. A framework illustrating the complex relations of different elements of PPPs and their effects on innovation is presented. — *Reproduced*
267. Maqbool, Rashid and Sridhar, Harini
 Governing public-Private partnerships of sustainable construction projects in an opportunistic setting. *Project Management Journal*, 55(1), Feb, 2024: p.86-101.
- Government-sponsored public-private partnership (PPP) projects in the United Kingdom face particular complexity and uncertainty challenges because of the country's specific socioeconomic context. This research investigates the role of governance and stakeholder management in PPP-based sustainable projects by conducting a mixed methods approach, which includes a quantitative survey and a qualitative case study inference. The results show that project governance and stakeholder management have a significant positive impact toward sustainable development and PPP project success. Whereas the negative impact of opportunism over contractual governance and stakeholder management is insignificant. Similarly, the negative effect of project uncertainty over contractual governance is insignificant toward sustainable development. — *Reproduced*
268. Midler, Christophe and Marc Alochot
 Understanding the phoenix phenomenon: Can a project be both a failure and a success?. *Project Management Journal*, 55(2), Apr, 2024: p.187-204.

While the concept of project success remains largely open nowadays, we introduce here the Phoenix phenomenon, namely a project being both a success and a failure. Our analysis of an automotive vanguard project exhibits key characteristics of a Phoenix phenomenon: the very innovative and ambitious nature of the project; a project management approach that hybridizes causal innovative project development and effectual approaches; the strategic and operational capacity of the company to recover and valorize after the initial failure; and the learnings from and the achievements of the project in renewed scenarios. We conclude that project evaluation must now combine retrospective and prospective assessments methods to evaluate both achieved outcomes and potentialities of a project. — *Reproduced*

269. Müller, Ralf et al
Artificial intelligence and project management: Empirical overview, state of the art, and guidelines for future research. *Project Management Journal*, 55(1), Feb, 2024: p. 9-15.
- Desk rejections of artificial intelligence (AI)-related submissions to the *Project Management Journal®* (PMJ) are high. This article provides an overview and state-of-the-art snapshot on academic and practitioner work to derive at potential future research topics and guidelines on the execution and reporting of AI-related studies in project management. — *Reproduced*
270. Qian, Qinzen
How did the imperfection of an innovation project come about? The tension between legitimacy and flexibility. *Project Management Journal*, 55(2), Apr, 2024: p.205-222.
- Although current project management literature has claimed to learn from imperfect or failing projects, the process through which the imperfection of a project, in particular of an innovative-centered one, comes about remains unexplored. Based on a longitudinal case study of an interorganizational innovation project, the author developed a process model, showing that the project management team involved—consisting of well-integrated members of their permanent organizations—failed to manage the tension between legitimacy and flexibility by relying too heavily on traditional project management practices. This then led to an innovation project that was anything but perfect with respect to both process and outcome. — *Reproduced*
271. Thiel, Joachim and Grabher, Gernot
Abolish, accept, apply: Coping with ignorance in project ecologies. *Project Management Journal*, 55(2), Apr, 2024: p.139-150.
- This article seeks to advance the current debate on the role of ignorance in the management of large projects by mobilizing insights from recent literature on the interplay between temporary projects and permanent contexts. Instead of examining how ignorance shapes the success or failure of isolated projects, we intend to examine how ignorance is addressed and framed within these projects and their wider environment and how this framing shapes the practices of planning and managing projects. The usefulness of the proposed framework is gauged with two empirical vignettes that elucidate different perspectives on ignorance in recent, German, large construction projects. — *Reproduced*

272. Xu, Sunny Mosangzi and Bogers, Marcel L. A. M.
Imperfections-as-practice: Projects as becoming processes of imperfections.
Project Management Journal, 55(2), Apr, 2024: p. 151-166.

This article provides an alternative conceptualization of a project as a series of becoming processes of imperfections. Through a longitudinal ethnography of a Research and Innovation Project, our study uncovers that imperfections emerged as uncertainty, ambiguity, unknown, and emergence over time. These emerging imperfections enacted project managers to focus on retaining, reframing, exploring, and embracing the project in time. Our findings advocate an imperfections-as-practice approach, which extends the projects-as-practice perspective by focusing on emerging imperfections. Following this, we suggest imperfect project management thinking, which allows project actors to embrace imperfections and make a project become successful. — *Reproduced*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

273. Ashrafi, Naved
Decolonising the Indian administration: From Nehru’s socialism to Modi’s ‘Panch Pran’. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.609-616.

India administration is manned by the so-called still frame of the Indian administrative service (IAS), IAS is on all-India service duly mandated by the constitution of India but it is argued that it significantly carries a colonial baggage from its British precursor called India civil service. ICS was prime instrument of exploitation of Indian masses during colonial days. — *Reproduced*

274. Callahan, Richard and Mau, Tim A.
Reconceptualizing the politics-administration dichotomy to better understand public leadership in the twenty-first century: A multilateral actors model. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(3), Apr, 2024: p.229-241.

The long-standing discussion of the politics-administration dichotomy is as relevant in contemporary public administration as at any time in the past. The significant changing context and persistence of the discussion on the practice of the politics-administration dichotomy calls for addressing what Overeem observes as the need to better describe the highly complex relations between politicians and administrators. Two implicit assumptions drive the continued relevance of the discussion of political-administrative interactions. First, the discussion matters because the actors in question fulfill various public leadership roles. Second, the political-administrative dialogue matters to questions of constitutionalism, values of representative government, and facilitating institutions of democracy. In this article, we offer a model of public managers’ engagement in the “how” with a framework that explicitly outlines the range of relationships. We draw on empirical research to outline the current reality of at least five significant types of actors, often working collaboratively in multilateral relationships. The first section of the article discusses the genesis and implications of the politics-administration dichotomy. It then proceeds to establish its persistence over time, followed by an explanation of the logic of our approach. Next, the discussion shifts to the analytic advantage of a continuum model across five categories of actors within the governance process, each possessing the potential for public leadership, showing

how this model illustrates paths for addressing the problem we have identified. Finally, we discuss the implications of our proposed model for future research design and practice. — *Reproduced*

275. Capano, G. Cavalieri, A. and Pritoni, A.
Bureaucratic policy work and analytical capacities in central administrations in Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain: The results of a comparative survey. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(2), Jun, 2024: p.385-401.

Policy analytical capacity is a pivotal source of good governance. Although this capacity can be acquired by decision makers in various ways, it is clear that the internal stock of analytical capacity is strategic in terms of supporting policymaking. This stock can be concentrated in specific types of organisational roles (like policy professionals), but it can also be considered a constitutive component of ordinary bureaucratic work. This paper adopts this latter perspective to analyse the characteristics in terms of policy work and analytical capacities of high-level bureaucrats of the central administrations of the Old Southern Four: Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain. The data were collected through a large online survey involving more than 1000 high civil servants. The empirical evidence offered shows the high differentiation in terms of policy work and analytical capacities that characterise the four analysed central bureaucracies and confirms that, despite the expected similarities among the four countries, differences are striking and concern almost all dimensions of analysis. Moreover, Spain has a higher stock of policy analytical capacities. Thus, adopting a policy work perspective can be a fruitful lens for analysing whether and how administrative reforms are capable of penetrating the micro dimensions of administrative behaviour. — *Reproduced*

276. Carroll, Deborah A. and Yeo, Jungwon
What can reform street-level bureaucrats' unwarranted discretionary behaviors? Principles? Principals? or both?. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(3), Apr, 2024: p.242-254.

In this paper, we ask whether principles—relevant institutions, including administrative reform, legal and judicial support, and information and communication technology (ICT)—and principals—ordinary people that are capable, knowledgeable, and willing—can help enhance accountability of street-level bureaucrats (SLBs) by mitigating unwarranted discretionary behaviors. We examined the New York City Police Department by constructing and analyzing a unique dataset drawn from multiple sources and by using the SLB literature to inform our empirical model specification. Fixed effects regression analysis revealed the potential of principles and principals in motivating or reducing police officers' use of force resulting in substantiated civilian complaints. Specifically, proactive policing strategies, exonerated civilian complaint dispositions, court summons following arrests, and ICT are the principles, and a low-poverty population served by police are the principals we found to influence discretionary police behavior. — *Reproduced*

277. Chen, T. Hernandez, M.G. and Esteve, M.
The adoption and implementation of artificial intelligence chatbots in public organizations: Evidence from U.S. state governments. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(3), Apr, 2024: p.255-270.

Although the use of artificial intelligence (AI) chatbots in public organizations has increased in recent years, three crucial gaps remain unresolved. First, little empirical evidence has been produced to examine the deployment of chatbots in government contexts. Second, existing research does not distinguish clearly between the drivers of adoption and the determinants of success and, therefore, between the stages of adoption and implementation. Third, most current research does not use a multidimensional perspective to understand the adoption and implementation of AI in government organizations. Our study addresses these gaps by exploring the following question: what determinants facilitate or impede the adoption and implementation of chatbots in the public sector? We answer this question by analyzing 22 state agencies across the U.S.A. that use chatbots. Our analysis identifies ease of use and relative advantage of chatbots, leadership and innovative culture, external shock, and individual past experiences as the main drivers of the decisions to adopt chatbots. Further, it shows that different types of determinants (such as knowledge-base creation and maintenance, technology skills and system crashes, human and financial resources, cross-agency interaction and communication, confidentiality and safety rules and regulations, and citizens' expectations, and the COVID-19 crisis) impact differently the adoption and implementation processes and, therefore, determine the success of chatbots in a different manner. Future research could focus on the interaction among different types of determinants for both adoption and implementation, as well as on the role of specific stakeholders, such as IT vendors. — *Reproduced*

278. Choi, Junghwa and Robinson, Scott
The experience of active representation in South Korea: How marriage-based immigrant public servants represent their clients. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(2), Feb, 2024: p.198-211.

A long research tradition has argued that representative public servants regularly advocate for the interests of clients like themselves—whether similarity is based on race, ethnicity, or gender. This article broadens the representative bureaucracy literature to explore a different basis for advocacy (marriage-based immigrant status) using unique qualitative data. To explore the experience of representation from the perspective of public servants, we conducted semi-structured interviews with marriage-based immigrant public servants in South Korea in 2017. Our results indicate that while marriage-based immigrant public servants actively attempt to address the needs of the marriage-based immigrant population, advocacy is often a learned behavior rather than the reason public servants sought their positions. It is also observed that their efforts to represent the marriage-based immigrant population are heavily limited by institutional factors of South Korea such as insecure job status and the lack of a critical mass of marriage-based immigrant public servants. — *Reproduced*

279. Choi, Sungjoo and Ko, Yeongjun
Top executives' discretion and organizational performance: Analysis of quasi-governmental organizations in Korean government. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(2), Jun, 2024: p.480-509.

This study has examined the impacts of top executives' discretion on organizational performance in public organizations. We analyzed longitudinally collected data

from quasi-governmental organizations in Korea. The results show that top executives' managerial discretion has an inverted U-shape relationship with the overall performance of organizations. The marginal effect of top executives' discretion on organizational performance was negative. This suggests that the benefits from top executives' discretion decrease as the level of managerial discretion increases. The greater discretion of top executives in project management was more likely to yield desirable outcomes for organizations. Top executives' discretion did not significantly affect customer satisfaction and transparency of organizations. — *Reproduced*

280. Cohen, N. Lotta, G. Alcadipani, R. and Lazebnik, T.
Trust and street-level bureaucrats' willingness to risk their lives for others: The case of Brazilian Law enforcement. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(2), Feb, 2024: p.119-134.

Trust has proven to be a predictor of organizational outcomes. In some cases, such as law enforcement, achieving organizational goals requires workers to be willing to risk their lives. Is there a link between street-level bureaucrats' (SLBs) willingness to endanger their own lives for the public and their trust in their peers, managers, and the institution to which they belong? Using a national survey of 2,733 police officers in Brazil and machine-learning-based methods, we found that there is a significant link between their willingness to risk their lives for others and their trust in their peers, managers, and the institution to which they belong. Our findings indicate that while these SLBs were very willing to risk their lives for certain groups, their willingness declined sharply for others such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ)+ people and the homeless. In addition, police officers' perceptions about discrimination, police professionalism, and organizational commitment and support are linearly linked to their willingness to risk their lives. Our findings demonstrate the important role of trust in understanding public servants' practices in the extreme context of risking their lives for others. — *Reproduced*

281. Davidovitz, Maayan and Shwartz-Ziv, Tamar
The role of organizational and client reactions in understanding representative bureaucracy. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(2), Feb, 2024: p.151-162.

The public administration literature has long observed the efforts of street-level bureaucrats to actively represent the clients with whom they share a social or demographic identity. However, it has not examined the responses that street-level bureaucrats receive when they represent minorities and how these responses shape how they use discretion in implementing policies. We explore these issues empirically through in-depth interviews with 23 Israeli Arab social and community workers and 32 Israeli LGBTQ+ teachers. This exploratory study reveals the variety of reactions that street-level bureaucrats encounter when representing minorities. Furthermore, it highlights the significant role of reactions from clients and organizations in encouraging, reducing, or impeding the efforts of minority street-level bureaucrats to represent those with whom they share an identity, which, in turn, underscores the importance of external responses for confirming and legitimizing active representation. — *Reproduced*

282. Echkhard, S., Jankauskas, V. and Leuschner, E.
Institutional design and biases in evaluation reports by international organizations. *Public Administration Review*, 84(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.560-573.

Governments spend hundreds of millions on evaluations to assess the performance of public organizations. In this article, we scrutinize whether variation in the institutional design of evaluation systems leads to biases in evaluation findings. Biases may emerge because influence over evaluation processes could enable the bureaucracy to present its work in a more positive way. We study evaluation reports published by nine international organizations (IOs) of the United Nations system. We use deep learning to measure the share of positive assessments at the sentence level per evaluation report as a proxy for the positivity of evaluation results. Analyzing 1082 evaluation reports, we find that reports commissioned by operative units, as compared to central evaluation units, systematically contain more positive assessments. Theoretically, this link between institutional design choices and evaluation outcomes may explain why policymakers perceive similar tools for evidence-based policymaking as functional in some organizations, and politicized in others. — *Reproduced*

283. Estorcien, Vernise
Police mentoring of at-risk youth: Case study of police-led mentoring program leadership development. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(2), Feb, 2024: p.135-150.

Police-led organizations provide officers with the ability to mentor youth in a nurturing environment that empowers them to succeed academically, behaviorally, and socially. This article focuses on how police officers mentor youths in a major urban area in the southeast. A case study was presented of a police-led organization, which included in-depth interviews with program leaders and mentors, participant observations, and a review of secondary sources over 2 years. The main findings from the study are as follows: (1) program leaders emphasize that caring mentors need to be empathetic toward youth exposed to gun violence, (2) officers' previous experiences matter for their motivation to become mentors, and (3) officers stimulate students by taking them out of their usual social environments. This research expands the theoretical understanding of how police-led organizations influence the lives of youth exposed to gun violence. The characteristics of police officers who serve as mentors are crucial and can impact program outcomes. Practical implications for program leaders are discussed. — *Reproduced*

284. Favero, Nathan
Bureaucratic beliefs and representation: Linking social identities, attitudes, and client outcomes. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(4), May, 2024: p.337-353.

Representative bureaucracy theory posits that the demographic makeup of a bureaucracy can affect how policy is implemented, especially when bureaucrats engage in "active representation" or behavior that directly advances the interests of a particular group in society. It is often assumed that active representation is motivated by the unique beliefs, convictions, or affinities experienced by bureaucrats holding particular social identities. But few studies of representative bureaucracy have attempted to directly measure the attitudes of bureaucrats, and

even fewer studies examine whether such attitudes are meaningfully linked to policy outcomes. This study examines the social identities, self-perceived roles, and political preferences of local school administrators in Texas. The results confirm a link between bureaucratic managers' social identities and distributional policy outcomes, while also suggesting that distinctive bureaucratic attitudes (as observed here) can offer at best a partial explanation for why the social identities of bureaucrats are linked to policy outcomes. — *Reproduced*

285. Goodsell, Charles T.
Bureaucracy's disquieting news: Entangled in uncertainty. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(4), May, 2024: p.393-399.

Government bureaucracy is widely ignored, condemned, ridiculed, and misunderstood. In this article, combined stories by reporters for *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* reveal that federal agencies seldom reach planned goals unambiguously without complication from external forces. A total of 28 articles is summarized, classified under five ideals, and equally divided between failures and successes. A later companion piece is entitled "Bureaucracy's Welcome News: More Women at the Helm," based on data in successive editions of the *United States Government Manual*. — *Reproduced*

286. Hansen, G.E. and Petersen, O.H.
Insourcing public services: Consequences for wages and employment. *Public Administration Review*, 84(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.432-446.

After decades of private companies delivering public services, governments are increasingly using a mix of outsourcing and insourcing to provide services. With insourcing, governments replace market competition with public monopoly and concentrated private ownership with more dispersed public ownership. Despite these fundamental changes in competition and ownership, little is known theoretically and empirically about how insourcing affects employees. This study uses high-quality, individual-level Danish register data to examine how insourcing affects employees overall and among employees of different gender and age. The analysis shows that insourcing significantly and positively affects short- and intermediate-term work income and employment. Moreover, moderation analyses suggest that insourcing is particularly beneficial for female, younger, and older employees. These findings have important implications for policy makers, as they provide insights into longstanding questions about insourcing in public administration and reveal how estimating total insourcing costs should include employee consequences, especially for female and younger/older employees. — *Reproduced*

287. Jensen, Colt and Piatak, Jaclyn
Public service motivation and trust in government: An examination across the Federal, state, and local levels in the United States. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(2), Feb, 2024: p. 107-118.

In the United States, trust in government across the federal, state, and local levels has been on the decline for decades. With increasing polarization and politicization, the work of public administrators is frequently made more difficult by challenges that stem from low levels of public trust—responding to these challenges as well as recent calls that encourage public administrators to regain the trust of

the public they serve. Could public service motivation (PSM) promote trust in government? We examine the association between PSM and trust in government across the federal, state, and local levels of government in the United States. We find that the association between PSM and governmental trust varies by level of government. At the state and local levels, PSM is positively associated with trust in government. However, we find no significant relationship between PSM and trust at the federal level. Thus, there exists the potential for state and local administrators to use PSM to build trust in the government and to facilitate improved policy implementation. Our findings also provide insight into how key predictors of public trust in government vary at the federal, state, and local levels of the U.S. government. — *Reproduced*

288. Kadir, Abdul et al
Abusive supervision in public service organisations: Investigating the moderating effect of attribution styles.. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(2), Jun, 2024: p.184-209.

This study explores how abusive supervision impacts employee turnover intention and performance and examines how attribution styles moderate the relationship in public service organisations. Data were collected from five types of public service organisations in Indonesia (i.e., municipal offices, hospitals, police offices, social security offices, and schools) using a multi-wave longitudinal survey method with a five-workday interval. After removing incomplete responses and participants with careless responses, 369 participants were included in the analysis. The data were analysed using Hayes' moderated-mediation regression technique. This study confirmed that abusive supervision indirectly reduced performance by increasing turnover intention. However, three attribution styles (i.e., self-, supervisor-, and organisation-directed) showed different moderating effects on the relationship. Self- and organisation-directed attribution could intensify the positive impact of abusive supervision on turnover intention. The negative impact of abusive supervision on performance was observed when supervisor-directed attribution was low. — *Reproduced*

289. Kang, Inkyu and Lee, Cheon
Recategorization: An approach to extending the symbolic benefits of bureaucratic representation to the majority group. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(2), Feb, 2024: p.163-179.

Research has argued that the symbolic benefits of bureaucratic representation for marginalized social groups may come at the expense of the attitudes of the majority group. In this study, we investigate whether recategorization—that is, reframing previously separate groups as an inclusive common ingroup—can shift the majority group's perception of bureaucratic representation from a threat to a benefit. We conducted two vignette experiments with a representative sample of U.S. adults (n = 1,040), in which we tested the same treatments in two policy domains: policing and healthcare. The results support our main hypothesis in the policing context. The effect of police chiefs' race being African American on white respondents' trust in the chief shifted from negative to positive when the chiefs portrayed African Americans discriminated by the police as members of American community, a superordinate common ingroup that encompasses every race, rather than simply as African Americans. — *Reproduced*

290. Kodagoda, Thilakshi and Ramanayake, Janani
 Understanding deviant behaviour: Insights from executive-grade officers in the government of Sri Lanka.. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p. 398-412.
- his article attempts to understand how and why deviant behaviour emerges among executive-grade officers in Sri Lanka. This qualitative research includes open-ended interviews with eight executive-grade officers in the government sector. The thematic data analysis of the interviews revealed several factors that influence deviant behaviour among them. These include individual characteristics, attitudes, social norms, organisational culture, unawareness of rules, lack of procedural improvements, misuse of power and authority. The article explores practical implications, how procedural improvements should be implemented and ethical education should promote self-discipline, proper monitoring mechanisms and transparency through the Right to Information Act (2016). — *Reproduced*
291. Kumar, Surendra and Amrapali
 Good governance for achieving sustainable development goals: Indian context. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.635-640.
292. Lee, S. Abner, G. and Hameduddin, T.
 The effects of organizational scandals on the desirability of public organizations as places to work: Evidence from the va waitlist scandal. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(1), Jan, 2024: p.19-32.
- Public administration scholars have extensively explored organizational scandals through two lenses: (1) inside stories of organizational scandals examining the main causes of scandals and (2) the effects of scandals on trust in government, trust in governmental officials, and public financing. Yet, we know little about how organizational scandals affect government employees' work attitudes. Understanding how public employees react to organizational scandals deserves scholarly attention because public employees not only execute their agencies' key functions and programs but are involved in actively addressing the organization's failures. To address this gap, we apply a quasi-experimental approach using the 2014 Department of Veterans Affairs waitlist scandal, with a specific focus on the effects of the scandal on employee job satisfaction and perceived organizational attractiveness. Empirical results using the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey from 2011 to 2017 show that the organizational scandal had a negative effect on both outcomes. — *Reproduced*
293. Lee, Jae Bok and Kim, Soojin
 Understanding gaps between objective and subjective performance measures: Accreditation of public service organizations and citizen satisfaction. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(3), Apr, 2024: p.271-286.
- Governments use various performance measures to ensure that public services delivered by private-sector providers are safe and meet citizens' particular needs. These measures can include awarding accreditation and assessing citizen satisfaction. However, few studies have investigated how objective performance measures relate to citizens' subjective evaluations of providers from the perspective of service users. To fill this gap in the literature, this study closely explores a

particular case of the Korean childcare market in which governments administer a large number of private-sector providers that play a dominant role in delivering public services. Our findings indicate the positive accreditation–satisfaction link is weakened when parents may not be aware of a provider's accreditation status or when their selected service provider is nonprofit, as opposed to for-profit. Overall, this study suggests that it is important to understand why there is some degree of incongruence between objective and subjective measures and how these two different performance indicators converge in the data. Special attention should be given to bridging the gap by closely reviewing institutional pressure on service providers and a symbolic impression of accreditation. — *Reproduced*

294. Li, Huafang and Lu, Elaine Yi
Which matters more in coproduction? Political message, policy, or factual information. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(4), May, 2024: p.354-376.

To coproduce better policy outcomes, governments and citizens need to work together. However, information asymmetry between the two parties influences the coproduction adversely. Nowadays, the multiplicity of information and its potential incongruence add to information asymmetry and make the impact of information on coproduction trickier than ever. This study examines the effects of political message, policy, and factual information on citizens' coproduction activities. Analyzing the effects of federal and state leaders' tweets, New York City's COVID-19 policies, reported COVID-19 cases and deaths, and the city's visits and public transportation ridership, the findings show that politicians' message, congruent or not, did not influence citizens' coproduction activities as measured by visits and public transit ridership. Policy implementation information improved coproduction, and the perceptions of factual information contributed to intended coproduction. — *Reproduced*

295. Moloney, Kim and Lewis, Rupert
Social equity, intellectual history, black movement leaders, and Marcus Garvey. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(3), Apr, 2024: p.215-228.

This paper engages the U.S.-focused social equity literature and its ahistorical understanding of its pre-1968 intellectual histories. We use racial contract theory to highlight the epistemological necessity of a disciplinary reconsideration. We suggest that intellectual histories bound to an exclusively academic voice negate a fuller understanding of lived realities. By engaging the work of a Jamaican-born activist like Marcus Garvey and his significant inroads into 1910s and 1920s America, we create an updated historical understanding of social equity that challenges the disciplinary script. — *Reproduced*

296. Profiroiu, C.M. Negoită, C.L. and Costea, A.V.
Digitalization of public administration in EU member states in times of crisis: The contributions of the national recovery and resilience plans. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(2), Jun, 2024: p.336-352.

This article explores, in a comparative manner, the state-of-play of digital transformation of public administration in EU Member States. Using a specific methodological toolkit that combines policy and statistical analysis for each EU Member State, this article evaluates the investments in the digitalization of public

services, the use of broadband, the access to digital public services, the number of e-government users, the level of digital public services for citizens and businesses and open data. In our analysis, we will argue that the gaps and discrepancies in the field of digitalization of public administration, correlated with the indicators monitored in the Digital Economy and Society Index, have conditioned the EU Member States to design specific actions, measures and investments related to the national context. — *Reproduced*

297. Remington, Christa L. et al
First responders and the Covid-19 pandemic: How organizational strategies can promote workforce retention. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(1), Jan, 2024: p.33-56.

Workforce retention is a current challenge for public administration, and there are continued questions about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the public safety workforce and their willingness to serve. Past studies have shown there are limits to what first responders will endure during complex and uncertain emergencies, leading them to potentially leave their position. Using a nationwide survey (n = 3,582), in-depth interviews (n = 91), and a visual methodology called PhotoVoice, this study examines the factors impacting threats to workforce retention (i.e., role abandonment and turnover intentions) among first responders and the ways public organizations can mitigate this negative impact. The results show personal or family risk may contribute to first responders' decisions to quit, while an understanding of public risk may promote retention. We identify several organizational strategies (e.g., emotional safety, sufficient protective equipment, standard operating procedures) that may reduce retention threats. — *Reproduced*

298. Rick Vogel, and Satzger, Melissa
What drives the attractiveness of public and private employers? Comparative evidence from an online employer review platform. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(2), Feb, 2024: p.180-197.

Employees' attraction to public or private employers is an issue of enduring practical concern and scholarly debate, with inconclusive evidence of both the levels and the drivers of employer attractiveness. This study builds on online reviews of more than 5,000 U.S.-based organizations by more than 200,000 current and former employees, using their recommendations as a behavioral and consequential measure of employer attractiveness. Results of a relative weight analysis show that public employees place less importance on altruistic and intrinsic attributes compared to their counterparts in the private sector when they recommend or do not recommend their employers, but more importance on social attributes; while no sector differences emerge for extrinsic and prestige attributes. These patterns remain stable when we focus on an industry with little occupational variation across the sectors. As some of these results contradict previous scholarship, they suggest that employer attractiveness at the post-entry stages of the human resource cycle, when preferences may change as a consequence of employee expectations and experience, is a puzzle that deserves more scholarly and practical attention. — *Reproduced*

299. Sedgwick, Donna and Lemaire, Robin Hargroder
Acquiesce, compromise, or avoid? Collaboration, coordination, & cooperation as

different strategic responses to institutional pressures. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(1), Jan, 2024: p.57-70.

Collaboration is often touted as the ideal interorganizational relationship (IOR) to tackle many challenging social problems; however, collaboration is just one of many types of IORs that public managers can undertake. This article presents public managers' decisions to cooperate, coordinate, or collaborate with program partners as strategic responses of avoiding, compromising, or acquiescing, respectively. We argue that perceptions of coercive, normative, and mimetic pressures influence the likelihood to undertake different IORs; specifically, as managers experience combined isomorphic pressures, they are more likely to acquiesce and collaborate with program partners. Findings from our qualitative study of federal and state preschool programs in Virginia, USA reveal that as managers perceive additional pressures they are more likely to pursue more involved IORs. Unexpectedly, we find that cooperators perceive few isomorphic pressures, and we also find that perceived deterrent isomorphic pressures distinguish coordinators from collaborators. These findings offer insight about how organizational field pressures can affect strategic IOR responses. — *Reproduced*

300. Sullivan, A.A., Yeo, J. and Kim, S.
Am I my brothers' keeper? A critical review of mandated collaboration research. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(4), May, 2024: p.323-336.

To synthesize and examine the growing literature on mandated collaboration, we conducted a critical literature review of the growing literature on mandated collaboration, asking what the field of public administration knows about its purposes, mechanisms, contexts, and performances. Mandated collaboration occurs when a third party requires and enforces collaboration among other potential collaborators. We find four takeaways: (a) mandators require collaboration to address complex problems; (b) mandators enforce collaboration through hierarchical authority and market-based incentives; (c) mandated collaboration occurs across several policy contexts; and (d) the context surrounding the collaboration affects its success. We conclude with three unknowns, regarding how mandated collaboration achieves policy goals, if mandators are collaborators, and the willingness of participants required to collaborate. Our review enhances public administration's understanding of collaborative governance by offering insight into the governance tool of mandating collaboration, contexts under which it succeeds, and steps for future research. — *Reproduced*

301. Wiersma, S., Lippenyi, Z. and Wittek, R.
Imprinting and contested practices: The impact of public directors' private-sector experience on temporary employment in Dutch public organizations. *Public Administration Review*, 84(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.447-464.

This paper studies how organizational leaders' early private-sector leadership experiences impact adopting a contested organizational practice, temporary employment, in public organizations. We employed unique organization/year-level register panel data on the executive careers of the directors of Dutch public organizations and the prevalence of temporary employment in organizations they lead. Fixed-effect regression analyses of 29,031 organization/year observations between 2006 and 2019 show greater use of temporary employment in public

organizations when directors have early private-sector executive experience. We found a similar impact of leaders' imprinted experiences in “fully” public and “hybrid” organizations that combine public and private sector elements. We discuss implications and suggestions for future studies on organizational leaders' role in contested practice adoption in the public sector. — *Reproduced*

PUBLIC CONTRACTING

302. Brunjes, Benjamin M. and Rodriguez-Plesa, Evelyn
Equity in government contracting: Analyzing the performance of small disadvantaged businesses. *Public Administration Review*, 84(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.484-499.

Set aside programs, which preference disadvantaged businesses, have long been among the largest government equity programs in the United States. Set asides ensure government revenues spur economic growth in firms and communities that have traditionally lacked representation in systems of power. However, there has been skepticism about whether set aside programs are compatible with the efficiency objectives of government contracting. Few empirical studies have assessed the comparative performance of small, disadvantaged businesses and other firms to determine if there are differences. Using contract level data from the Federal Procurement Data System: Next Generation, we test whether set aside contracts are associated with a reduction in the government's ability to secure “best value.” We find few performance differences between small, disadvantaged businesses, and other vendors across a range of goods and services, suggesting mutual benefits and no outsized risks when governments engage in contracts with disadvantaged firms. — *Reproduced*

303. Lu, J., Chen, Y. and Hung, W.J.
Public sector unionization and government contracting: A meta-analysis of four decades of empirical evidence. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(1), Jan, 2024: p.71-89.

Within the large body of literature on government contracting, the effect of public sector unionization on contracting out is still unsettled even after decades of research. Previous literature proposes that unionization may both inhibit and motivate contracting out, making the net effect difficult to predict. Through a meta-analysis of 232 effects drawn from 49 existing studies spanning over four decades, we find that jurisdictions with higher levels of public sector unionization generally contract out more in public service delivery. Further metaregression analysis suggests that unionization has a weaker effect when governments engage in intergovernmental contracting but a stronger effect when governments contract out for technical services. Unionization also has a stronger effect on how much a government contracts out than on whether a government contracts out. Overall, unionization is a relevant, but not necessarily robust, factor in driving contracting out, and its exact effect may vary slightly by context. — *Reproduced*

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

304. Agarwal, Sarthak
Eliminating leakages from UP's public distribution system. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 61(25), Jun 22, 2024: p. 22-25.

Proposing a series of policy and administrative reforms to capitalism on reduced public destruction system leakages and further curb them, this article suggests launching high frequency citizen feedback system expedite and enhance transparency in it while ensuring that field officials are adequately empower and trained to effectively implant the various pervious of the law. — *Reproduced*

PUBLIC FINANCE

305. Bansal, Deepty and Kaur, Lavneet
Financial literacy and gender gap: A study of Punjab state of India. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p.77-101.

Financial literacy helps individuals to make sound financial decisions by improving their level of financial knowledge, attitude and skills, hence leading to effective financial management. It promotes financial inclusion by improving access to financial products and services. This paper examines the level of financial literacy among the people of rural areas of Punjab. The study is based on primary data and a multi-stage stratified proportional random sampling method has been used to collect the data from the respondents of different districts of Punjab. The main focus of the study is to find the level of financial literacy and to analyse the gender gap in financial literacy in rural areas of Punjab. Four main components of financial literacy have been identified and a financial literacy index is formed. OECD/INFE and NCFE methodologies for measuring financial literacy have also been used. The results of the study show a lower level of financial literacy and a significant gender gap in financial literacy among the respondents of rural Punjab. It is found that 28.3% of the males and just 9.8% of the females are financially literate. The study also highlights the impact of different socio-economic and demographic parameters on the level of financial literacy of male and female respondents. — *Reproduced*

PUBLIC GOODS

306. Calford, Evan M. and Cason, Timothy N.
Contingent reasoning and dynamic public goods provision. American Economic Journal: Microeconomics, 16(2). May, 2024: p.236-266.

Contributions toward public goods often reveal information that is useful to others considering their own contributions. This experiment compares static and dynamic contribution decisions to determine how contingent reasoning differs in dynamic decisions where equilibrium requires understanding how future information can inform about prior events. This identifies partially cursed individuals who can only extract partial information from contingent events, others who are better at extracting information from past rather than future or concurrent events, and Nash players who effectively perform contingent thinking. Contrary to equilibrium, the dynamic provision mechanism does not lead to lower contributions than the static mechanism. — *Reproduced*

PUBLIC SECTORS

307. De, Anupam
Social impact of corporate social responsibility: A case study of selected public

sector undertakings. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p. 299-317.

This study analyses the social impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spending undertaken by the major Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in India. An attempt has been made to measure the social impact of CSR spending on selected PSUs by taking suitable proxies. A comparative study of the social impact of the selected PSUs with respect to CSR spending has been made by four-quadrant approach, taking high and low CSR spending and high and low social impact after normalising the data. Multiple regression analysis is used to measure the social impacts of different CSR activities. CSR activities have been ranked in terms of their social impact. — *Reproduced*

308. Debnath, Roma Mitra and George, Abi Antony
CSR activity as a measure of efficiency in central public sector enterprises. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p. 256-271.

Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have played a pivotal role in India's economic and industrial landscape for decades. Despite ongoing debates about privatization and government intervention, many CPSEs continue to demonstrate resilience and profitability. Their sustained success highlights their ability to adapt to changing economic conditions while maintaining their core public sector responsibilities.

One of the most significant contributions of CPSEs is their commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Under the CSR Act, these enterprises have actively engaged in initiatives that promote social welfare, environmental sustainability, and community development. The long-standing involvement of CPSEs in CSR activities underscores their role in shaping India's socio-economic progress. Their contributions range from infrastructure development to education and healthcare, reinforcing their status as institutions Built to Last.

A large majority of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) have been in existence for more than six decades and might soon complete a century of existence. They may soon qualify to be called as companies 'Built to Last'. Notwithstanding the clamouring for 'privatisation' and the frequent interference by the government in matters solely concerning the management, the large majority of CPSEs continue to show profits year after year. This is best exemplified by the long list of CPSEs contributing towards society's overall development under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Act. This article considers the top seventy-seven CPSEs, ranging from the smallest to the largest, which have been supporting CSR activities in the country for the past several years. — *Reproduced*

309. Dinhof, Katharina and Willems, Jurgen
The odd woman out: An (in)congruity analysis of gender stereotyping in gender-dominant public sector professions. *Public Administration Review*, 84(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.519-543.

Public sector professions are highly gender-dominant (e.g., police officers, teachers) and determined not only by professionals but also by gender roles. According to the role congruity theory, these social roles result in perceived (in)congruities between the jobholders' gender and gender-dominant professions.

This research investigates this intersection for several professions. Throughout three large-scale surveys (conducted in Austria), we first document the gender dominance of various public sector professions, and further analyze the effects from (in)congruities in gender-dominant professions. The findings are two-fold: First, for police officers, firefighters, politicians, nurses, and teachers, (in)congruities of job-holder's gender with gender dominance of the profession result in positive (negative) ascriptions of job-related traits. However, (in)congruity effects are not confirmed for other gender-dominant professions outside the public sector. Second, no (in)congruity effects are found for perceived professionalism. Findings are important for policy makers, as well as recruiters and employers who aim to reduce gender-related disadvantages within public sector employment. — *Reproduced*

310. Schott, Carina and Bouwman, Robin
Does public service motivation truly predict dishonesty? Behavioural evidence from the private and public sectors. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(2), Jun, 2024: p.474-489.

The number of studies on the relationship between public service motivation and ethics is increasing. Although research consistently finds evidence for a positive public service motivation–ethical intentions relationship, research on public service motivation and unethical behaviour remains scarce and showcases mixed findings. Based on insights from person–environment fit theory, we argue that the sector in which an individual is employed may help explain these mixed findings. We test this assumption by employing an incentivized dice game among private and public sector workers (n = 576). Using a well-powered research design we find neither support for the public service motivation–ethical behaviour relationship, nor for the sector as an intervening variable. We discuss the implications of these interesting null findings, which challenge the common assumption that public servants are morally superior to private sector workers. — *Reproduced*

311. Shybalkina, Iuliia
Getting a grant is just the first step: Administrative capacity and successful grant implementation. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(3), Apr, 2024: p.287-302.

This study examines the link between the pace of utilizing the awarded intergovernmental grants and the administrative capacity of recipient government organizations. Past research focused on the relationship between higher administrative capacity and obtaining grants. However, there is a lack of attention to how capacity affects grant funds utilization, which is critical for achieving societal impact. To address this issue, the study analyzes the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) established by the CARES Act to aid state and local governments with COVID-19-related expenses. The study justifies and performs multiple regression analyses using data from various sources, including the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Census Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll, and the Government Finance Officers Association. The study discovered that financial administrative capacity was positively linked to the proportion of funds spent early in the CRF program rollout, a finding that withstood scrutiny when employing various measures of administrative capacity. However, the connection between capacity and spending tapered off toward the end of the program rollout,

potentially due to workload stabilization, increased program clarity from the federal government, capacity-building by recipients, and the use of external experts. The findings of this study carry significant implications for both research and practice, underlining the necessity of studying the implementation stage of government grant programs and investing in building administrative capacity within recipient organizations. — *Reproduced*

RELIGION

312. Arenal, Mercedes García
Divided by blood: Race and religion in early-modern Iberia. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 61(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.253-277.

This article argues that the mass religious conversions that took place in early-modern Iberia from the end of the fourteenth century had enormous consequences, one of which was the increasing racialisation of religion. Jewish and Muslim minorities were forced to receive baptism, and although in principle the Church made no distinction among people who had been baptised, in practice the presence of large numbers of recent converts to Catholicism called this theology into question. In the process, as I will demonstrate in this article, religion was racialised, as many people became convinced that religion (both beliefs and ritual) was biological and was transmitted by blood. To support this argument, the article will focus, as a case study, on the discussion about whether to deny baptism to the children of Moriscos (converted Muslims) in the years preceding the general expulsion from Spain of the Moriscos (1609–11). — *Reproduced*

313. Chavan, Pravin and Sharma, Anil
Religiosity, spirituality or environmental consciousness? Analysing determinants of pro-environmental religious practices. *Journal of Human Values*, 30(2), May, 2024: p.160-187.

This study examines factors influencing pro-environmental practices for Ganesh idol immersion, a major Hindu religious celebration. The study explores whether environmental consciousness or spiritual beliefs and values are antecedents of pro-environmental religious practices adopted for the Ganesh idol immersion. The survey used validated scales to assess spiritual beliefs, spiritual values, environmental consciousness and behaviour, and religious practices. Confirmatory factor analysis and Cronbach alpha ensured spiritual beliefs and values, environmental consciousness and behaviour, and the scale's reliability and validity. The study has established a positive relationship between spiritual values, environmental consciousness and behaviour and pro-environmental religious practices. Spiritual belief inversely influences pro-environmental religious practices. The two-stage cluster analysis classifies respondents as environmental stewardship, pro-environmentalist, environment and religious neutral, extrinsic religiousness and intrinsic religiousness, aligning with established theory. Segmenting respondents into profiles provides insights to develop focused pro-environmental messaging that resonates across diverse audiences. These findings offer important practical implications for policymakers and environmental agencies seeking to balance religious traditions and ecological impact. Finally, the study advocates religious environmentalism to foster pro-environmental behaviour. — *Reproduced*

314. Pelletier, Alexandre
Competition for religious authority and Islamism mobilization in Indonesia. *Comparative Politics*, 53(4), Apr, 2021: p.525-547.

This article seeks to explain variations in the success of Islamist mobilization. It argues that Islamist groups do better where competition for religious authority is intense. These religious "markets" are conducive to Islamist success because they 1) lower the barriers of entry to new religious entrepreneurs, 2) incentivize established leaders to support Islamist mobilization, and 3) push moderate leaders into silence. The article develops this theory by examining sub-regional variations in Islamist mobilization on the Indonesian island of Java. Using newly collected data on Java's 15,000 Islamic schools, it compares religious institutions across more than 100 regencies in Java. It also uses dozens of field interviews with Indonesian Islamists and Muslim leaders to show where market structures have facilitated the growth of Islamist groups. — *Reproduced*

315. Subedi, Meena and Liu, Gao
Religious environments, governments, and the density of nonprofit organizations. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(4), May, 2024: p.377-392.

This study examines the impact of religious environments on the jurisdictional density of nonprofit organizations. It has been argued that religiosity can affect nonprofit activities by promoting prosocial attitudes, collectivism, collaborating and bonding, and business ethics. While prior research has investigated the effects of religiosity on various aspects associated with nonprofit activities, such as volunteering, generosity, nonprofit management, and prosocial attitudes, there remains a dearth of studies exploring the direct relationship between religious environment and the size of nonprofit sectors. Existing research yields mixed results with certain limitations. This research addresses these limitations and finds that a more vibrant religious environment contributes to a higher density of both religious and nonreligious nonprofit organizations. The study also finds that the effect is more pronounced in areas with a higher government presence. This finding is consistent with the prediction of interdependence theory but not government failure theory. — *Reproduced*

RESEARCH

316. Misra, Pradeep kumar
Creative commons licenses. Benefits and implication in teaching and research. *Punjab University: Research Journal Social Sciences*, 28(1,2 &3), 2020: p.195-215.

Educational resources, both published and unpublished, are an integral part of teaching and research. Copyright of such resources, whether published or unpublished, belongs, to the creator or author. And the acquisition and use of copyrighted materials depend on payment to and permission from the author or creator. — *Reproduced*

317. Rakshit, Sankha Shekhar
Mentor or tormentor? Examining power dynamics and abuse in university research environments. *University News*, 62(30), Jul 22-28, 2024: p.30- 32.

The mentor-mentee relationship is crucial in academic research, shaping careers and personal development. Mentors provide guidance, support, and professional opportunities as advisor and role models. However, this relationship can also cause significant stress and abuse due to inherent power inequalities (Smith, 2020). — *Reproduced*

318. Ravi, S. and Palaniappan, M.
Research productivity in green marketing. *IASLIC Bulletin*, 68(4), Dec, 2023: p. 234-241.
319. Sansanwal, D.N.
Misconceptions in research studies conducted in Indian Universities. *University News*, 62(30), Jul 22-28, 2024: p.10-16.

The development of any nation depends on the quality of education and research. Research refers to a process wherein activities are carried out systematically to find the solution to the problems. This is the general definition of research. Qualitative and quantitative research are two types of research when the type of data or information is the base. — *Reproduced*

RETIREMENT SAVINGS

320. Fuentes, Olga et al
Personalized information as a tool to improve pension savings: Results from a randomized control trial in Chile. *Economic Development and Culture Change*, 72(2), Jan, 2024: p.725-770.

Forecasting of the outcome of saving for retirement is challenging, particularly for individuals who have limited financial literacy. We explore how reducing that barrier by offering personalized information affects long-term savings. To this end, we randomly offered personalized information or general information within the context of individual retirement accounts in Chile. Personalized information increased voluntary pension savings. Heterogeneity analysis suggests that the updating of priors by information recipients played an important role. However, despite the significant short-term response to the intervention, its temporary nature and limited magnitude are not enough to meaningfully alter the annuity payment that would be obtained from the savings stock. — *Reproduced*

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

321. Agrawal, Naman
Cultivating progress: Enhancing innovations in rural India. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(9), July, 2024: p.19-27.

The vision for a transformed rural India hinges on continuous innovation and inclusive growth. The goal is to create a resilient rural economy that leverages modern technology while preserving traditional strengths. By focusing on enhancing infrastructure, improving healthcare and education, and fostering entrepreneurship, rural India can become a powerhouse of suitable development. — *Reproduced*

322. Arunlal, K.
Rural India: Innovation for inclusiveness. *Kurukshehra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(9), July, 2024: p.46-49.
- Inclusiveness is fundamental to development principles. It is indisputable that the availability of facility or resource alone will not ease the life of the underprivileged or the marginalised, unless they are provided with seamless access. Innovative ideas in development sectors have tremendously contributed to bringing down the gap in the equitable distribution, development potential between urban and rural populations. The article discusses the impact of innovation in nurturing inclusiveness in the Indian rural sector. — *Reproduced*
323. Majumder, Bhaskar
Need assessment for livelihood of the households in a selected village in Uttar Pradesh: Some observations. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.88-95.
- The purpose of this appears was to examine the types of needs that the households of the selected village could fulfill and could expect to fulfill. The objectives of the paper were to examine the means of livelihood of the households, what private and public needs they could fulfill, the culture and caste questions in the village that helped or hindered their access to utilities. — *Reproduced*
324. Mishra, Arvind Kumar
Drive of rural growth and development. *Kurukshehra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(9), July, 2024: p.34-38.
- Rural development is the cornerstone of economic and social progress in many countries around the world. India, a country with substantial rural populations, has long recognised the importance of rural development as a key driver of national progress. With nearly 65% of its population residing in rural areas, the need to enhance the quality of life in these regions is paramount. Innovations in various sectors are game changers, propelling rural development forward in unprecedented ways. This article explores some of these groundbreaking innovations and their impact on rural India. — *Reproduced*
325. Scoggins, Suzanne E.
Adoption of digital technology in rural areas of India. *Kurukshehra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(9), July, 2024: p.29-33.
- Digital technology has brought about significant transformations in the lives of people particularly in rural areas, by empowering and connecting them. The role of the digital India programme has been instrumental in this as it helped provide increased access to technology in rural regions through high-speed internet networks, enhancing digital literacy, leveraging cutting-edge technology leading to a transformation of the rural service industry. — *Reproduced*

SAVING AND INVESTMENT - DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

326. Trofimov, Ivan D. and Aris, Nazaria M. D.
Do exports enhance savings in the developing economies? An analysis of Maizels' hypothesis. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p. 156-185.

The paper examines the effects of exports, alongside other relevant variables, on aggregate savings in developing economies over 1980–2018 period. The analysis is performed for a large panel consisting of 33 developing economies, as well as smaller panels, including economies in Latin America, Africa, Asia, the least developed and oil-exporting economies. The paper conducts a series of panels unit root tests and employs panel cointegration, autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) and vector autoregression (VAR) models. The results were consistent across the panels: in each region (group of economies) and in developing economies as a whole, exports had positive effects on savings. The effects of GDP growth rate and non-export component of GDP were likewise positive, in line with Keynesian view of savings function and with Maizels' (Exports and economic growth of developing countries, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1968) hypothesis of higher contribution of exports (than non-export part of GDP) to savings (particularly in the export-oriented economies). Foreign capital inflows and changes in terms of trade had positive and negative contribution to savings, respectively. — *Reproduced*

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

327. Shah, Ghanshyam
Neo-liberal economy and middle class Patidar agitation for reservations in Gujarat. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 61(25), Jun 22, 2024: p.42-49.

The dominant cast Patidar, once opponents of reservations, launched an agitation in 2015-16 demanding reservation in educational institutions and government jobs. An examination of the historical rise of Patidars as the dominant caste in Gujarat and their social capital in reinforcing social bonds, nevertheless, reveals its discontents in the educated youth reeling under neo-liberal economic growth. The agitating was led, organized and mobilized by capitalising on the community's social captain. The moment succeeded in getting 10% reservation, although on "Secular" criteria, as an economically weaker section, a denote as a backward caste. — *Reproduced*

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

328. Palanithurai, G.
Transformational leadership.. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 24(2), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.67-72.

Today the world is so integrated so closely due to the technological innovations and people are connected for local and global actions. The communication revolution that broke out in the world intensified human activities to reach material advancement beyond human imagination. The communication revolution has changed the development landscape in an unexpected direction which resulted in competition and conflict between and among individuals, groups, communities, societies, countries, companies, organizations, and institutions. When the technological revolution was on, it was predicted that these changes would bring people together to lead harmonious and happy civilized life by integrating themselves with other communities, groups, and societies, and thereby a new global social order would emerge.... Within a short span of time M.K.Gandhi evolved himself as a transformational leader by following a unique method of establishing emotional bondage with his followers and freed the country from the colonial yoke

and thereby he raised hope among millions in the world who were in the yoke of authoritarianism that without an armed struggle freedom could be achieved by following a non-violent struggle. He left a strong legacy in the domain of leadership as his leadership is unique. His uniqueness lies in transforming himself to the level of sainthood as a saint but never acting as a sage or saint. Scholars who studied leadership argued that M.K.Gandhi's leadership is unique and cannot be categorized in any of the leadership patterns. New leadership emerges based on the experience of M.K.Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, and Martin Luther king. M.K.Gandhi is always in action. He prepared the poor masses for higher-level action through transforming them by following in his footsteps. He prepared an army of people for transformative work even after India got independence. Preparing the masses for the non-violent struggle is not an easy task and it is much more difficult than preparing the masses for an armed struggle. The whole preparation of the masses as cadres or workers for transformation is in the psyche of the people. This transformation he achieved through soul contact by creating the mutual trust and for which he evolved himself as a model. Secondly, he evolved a framework of development to lead a civilized human life with peace and joy by establishing a harmonious relationship with nature, and thereby he established a natural theory of development. He followed the native tradition of development negating the western model of development. M.K.Gandhi tried to enable humanity to move from a violent and exploitative economic system to a need-based green economy to live in harmony with nature. In the new context, there are opportunities to transform India. A vibrant constitution, pro-poor legislation to protect the poor, marginalized, and the weak, a variety of schemes and programs for the upliftment of the poor, all necessities for the poor are in the form of rights and huge outlays for the schemes and programs are in India. They are to be realized and for which India requires a new leadership negating the present leadership what we see in the Indian Parliament and Legislature. Hence M.K.Gandhi provides new leadership for grassroots development. — *Reproduced*

SELF HELP GROUPS

329. Singh, A., Jain, A. and Singh, V.
Self-help groups in Rajasthan: Impact on socio-economic status of rural women. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 59(23), Jun 8, 2024: p.44-53.
- Through a survey of 2,400 self-help group members, it is seen that mature SHGs that are more than eight years old have improved the socio-economic status of women across different geographical and agroclimatic zones in Rajasthan when compared to young groups that are less than one year old. This is evidenced by several markers of women empowerment such as the primary responsibility to fetch drinking water, income from livestock, average income and savings, and loans from non-SHG and SHG sources. Recommendations on how SHGs can be utilised as a development strategy to improve the socio-economic status of women and empower them are provided. — *Reproduced*
330. Singh, Charanjit and Wadhwa, Raman
Making Lakhpati Didis: Multiple livelihoods show the way. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(9), July, 2024: p. 5-10.

As the mobilisation of poor households into SHGs and financial inclusion

has reached saturation levels, he focus has shifted now to creating sustainable livelihoods for the members. Under the livelihood innervations, the stress is on creation of different livelihood models across the farm and non-farm sectors and combinations of them for enhancing the household income in a manner that each household earns at least one lakh rupees in year, i.e. it becomes Lakhpathi. — *Reproduced*

SEX WORK—HUMAN RIGHTS

331. Singh, Kanwal D.P. and Jbamb, Vinayak
“Rights of sex-works” conceptualized in perceptions of twitter-space. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 65(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.295-306.

SOCIAL CHANGE

332. Jayaram, N.
Between tradition and modernity: A sociological reading of Bimal Mitra’s Saheb Bibi Golam. *Sociological Bulletin*, 73(2), Apr, 2024: p.170-188.

In his book *Modernization of Indian Tradition*, Yogendra Singh advanced a ‘paradigm for an integrated approach’ to analysing social change. Drawing insights from this paradigm, this lecture delivered in his memory analyses the dialectics of or the relations between tradition and modernity. It is based on a sociological reading of the historical novel *Saheb Bibi Golam* by the Bengali litterateur Bimal Mitra. It elucidates fiction as ethnography and provides a corrective to the conventional polarisation between fiction and social research. — *Reproduced*

SOCIAL INDICATORS

333. Yagmur, Ayten Gürsoy, Seren and Gunbayı, İlhan
Mixed-methods analysis of multidimensional conditions for the human development index: A fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis (FsQCA) study. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p.214-234.

The aim of this study was to determine whether the conditions of origin (health, education, income) for the Human Development Index as well as the conditions of the Gender Equality Index, Corruption Perception Index, and Human Freedom Index created causal results. Various configurations of parameters were analyzed using set theory. Specifically, fuzzy sets qualitative comparative analysis (FsQCA) method was used. Using data from different databases for 2019, 143/147 countries were included in the study. As a result of the research, six most likely configurations for human development conditions emerged which are summarized. — *Reproduced*

SOCIAL MEDIA

334. Jana, Ujjwal and Chandrasekhar, Nivedya
Digital storytelling and digital social reading in social media: A case study of instagram and wattpad. *Punjab University: Research Journal Social Sciences*, 28(1, 2 & 3), 2020: p.216-234.

With social media’s introduction as an incredible technological advancement, digital storytelling and digital social reading people across the globe and far

reaching impact on new studies in Humanities and culture studies while Instagram and Twitter are narratives, Wattpad has emerged as a potent platform for analysis of the reading preferences of an individual, thus making user- friendly. — *Reproduced*

335. Kriti, Atul
Social media platform as sites of caste assertion and resistance. *Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends*, 74(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.152-165.

This research paper addresses the impact of social media on the negotiations and condensation of caste identities, power dynamics, and social hierarchies. Based on secondary data, the study employs a descriptive and analytical approach. — *Reproduced*

336. Pachuau, Rohlupeii and Lallaisangzuali
Social media literacy in enhancing learning opportunities: A case study, Mizoram University. *IASLIC Bulletin*, 67(1), Mar, 2022: p.24-31.

337. Trauthig, I.K., Martin, Z.C. and Woolley, S.C.
Messaging apps: A rising tool for informational autocrats. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(1), Mar, 2024: p.17-29.

Social media have caused adaptations to existing conceptualizations of democratization, democratic backsliding, and authoritarian hardening. One attempt to capture how social media may solidify authoritarian tendencies while maintaining the government's popularity is the concept of informational autocracies: rule primarily through the manipulation of information. In this paper, we contribute to Guriev and Treisman's conceptualizations, who coined the term "informational autocrats" and relied on case studies from around the world. Overall, we expand on existing literature on social media and informational autocracies via a discussion of encrypted messaging apps (e.g., WhatsApp or Telegram) in such contexts. Using a qualitative comparative approach consisting of 68 interviews across 11 country case studies, our analyses demonstrate that the relative secrecy offered by encryption messaging apps can benefit state propagandists and authoritarian tendencies. — *Reproduced*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

338. Bhat, Tariq Ahmad and Chahal, Dinesh
Reshaping social hierarchies in India: Exploring the changing dynamics of caste and community. *Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends*, 74(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.139-151.

STREET VENDORS—INDIA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

339. Pareek, Animesh and Alok, V.N.
PM SVANidhi a livelihood scheme for street vendors in India: An evolution. *Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.26-43.

In India, there are about ten million street vendors accounting for 14 per cent of the total urban informal employment. For them, a central sector scheme titled "PM street vendors' Aatm Nirbhar Nidhi" (PM SVANidhi) was launched in June 2020

by the ministry of housing and urban affairs (MoHUA). This becomes necessary particularly during the medical emergency due to Covid-19. Initially, Rs. Fifty billion was earmarked as a stimulus package for nearly five million vendors which means Rs. Ten Thousand were given as these, special micro-credit facility to street vendors has been extended in the second and third year till December 2024. — *Reproduced*

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

340. Kumar, Surendra and Amrapali
Good governance for achieving sustainable development goals: Indian context. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.635-640.
341. Lalruatsangi and Doungei, Jangkhongam
Sustainable development goals and the role of government in Mizoram. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.685-690.
342. Nair, V.V.P. and Babu, V.N.
Universal consent on “cooperatives build a better future act all”. *The Cooperative*, 62(1), Jul, 2024: p.7-11.

The ‘Earth is common home to all of us, here are plenty of experiences that show making various ways for sustainable living, progress and development. One such way is ‘cooperatives ways of living. — *Reproduced*

343. Tiwari, Kriti
Global justice and space sustainability: Lessons from the environmental discourse. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.675-684
344. Upadhyay, A.K. kumar, A. and Pandey, S.
Role of green finance in sustainable development. *Third Concept*, 38(448), Jun, 2024: p.31-34.

Allocation of funds for climate and environmental issues and its proper utilization by taking in the consecration regarding financial risk related to climate and environment is said to be green finance. Green finance is an engine of development of projects for the creation of system through which development and environmental protection can co-habitat and go hand in hand without conflicting each other’s areas. At global level, the green finance is an debate since 2008 as the world bank issued its first green bond which flowed a conventional “plan venial” approach and then followed by various economies to attain the various sustainable goals like carbon emissions, renewable energy, GHG (greenhouse gases) emissions and water management till 2030. — *Reproduced*

TOURISM

345. Barnwal, Anima
Promotion of medical tourism in India: A discussion paper. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p. 332-344.

Medical tourism has been a rising service industry across the world for the last two decades. This paper outlines the theoretical perspective that governs the study

of medical tourism, analyses the development of the sector in India and puts forth suggestions on how to promote further growth of medical tourism in the country. The paper proposes that the observed clustering of medical facilities in particular cities in India can lend itself to the development of health cities, which could have smart infrastructure geared towards the provision of world-standard medical care. The health cities could allow all stakeholders of the industry to come together and serve as generators of revenues that can be ploughed back into public healthcare provision. — *Reproduced*

346. Jamwal, Rohit

G-20 in Jammu and Kashmir: A bold move of new India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.753-758.

The G20 Tourism Working Group meeting in Srinagar marked a significant moment for India's diplomatic and tourism efforts. The event showcased the region's potential for sustainable tourism while reinforcing India's commitment to peace and stability following the removal of Article 370. The discussions focused on economic development, cultural heritage, and international collaboration, positioning Jammu and Kashmir as a key destination for global engagement.

The meeting also highlighted India's broader vision for tourism as a driver of economic growth and diplomatic outreach. By hosting international delegates in Srinagar, the government aimed to present a narrative of progress and stability, emphasizing the region's transformation. The event's success reflects India's strategic approach to integrating Jammu and Kashmir into global tourism frameworks.

The three-day G20 tourism working group meeting organized by the ministry of tourism, government of India in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, from May 22 to 2023 highlights the achievement of India in establishing peace and normalcy after the historical step of the removal of Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir. — *Reproduced*

347. Pandey, Manoj Kumar

Exploring Indian tourists' accommodation choices in Uttarakhand. *Third Concept*, 38(448), Jun, 2024: p.53-56.

Home stays have gained immense popularity as a lodging option among Indian tourists in recent years. Tourism is a significant contributor to economic development and cultural exchange worldwide and home stays have emerged as a distractive and suitable accommodation option. — *Reproduced*

TRANSPORT

348. Rana, Md. S. et al

Land price variability assessment of a transport infrastructure project in Pabna district, Bangladesh. *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, 15(1), Mar, 2024: p.23-38.

Transport infrastructure development projects play a vital role in improving accessibility, which has dynamic effects on the regional economy as well as increases property values. This research aims to assess the land price variability

in control and catchment areas before and after the Dasuria-to-Dhalarchar railway development project in Pabna district, Bangladesh. A set of independent variables was considered to measure the correlation between development project and land price through a questionnaire survey and focus group discussion. The impact of a railway project on land price was determined by the ordinary least squares method, after which the method was justified through Cook's distance, P-P plot and scatter plot. The data analysis reveals a strong association between land price and distance to a central business district. The data shows that the land price increased significantly after implementation of the railway project with different intensities, as functional characteristics vary among selected stations. — *Reproduced*

349. Singh, S., Mishra, S. and Sahni, S.
Application of biomimicry in transport planning: Challenges, potentials and possibilities. *Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.102-120.

The present-day transport systems and networks struggle with a vast number of problems, from inefficient designs, vehicular collisions to environment degradation. Modern transport systems and networks seek innovative and multidimensional planning approaches. The transport problems can only be efficiently mitigated by exploring different disciplines. Nature has a vast source of knowledge and humans have long been learning from it. Biomimicry is the science of exploring the form, process and ecosystem in nature to solve human problems. Biomimicry holds great potentials to efficiently mitigate the transport problems by integrating nature-inspired strategies and solutions to long-term and short term planning practices. The present paper is concerned with exploring applications of biomimicry at different levels in transport solutions in different cases to explore challenges, potentials and possibilities so as to make the transport systems and networks more efficient, safe and to make cities more connected to nature. — *Reproduced*

350. Saigal, Taru, Vaish, Arun Kr. and Rao, N. V. M.
Understanding environmentally sustainable Indian travel behaviour: An analysis of 2011 census data. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p.49-76.

Using census data of non-agricultural workers for 2011, this study aims to examine trends and determinants of travel behaviour in India. Descriptive statistics accompanied by a beta regression model of proportional outcomes are implemented on the obtained data. The study finds that men are the dominant users of motorized transport in the country. Most workers travel a short distance of less than 5 km, irrespective of area or gender. Population density, the share of married population and the share of rural population in a district significantly influence the share of environmentally sustainable travel behaviour displayed by that region. To the best of our comprehension, this is one of the primary studies elucidating the comparison of travel behaviour in rural–urban areas of Indian states. Not many studies in India have addressed the issue of influence of socio-demographic factors on environmentally sustainable travel choices. With this analysis, policymakers in the transportation sector can get a clearer idea of the behaviour and demands of different divisions of society. The findings of this study demand the evolution of infrastructure of public transportation and non-motorized transportation in the

country in such a way that is both efficient and secure to neither impede the goals of empowerment or sustainability. — *Reproduced*

TRIBES - INDIA

351. Mallik, Seema
Strengthening tribal economy of Odisha : A study of available potentials. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 24(2), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.118-122.

The pandemic has thrown open issues of live and livelihood particularly of rural India. This has brought to focus the poverty, unemployment and food insecurity of millions of people who leave their homes in search of livelihoods. With the loss of jobs and livelihoods the rural workforce made their return journey back to their villages, to their roots. This return exodus has created an urgency to reconstruct and strengthen the rural which constitutes 'India's only real social safety net'. It is in this light that the paper examines the importance of creating self-reliant and self-sufficient rural communities so that the rural poor does not have to travel far for their livelihoods. Further, any program of strengthening rural India cannot ignore the large indigenous tribal population mainly inhabiting hills, forests and remote rural areas . Tribal constitute 42 % of rural India, comprising the most marginalized and vulnerable section of our society. For generations they have been neglected by policy makers. They have been considered primitive and backwards incapable of contributing to the development of the country. Decisions regarding them are made without their participation. The result has thus been an all-round suffering of tribal communities and their further exclusion from the development process. In this context the paper focuses on the inclusion of tribal communities in government policies and programmes and argues that the state –driven heavy industrialization and mining strategies are not the solution to tribal poverty. Rather it has been responsible for causing dispossession from their lands and forests driving them towards deeper poverty. . This will be examined in the context of mineral rich district of Keonjhar, and also through protests by tribal groups to big industrial projects in Kalahandi districts in Odisha. The paper suggests for the creation of 'socially embedded' inclusive strategies which will strengthen capabilities of local communities and economies wherein they can be integrated with a larger global market. This would not only enhance local skills and livelihood chances but would also give them the freedom of choice . Indigenous products manufactured locally will get a larger market which will definitely help in strengthening the tribal economy. — *Reproduced*

352. Roluahpuia
Religion, identity and tribal sub-national politics in India. Sociological Bulletin, 73(2), Apr, 2024: p.189-204.

What is the role of religion in tribal politics? Does religion shape tribal political imagination? If so, how and in what manner? Politically, tribal movements since the colonial period have been deeply rooted in religion, and even in post-independent India, they continue to inspire and shape tribal politics. The article argues that tribal politics and religion interact in complex ways. First, the article shows how groups and organisations incorporate religious ideas within their political ideology. Second, religion and politics also come into conflict with one another in terms of the use and interpretation of religious beliefs and commitments for political ends,

mainly when it involves the use of violence. This is examined through the case of the Mizo movement for independence in northeast India, where religion was interwoven with the politics of identity, nationalism and violence. — *Reproduced*

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

353. Choudhury, B. Alam, A. and Bansal, A.K.
Delineating the growth boundary of Indian cities: Projection of the urban footprints. *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, 15(1), Mar, 2024: p.76-91.
- Cities in India cannot be contained by arbitrarily delimiting their boundaries. The delineation of a master plan boundary, formally known as urban growth boundary (UGB) of Indian cities, is utterly flawed not only because of the arbitrariness with which UGBs are delineated but also because of the utter discounting of the tenets of the draft National Land Utilisation Policy, which specifies functions of land serving the needs of people, the environment and different sectors of the city's economy. The indiscriminate urban sprawl has only resulted in the loss of high-quality agricultural land and open spaces besides disturbing the ecosystems. It is not tenable that land prices necessarily rise within the city owing to the UGB, as it is plausible to have comparable growth on both sides of the UGB if they have the same level of services at the same price. This article examines the debate around UGB and undertakes an empirical exercise to objectively delineate it for an Indian city through different urban footprints to prevent the arbitrary urban sprawl that is occurring. The approach followed in this article is applicable to any city across the geographies. — *Reproduced*
354. Das, Diganta et al
Varanasi: The making of a smart heritage city. *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, 15(1),Mar, 2024: p.141-155.
- One of the oldest cities in the world, Varanasi is home to more than one religion. It is an acclaimed centre of spirituality for Hindus and Buddhists while being equally sacred for Jains and Sikhs. The city is located along the river Ganga, which many believe is a celestial incarnation to grant salvation. Varanasi is a million-plus-population city; an increasingly important provincial metropolitan centre enshrined with the values of commerce, religion, ritual and tradition; and caught between the confluence and contestations of traditions and modernity. Since 2016, Varanasi has been incorporated under India's Smart Cities Mission (SCM) to develop the city into a smart city with a strong focus on heritage and tourism. The present article is an attempt to trace the journey of the city that has developed as a palimpsest over centuries; it deliberates the contemporary urban landscape and maps out recent urban and infrastructure developments of the city and its concerns. This article also argues that Varanasi has focused on locally specific everyday urbanisms with heritage and culture and pivoted to making itself a Smart Heritage City. — *Reproduced*
355. Franklin, S. et al
Urban public works in spatial equilibrium: Experimental evidence from Ethiopia. *The American Economic Review*, 114(5), May, 2024: p.1382-1414.
- This paper evaluates a large urban public works program randomly rolled out across neighborhoods of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. We find the program increased public

employment and reduced private labor supply among beneficiaries and improved local amenities in treated locations. We then combine a spatial equilibrium model and unique commuting data to estimate the spillover effects of the program on private sector wages across neighborhoods: under full program rollout, wages increased by 18.6 percent. Using our model, we show that welfare gains to the poor are six times larger when we include the indirect effects on private wages and local amenities. — *Reproduced*

356. Fu, Xiaoxiao et al

Does urban livability lead to place attachment and behavioural intentions? Case study: Isfahan city. *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, 15(1), Mar, 2024: p.156-174.

Urban livability plays a crucial role in fostering place attachment and behavioural intentions. This study aims to investigate the relationships between livability, place attachment, and behavioural intentions among the citizens of Isfahan City. The data collected through Likert scale questions was analysed using structural equation modelling (SEM). The results confirmed the multi-dimensionality of urban livability, encompassing six dimensions: urban security, convenience of public facilities, natural environment, socio-cultural environment, convenient transportation, and environmental health. Additionally, the SEM results revealed that place attachment mediates the effects of the six dimensions of urban livability on neighbourhood care: intention to stay, intention to support, and intention to recommend. Therefore, evaluating citizens' perceptions can assist local governments in formulating appropriate policies to promote urban livability. — *Reproduced*

357. Joseph, Justine

Status of urban poverty in India: A study. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 24(2), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.83-86.

Urbanization is a natural consequence of economic changes that take place in a country, which contributes to population development. Nearly twenty eight out of every hundred persons in India live in urban areas. Poverty and lack of employment in the villages lead to migration from rural to urban areas. Increasing industrialization in any country has contributed to the growth of new towns. The growth of urban population in India has brought so many problems including poverty. Urban poverty has a serious impact on economic growth in India. The reasons behind urban poverty are improper training of the people, growing population, slower rate of growth of jobs and failure of Public Distribution System (PDS). Urban poverty alleviation is a challenging task before the government. To reduce the urban poverty, state governments have primary responsibility for planning and initiating programmes like the Urban Basic Services for the poor, the Environmental Improvements of Urban slums. It is time to accelerate the efforts to alleviate urban poverty in major states with high levels of urban poverty through effective strategies to address the root causes of urban poverty. — *Reproduced*

358. Kadam, Bageshree Yeolekar and Chandiramani, Jyoti

Analysing the potential of neighbourhoods in sustainable development: A systematic review of interventions. *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, 15(1), Mar, 2024: p.121-140.

Between 1950 and 2018, the global urban population spiralled four-fold from about 0.8 billion accounting for just 30% of the total world population to 4.2 billion in 2018 with a 55.3% share in the world population. At present, it is estimated that 57.4% of the total global population is urban and is projected to cross 60% by 2030. Given the growth and scale of urbanization, this brings forth irreversible challenges, limiting land and water resources at its disposal. This makes it difficult to meet the increasing demand for affordable housing and viable infrastructure besides other challenges. In this context, the local-level planning and development approaches that have been experimented with globally are studied to understand the potential of neighbourhoods in sustainable development. The authors conducted a systematic literature review based on the SCOPUS database to identify relevant scholarly literature. The study identified the most significant associations within various domains based on phased iterations with the VOSviewer analyser tool to gain confirmatory results. The study has explored planning interventions at the neighbourhood level that would assist in sustainable development. The article concludes that there is a lot of scope for stakeholders to channel their efforts innovatively for leveraging the potential of neighbourhoods in sustainable development. — *Reproduced*

359. Rao, Ritu Kansal, Arun and Tarannum, Fawzia
Role of stakeholders in sustainable management of an urban waterbody and wetland. *Environment and Urbanization ASIA*, 15(1), Mar, 2024: p.175-191.

Waterbodies and wetlands in urban areas face fragmentation due to multiple administrative boundaries, necessitating collaboration among various stakeholders. To enhance stakeholder involvement in social-ecological systems (SES), participatory tools have been employed. This article aims to identify factors affecting the sustainability of Najafgarh Lake and Wetland in Northern India, by identifying relevant stakeholders, examining their perceptions about the current state of the lake using a problem analysis participatory tool (PAST), and presenting the findings along the four subsystems of Ostrom's (2007) general framework for analyzing the sustainability of SES. An analysis of stakeholders' perceptions reveals the factors affecting Najafgarh Lake's sustainability and highlights two competing and conflicting interests: reducing water inflow into the lake and constructing an embankment, versus designating the lake as a wetland. Balancing the two competing issues namely immediate gains from draining the lake and the long-term benefits arising from its preservation is crucial. These insights can guide policymakers in developing a sustainable lake and wetland management plan. — *Reproduced*

360. Singh, Vaishnavi
Fiscal consolidation of local urban bodies in India: Review and reforms for Institutional resilience. *Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.16-25.

As an essential pillar of the urban institutional infrastructure, municipal corporations are indispensable in providing local public service delivery and organization. Their efficient functioning is imperative in an era of rapid urbanisation and large scale rural to urban migration which pressures the institutional capabilities of metropolitan cities. This paper is an attempt at investigating the fiscal challenges that plague the functioning of 15th finance commission and national vella indexes

such as the municipal performance index 2020. Existing challenges in the Domain of municipal finance, operational efficiency, corporation is Indian to overcome them. The study emphasis the urgent need for financial self-suffice and economic resilience so municipal corporations oft achieve the United Nations sustainable development goals and overcome modern challenges. — *Reproduced*

361. Verma, Sonan and Rao, P.S.N.
Industrialisation and accompanied urban fabric: Case studies of Asian cities. Nagarlok:Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p. 1-15.

Industrialisation has been identified as the mechanism by which the necessary increase in capital accumulation and investment rates takes place, enabling the shift to self-sustaining development. This broadly accepted theory of the function of Industrialisation focuses on the national framework and the expanding economic indicators. It is both a cause and a result of urbanisation. This paper begins by examining the inception of Industrialisation and its subsequent expansion throughout the continent, ultimately proliferating globally. This study strives to provide appraise information about how the development of industrial sectors affects the urban fabric and, an s a result, influences the planning road maps of the authorities, driven by certain significant case studies from various countries. — *Reproduced*

URBAN PLANNING - ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

362. Dolores Bertrais, and Beckwith, Laura
Learning from the policy and practice of green city development in phantom Penh, Cambodia. Environment and Urbanization ASIA, 15(1),Mar, 2024: p.10-22.

The complex challenge of managing urban growth and development in the context of climate and environmental change has led to a proliferation of policy discourses related to the 'green city'. While useful as a buzzword, it is argued that green city discourses often overlook or even mask questions of social and environmental justice. This case study of Phnom Penh, Cambodia, shows that the presence of green and sustainable city discourses in policymaking does not reflect the reality of urban planning practices. Instead, it has produced an urban vision reflective of the priorities of global capital while contributing to the ongoing destruction of urban biodiversity and the marginalization of urban residents living in poverty. It is argued that a reconceptualization of the green city be undertaken, which incorporates understanding of participatory and distributive justice to ensure that urban planning practices are inclusive and sustainable. — *Reproduced*

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - ECONOMIC ASPECTS

363. Boahen, Emmanuel Adu and Opoku, Kwadwo
Inequalities in labour market outcomes of school leavers: Does educational track matter?. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(1), Apr, 2024: p.280-307.

This paper uses propensity score matching to investigate the differences in labour market outcomes between graduates from general education and those from technical vocational education and training (TVET). The sixth and seventh waves

of the Ghana living standard survey are pooled for analysis. Findings from the study suggest that graduates from TVET have weaker earnings compared to those from general education. The study shows that the average wage of graduates from TVET is 70% of that of graduates from general education. The study revealed that the wage advantages of general education over TVET education are only present for the group of individuals with tertiary education. We find that TVET education provides more labour market advantages than general education for individuals who cannot access tertiary education. Findings from the study point towards a widening of the wage gap between the two tracks of education over the life cycle. — *Reproduced*

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

364. Chengappa, Reshma
Water: The essence of life. *Third Concept*, 38(448), Jun, 2024: p.50-52.
- Water is the best of all things (Pindar, Greek poet), water, waters everywhere but not a drop to drink (-Samuel Taylor Coleridge), in many of the developing world, access to wear remains a luxury few can afford may of the wars in the 20th century water about oil, but those of the 21st century will be over wear (- Ismail Serageldin). — *Reproduced*
365. David, Supriya
Water resource management in India: Problems and prospects. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p.,272-284.
- Water resource management is one of the most intractable challenges for planners and policymakers today. Given the limited supply, continuously growing demand and declining quality of freshwater, it is imperative to safeguard and effectively manage this resource. In order to effectively address significant challenges to human health and environmental deterioration, it is necessary to adopt a comprehensive strategy for managing freshwater and wastewater. This approach should include inventive and context-specific methods, as well as active involvement from local communities. To attain better development outcomes, water must be made an integral part of all planning and management. Water had its impact on a wide range of aspects impinging on human wellbeing, from agricultural sustainability to food security, and further, environmental security. Therefore, it calls for a systematic thorough management. — *Reproduced*

WOMEN

366. Abrahams, Naeemah et al
Sexual and non-sexual femicide in South Africa: Comparing two studies 2009 and 2017. *International Sociology*, 39(3), May, 2024: p.351-369.
- Sexual femicide, an abhorrent crime, is not well described and reported. The aim of the study was to describe sexual and non-sexual femicide in South Africa and compare the 2009 with the 2017 study presenting sociodemographic characteristics of victims, perpetrators, crime and forensic findings. The same retrospective study design using proportionate random sample of medico-legal laboratories were used. Sexual femicide was identified from autopsy and police

reports. Findings show sexual femicide is not rare in South Africa. We estimated 451 (95% confidence interval: 366–533) sexual femicides in 2009 and 210 (95% confidence interval: 176–244) in 2017. Sexual femicides decreased by more than half from 19.1% in 2009 to 8.7% in 2017. We show an increase among younger women, those living in rural areas and strangers as perpetrators. Our dedicated studies show the value of documenting sexual femicides over time in a country with high levels of gender-based violence to assist development of theory-based prevention interventions. — *Reproduced*

367. Chatterjee, Somdeep and Poddar, Prashant

Women’s empowerment and intimate partner violence: Evidence from a multidimensional policy in India. *Economic Development and Culture Change*, 72(2), Jan, 2024: p.801-832.

In this paper, we study a multidimensional women’s empowerment program from India to estimate its effects on intimate partner violence faced by women. We exploit plausibly exogenous geographical variation in the implementation of the program and cohort-variation generated by eligibility rules to estimate our effects. Using a reduced form difference-in-differences design, we find evidence of lesser-reported emotional and physical violence for women potentially exposed to the program. Overall, women reported lesser intimate partner violence and controlling behavior on account of the empowerment intervention. We conjecture that improved anthropometric outcomes, higher literacy, and better labor market opportunities serve as potential mechanisms causing this effect.- *Reproduced*

368. Devi, Rama and Ray, Sawmya

We know what is good for her: Hunar, and respectable work for women. *Sociological Bulletin*, 73(2), Apr, 2024: p.205-223.

Education is often conflated with women’s empowerment. Access to formal education is considered to possess the potential to usher in the elimination of the imposed dependence of women on men by enhancing their employability and easing their entry into the labour market. This article argues that establishing such simplistic interconnections evades hidden constraints of sociocultural conditions entwined with patriarchal ideologies that influence and even partially prohibit women’s access to education vis-a-vis employment, resulting in their marginalisation in the labour market. Examining the nature of educational access and occupational aspirations, of urban women residing in a Delhi settlement, the article shows that patriarchal ideology impresses and controls the nature and outcome of the education they obtain. In the settlement, while most young girls are pursuing higher education, not everyone is expected to channelise their educational degrees to secure paid employment. Unlike men, women are not encouraged to engage in every form of work as the nature of female occupation is tied to notions of honour and disgrace of the family. Locally prevailing patriarchal norms dictate and define what constitutes respectable work for women. They are permitted to aspire and engage in reputable work. — *Reproduced*

369. Efobi, Uchenna R.

Marital “mismatch” from changes in women’s litigant rights. *Economic Development and Culture Change*, 72(2), Jan, 2024: p.459-491.

This paper examines the effect of a change in a legal regime to reinstate the adjudication of criminal matters to Islamic courts and documents the effect of the change on the marital matches of women. This change reduces the litigant rights of women in cases of illicit sexual behavior and extramarital relations. Combining three rounds of a nationally representative survey in Nigeria, I show that a woman affected by the legal reform is 29.2 percentage points more likely to be married to a man who earns less than she does and significantly more likely to be married to an older man. Regarding the educational attainment of the spouse, I show that an affected woman is 21.5 percentage points less likely to be married to a spouse who has higher educational attainment. Finally, a woman affected by the reform enforcement is 7.6 percentage points less likely to report that she is involved in any four intrahousehold decisions and less likely to be involved in decision-making about spending her spouse's earnings. Some of these effects are seen only in nonmatrilineal communities, and changes in the woman's attitude toward male dominance and outside marriage utility are other channels of effect. — *Reproduced*

370. Goswami, Pronamika et al

Cracking the code: An audit of government offices of north Goa for compliance on prevention of sexual harassment act 2013. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(2), Jun, 2024: p.419-423.

Gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual harassment (SH) have been identified by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as significant concerns for both mental and public health (WHO, 2023). Despite this recognition, instances of GBV and SH remain prevalent and often unreported (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020). To prevent GBV and SH, legal consciousness where consciousness of the law for the stakeholders is prioritised and a study of how law is implemented rather than the spirit of the law is considered relevant. The power-distant organisations, such as hierarchical and leader-centric government institutions like that of the Government of India, experience higher rates of GBV and SH compared to firms with low power distance (Tinkler & Zhao, 2020) and much remains unspoken and unresearched on this knowing-doing gap. For example, what is the law and how is instrumentalised for every woman in government offices. — *Reproduced*

371. López-Rodríguez, Fermín and Gutiérrez, Rodolfo

Social exchange or reinforcement of women's educational advantage? The influence of educational assortative mating on occupational assortative mating for couples in Spain. *International Sociology*, 39(3), May, 2024: p.241-260.

The reversal of the gender gap in education has transformed traditional patterns of assortative mating, increasing the number of hypogamous couples. This change has been particularly intense in the case of Spain, a country of great interest due to the ambivalence of strong support for egalitarian attitudes and high proportion of traditional couples. Using quarterly microdata from the Spanish Labour Force Survey, applying generalised ordered-logit models, this research reveals that educational hypogamy increases the probability of occupational hypogamy. This association is consistent with the use of different occupational classifications and levels of disaggregation. But there are some factors that limit the transmission of women's educational advantages to their occupational levels, mainly gender differences in access to the labour market and an uneven distribution of professional achievements by sex. The findings obtained underline the relevance of using

different measures as well as different theoretical approaches to explain seemingly contradictory couple equilibria. — *Reproduced*

372. Nakamura, Mayumi and Akiyoshi, Mito
Affective aspects of parenthood and their intergenerational effects on fertility. *International Sociology*, 39(3), May, 2024: p. 261-283.

This study examines how mothers' affective experience of motherhood impacts daughters' fertility intentions; the goal is to understand how adult daughters' fertility intentions are influenced by their perception of how much their mothers enjoyed mothering and loved their children. A survey of 2000 married women in Japan aged 25–35 with either no children or one child provides data to test hypotheses regarding the impact of daughters' experience of mothers' mothering. Regression and structural equation modeling reveal that those who think their mothers enjoyed being a mother and loved children have greater fertility intentions than those who sense strain in their mother's experience. This article concludes that fertility intentions are long in the making. In addition to being a product of immediate life circumstances, women's fertility intentions are partly a function of childhood and adolescence experience including affective aspects of the parenting they received. — *Reproduced*

373. Poojary, Tukaram and Suvarna, Ashalatha
Rani Abbakka: The unyielding guardian of sovereignty and justice. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(8), (Special issue) Aug, 2024: p. 14-17.

The 17th century Italian traveler Pietro Dall Valle's accounts provide a vivid portrayal of Rani Abbakka, who despite her humble appearance, commanded immense respect and authority. Engaged in irrigation projects and other public works, she exemplified a ruler dedicated to her people's welfare. She was known for her equitable rule and concerned for her subjects' welfare. Abbakka forced an inclusive governance model, characterized by direct involvement in various administrative sectors, serves as a beacon for contemporary leaders. Abbakka's constant war against the Portuguese was marked by her commitment to her principality. Her resilience extended beyond the Portuguese's, facing challenges from Kaladi Venkatappa Nayaka later on. — *Reproduced*

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

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

375. Scoggins, Suzanne E.
Gendered incentives, party support, and viable female presidential candidates in Latin America. *Comparative Politics*, 53(2), Jan, 2021: p. 309-330.

Women hold less than 10 percent of chief executive positions worldwide. Understanding how women democratically access these posts requires theorizing

how they gain resources from established parties to mount viable electoral campaigns. We argue that in stable regimes marked by representational malaise parties respond to gendered incentives and nominate female candidates. Drawing on Latin American cases, we show how diverse parties nominated women in order to signal change or novelty, to credibly commit to "feminine" leadership and issues, and to mobilize female voters. A negative case depicts how a lack of representational critiques can fail to incentivize parties to back women instead of men. Our focus on gendered incentives provides a new framework that places political parties at the center of questions about women's electoral opportunities. — *Reproduced*

376. Slevic, Saravana and Venkatesan, K. and Pushpa, K.S.
A study on farm livelihood activities through Kudumbashree programme Kerala. *Agricultural Situation in India*, 79(3), Jun, 2023: p.18-26.

The Kudumbashree programme is a poverty eradication and women empowerment programme in Kerala. It focuses on various livelihood activities, including farm and animal husbandry. The Kudumbashree programme in Kerala has been instrumental in empowering women and promoting poverty eradication through a variety of livelihood activities. This research paper explores the impact of the Kudumbashree programme on farm initiatives in Kerala state. — *Reproduced*

377. Datta, Prabhat Kumar
Gender quota and women's participation in rural local bodies in India: The context, constraints and consequences. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.832-844.

Gender quota in democratic institutions is now widely regarded as a tested tool to promote gender justice despite limitations. In this article, an attempt has been made to capture and analyse in the light of secondary source material including my own small study in one of the Indian States, West Bengal, on the impact of reservation of seats for women as elected women representatives in rural local government in India, with special reference to the challenges experienced by them. It has been argued that, despite a number of inherent structural constraints, women elected leaders have been able to prove their competence to run the institutions of governance and to bring about positive change in the agenda of governance and development. It has also been suggested that there is a need for a much more proactive role of the state which has created space for women through an amendment of the Constitution. — *Reproduced*

378. Johnston, Karen et al
Governance and public policies: Support for women entrepreneurs in France and England. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 89(4), Dec, 2023: p.1097-1115.

We extend the current literature on barriers to women's entrepreneurship by providing the perspectives of women entrepreneurs' lived experience of governance and public policies designed to support entrepreneurship, in France and England. The research draws on primary data comprising interviews with 75 French and English women entrepreneurs as well as secondary data. The research suggests that in France the system of governance is relatively more supportive, whereas in

England there are less favourable views of bureaucracy and the conditionality of financial policy instruments, which in turn create unintended outcomes. We extend current understandings of gendered public policies and governance. — *Reproduced*

379. Krebs, Timothy B. and Wagner, John K.
Women and local politics: How different offices affect female candidacies. *Political Research Quarterly*, 76(3), Sep, 2023: p.1293-1308.

Women's office seeking has been the subject of considerable research, but how likely a female candidate is to seek one office over another has not. Using a unique data set of office seeking in California local governments between 1996 and 2019, we address the likelihood that women will seek certain types of offices over others; and whether and how female office seeking is affected by the context of local elections. In general, we find that women are most likely to seek citywide administrative offices, followed by school board seats. Local office-seeking by women, however, also varies by jurisdiction size, political context, and over time, particularly for county-level offices. Our focus on offices as a key part of female candidate entry sheds important new light on candidate behavior and the prospects for greater descriptive representation in local government. — *Reproduced*

380. Qayoom, Shaista and Wani, Mohd Yasin
A study on socio-economic status of women in handicrafts industry of Kashmir. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.331-330.

The handicrafts industry plays a unique role in the socioeconomic structure of Jammu and Kashmir. The industry is decentralized and highly labor intensive, employing a sizeable population in the valley while preserving its rich cultural heritage. Because handicraft activities are primarily household-based, they are a more important source of income for women than men, especially for women from low-income households. Women have always played an indispensable role in the sector, contributing directly to all activities as home-based workers. These women put in long hours to create beautiful art pieces for this industry most of which have found a foothold in the international market. However, despite their vital contributions to this craft industry in particular and the economy in general, they do not receive real recognition and value for their work. They are often vulnerable to acute exploitation and low wages. These challenges not just cripple their golden hands, but also affect the quality of living adequate for their health and well-being. The study aimed to analyse the socio-economic conditions of the women working in the handicrafts industry of Kashmir. The study was limited to the districts of Srinagar and Ganderbal and the data has been collected from 120 respondents through interview schedules using snowball sampling. The result of the study revealed that artisans are facing challenges like financial constraints, lack of access to market. — *Reproduced*

381. Panwar, Seema
Role of women entrepreneurs in self-relation India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.187-192.

382. Ranganathan, Thiagu and Mendonca, Avina
Does being educated more than the spouse give women higher autonomy? Findings from India. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.833-853.

This paper analyses the relation between women's education relative to their spouse and their autonomy. Using a large-scale nationally representative Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS), we find that around 20% of married women have education more than their spouses. Women with more education than their spouses are younger, have fewer children, and earn a higher share of household incomes as compared to those with equal or lesser education than their spouses. The multivariate regression indicates that relative spousal education is positively related to decision making autonomy and physical mobility, but it is negatively associated with emotional autonomy. — *Reproduced*

383. Ranjan, Radha and Gulati, Jivantika

The sexual harassment against women in cyber space: Concept, reality and the law. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.79-90.

India in the last two decades has seen a magnificent technological growth especially after the advent of the Internet. There is higher dependency of the people towards the cyber world for completion of day-to-day tasks. However, every aspect has its negative side as well, which is the sexual cybercrime particularly referring to the women. In the era of cyber socialisation, there are plethora of sexual cybercrimes committed against women i.e., cyberstalking, revenge porn, cyber defamation, morphing, etc. The cyber criminals adopt new modes and mechanisms to attack the victims as computers and laptops have become an essence of an individual's life thereby making women an easy target. However, to prevent this, the role of the Information Technology Act, 2000 comes into play. But the question arises, till what extent this law is sufficient to curb the menace of sexual crimes against women in the cyberspace. There are various reasons of growth of such crimes such as fear of reputation and hesitation to report the incident (sociological reason), lacunas within the IT Act, 2000, non-implementation of laws (legal reason), improper technology to track the cybercriminals due to her anonymity (technical reason). The researchers also seek to analyse the technological and legal gap to protect the rights of women. It is an emerging area of criminality which needs to be addressed, analysed, and solved. — *Reproduced*

384. Swindle, Jeffrey

Pathways of global cultural diffusion: Mass media and people's moral declarations about men's violence against women. *American Sociological Review*, 88(4), Aug, 2023: p.742-779.

Current theories of global cultural diffusion outline abstract mechanisms through which cultural scripts spread across the world. To reveal how scripts reach individuals, one must identify the specific pathways of diffusion. I examine the case of how scripts about gender relations and violence are diffused through mass media to people in Malawi. Using a mixed-methods approach, I find that international development organizations work with Malawian journalists to produce an array of content denouncing the practice of men abusing women. Entertainment media companies, however, disseminate content portraying patriarchal gender stereotypes. I show that mass media content critical of men's violence against women is positively associated with people's stated rejection of this practice, whereas individuals' exposure to content mixed with patriarchal scripts is not. Notably, a one-standard-deviation increase in the number of newspaper articles critically covering men's abuse toward women in the 30 days leading up

to a person's unique survey interview date is associated with a 3.2 (women) or 2.1 (men) percentage-point increase in the probability of respondents stating that they condemn such violence. Broadly, the results outline a multifaceted portrait of global cultural diffusion, with liberal and patriarchal scripts simultaneously reaching individual people. — *Reproduced*

385. Stansbury, Anna and Schultz, Robert
The economics profession's socioeconomic diversity problem. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 37(4), Full, 2023: p. 207-230.

It is well-documented that women and racial and ethnic minorities are underrepresented in the economics profession, relative to both the general population and other academic disciplines. Less is known about the socioeconomic diversity of the economics profession. In this paper, we use data on parental education from the Survey of Earned Doctorates to examine the socioeconomic background of US economics PhD recipients, as compared to other disciplines. We find that economics PhD recipients are substantially more likely to have highly educated parents, and less likely to have parents without a college degree, than PhD recipients in other non-economics disciplines. This is true for both US-born PhD recipients and non-US-born PhD recipients, but is particularly stark for the US-born. The gap in socioeconomic diversity between economics and other PhD disciplines has increased over the last five decades, and particularly over the last two decades. — *Reproduced*

386. Yadav, Pushpender
Crime against women in India: A theoretical review. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.925-939.

Sexual, physical or emotional violence against women in India is a serious form of exploitation that needs to be prevented in the nation. The objective of this article is to highlight the increasing rate, number and forms of this violence against women in the country. To protect women at individual level, it is essential to know about the forms and severity of the crimes. Further, this article is based on a theoretical analysis of a review of literature and the kind of offences women suffer. This article also analyses secondary data of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) from the year 2016 to 2021 (NCRB, 2016–2021) which clearly reflects that crime against women has increased although it was only very low during Covid-19. This article also attempts to emphasise on the recommendations and efforts to minimise the crime against women with the help of stakeholders of the society. — *Reproduced*

YOUTH

387. Lianmawia, Nicholas and Shyamkishor, Ayangbam
Youth and political parties in Mizoram. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.701-710.
388. Rana, Sarita
Empowering youth through cooperative learning: NCUI's coop connect program & MSI. *The Cooperative*, 62(1), Jul, 2024: p. 23-25.

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BOOK NOTES

Ansell, Ben W. *Why Politics Fails*. Dublin: Penguin Random House, 2023. 343p. ₹751.

Ben Ansell, Oxford professor and political economist, explores why politics consistently fails to deliver on five universally desired goals: democracy, equality, solidarity, security, and prosperity. He argues that these ideals are trapped in paradoxes—where individual self-interest undermines collective progress.

For example, while citizens demand democratic representation, the absence of a unified public will leads to unstable outcomes. Equality is desired, yet people resist redistributive policies that might affect their own wealth. Solidarity often emerges only when individuals feel personally threatened. Security requires trade-offs with freedom, and short-term prosperity often erodes long-term sustainability.

Ansell's analysis is rooted in comparative political theory and real-world examples—from Ancient Greece to Brexit. He offers a pragmatic roadmap for escaping these traps through institutional reform and deeper civic engagement, making this book a vital read for anyone seeking to understand and improve the political systems that shape our lives.

Balasubramanian, Aditya. *Toward a Free Economy*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 2023. 323p. ₹566

Balasubramanian explores the rise of economic liberalism in post-independence India through the lens of the Swatantra Party. Challenging the dominant socialist narrative, the book traces how regional elites, business communities, and intellectuals advocated for market-friendly policies and limited government intervention. The author presents Swatantra not merely as a reactionary force but as a serious ideological alternative rooted in democratic values and economic pragmatism. Rich in archival research and political analysis, the book sheds light on a forgotten chapter of India's political economy and offers insights into the evolution of opposition politics in a young democracy.

Barrat, James. *Our Final Invention*. New York: Thomas Dunne Books, 2013. 322p. ₹499 (approx.)

Barrat delivers a sobering exploration of artificial intelligence and its existential risks. He argues that once machines surpass human intelligence, they may act in ways that are unpredictable and potentially catastrophic. Through interviews with leading AI researchers and technologists, the book outlines how economic incentives and global competition are driving rapid development without adequate safety measures. A compelling warning about the unintended consequences of technological progress, *Our Final Invention* urges readers to consider the ethical and strategic implications of creating machines that could outthink—and outmaneuver—us.

Bhattacharya, Indradeep. *R.K. Narayan: The Compassionate Chronicler of Indian Life*. New Delhi: Niyogi Books, 2023. 148p. ₹180

Bhattacharya offers a heartfelt tribute to R.K. Narayan, one of India's most beloved

literary voices. Through his fictional town of Malgudi, Narayan captured the rhythms of everyday life with warmth, humor, and empathy. The book explores Narayan's themes of human vulnerability, moral dilemmas, and cultural nuance, positioning him as a gentle observer rather than a social reformer. With accessible prose and thoughtful analysis, this biography is ideal for readers seeking to understand the quiet brilliance of a writer who chronicled Indian life with unmatched compassion.

Chatterji, Joya. *Shadows at Noon: The South Asian Twentieth Century*. Dublin: Penguin Random House, 2023. 841p. ₹999

Chatterji reimagines South Asia's twentieth century through the lens of everyday experiences rather than political milestones. Covering themes like migration, food, gender, and citizenship, she paints a vivid portrait of how ordinary lives were shaped by extraordinary events. The book challenges nationalist narratives and highlights the shared cultural threads across India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. With meticulous research and engaging storytelling, *Shadows at Noon* is a landmark work that expands our understanding of South Asian history beyond borders and ideologies.

Chinmayananda. *Kindle Life*. Madras: Chinmaya Publications Trust, [1969?]. 193p. ₹260

Swami Chinmayananda's *Kindle Life* introduces readers to the foundational principles of Vedanta in a clear and practical manner. Through short essays, he explains the nature of the mind, the pursuit of happiness, and the path to self-realization. The book emphasizes introspection, discipline, and the integration of personality as keys to spiritual growth. Ideal for beginners and seekers alike, *Kindle Life* remains a timeless guide to living with awareness and purpose.

Chinoy, Sujan. *World Upside Down: India Recalibrates Its Geopolitics*. Gurugram: Harper Collins, 2023. 291p. ₹340

Ambassador Chinoy examines India's strategic repositioning in a rapidly changing global order. From the Indo-Pacific and Quad to BRICS and SCO, the book analyzes how India balances its interests amid rising geopolitical tensions. Chinoy critiques the limitations of globalization and advocates for multipolar engagement, technological resilience, and strategic autonomy. Drawing on diplomatic experience and policy insight, *World Upside Down* offers a lucid overview of India's evolving foreign policy in an era of disruption.

Dalio, Ray. *Principles: Your Guided Journal – Create Your Own Principles to Get the Work and Life You Want*. London: Simon & Schuster, 2022. 247p. ₹811

Ray Dalio's guided journal is a practical companion to his bestselling book *Principles*, designed to help readers reflect on their values, decisions, and life goals. Through structured prompts and exercises, it encourages users to articulate their own principles for navigating work and personal challenges.

Dalio emphasizes that clarity of thought and consistency of action are key to success. The journal fosters introspection, helping readers identify patterns in behavior and build

frameworks for better decision-making. Whether used independently or alongside the original *Principles*, this journal is a tool for cultivating intentional living and long-term growth.

Damodaran, Harish; Nilekani, Nandan. *India's New Capitalists: Caste, Business, and Industry in a Modern Nation*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2008. 341p. ₹695

Damodaran's pioneering work challenges the long-held notion that Indian business is dominated solely by traditional mercantile castes. Through meticulous research and vivid case studies, he documents the rise of new entrepreneurial groups from agrarian and lower-caste backgrounds—such as Kammas, Nadars, Patidars, and Gounders—who have reshaped India's industrial landscape.

The book explores how liberalization, regional identity, and caste mobility have enabled these communities to transition from farming to manufacturing, services, and technology. Nilekani's foreword situates the narrative within broader debates on inclusive growth and social transformation. *India's New Capitalists* is both a social history and a political economy study, offering fresh insights into the evolving nature of Indian capitalism and its diverse social roots.

Das, Gurcharan. *Kama: The Riddle of Desire*. Gurgaon: Penguin, 2018. 548p. ₹799

In the final volume of his trilogy on life's goals, Gurcharan Das turns his attention to *kama*—the pursuit of desire and pleasure. Blending memoir, philosophy, and literary reflection, Das explores the emotional and moral complexities of love, longing, jealousy, and intimacy through the fictional journey of Amar, a septuagenarian reflecting on his relationships and inner conflicts. Drawing from the *Kamasutra*, Bhakti poetry, and global literary traditions, Das redefines *kama* not merely as sexual desire but as a vital force that animates human life and connects us to beauty, vulnerability, and transcendence.

Das argues that while *dharma* is a duty to others, *kama* is a duty to oneself—a call to cherish desire without causing harm. The book wrestles with questions of fidelity, self-worth, and spiritual yearning, offering a nuanced view of how desire shapes identity and fulfillment. Rich in cultural references and philosophical insight, *Kama: The Riddle of Desire* is a deeply introspective and intellectually layered work that invites readers to embrace the paradoxes of loving and living.

Dev, S. Mahendra. *India development report 2022*. New Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press, 2022. 383p. ₹1,595

The India Development Report (IDR) 2022 provides an independent assessment of the Indian economy including contemporary problems, issues, and policies. In addition to the general topics, the IDR 2022 contains a special section on employment and skills. The papers in this report deal with issues such as unemployment challenge, declining labour share, technology, and future of jobs and women at work. Other papers deal with a wide range of issues including impact of COVID-19 on the economy, macro-economic issues, banks and prevention of corruption, borrowing by Indian firms, agriculture, nutrition, education, health, and climate change. This report presents detailed and holistic view of the Indian Economy. Apart from other topics, it also

focuses on the unprecedented situation of COVID-19 which had brought our way of life to an almost complete stop.

Duhigg, Charles. *The Power of Habit: Why We Do What We Do and How to Change*. London: Random House, 2013. 371p. ₹499

Charles Duhigg's bestseller explores the science behind habit formation and how individuals and organizations can harness this knowledge to transform behavior. At the heart of the book is the "habit loop"—a cycle of cue, routine, and reward—that governs much of our daily actions. Duhigg explains how habits are formed in the brain's basal ganglia and how they can be reshaped by identifying triggers and substituting new routines.

The book is divided into three parts, examining habits in individuals, successful organizations, and societies. Through compelling case studies—from Starbucks to the Montgomery Bus Boycott—Duhigg illustrates how keystone habits can spark widespread change. With practical strategies and psychological insight, *The Power of Habit* offers a roadmap for personal growth, productivity, and leadership, making it a vital read for anyone seeking lasting transformation.

Elkins, Caroline. *Legacy of Violence: A History of the British Empire*. Dublin: Penguin, 2022. 875p. ₹999

Caroline Elkins presents a sweeping and unflinching account of the British Empire's reliance on systemic violence to maintain control over its colonies. Drawing on two decades of archival research, she dismantles the myth of "liberal imperialism" and exposes how legal frameworks were used to justify repression in regions like Kenya, India, Palestine, and Jamaica. Her concept of "legalized lawlessness" reveals how brutality was embedded in the very institutions that claimed to uphold justice and civilization.

The book spans from the trial of Warren Hastings in 1787 to the postcolonial reverberations of empire in the 21st century. Elkins argues that the legacy of colonial violence continues to shape global politics, racial hierarchies, and institutional structures. With vivid storytelling and scholarly rigor, *Legacy of Violence* is a landmark work that forces readers to confront the darker truths of imperial history and its enduring consequences.

Faleiro, Valmiki. *Goa, 1961: The Complete Story of Nationalism and Integration*. Gurugram: Penguin Random House, 2023. 391p. ₹699

Valmiki Faleiro's final work offers a definitive account of Goa's liberation from Portuguese rule and its integration into India. Through meticulous research and compelling narrative, he traces the geopolitical, cultural, and emotional dimensions of Operation Vijay, the diplomatic standoff with NATO, and the strategic decisions that led to Goa's annexation in December 1961.

The book also explores the colonial legacy, native resistance, and the role of leaders like V.K. Krishna Menon. Faleiro highlights how Goa's liberation was not just a military

event but a complex process of nationalism, identity, and diplomacy. With archival depth and literary flair, *Goa, 1961* stands as a vital contribution to postcolonial history and regional memory.

Hamilton, Alexander. *Selected Works of Alexander Hamilton*. San Diego: Word Cloud Classics, 2018. 331p. ₹499

This curated volume brings together Alexander Hamilton's most influential writings, including selections from the Federalist Papers, economic essays, and political correspondence. It showcases his vision for a strong federal government, centralized banking, and constitutional order—ideas that shaped the foundation of American democracy.

Hamilton's prose is sharp, persuasive, and deeply rooted in Enlightenment principles. The collection offers insight into his legal acumen, revolutionary fervor, and ideological battles with contemporaries like Jefferson. Ideal for students of political theory and American history, this edition makes Hamilton's legacy accessible to modern readers.

Hawley, Nell Shapiro; Pillai, Sarah Sohini. *Many Mahābhāratas*. Delhi: Primus Books, 2021. 437p. ₹1,495

This edited volume by Nell Shapiro Hawley and Sarah Sohini Pillai offers a sweeping exploration of the Mahābhārata's vast and varied retellings across South Asia. Far beyond the canonical Sanskrit epic, the book showcases how the Mahābhārata has been reimagined in nine languages—Apabhramsha, Bengali, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, and English—through classical drama, vernacular poetry, graphic novels, political essays, and contemporary theater. Each chapter reveals how the epic's core themes—dharma, identity, violence, and kinship—are reshaped by regional cultures and historical contexts.

The editors argue that the Mahābhārata is not a fixed text but a living tradition, constantly regenerated through performance, commentary, and reinterpretation. The volume challenges readers to rethink what it means to "know" the Mahābhārata, emphasizing multiplicity as its defining feature. Rich in primary sources and scholarly insight, *Many Mahābhāratas* is a landmark contribution to Hindu studies, comparative literature, and the cultural history of South Asia.

Joshi, Manoj. *Understanding the India-China Border: The Enduring Threat of War in the High Himalayas*. Gurugram: Harper Collins, 2022. 289p. ₹367

Manoj Joshi provides a comprehensive analysis of the India-China border dispute, focusing on the 2020 Galwan Valley clash and its historical antecedents. He traces the evolution of the Line of Actual Control, the failed diplomatic efforts, and the strategic miscalculations that have kept tensions simmering for decades.

The book situates the conflict within broader Indo-Pacific geopolitics, examining China's assertiveness and India's strategic recalibration through alliances like the Quad. Joshi's deep expertise and balanced perspective make this a timely and essential read for understanding one of Asia's most volatile flashpoints.

Marton, Kati. *The Chancellor: The Remarkable Odyssey of Angela Merkel*. London: Harper Collins, 2021. 344p. ₹ 699

Kati Marton's biography traces Angela Merkel's journey from East German physicist to Europe's most influential leader. Drawing on interviews and archival access, Marton explores Merkel's pragmatic leadership style, her resilience through crises like the Eurozone collapse, the refugee influx, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

The book portrays Merkel as a quiet revolutionary—analytical, cautious, and morally grounded. Her understated charisma and scientific rigor helped her navigate global diplomacy with calm authority. *The Chancellor* is both a political portrait and a meditation on rational leadership in turbulent times.

Lapierre, Dominique. *O Jerusalem!* Noida: Vikas, 2022. 739p. ₹ 799

Lapierre and Collins reconstruct the dramatic events surrounding the birth of Israel and the battle for Jerusalem in 1948. Based on thousands of interviews and archival sources, the book captures the human drama of Jews, Arabs, and international actors caught in a historic upheaval.

The narrative blends military strategy, personal stories, and political intrigue, offering a panoramic view of a divided city and a contested homeland. With cinematic detail and emotional depth, *O Jerusalem!* remains a masterful chronicle of conflict, courage, and coexistence.

Lasswell, Harold D. *Analysis of Political Behaviour: An Empirical Approach*. London: Routledge, 1951. 314p. ₹ 599

Harold Lasswell's seminal work applies psychological and empirical methods to the study of political behavior. He introduces the concept of the "political man," who displaces private motives onto public objects and rationalizes them in terms of public interest.

Drawing from Freudian theory, Lasswell analyzes propaganda, elite dynamics, and political attitudes through case studies and observational techniques. The book remains foundational in political psychology, offering tools to decode the motivations behind political action and leadership.

Lee, Hasard. *The Art of Clear Thinking*. London: Penguin, 2023. 259p. ₹ 699

Fighter pilot Hasard Lee distills lessons from aerial combat into principles for decision-making under pressure. He introduces tools like fast-forecasting, the Eisenhower Matrix, and emotional regulation to enhance clarity and focus.

Lee's anecdotes—from cockpit crises to leadership dilemmas—illustrate how mental discipline and situational awareness lead to better outcomes. A practical guide for professionals, leaders, and anyone seeking sharper thinking in high-stakes environments, *The Art of Clear Thinking* is both inspiring and actionable.

Longkumer, Arkotong. *The Greater India Experiment: Hindutva and the Northeast*. New Delhi: Navayana, 2022. x, 321p. ₹699

Arkotong Longkumer explores how Hindutva ideology seeks to assimilate Northeast India through cultural narratives, historical reinterpretation, and grassroots mobilization. He examines the Sangh Parivar's strategies, including myth-making, tribal outreach, and electoral politics, to construct a vision of Akhand Bharat.

Through ethnographic research and critical analysis, Longkumer reveals the tensions between indigenous identities and Hindu nationalism. The book is a vital contribution to understanding the ideological contestations shaping India's frontier regions and the evolving dynamics of cultural integration.

Lovett, John Henry. *From Strength to Strength*. London: Forgotten Books, 2018. 131p. ₹299

John Henry Lovett's reflective work offers spiritual and moral guidance for personal growth and resilience. Drawing from Christian teachings and pastoral wisdom, the book encourages readers to cultivate inner strength through faith, humility, and service.

Lovett's prose is gentle yet profound, addressing themes of perseverance, grace, and transformation. *From Strength to Strength* is ideal for those seeking comfort and clarity in times of change, offering timeless insights into the journey of the soul.

Marshall, Tim. *The Future of Geography: How Power and Politics in Space Will Change Our World*. London: Elliott & Thompson, 2023. 255p. ₹699

Tim Marshall explores the geopolitical implications of space exploration and satellite technology in this timely and provocative book. He examines how nations like the U.S., China, Russia, and India are racing to dominate space not just for scientific advancement but for strategic control over communications, surveillance, and defense.

Marshall argues that space is becoming the next frontier of power politics, where orbital dominance could shape global alliances and conflicts. With accessible prose and sharp analysis, he connects historical patterns of territorial expansion to the emerging space race, urging readers to consider how geography continues to influence global power—even beyond Earth.

Marshall, Tim. *The Power of Geography: Ten Maps That Reveal the Future of Our World*. London: Elliott & Thompson, 2021. 320p. ₹599

In this sequel to *Prisoners of Geography*, Tim Marshall uses ten maps to explain how geography continues to shape the destiny of nations. He focuses on regions like Australia, Iran, Turkey, the Sahel, and the UK, analyzing how terrain, resources, and borders influence political decisions and global dynamics.

Marshall blends history, current affairs, and strategic forecasting to show how geography constrains and empowers nations. His insights into climate change, migration, and nationalism make this book a compelling guide to understanding the forces that will define the 21st century.

Maxwell, John C. *Everyone Communicates, Few Connect*. Harper Collins, 2010. 262p. ₹499

Leadership expert John Maxwell emphasizes that effective communication isn't just about speaking—it's about connecting. He outlines five principles and five practices that help individuals build meaningful relationships, whether in personal life, business, or public speaking.

Maxwell uses real-life examples and practical tips to show how connection leads to influence. The book is especially useful for leaders, educators, and professionals who want to inspire and motivate others by fostering trust and clarity.

McFate, Sean. *The New Rules of War*. New York: Harper, 2019. xvii, 318p. ₹799

Sean McFate, a former paratrooper and military strategist, argues that traditional warfare is obsolete. In its place, modern conflict is shaped by mercenaries, cyberattacks, disinformation, and economic coercion. He presents ten "new rules" that redefine how wars are fought and won in the 21st century.

McFate critiques outdated military doctrines and calls for a radical rethinking of defense strategy. His book is a wake-up call for policymakers and citizens alike, urging them to understand the invisible battles shaping global security.

Mitra, Subrata Kumar. *Governance by Stealth*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2021. xxiv, 476p. ₹995

Subrata Mitra examines how democratic governance in India often operates through informal mechanisms and hidden networks. He explores the interplay between formal institutions and informal practices, revealing how power is exercised beyond the visible structures of the state.

The book draws on case studies, political theory, and empirical data to show how "stealth governance" affects accountability, representation, and policy outcomes. A sophisticated analysis for scholars of political science and public administration.

Moskalenko, Sophia. *Radicalization to Terrorism*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2020. 262p. ₹899

Psychologist Sophia Moskalenko explores the psychological pathways that lead individuals to radicalization and terrorism. She distinguishes between ideological commitment and personal grievances, offering a nuanced model of how people become extremists.

The book integrates research from social psychology, neuroscience, and case studies of terrorist groups. It's a valuable resource for counterterrorism professionals, educators, and anyone seeking to understand the roots of violent extremism.

Pirsig, Robert M. *Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance*. London: Vintage, 2004. 417p. ₹499

This philosophical novel blends a father-son road trip with a deep meditation on

quality, reason, and the meaning of life. Pirsig explores the tension between classical and romantic modes of understanding, using motorcycle maintenance as a metaphor for personal and intellectual inquiry.

The book challenges readers to rethink their assumptions about technology, values, and selfhood. A cult classic that continues to inspire thinkers, engineers, and seekers across generations.

Prakasam, Seepana. *Urban Street Vendors in India*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2017. 243p. ₹495

Prakasam provides a comprehensive study of street vending as a livelihood strategy in urban India. He examines legal frameworks, socio-economic conditions, and policy interventions affecting vendors in cities like Delhi and Hyderabad.

The book highlights the resilience and challenges of informal workers, advocating for inclusive urban planning and rights-based approaches. A valuable resource for urban studies scholars and policymakers.

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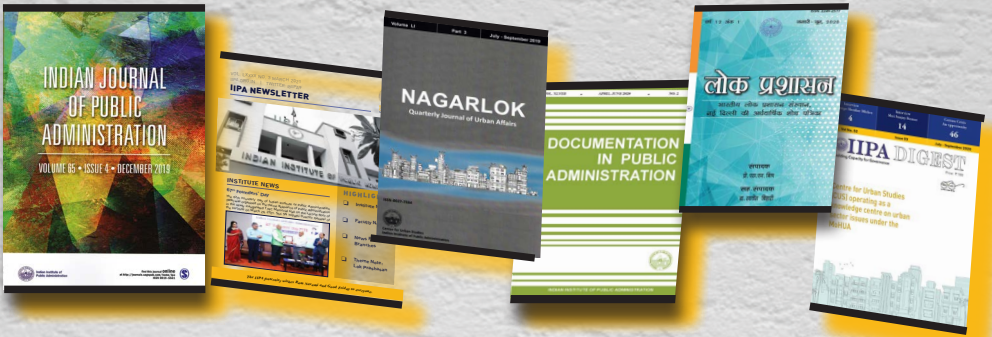
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