

DOCUMENTATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Quarterly Journal

Volume LIII

Part 2

April-June 2025



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भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

DOCUMENTATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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BE SUPPLIED TO THE MEMBERS
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LIST OF PERIODICALS COVERED

- Abhigyan: Management Journal from Fore
Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA
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HIPA, Shimla
Administrative Science Quarterly
Agricultural Situation in India
American Economic Journal: Applied
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American Economic Journal: Economic
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American Economic Journal:
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American Economic Review
American Review of Public Administration
American Sociological Review
Artha Vijanan
ASCI: Journal of Management
Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration

Bihar Journal of Public Administration

Caravan
Chartered Secretary
Current Sociology
Developing Economic
Development and Cooperation
Down to Earth

Economic & Political Weekly
Economic Development and Cultural
Change
Environment and Urbanization in Asia
Focus WTO: Journal of WTO and
International Business

Foreign Affairs

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

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

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

Local Government Studies

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

Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban
Affairs

Organization
Organization Studies

Political Research Quarterly

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

SUBJECT INDEX

AGED

389. Pandey, Manoj
Social capital at the rescue of poor elderly. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.57-58.

Again is golden or aging is gray. It connotes the living experiences in two different worlds. The rich getting richer and enters into the later life signifies a better living. Though the question of familial ties and ties beyond family relied to happiness is still questioned. But for poverty stock the income hardship along with material hardship creates a major threat to the satiation of life of poor elderly. – *Reproduced*

390. Mishra, Richa
Navigating the generational shift: Gender-neutral policies for eldercare. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.26-30.

The population of India is experiencing the phenomenon of demographic ageing. This has prompted the need for comprehensive elderly care policies, aimed at addressing the distinct issues encountered by the working population, as they strive to strike a balance between caring for ageing family members and pursuing their career aspirations. The article emphasises the significance of fostering a supportive and inclusive work environment that accommodates the diverse caregiving needs of employees, regardless of their gender. – *Reproduced*

391. Lodha, JS. Bafna, P and Samar, R.
Senior citizens and social security laws. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.1-12.

The social security laws for senior citizens are numerous and they have changed the dimension of the social security provided to senior citizens. This article begins with the problems encountered by senior citizens in the current time and states about constitutional framework laying out social security of senior citizens and highlights the provision of various acts relating to the same. – *Reproduced*

AGRICULTURE

392. Chaudhary, S.N.
Economic and social consequences of technological modernization agriculture :Evidences from Madhya Pradesh. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.1-16.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra is an imitative undertaking to propagate modern agricultural technology among the villagers and socio-economic development of the farming community in rural India. The paper analyses the impact of KVK in the three villages in Chindwara district in Madhya Pradesh. – *Reproduced*

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

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

BANKING AND FINANCE

394. Jain, Aditya Sushant

Asset reconstruction companies and Indian banking. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.42-46.

Asset reconstruction companies were instituted in India in 2002 to combat the issue of non-performing assets in banking. However, they have been largely unsuccessful in combating this problem, facing both structural and market issues. While the Reserve Bank of India effectively corrected the structural issues by changing the ARCs' business model, it failed to adequately create a favourable market for investing in ARCs. This engendered a vicious cycle of pricing mismatch and a lack of investor appetite, rendering structural reforms futile. Thus, policies must not be made in silos, combating only a specific structural problem without catering adequately to market or demand-side issues, especially in banking and capital markets. – *Reproduced*

395. Bandyopadhyay, Arindam

Climate risk management: The RBI's disclosure norms for banks and financial institutions. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(28), Jul 13, 2024: p.10-12.

The Reserve Bank of India has proactively come out with a draft climate risk disclosure framework to sensitise Indian commercial banks and regulatory entities to give due importance to climate change risk and factor it in their business sustainability decisions. Indian commercial banks and regulated entities need to disclose climate-related physical and transition risks in terms of amounts and percentages of assets vulnerable to both risks. Banks are required to devise internal metrics to assess exposures to high climate risk sectors and gauge the erosion of capital or profitability under stress scenarios with different mitigating responses from these industries. – *Reproduced*

BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS

396. Brown, Alexander L. et al .

Meta-analysis of empirical estimates of loss aversion. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 62(2), Jun, 2024: p.485-516.

Loss aversion is one of the most widely used concepts in behavioral economics. We conduct a large-scale, interdisciplinary meta-analysis to systematically accumulate knowledge from numerous empirical estimates of the loss aversion coefficient reported from 1992 to 2017. We examine 607 empirical estimates of loss aversion from 150 articles in economics, psychology, neuroscience, and several other disciplines. Our analysis indicates that the mean loss aversion coefficient is 1.955 with a 95 percent probability that the true value falls in the interval [1.820, 2.102]. We record several observable characteristics of the study designs. Few characteristics are substantially correlated with differences in the mean estimates. – *Reproduced*

397. Huerta, I.P., Parkes, D.C. and Steinberg, R.
Combinatorial auctions in practice. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 62(2), Jun, 2024: p.517-553.

We survey the uses of combinatorial auctions that have been deployed in practice, giving emphasis to their key representational and economic aspects. In addition, we discuss behavioral economics considerations on both the bidder and auctioneer sides of the market, and the interrelated topics of simplicity and trust, highlighting key opportunities for future work. – *Reproduced*

BUREAUCRACY

398. Fernández-i-Marín, M. et al.
Bureaucratic overburdening in advanced democracies. *Public Administration Review*, 84(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.696-709.

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

Constant policy growth can overburden bureaucracies if implementation capacities are not expanded in lockstep with policy production. This development may undermine policy effectiveness and hence the long-term legitimacy of democracies. This article provides a systematic analysis of this phenomenon. We demonstrate that (i) overburdening is a general trend in advanced democracies; (ii) the extent of overburdening varies by the institutional context in which policy makers operate; and that, in consequence, (iii) countries’ bureaucracies differ in their distance (or closeness) to the “tipping point” after which additional policies do more harm than good. We provide information on the ratio between the policies up for implementation and the bureaucratic capacities available for 21 OECD countries

over a period of 45 years (1976–2020), focusing on the areas of environmental and social policy as two major areas of governmental intervention. Bayesian analyses and background interviews serve to illuminate the reasons for and consequences of overburdened bureaucracies. – *Reproduced*

CAPITALISM

399. Stieglitz, J.E., Tucker, T.N. and Zucman, G.
The starving state: Why capitalism’s salvation depends on taxation. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.30-37.

For millennia, markets have not flourished without the help of the state. Without regulations and government support, the nineteenth-century English cloth-makers and Portuguese winemakers whom the economist David Ricardo made famous in his theory of comparative advantage would have never attained the scale necessary to drive international trade. Most economists rightly emphasize the role of the state in providing public goods and correcting market failures, but they often neglect the history of how markets came into being in the first place. The invisible hand of the market depended on the heavier hand of the state. – *Reproduced*

400. Fahnbulleh, Miatta
The neoliberal collapse: Markets are not the answer. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.38-43.

Capitalism is in crisis. Until recently, that conviction was confined to the left. Today, however, it has gained traction across the political spectrum in advanced economies. Economists, policymakers, and ordinary people have increasingly come to see that neoliberalism—a creed built on faith in free markets, deregulation, and small government, and that has dominated societies for the last 40 years—has reached its limit. – *Reproduced*

401. Muller, Jerry Z.
The Neosocialist delusion: Wealth is not the problem. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.44-51.

This article critiques the resurgence of neosocialist thought in contemporary political discourse, led by figures such as Jeremy Corbyn, Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, and Bernie Sanders. It examines how this movement, supported by academics and cultural influencers, seeks to revive a long-dormant ideological tradition that challenges capitalism and wealth accumulation. The author argues that this framing misidentifies wealth itself as the core problem, overlooking more nuanced economic and institutional dynamics. The piece positions neosocialism as a seductive but flawed response to modern inequality, questioning its assumptions and practical implications. We are living, so we are told, in a neosocialist moment. From politicians such as the Briton Jeremy Corbyn and the Americans Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and Bernie Sanders leading the charge, to celebrated academics inveighing against the sins of capitalism, to the hipster chic of the Jacobin crowd, a growing movement on the far left is trying to revive and rehabilitate a long-dormant ideological tradition.– *Reproduced*

CASTES

402. Pandey, Aviral and Gautam, Richa
Myth and reality of the caste: Based survey in Bihar. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.34-39.

The release of the caste-wise survey data in Bihar has reignited the debate on the caste-based census and increased government job quotas, particularly for non-General categories through reservations. This resurgence has raised concerns regarding the inequitable distribution of resources, promoting political parties to advocate for proportional representation based on the population size of different castes/social categories. The analysis in this article, using caste-based survey data of Bihar, emphasises the need to address educational disparities and enhance the asset base instead of fixating solely on the politics of proportional share. – *Reproduced*

CHILD DEVELOPMENT – INDIA

403. Nayak, B., Upadhyay, S. and Bala, R.
Self-concept and self-confidence of children with special needs (CWSN): Case study of secondary level children of Madhya Pradesh. *Third Concept*, 38(451), Sep, 2024: p.39-43.

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

CHILD WELFARE

404. Kumar, Sachin
Role of media in juvenile delinquency; A case study of National Capital Region of Delhi. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.71-92.

Despite vast research in the field on the role of media in the life of children little is known about its impact on the lives of incarcerated juveniles. This paper analysis the media content consumption pattern among delinquent juveniles and aims to elucidate the intricate relationship between media ensure and juvenile delinquency. – *Reproduced*

405. Dharangutti, Yogesh
Law reform research on female child marriages in India. *The Indian Police Journal*, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.63-72.

Many countries, have adopted strategies to curtail the percentage of the child marriages, including the promotion of free education and other schemes to prevent child marriages, but still more could be done on this. It is evident from the various surveys and studies that child marriages are prevalent in all parts of the world and in India particularly. Rate of child marriages in all the states of India and in all social groups is unacceptably high. – *Reproduced*

406. Jain, Sachin Kumar

Economic inequality and the risk of child mortality and mal –nutrition in India. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(2), Dec, 2020: p.37-50.

The paper analyses the inter-relationship between economic inequality, child mortality and malnutrition in India in the present developmental region. The paper argues that the present concept of economic development is against equitable destruction of education and health care faculties. It argues that withdraw of the state from welfare measure will lead to an alarming disparity across the society and it will constraint the development of women and children in the long run. – *Reproduced*

407. Ramachandran, Vimala

Early childhood care and the right to education act. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.118-130.

408. Levere, Michael, Acharya, Gayatri and Bharadwaj, Prashant

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

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

409. Radhika, Chilukuri

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

Ever since the inception of the child welfare policies in the country, the government of India has been taking many measures to improve the conditions of children in the country. The range of such polices and programmes spanned over the basic healthcare facilities to lactating mother in order to provide a safe and scored health.

With the vision of imitating a comprehensive framework of child development in the country, the integrated child development sachem (ICDS) was launched in India, and the basic purpose of the programs has been to provide for such a framework of the development of children in the country that there does not remain any deficiency the nutritional as well as other health related issues in the growth of a child. – *Reproduced*

CIVIL SERVICE

410. Moreira, Diana and Pérez, Santiago
Civil service exams and organizational performance: Evidence from the Pendleton act. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 16(3), Jul, 2024: p.250-291.

We use newly digitized data to study the impacts of a historical reform that mandated exams for some employees in the largest US customs-collection districts. Although the reform improved targeted employees' professional backgrounds and reduced turnover, it did not lead to significant improvements in the cost-effectiveness of customs revenue collection. The incomplete reach of the reform was key for this partial success. First, the reform incentivized hiring in exam-exempted positions, distorting districts' hierarchical structure. Second, since we find suggestive evidence that districts' top managers mattered for performance, not changing their appointment method might have constituted a missed opportunity for improvement. – *Reproduced*

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

In this paper, we test whether more educated candidates make less corrupt public managers. Leveraging electoral regression discontinuity design and a randomized inspection program, we show that more educated candidates commit 32% fewer moderate infringements (associated with public management), but we do not find a differential in severe irregularities (corruption related). Exploiting data on judicial records, we find this effect does not stem from differences in corrupt behavior and might be explained by differences in managerial skills. In addition, more educated mayors have the same chance of running again and being reelected as their less educated peers. Taking advantage of administrative labor records, our examination of possible mechanisms shows that educated candidates have more previous experience in the public sector and high-skill positions. Finally, we find no difference in the provision of public goods between these two groups. In summary, we find that more educated candidates are more effective bureaucrats rather than better politicians. – *Reproduced*

412. Patel, Amit and Kandasamy, S.
Beyond tradition: The dynamic reforms of Indian civil services. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.241-250.

India's civil service has played a crucial role in the country's governance since independence. In light of globalization, technological advancements, and evolving public expectations, reforms were needed to address the challenges of the changing

times. This article examines how dynamic reforms have transformed India's bureaucratic system by highlighting the significance of these reforms. The article provides a comprehensive overview of key reforms implemented over the years. This paper examines the impact of these reforms on efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the civil service with new public management, ultimately providing insight into what could be accomplished in the future. It examines the innovative reforms undertaken to ensure the relevance and effectiveness of India's civil services in the 21st century. – *Reproduced*

CIVIL SOCIETY

413. Chauhan, Giriraj Singh
Civil society in India and aspects of good governance. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.28-37.

This topic explores the evolving role of civil society in strengthening democratic governance in India. Civil society organizations, including NGOs, community groups, and advocacy networks, act as intermediaries between citizens and the state, promoting accountability, transparency, and inclusive policymaking. Their contributions span areas such as service delivery, rights-based advocacy, and monitoring of public institutions. The discussion highlights how civil society fosters participatory governance and supports institutional reforms, while also addressing challenges related to regulatory constraints, political resistance, and capacity limitations. – *Reproduced*

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

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

CLIMATE CHANGE

415. Persaud, Avinash
Doubling investment in renewable energy in one step, and then again and again. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.10-11.

This study reflects on the evolving stance of emerging economies in global climate negotiations, particularly their long-held argument that industrialised nations—primarily Europe and the United States—should bear greater responsibility for climate mitigation due to their historical emissions and economic gains from industrialisation. The article advocates for a bold strategy of repeatedly doubling investments in renewable energy to accelerate the global energy transition. It

positions this approach as both a practical and symbolic shift in climate leadership, emphasizing the need for equitable burden-sharing and proactive engagement from all nations to address the climate crisis. For a long time, emerging economies' negotiation position in climate talks was that the industrialisation of Europe and the United States (US) caused global warming and made those countries rich, so they must bear the brunt of saving the planet. – *Reproduced*

416. Hill, Alice and Martinez-Diaz, Leonardo
Adapt or perish: Preparing for the inescapable effects of climate change. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.107-117.

Ever since climate change became a concern for policymakers and laypeople alike, the focus of public debate has largely been on mitigation: limiting greenhouse gas emissions, capturing carbon, and transitioning to renewable energy. Those efforts must continue if we hope to keep the planet hospitable. But it is also time to acknowledge that—no matter what we do—some measure of climate change is here to stay. The phenomenon has already affected the U.S. economy, U.S. national security, and human health. Such costs will only grow over time. The United States must build resilience and overhaul key systems. – *Reproduced*

417. Gupta, Alok Kumar and Parihar, Kaushiki
Global climate change politics: Critical appraisal of India's changing role. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(2), Jun, 2024: p.236-251.

Global warming and consequent climate change have emerged as serious issues and have started featuring on almost all multilateral forums with statements warning the global leadership to get increasingly proactive about addressing the issues. In world politics, countries are viewing climate change as an issue to gain influence in international politics. India is no exception to this rule and has been shaping its role as a rule-shaper and policy advocate and is an active participant in climate change negotiations. This article traces India's role since the talks on climate change began as part of wider environmental concerns. It also enumerates the way global leadership viewed and addressed this pressing issue from time to time. The article provides a brief but critical account of India's policy interventions at global and national levels to appraise India's growing role and relevance. – *Reproduced*

418. Gogoi, Bhaskar and Sarmah, Jayanta Krishna
Climate change and regional cooperation in South-East Asian countries. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(2), Jun, 2024: p.252-268.

Climate change and environmental degradation are the two most pressing concerns faced by the world today for which regional cooperation is necessary. For regional cooperation, governments at the regional level must work together to coordinate activities, unify regulations and create risk-reduction plans. In South-east Asia, multiple initiatives have been taken for a shared framework for carrying out coordinated policy implementation. However, political and technical barriers have stymied efforts to suit the needs and benefits of partnering states. This article will analyse these problems and approaches in a few chosen South-east Asian nations and examine comprehensive action plans built on cooperative partnerships. It will offer a critical assessment of the environmental and climate-related issues South-east Asia faces and also offer recommendations on how to use policy tools

to regulate and solve issues of regional environmental governance. It also looks at ways to counteract institutional and regulatory obstacles to reaching desired outcomes emphasising regulatory frameworks and policy. – *Reproduced*

CO-OPERATIVES

419. Thuppilikkat, Ashique Ali
A short history of the cooperative movement in northern Malabar, Kerala. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.47-52.
- Despite the pervasive presence of cooperatives in Kerala's society, scholarly accounts of the cooperative movement's history are limited. Synthesising archival and field research conducted in northern Malabar between 2018 and 2022, this history is traced. The contributions of social reform movements, social service organisations, and anti-feudal and anti-colonial movements to Kerala's cooperative movement are explored. The paper highlights the sociopolitical history of the cooperative movement and its ties to oppressed caste communities and labour resistance. – *Reproduced*
420. Veerakumaran, G.
Implications of union budget 2024 on Indian cooperative movement. *The Cooperator*, 63(2), Aug, 2024: p.11-13.
- The economic survey 2023-24 reviewing the state of the economy of the country was placed in the parliament on 22nd July 2024 by India's finance minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman. The report took special note of the status of ongoing cooperative revamping in India. – *Reproduced*
421. Gupta, Krishna Kumar
Union budget FY-25 and the cooperative sector: Key reflections. *The Cooperator*, 63(2), Aug, 2024: p.14-17.
- Union budget FY 2024-25 highlights congruence of the spirit of the interim budget presented by the Union finance minister in February 2024, before the commencement of elections. The budget lays emphasis on growth momentum, productivity enhancement and employment generation with a focus on fiscal prudence, policy continuity and non-political pluralism. – *Reproduced*
422. Amin, G.H.
Let's prosper together through best practices for successful co-operative management. *The Cooperator*, 63(2), Aug, 2024: p.18-20.
- Co-operatives, often referred to as co-ops represent a unique and powerful business model that lay emphasis on democratic governance, member participation, and community development unlike traditional enterprises driven primarily by profit maximization co-operative are owned and controlled by their members individuals who use their services, work there or are otherwise closely connected to the organization. – *Reproduced*
423. Pandey, Saurabh and Mishra, Shubham
Cooperatives, farmer producer organizations and start-ups for strengthening vegetable supply chain. *The Cooperator*, 63(2), Aug, 2024: p.21-23.

“Large scale clusters for vegetable production will be developed closer to major consumption centers. Co-operatives, FPO sand start-ups will be promoted for vegetable supply chains including for collection, storage, and marketing”, announced Hon’ble union finance minister Nirmala Sitaraman in her budge speech this years. – *Reproduced*

COMMUNICATION

424. Prasad, Rohit and Sridhar, V.
From net neutrality to digital neutrality: 5g networks and beyond. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.52-56.

Classical principles of net neutrality are no longer sufficient to address the digital ecosystem powered by 5G technologies. There is an increasing market power of content and application providers, and possible alliances between CAPs and the telecom and internet service providers in the digital value chain. With this as the fulcrum, the article presents a variant of net neutrality—digital neutrality—that extends its application to the entire value chain of the digital economy. It also analyses the existing net neutrality rules in India and proposes revisions to incorporate emerging technologies and market conditions. – *Reproduced*

COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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

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

COMPANY LAW

426. Sah, Raj Kuamr and Kuamr, Alok
Debentures under company law: A critical analysis. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.36-39.

Debentures is nothing but a kind of acknowledgment of debt by a company. it includes debenture stock, bonds, or any other securities. Companies issue debentures because it is beneficial for the companies and debenture holders both. In this article, an analysis has been made of the provision of the previous companies act, 1956, and those of the present companions act, 2013 on seven main points related to the conversion of debentures into shares, the issue of secured debentures,

rules for the debenture trustee, for protection of the interests of debenture holders, the appointment of debenture trustees, the power vested with the tribunal, penal privations for non-compliance with the relevant provisions, and the creation of a deceptive redemption reserve. – *Reproduced*

COMPETITION ACT

427. Kumar, Anil
‘Hub-and-spoke agreements’ in the Indian competition act: The expanding horizons. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.30-33.

The amendment bill to the Competition Act introduced the hub-and-spoke cartel provision, which was missing in the Indian Competition Act (principal act). It enables the Competition Commission of India to create a competitive and consumer-friendly business environment in India. The power given to the CCI to investigate and take actions against entities beyond the immediate parties involved in anticompetitive conduct is the right step in this regard. – *Reproduced*

CONSTITUTION

428. Gupta, Deepak
Sovereignty in the Indian Constitution. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.6-14.

The founding fathers so the constrictions, while drawing the preamble to the constitution, in unambiguous and clear cut resolved to constrictions, India into sovereign democratic, republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. – *Reproduced*

429. Kumar, Alok Prasanna
Friend not foe: Popular sovereignty in the Indian constitution. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.15-24.

Quentin Tarantino’s Second World War fantasy, *Inglourious Basterds*, features a taut scene in the beginning where the antagonist, SS Colonel Hans Landa—a Nazi detective on the lookout for fugitive Jews—interrogates a French farmer, Pierre LaPadite. The scene isn’t a classic ‘interrogation’ with violence and open intimidation, but one where Landa slowly and methodically extracts from LaPadite the exact location of where the Jews are hiding in his house. During this back and forth, Landa compares Jews, as Nazis were wont to do, to rats, but surprisingly proclaims that he does not see the comparison as an insult. Landa points out that a rat must survive in a hostile world not of its making, earning hatred for no obvious reason. He gets LaPadite to admit that humanity has learnt to despise rats for no reason even as other rodents, such as squirrels, capable of just as much harm, earn nowhere near enough hatred. – *Reproduced*

430. Godi, Akhilesh
Sovereignty and prevalent morality: Section 377 of the Indian penal code. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.25-33.

431. Singh, Bandeep
We, the people. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.145-164.

432. Lokur, Madan B.
Republic in the Indian constitution. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.260-270.
433. Singh, Kirti
Women, law and the constitution. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.296-308.
434. Selvaraj, Mari and Murugesan, Namratha
Caste and the constitution in Tamil Nadu. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.321-327.
435. Faujdar, Rishikesh Singh and Dhar, Rumi
Administrative discretion and the law: Limits and challenges. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1S), Jan-Jun, 2024:p.326-334.

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

436. Sen, Ronojoy
The constitution, the court and freedom of media. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.248-259.

CONSUMPTION

437. Mitra, Arup and Shrivastav, Puneet Kumar
Interstate inequality in consumption: Emerging evidence from HCES 2022–23. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(28), Jul 13, 2024: p.17-20.

Interspatial disparities across major states in India based on the consumption expenditure data for 2022–23 are analysed. It is observed that, first, consumption, more than income per capita, is supposed to be a better indicator as it directly reflects on food intake and non-food utilisation, which are connected to productivity, health, and well-being. The non-food items depict greater inequality across spaces compared to the food items. Second, rural areas unravel greater interspatial inequality than urban areas. Education, health, housing, consumer durable goods, and conveyance are some of the items that show greater discrepancies across the states. – *Reproduced*

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

438. Purkayastha, Saptarshi
The impact of caste in the Indian boardroom. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.10-12.

The opening up of the Indian economy has resulted in breaking caste shackles and creating an educated middle class. Examining the caste affiliations of board members of 89 large Indian companies, it is found that access to modern education, social and political churning that followed the launch of the affirmative action's by the government and the democratisation of availability of capital helped in the creation of a diverse corporate boardroom in Indian companies. – *Reproduced*

439. Sinha, S.N., Rajpal, H. and Girisha, G.
Gender diversity on the board of Indian companies: A policy gap. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.57-64.

European and Indian legislations on the gender diversity of corporate boards are examined to show that using three instruments—mandatory rules, recommendatory provisions, and self-disclosure of gender diversity policy and performance—many European countries forced companies to appoint a minimum of 25% women directors. In India, an entirely different approach was adopted where instead of fixing a minimum percentage of women directors, it required the appointment of only one women director on corporate boards. Though most Indian companies complied, the law failed to increase gender diversity in Indian corporate boards. A close look at the European approach is recommended to legislate the appointment of a higher percentage of women directors. – *Reproduced*

CORRUPTION

440. Bullough, Oliver
Dirty money: How corruption shapes the world. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.154-158.

There is an old joke about a drunkard searching for his keys under a streetlight. A passerby stops to help. After a few minutes of failing to find them, he asks the drunkard if he is sure that this is where he lost them. “No,” the drunkard replies, “but it’s dark everywhere else.”

That is how humans approach many daunting tasks, not least of them writing about corruption. We know that it’s a problem, we know that it’s serious, but we are reduced to hunting for evidence in the light cast by the few countries willing and. – *Reproduced*

CRIME

441. Abrahamian, Atossa Araxia
The price of a passport: What is lost when citizenship is sold. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.157-163.

In October 2023, an investigation by the Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Network revealed that a former Afghan intelligence chief accused

of human rights violations, Saddam Hussein's top nuclear scientist, and a high-ranking colonel under the Libyan despot Muammar al-Qaddafi all had something curious in common: they were compatriots of the Commonwealth of Dominica. These men had not fallen in love with the Caribbean island on a beach vacation or expatriated there for a simpler life. – *Reproduced*

442. Sharma, Ishita

Strategising community policing for crime prevention in India. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.13-25.

Criminal investigations do not always lead to solving of crime. Crime is solved either by swift response of the police or a police informer or on individual who comes up with identifying the suspect. Police detective sustain information from a web of informers and suspects, directly or indirectly linked to the crime to finish the crime. – *Reproduced*

443. Mehta, Santosh

Defying death: A deep dive in IED ambushes. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.55-58.

An improvised explosive device (IED) is basically a “homemade” bomb and/or destructive device, used by criminals, vandals, terrorists, suicide bombers, and insurgents to intimidate, inflict casualties, destroy property, and destabilize the existing setup or regime in the country. – *Reproduced*

444. Honawar, Mangala

Are women offenders in India a ‘category’ in crime?. *The Indian Police Journal*, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.27-32.

Women's involvement in the world of crime is not a new phenomenon. What is new is their involvement in the changing nature of crime and the frequency of their contact with the Criminal Justice System. The scarcity of data to account for women's crime and dearth of studies particularly on the phenomenon of female criminality brings forth an important question: Are women offenders in India a ‘category’ in crime? – *Reproduced*

445. Solhjell, Randi and Klatran, Henning Kaiser

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

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

CRIMINAL LAWS

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

We are in the phase of dynamic social changes and Legal institutions are facing great challenges to resolve the new legal problems. It is high time to take the support of new technological development, fixation of responsibility to legal instrument for fast disposal and prosecution of offender for lessening the burden of prison and providing Justice to all etc. for the administration of Justice. In this context, the three new enactments namely Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 in place of Indian Penal Code, 1860, Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 in place of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 in place of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 need to be examined in the light of its prospects in terms of responsiveness, equity and better suited to resolve the new social challenges. As such the present paper examines these three laws in the context its suitability in the changed socio-legal ecology. These laws will come into effect after July 2024. The present paper underlines the pros and cons of these criminal laws. It can be easily hypothesized that the laws will be beneficial in terms of reducing the burden on Jails, involvement of community in delivery of criminal-justice system, and a unique punishment i.e. community service as punishment. – *Reproduced*

CYBER CRIME

447. Kapoor, Varun
What is cyber crime?. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.104-109.

Cybercrime is an increasing concern in the www. World. Cybercrime is something that could affect us all, although still undefined in any constitutional act. Cybercrime is any type of crime that occurs over the computer or by electronica means. The victim does not even have to know the perpetrator for a crime to be committed. This includes the perpetration of crimes as well as actually committing those crimes or targeting someone in an attempt to commit a crime. Every single day there seems to be a new way to commit cybercrime and thousands of unsuspecting people are becoming victims. – *Reproduced*

CYBER SECURITY

448. Vir, Suraksh
Atmanirbhar Bharat: Establishing credible national cyber capability. U.S.I. Journal, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.277-289.

Cyberspace is a man-made construct, thus, imperfect, and hence vulnerable. Vulnerabilities enable nation-states to exploit cyberspace for further national aims. Exploitation exists due to Western dominance in cyberspace systems, technology, services and software. Atmanirbharta (Self-reliance) and a few optimisations in cyber defence, exploitation and offensive capabilities shall enable credible cyber deterrence for a nation. – *Reproduced*

449. Jagwani, P., Tripathi, A.D. and Kumar, M.
Forecasting financial frauds through machine learning: A study of Indian perspective. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.53-56.

DEBT

450. Rao, K. G. K. Subba
Inequalities in household debt: A guide to financial planning. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.13-16.

Even though the share of institutional credit to households increased substantially over the decades, the structure of debt of the lower strata of households still indicates reliance on non-institutional sources. Specifically, the Lorenz curves and the Gini coefficients suggest the concentration of debt in higher loan sizes for both rural and urban households, albeit on a larger scale in the latter. – *Reproduced*

DEMOCRACY

451. Dhabhai, Garima
A royal republic? Deciphering the multiple lineages of popular sovereignty in India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.26-28.

Despite the dominance and centrality of a liberal-constitutional framework to understand democracy in India, it is not enough to decipher its populist renditions. The myriad ways in which the “popular” is represented today in the Indian democratic context call for a thicker analysis, excavating India’s many political pasts and their corresponding idioms of power. The anthropological turn in the study of Indian politics offers a way forward to decipher the lineages of popular sovereignty and its practices in India, which is not limited by the presumptions of a Eurocentric normative framing of democracy. – *Reproduced*

452. Pohler, Nina
Composite relations: Democratic firms balancing the general and the particular. *Organization*, 31(4), May, 2024: p.645-662.

This paper focuses on a central coordinative tension in alternative, democratic organizations: They need to maintain formal equality and democratic governance, but they also have to support their members in their autonomy and be sensitive toward their particularities. Based on an empirical study of two democratic-collectivist firms, this paper combines insights from Laurent Thévenot’s sociology of engagement, and Zelizer’s notion of relational work to analyze how firms can establish “composite relations” that enable to balance the general and the particular. The paper offers two main contributions to the literature on alternative organizations: First, it describes possibilities for compositions between particular, personal relations, which are often of high importance in alternative organizations, and general, standardized relations, which are centrally important for all modern organizations. Second, while influential work on alternative organization assumes, that the tension between social values and business is quasi-equal to a tension between informal and formalized coordination in organizations, this paper develops a more nuanced perspective on the interrelation between morality and coordination in alternative organizations. – *Reproduced*

453. Hansen, Thomas Blom
The making of a sovereign people. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.62-76.
454. Banerji, Gourab
Democracy in the Indian constitution. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.197-207.
455. Avijit, Anshul
Testing democracy in Sasaram. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.208-220.
456. Gowda, M. V., Rajeev and Hashmi, Aiman
Constitution, corporates and the costs of democracy. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.221-235.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

457. McCarthy, J.F. et al.
Community driven development and structural disadvantage: Interrogating the social turn in development programming in Indonesia. The Journal of Development Studies, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.1988-2004.

This paper critically examines the rise of community-driven development (CDD) programmes in the Global South, with a focus on Indonesia as a key case of the international “social” turn in development. Rooted in discourses of social capital, capabilities, and empowerment, CDD initiatives have introduced new political rationalities and governance mechanisms. However, the study questions the extent to which such programmes genuinely empower marginalized populations. It highlights the structural and relational limitations of CDD, revealing persistent ambiguities and contradictions in the application of social capital frameworks. The analysis underscores the need for a more critical engagement with the assumptions underlying participatory development models.. Community-driven development (CDD) programmes have emerged on a large scale in the Global South following research and policy work regarding social capital, capabilities and empowerment. This paper analyses one of the largest international examples of the ‘social’ turn, examining the effects of the CDD approach in governmental, structural and relational terms. While the CDD approach successfully generated new political rationalities and governmental technologies, the ability of development programming driven by social capital concepts to empower marginalised sections of society remains in question. The ambiguities associated with CDD outcomes indicate the contradictions at the heart of social capital debate.-*Reproduced*

DIPLOMACY

458. Das, S.K., Borah, A.C. and Mallick, S.
Playing cricket: India’s soft power, nation branding and future prospects. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(2), Jun, 2024: p.269-282.

The growing interdependence among nations, the advancement of science and technology and the impact of globalisation have made it less useful for nations to rely predominantly on hard power to pursue their foreign policies’ goals. In

the contemporary era, nations have shifted their attention to soft power as an alternative policy to maximise gains from other countries. Although the exercise of hard power is still relevant in international relations, soft power has become a less destructive option. For instance, sports has proved its power as a tool of diplomacy at different times. In India, cricket has moved from its status as a mere sport to a powerful instrument of diplomacy. In this article, the authors analyse the value of sports in general and cricket in particular as an instrument of public diplomacy, its capacity for nation branding, and the future prospects of cricket in pursuing India's foreign policy goals. – *Reproduced*

DISABLED

459. Mauksch, Stefanie and Dey, Pascal
 Treating disability as an asset (not a limitation): A critical examination of disability inclusion through social entrepreneurship. *Organization*, 31(4), May, 2024: p.624-644.

Social enterprises play an increasing role in providing employment opportunities for disabled people. This paper examines the implications of social enterprises' market-based approach to disability inclusion, which is characterized by viewing disability as an asset rather than a limitation. Taking our inspiration from critical disability scholars who have pointed out that inclusion agendas produce disability as a distinct social reality, we use a performative lens to examine how social enterprises variously “do disability,” for instance, by defining where the potentials of disabled people lie and how best to promote them. Drawing on an ethnographic study of Magic Fingers, a Nepal-based enterprise that employs blind people as massage therapists, we identify entrepreneurial “doings” of disability that were guided by ideals of empowerment but that ultimately produced new and subtle forms of exclusion. By closely examining the case organization's founding phase, as well as its practices of advertising, recruitment, and day-to-day management, we show how Magic Fingers commodified disability in novel ways, reinforced the notion of disability as a negative condition that must be “overcome” through work, and introduced new market-oriented evaluative distinctions between “more able” and “less able” disabled individuals. By exploring and evaluating these effects, this paper draws attention to the ways in which social enterprises, while challenging deficit-oriented representations of disability, can paradoxically solidify disability as something profoundly “other.” – *Reproduced*

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

460. Bala, M., Sharma, D. and Panda, G.R.
 Gender bias to domestic violence; A qualitative study of women Panchayat functionaries in Uttar Pradesh. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.117-131.

This qualitative study investigates the intersection of gender bias and domestic violence as experienced by women Panchayat functionaries in Uttar Pradesh. Drawing on interviews and field observations, it reveals how entrenched patriarchal norms and social expectations shape both the personal and political lives of elected women representatives. The study highlights the dual burden faced by these women—navigating domestic violence within their households while confronting

gendered resistance in public office. It also examines the limited institutional support available and the coping strategies adopted by functionaries to assert agency and fulfill their roles. The findings underscore the need for gender-sensitive governance reforms and community-level interventions. – *Reproduced*

461. Ajitha, S.

Impact of covid-19 on domestic violence against women: A study of the infectious shadow. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.89-97.

Violence, in all its forms, is a severe infringement of fundamental rights. Violence is not an isolated occurrence but rather a concealed aspect of life. When we consider the surge in violence against girls and women during the COVID-19 pandemic, it reveals an alarming increase in domestic abuse, which remains hidden in the shadows. This issue demands immediate attention as it paves the way for another silent pandemic that may be even more menacing than the ongoing spread of COVID-19. Government agencies and policymakers must prioritise addressing these forms of violence. Concurrently, intensify the dissemination of awareness alongside global pandemic mitigation measures. This paper aims to shed light on the current trends in the spread of this shadow pandemic, emphasising the urgency of addressing this issue. – *Reproduced*

DRUG ABUSE

462. Chaudhuri, K., Jha, N. Nilayamgode, M. and Suryanarayana, R.

Alcohol ban and crime: The ABCs of the Bihar prohibition. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(4), Jul, 2024: p.1795-1827.

This study investigates the impact of the 2016 alcohol prohibition in Bihar, India, on crime rates using a difference-in-differences methodology. It finds a 0.22 standard deviation reduction in reported violent crimes, with no significant change in nonviolent crimes. The effects are more pronounced in interior districts and areas with higher initial alcohol consumption or fewer religious constraints. The findings suggest that the decline in crime is primarily due to reduced alcohol availability and consumption, rather than broader institutional reforms. Authors study the relationship between alcohol consumption and crime after an alcohol prohibition in Bihar, India, in 2016. Using a difference-in-differences approach, we explore the differential effects of alcohol on different crime types. We find that the prohibition led to a 0.22 standard deviation point reduction in reported violent crimes without significantly affecting nonviolent crimes. Heterogeneity tests reveal stronger effects in interior districts and in districts with higher baseline alcohol consumption or fewer religious restrictions on alcohol consumption. Thus, we conclude that the ban affected crime by reducing alcohol availability and consumption rather than through institutional changes. – *Reproduced*

463. Hansraj Kaushiki, Nishtha and Roushan, Vikash

Drug trafficking on India-Myanmar border: Challenges for India. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.40-48.

India proximity from the “Golden Triangle” marked it as a both transit route and destination for illicit drug trafficking groups. The India-Myanmar border is susceptible to the actions of insurgents, drug and arms traffickers, and criminals due to its high porosity, inadequate security measures. Primary objective of the

study to utilities secondary data sources to trace the drug trafficking activities following Junta resurgence in Myanmar. Considering the fact that the lack of adequate protection along the IndiaMyanmar border presents a significant threat to India's security, it is crucial for India to enhance the security measures at the border and intensify its efforts to establish a close relationship with Myanmar in order to efficiently deals with these security threats. – *Reproduced*

E-GOVERNANCE

464. Chandra, Saurabh

E-governance adaptation: A study of user perceptions and satisfaction in the Thiruvananthapuram municipal corporation, Kerala. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.148-161.

In this age of IR 4.0 digitalisation in governance has become essential. This has made an urgent imperative to assess the adaptation of e-governance in urban administration in terms of perception and satisfaction of the users. As such an attempt has been made to examine the e-governance services offered by the Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation. It is mainly based on empirical enquiry. A survey with the help of structured questionnaire was conducted, 200 users, falling in the municipal areas, were sampled, in order to find out the influence of demographic variables, including gender, age, education, and sector of employment, on users' perceptions and satisfaction. The findings revealed that the Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation has not fully attained the goals of e-governance adaptation, particularly in terms of enhancing Transparency, Accountability, and Participation. However, the overall satisfaction level with e-governance services remains encouraging. – *Reproduced*

465. Rai, Parul and Singh, Pradeep Kumar

Digital transformation in Uttar Pradesh: An analysis. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.162-171.

Use of ICT in governance ensures to create a transparent, responsible, and citizenfriendly government. ICT also empowers and encourages citizen involvement in decision-making, and facilitate effective delivery of public services to the citizens at their doorsteps. India's most populous state of Uttar Pradesh has progressively taken various initiatives to provide e-services to its citizens. This research paper delves into the realm of e-governance initiatives in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Based on secondary sources of data and its analysis of various e-governance projects, the present paper underlines their impact on public services and the challenges encountered in their implementation. Lack of technical awareness, proper infrastructure, technical inclusion, threat to privacy etc have the major challenges in UP. – *Reproduced*

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - CHINA

466. Veena, R.

Critical examination of the stability discourse in China. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.85-92.

This paper critically examines the stability discourse in China by contextualizing the political discourse of stability within the cultural discourse of harmony in order to understand the culture of protests in China. The objective is to investigate the

political space for protests within the broader arena of harmony. Confucian ideal of harmony has been idealised in China and the paper examines the significance of harmony in defining difference or discontent. In the process, the paper will also examine the post reform quest for stability in China amidst increasing protests. This paper argues that the stability discourse is only a part of the larger discourse of harmony in state society relations in China. The stability is only the political use of the concept of harmony. – *Reproduced*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

467. Fforde, Adam
NIA and constant price sectoral GDP. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.21-25.
- Constant price sectoral gross domestic product does not measure what it is widely thought to measure, and so should be avoided. The article reviews what GDP is, as a statistic—value added, which is not “output”—and show that, it is unclear what is meant by constant price sectoral GDP, and that it is calculable in two ways which usually give different answers. – *Reproduced*
468. Kumar, Neeraj and Varman, P. Mahendra
Is GDP a good measure of people’s well-being? Evidence from BRICS nations.. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.15-31.
- In economics, income is always considered a significant factor that is needed to maximize the well-being of the people. The belfries of ecomdists that an incrise in income increases the subjective well-being of the people are questioned by Easterlin in his seminal work which is also called as Easerin paradox. – *Reproduced*
469. Mohanty, Biswajit
Development value and border: A theoretical exploration. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.32-44.
470. Schaefer, Stephan M. and Hallonsten, Olof
What’s wrong with creativity?. *Organization*, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.820-828.
- In this essay we put forward a critique of the prevailing orthodoxy of creativity and innovation which are rarely fundamentally questioned neither in science nor in public discourse. We urge to reconsider contemporary purposes and consequences of what we call instrumental and humanist conceptions of creativity and innovation. Based on our critique we speak out to transcend reified notions of creativity and innovation by engaging in disciplined imagination of desirable alternative futures using the example of craft as a timeless form of work. Craft, we argue, prefigures a type of creativity and innovation that addresses the social and ecological challenges of contemporary economy and society and may thus serve as a source for inspiration to radically re-think current, ingrained notions of creativity and innovation. – *Reproduced*
471. Bird, Graham and Rowlands, Dane
The effect of IMF programmes on economic growth in low income countries: An empirical analysis. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2179-2196.

Using an LIC-specific participation model, we adopt a propensity score matching (PSM) methodology to compare economic growth performance in countries with and without IMF programmes over the period 1989–2008. Concessional programmes are found to have had a generally positive effect on economic growth for up to two years after agreements were signed. The effects are contingent on other factors including overall initial economic conditions, recent prior growth performance, aid dependency, debt, IMF resources, recent history of IMF engagement and time period. We examine the implications of the results as the IMF considers how best to support the Sustainable Development Goals. – *Reproduced*

472. Jha, Praveen

Walk the talk on SDGs. *Development and Cooperation*, 51(2), 2024: p.12-13.

The sustainable development goals add up to a sensible agenda. To achieve them, the international community needs a coherent policy framework. It must spell out how exactly human development can be promoted without depleting the environment. It must also ensure governments have the funds required for related action. – *Reproduced*

473. Schulze, Svenja

Improving everyone’s welfare. *Development and Cooperation*, 51(2), 2024: p.14-15.

Germany’s federal minister for economic cooperation and development elaborates why international-development policy has become an essential component of international political realism in today’s multicolor world. It does not only serve partner counties, but benefits people in Germany as well. – *Reproduced*

474. Diengdoh, Cyril V. Darlong

Development through participatory governess: MGNREGA in Meghalaya. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.47-61.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY RESILIENCE

475. Zou, Yonghua

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

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

economic recovery resilience. This article proposes a theoretical framework aimed at revealing the interconnection between digital technologies and economic recovery resilience, and it presents the case of Hangzhou, China, to illustrate this framework. This article finds that digital technologies can foster economic recovery resilience by sustaining a collaborative network during disasters. This article also reveals that government-sponsored platforms, public-private partnerships, and citizen coproduction are the underlying dynamics through which digital technologies build resilience. This article provides a nuanced understanding of how digital technologies might impact the theory and practice of economic recovery resilience in the digital era. – *Reproduced*

ECONOMIC REFORMS

476. Kavitha, A.C. and Parvathy, P.
Fiscal reform in Kerala: An assessment of impact of fiscal responsibility legislation (2003) on debt scenario. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.61-72.

Reform in fiscal management in Kerala, for consolidation of fiscal health and meeting the debt crisis, was introduced through passage of Kerala Fiscal Responsibility Act 2003. Now it is high time to assess Kerala's fiscal health with special reference to debt scenario. With this view in mind, the present paper intends to examine the debt scenario of the state in comparison to pre reform periods. As such, the performance of multiple deficit and debt indicators have been examined in the context of GSDP of Kerala. Based on analysis of secondary data, the present paper finds that debt position of the state in terms of Outstanding State Liabilities and Outstanding State Guarantees, indicates that mean outstanding debt obligations to GSDP too has fallen in the post-FRL (Fiscal Responsibility Law) phase. Deficit indicators such as fiscal deficit to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio, revenue deficit to GSDP ratio and primary deficit to GSDP ratio have fallen in the post FRL phase compared to pre FRL phase in the state. – *Reproduced*

EDUCATION

477. Arivind Kumar and Bagaria, Ram Lal
Designing model curricula for master's degree programmes in Indian knowledge systems. University News, 62(28), Jul 8, 2024: p.3-8.

Over time, Indian society has amassed a great collection of knowledge and expressions in various fields, including science, social sciences arts literature, customs different languages, and remarkable architectural feats. There is a pressing need to place special emphasis on fostering Indian languages, arts, and culture. This article analyzes the features and characteristics of the rich cultural and intellectual history of Indian knowledge systems (JKS) and proves methods for revitalizing it by incorporating ancient knowledge systems into the educational curriculum. – *Reproduced*

478. Rao, M. Bhaskara and Rao, P. Mallika
An appraisal of rankings done by national Institutional ranking framework: Long live India rankings!. University News, 62(28), Jul 8, 2024: p.9-17.

India rankings, first released in the year 2016, have come a long way. Starting with four categories in 2016, these rankings are now announced for 13 categories. The participation of higher education 2016 to 8.686 in 2023. – *Reproduced*

479. Kumar, D. Srinvas

Revitalizing teacher education in India. *University News*, 62(28), Jul 8, 2024: p.21-27.

The main aim of the present paper is to project a few issues, challenges, and concerns in the teacher education system in India with focus on revitalizing teacher education in India. Teacher education is a dynamic systems and it is provided to cater to the needs of school education and teacher education systems. – *Reproduced*

480. Ranganath, H.A.

Accreditation of higher education Institutions in the transformative age. *University News*, 62(29), Jul 15-21, 2024: p.3-4.

Accreditation of Institutions started three decades back in Indian and is a potential Instrument to promote quality I higher education Institutions (HEIs). It may be summed up as accreditation assessment reformation of HEIs. Assessment of the performance of HE#Is is done by drawing the criteria and benchmarks from the education policy of the country and also of the country and also of the aspirations of the stakeholders. – *Reproduced*

481. Ilyas, Mohammad and Payal, Ruchi

Internationalising higher education using holistic ‘shared HEIs ecosystems’ to access quality higher education through the lens of ‘Agarwal- Ganesh international teaching model’. *University News*, 62(29), Jul 15-21, 2024: p.13-17.

Higher education institutions (HEIs) play a pivotal srole in the socio-economic transformation and human capital development of a national (lentjuskenkova, 2021). In the modern context, the internationalizing of higher education has become a crucial aspect globally, driving the restructuring of educational systems to proceed skilled human capital with a business oriented mindset. – *Reproduced*

482. Uma, A.N., lavanya P. and Ananthkrishnan, N.

Implementing NEP 2020 Dual Major programmes for allied health sciences graduates: The SBV experience. *University News*, 62(31), Jul 29- Aug 14, 2024: p.3-5.

One the principal objectives of the national educational policy 2020 was to bring about the flexibility of admission and exit credit transfer, and value addition in the form of additional course to acquire knowledge and skills by the gradates to increase employability. – *Reproduced*

483. Metri, Dhananppa Makanan

Indispensable faculty self-configuration in line with the national education policy 2020. *University News*, 62(31), Jul 29- Aug 14, 2024: p.6-9.

Implementing the national education policy 2020 (NEP 2020) with drastic changes is gaming momentum in the country. Many sates are taking steps to implement the much needed education policy for individual and national progress so they

are supposed to be prepared with a positive mindset and adequate infrastructure facilities. – *Reproduced*

484. Dorothy, J.S. et al.
Exploring evaluation practices: A case study of IGNOU regional evaluation centre, Kochi. *University News*, 62(31), Jul 29- Aug 14, 2024: p.10-20.

The job description describes the duties and for a cadre and is not just a statement of what has to be done. But the job description is an indicative factor of many invisible ethical activities which has to be visualising dandy farmers to be excited in an official setup. – *Reproduced*

485. Gupta, P. Viswanadha
Distance education and students supportive services. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.30-31.

486. Malhotra, Deepika and Yadav, D.S.
Perception of Male and Female physical education teachers towards their job role. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.49-52.

487. Saxena, Neeraj
Future-proofing India: the transformative power of heutagogy in higher education. *University News*, 62(33), Aug 12-18, 2024: p.3-10.

India's higher education system is at a crossroads. While the nation boasts a vast network of universities and colleges, the quality of education often falls short of global standards. This discrepancy is evident in the mismatch between graduates' skills and industry requirements, contributing to higher unemployment and underemployment rates. – *Reproduced*

488. Khan, Aerum and Singh, Alike
Linguistic diversity, multilingualism and education in India: Policy perspectives. *University News*, 62(33), Aug 12-18, 2024: p.11-16.

The rich cultural history of India makes it one of the most diverse countries on the face of the earth. The languages in India change every 60 km, making it the land of diverse tongues. As per the 2011 census report, 19, 569 languages or dialects were spoken as mother tongue across India. Out of these, there are 122 scheduled languages that are spoken by over one million people while the reimagining 100 unscheduled languages are spoken by more than 10, 0000 people. – *Reproduced*

489. Salmani, Mohd Haroon and Lal, Dori
Educational thoughts of Zaker Husain and Madan Mohan Malaviya and their relevance in the context of NEP 2020: A critical analysis. *University News*, 62(33), Aug 12-18, 2024: p.17-23.

Zakir Husain and Madan Mohan Malaviya were two great educationists, scholars, and leaders of the nation. Their educational thoughts are deeply rooted in India. This research critically analyses the educational thoughts of Zakir Husain and Madan Mohan Malaviya, examining their relevance in the context of India's National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. – *Reproduced*

490. Tomar, R., Singh, P. Shokeen, S. and Paveen, S.
Challenges and opportunities in implementing national education policy 2020. University News, 62(33), Aug 12-18, 2024: p.24-28.

The national educational policy 2020 (NEP 2020) is a complete approach that frames the vision and guide for the improvement of training in India. – *Reproduced*

491. Swarup, Anil and Singh, Kartikey
A spate of failed examinations: India's testing turmoil. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.22-25.

The results of the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test in 2024 have been marred with unprecedented anomalies, exposing systemic failures plaguing India's education and examination system. The ramifications of these irregularities are studied in this article, and it is argued that the ineffective laws in place highlight the critical need for systemic reforms. – *Reproduced*

492. Singh, Ajay and Singh, Shashi
Employability landscape of Indian Higher education. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.44-55.

Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in any society have the major role of providing knowledge, skills and competencies to their students to face the challenges of life and pursue successful careers in their fields. – *Reproduced*

493. Sharma, A., Pandey, V. and Sharma, P.K.
Work life balance: A step towards wholesome life a study of coaching Institutes in Kota. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.71-84.

494. Bawa, M.S. and Chauhan, Sangeeta
Development of teaching styles amongst student teachers at secondary level in the context of national education policy 2020. University News, 62(34), Aug 19-25, 2024: p.3-10.

In this article, the authors propose to discuss the concept of teaching style and its unique features, the relationship of teaching styles with learning styles and strategies needed to organize the practice of teaching programmes for developing a unique teaching style of his/her own in every student teacher of secondary (9-12) level, in the context of national education policy 2020. – *Reproduced*

495. Lodha, Sanjay and Paliwal, Neha
Role of NAAC assessment in improving the institutional quality: An experiences of Mohandlal Sukhadia university. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(2), Dec, 2020: p.1-19.

496. Jha, Pravin Kumar
Education and empowerment: A case study of mid-day in West Champaran and Madhepura district of Bihar. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(2), Dec, 2020: p.68-80.

Mid-day meal scheme (MDM) is an important effort to address the twin problem of nutrition and education among children, particularly among the poor and vulnerable segments of Indian society. – *Reproduced*

497. Borah, P.K., Tripathi, V. and Koch, M.
Wash (water, sanitation and Hygiene) in schools' in Indian and SDG target 4.a: An analysis of the localizing process. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.45-62.
498. Kaur, Amandeep and Wadhwa, Veenu
Transition of children from pre-school to primary: Policy factors, challenges and recommendations. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.143-153.
499. Choi, Minju and Lerch, Julia C.
Portrayal of immigrants and refugees in textbooks worldwide, 1963–2011. *International Sociology*, 39(4), Jul, 2024: p.399-421.

Sociologists have long studied the educational incorporation of immigrants and refugees, but most scholarship focuses on questions of access, achievement, attainment, and acculturation. We extend this literature by examining the incorporation of immigrants and refugees in the cultural content of schooling, drawing on a unique dataset spanning 509 textbooks from 80 countries, representing all regions of the world from 1963 to 2011. Our descriptive and multilevel regression analyses reveal a mixed picture. On one hand, textbook discussions of immigrants and refugees have expanded over time and are especially pervasive in textbooks that invoke post-national conceptions of citizenship and in countries that host large foreign-born populations. But we also document stagnating discussions of immigrants and refugees in recent decades, a casting of these groups as part of the historical past more than contemporary civics and society, and a tendency toward their curricular omission in countries with a recent history of war. – *Reproduced*

500. Hoque, M.D. Asraul and Chalil, Krishnan
Government strategies for investing in higher education and research in India: An analytical perspective. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.73-88.

Quality research output from Indian Higher Education Institutions has been a serious concern. It is also argued that such institutions face financial crunch in research and extension activities. As such the present study intends to examine the budget allocations and effectiveness of educational and research initiatives in India, focusing on higher education fellowships. Our analysis reveals varying trends in funding for research and innovation, highlighting shifts in governmental priorities. Notable fluctuations are observed across specific schemes like the National Initiative for Design Innovation and Startup India, indicating changing support levels over time. Fellowships for marginalized communities (SC, ST, OBC) demonstrate increasing financial commitments, yet challenges in fund utilization persist, influencing program efficacy. Despite these challenges, initiatives such as the National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste Students show promising impacts through increased beneficiary numbers and enhanced financial support. Recommendations include enhancing administrative efficiency, strengthening monitoring frameworks, and ensuring equitable distribution of resources to optimize program effectiveness. Overall, while India's educational and research

funding landscape shows commitment to inclusive growth, strategic improvements in financial management and program implementation are crucial for sustainable development and equitable access to higher education. – *Reproduced*

501. Paddayya, K.

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

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

502. Islam, M.D. Nijairul

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

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

503. Banai, Shisira

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

504. Nair, J., Krishna Mishra, Pulak

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

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

505. Mirgank, Kislay Kishor and Kalhotra, Satish Kumar
Gender relationship between academic motivation and mathematical attitude. Third Concept, 38(451), Sep, 2024: p.22-26.

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

ELECTION

506. Su, Yen-Pin and Rashkova, Ekaterina R.
The Covid-19 pandemic and the electoral performance of governing parties in electoral democracies. International Political Science Review, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.389-405

The COVID-19 pandemic has had tremendous impacts on political, economic and social developments across the globe. Although some studies show that voters tend to hold incumbent parties accountable for managing the pandemic, the results of others suggest that the rally-round-the-flag strategy might be at plan. We contend that voters tend to hold the incumbent party accountable, even during an exogenous shock, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. We hypothesize that more stringent government responses to tackle the pandemic and more COVID-19 casualties tend to decrease the electoral support for incumbent parties. Using original data from 67 national elections in 56 electoral democracies from mid-March 2020 to May 2022, the empirical results support our hypothesis. – *Reproduced*

507. Lindholm, A., Rapeli, L. and Schoultz, A.V.
Does it pay to think about the future: Future orientation, ideology, age and vote earning among political candidates. International Political Science Review, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.406-422.

Solving societal problems often requires elected politicians to make uncertain investments, which only provide benefits in the future. However, research on future-oriented democratic policymaking has primarily focused on structural explanations and voter behaviour, paying less attention to politicians' attitudes. In this study, we examine politicians' future orientation and its potential link to electoral success. Using the latest Finnish data from the Comparative Candidate Survey, combined with voting-advice application data and register-level candidate information, we analyse how candidates' future orientation correlates with their personal vote shares and ideological positions in the 2019 parliamentary elections. Our findings indicate that future-oriented political candidates, willing to invest in the future despite costs to present wellbeing, tend to be younger, more leftist and green-alternative-liberal. However, the relationship between future orientation and vote-winning is weak, suggesting that office-seeking politicians face neither punishment nor reward for their future-regarding stances. – *Reproduced*

508. Vimal, V. and Vipin, Chandran K.P.
The desirability of simultaneous elections in India. *Social Science in Perspective*, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.145-165.

The concept of synchronizing elections at various levels of government, including national and state assemblies, has sparked significant discourse within India's electoral landscape. This paper looks for similar experiences in countries like united States. – *Reproduced*

509. George, Mary
Electoral bonds: A view point. *Social Science in Perspective*, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.253-264.

510. Iorio, Francesco Di
Methodological individualism and agent-based computational simulation: A reply to Kincaid and Zahle. *Social Science informational*, 63(2), Jun, 2024: p.155-167.

This study critically engages with Harold Kincaid and Jule Zahle's argument that agent-based computational models do not necessarily reflect methodological individualism. While Kincaid and Zahle contend that such models can accommodate holistic explanations, the reply challenges this view by tracing the historical and conceptual foundations of methodological individualism. It argues that their interpretation relies on flawed assumptions about the tradition and misrepresents the individualism-holism debate. Drawing on perspectives from philosophers and social scientists such as Chen and Di Iorio, the study defends the compatibility of agent-based simulation with individualist methodology and clarifies its epistemological role in analyzing social phenomena.. Study reflects on Harold Kincaid and Jule Zahle's view that there is no necessary association between methodological individualism and agent-based models because the analysis of social phenomena in terms of the latter cannot always be regarded as an implementation of the former. Their view remains in contention with the standpoint of several philosophers of science and social scientists, including Chen and Di Iorio. Kincaid and Zahle's main argument against such a standpoint is that agent-based simulation is compatible with holistic explanations that are at odds with methodological individualism. The following study argues that Kincaid and Zahle's conclusion remains untenable since it stems from inaccurate historical assumptions concerning the tradition of methodological individualism and the way the individualism-holism debate is understood within this tradition. – *Reproduced*

511. Penadés, Alberto and Pavía, Jose M.
An ecological inference approach to the origins of proportional representation. *Social Science Information*, 63(2), Jun, 2024: p.168-192.

This study investigates the strategic origins of proportional representation reforms in early 20th-century democracies, using a novel ecological inference method to estimate vote transfers. It argues that secular conservative and liberal parties responded to the rising socialist vote by either pooling votes to raise majority thresholds or enacting proportional representation to manage coalition risks. The authors introduce a new measure of electoral market segmentation and test a proposition from the Boix-Rokkan framework: PR reform was adopted when vote transfers signaled coalition failure. The analysis focuses on two similar cases—Denmark (1910–1918) and New Zealand (1928–1931)—which diverged in both explanatory variables and reform outcomes. Facing a prospective majority of socialists during the early third of the 20th century, some secular conservative and liberal parties pooled their votes to raise the majority threshold for the left, while others raised it by enacting some form of proportional representation. We use vote transfers, estimated by a new method of ecological inference, to explain those far-reaching choices. We provide a new conceptualization and measurement of the segmentation of the electoral market to test a proposition within the Boix-Rokkan framework: proportional representation reform was chosen when vote transfers foretold coalition failure. To substantiate our claim, we investigate two most similar cases, Denmark during 1910–1918 and New Zealand during 1928–1931, that diverged in the explanatory variable and in the response. – *Reproduced*

512. Carbone, Giovanni and Pellegata, Alessandro
To elect or not to elect: Leaders, alternation in power and social welfare in sub-Saharan Africa. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.1965-1987.

This paper investigates whether and how multiparty elections, introduced in many African countries since the early 1990s, affect a government's commitment to welfare policies. We hypothesise that contested multiparty elections and turnovers between different leaders and political forces in government – even when democratic standards are not met – positively impact the promotion of social welfare. We test these hypotheses through a cross-sectional and time-series research design, making use of our new, comprehensive 'Africa Leadership Change' (ALC) dataset. Empirical results confirm that leaders elected through multiparty elections and countries that experience political alternations in government are associated with higher levels of social welfare. – *Reproduced*

513. Kumar, Sanjay
Election commission of India: The watchdog of Indian democracy. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.236-247.

EMPLOYMENT

514. Dogan, Fadime İrem and Akay, H. Gökhan
The impact of unemployment on health status: The case of Turkey. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.29-46.

This study aims to investigate the impact of unemployment on health hazards in Turkey by using a set of income and living conditions panel datasets from 2013 to 2016. Firstly, we examine the effect of unemployment on health status using a generalised ordered logit model. Unlike most of the existing literature, this study finds that unemployed individuals are more likely to be healthier. We perform a robustness check using the accelerated failure time model. We also estimate the change in health status with health spell by controlling for gender, age, marital status, education level, household income, and number of earners in the household. We find that the coefficient estimate of the transition from better to worse health has longer survival duration for unemployed individuals. – *Reproduced*

515. Dar, K.H., Raina, S.H. and Ahmad, M.
Evaluating the efficiency in MGNREGA during Covid-19 pandemic: An interstate analysis using data envelopment analysis. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.156-175.

The current paper focusses on evaluating the inter-state efficiency in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the COVID-19 pandemic, using data envelopment analysis. This research focussed on two objectives: (1) to analyse the technical efficiency in MGNREGA across Indian states. and (2) to identify the reference states and targets for the inefficient states for improving their efficiency. Since MGNREGA focusses on employment generation and asset creation, efficiency is estimated across these two dimensions. The results showed that there are inefficiencies in implementing MGNREGA across major and minor states of India. The mean technical efficiency across major states was 0.76 and 0.58 for asset creation and employment generation, respectively. The mean technical efficiency across minor states was 0.83 and 0.54 for asset creation and employment generation, respectively. The inefficiencies are more in terms of employment generation compared to asset creation. The states need to put in extra efforts to improve the efficiency in implementing the MGNREGA scheme. – *Reproduced*

516. Sharma, Akhilesh Kumar and Rai, Sushil Kumar
Covid-19 and sectoral employment in India: Impact and implications. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.176-196.

The spread of COVID-19, an unprecedented health shock to the world in 2020–21, led to an economic shock globally. To contain its spread, the majority of the countries introduced containment measures such as lockdowns, social distancing and quarantines. It resulted in the shutting down of many industrial establishments, a reduction in economic activities and restrictions on people’s movement. The contraction in gross domestic product (GDP) and trade flow resulted in a reduction in employment and income. The recovery of output and employment varied across sectors and countries. The present endeavour aimed to understand the impact of COVID-19 on sectoral employment in India using secondary data primarily from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the Government of India and the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) Economic Outlook. Our findings indicate that the impact of COVID-19 varies across regions, occupations and sectors. It affected employment differently across occupations in rural and urban areas. Among sectors, manufacturing, and real estate and construction, services were affected very badly. The rate of recovery

was comparatively low in manufacturing, real estate and construction. All sectors indicate a V-shaped recovery for employment and output except the manufacturing sector indicating an L-shaped recovery for employment while a V-shaped recovery for output. In general, employment elasticities have declined across sectors, except for the agriculture sector, in the post-pandemic period. Given the reduction in the employment elasticities across sectors after the pandemic, it may be suggested to focus on new entrepreneurial activities, particularly in the labour-intensive sectors, and skill development programmes for enhancing employment opportunities in the country. – *Reproduced*

517. Sinha, Dipa
MGNREGA: Towards realising the constitutional objective of work for all. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.104-117.

ENERGY SECURITY

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

As per economic survey 2023-24, India 's energy need are expected to growth 2 to 2.5 times by 2047 to meet a growing economy's developmental priorities and aspirations. Energy security would be enhanced through diversification of the sources of imports and increased domestic production while reducing energy demand. According to ministry of power, 54-5 per cent of India's power came from thermal scours (like coals, gas and diesel), while 45-5 per cent came from non-fuel sources, which includes 1.8 per cent nuclear power in June 2024. Adopting gasification technology in India can revolutionist sector, reducing reliance on imports of neural gas, ammonia, methanol and other essential precuts while reducing emission. High dependency on imports mainly for petroleum for its energy needs shifts to high import dependency for Solar PV panels and critical minerals whose supply chain is heavily skewed. India needs to target diversified energy sources. Such diversification will help minimise risk associated with energy system while pursuing with low emission path. – *Reproduced*

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

519. Das, Kartick
India's startup ecosystem: An incredible opportunity for university students. University News, 62(34), Aug 19-25, 2024: p.21-25.

According to the united Nation's estimates, India, home to 1.4 billion people, has surpassed mainland China to become the world's most populous country. Malin and Tyagi (2023) observed that India has potential advantages, especially at a time when countries around the world are facing declining birth rates and tight labour markets. – *Reproduced*

ENVIRONMENT

520. Sahoo, Dharendra Kumar and Mishra, Anand
Namami Gange Programme: Restoring the Ganges River's freshwater ecosystem. Third Concept, 38(451), Sep, 2024: p.35-38.

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

ETHICS

521. Sharma, Suraj

Happiness across political regimes; The role of religions and political orientation in the context of other values, attitudes and demographics. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.154-169.

This empirical study investigates how happiness varies across political regimes, focusing on the interplay between religiosity, political orientation, and associated values, attitudes, and demographic factors. It explores how democratic norms and ethical frameworks shape individual perceptions of well-being. The findings reveal that happiness is not uniformly associated with conservative political views or religious adherence. Instead, the relationship is nuanced, with variations influenced by broader social distinctions and political behaviors. The study contributes to understanding the conditional nature of happiness in relation to ideological and cultural contexts. Using empirical research, the current study attempted to investment the relationship between political orientation, religiosity, and political acts in determining happiness, taking into consideration social distinctions abased on democratic norms and ethics. The findings revealed that increased happiness is not a universal phenomenon when it comes to conservation and religiosity. – *Reproduced*

FINANCE - TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

522. Rizvi, Ishrat Ali

Crypto-currency and its challenges. *The Indian Police Journal*, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.42-47.

Crypto-currencies network runs contrary to the very fundamentals of transparency

and accountability that countries are trying to build to tackle terrorism, human trafficking, money laundering, tax evasion and other types of criminal activities. There is need to look at ways for the Governments to disrupt and such currency that might be designed and deployed by terror outfit, non-state actors or insurgent groups. In cases of implementation of orders for seizing and freezing the funds held in crypto-currencies, law enforcement agencies may find it difficult to investigate in the absence of a counterparty (for example, a central administration). – *Reproduced*

FINANCIAL MARKET

523. Christensen, Henrik Serup and Brannlund, Anton
Politics on the stock market? Political investorism as a form of political participation. *International Political Science Review*, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.368-388.

Political investorism involves the use of financial investments to promote political aims, but has, with some recent exceptions, received scarce attention from political scientists although there are valid theoretical reasons to consider this a new form of political participation. Here, we add new knowledge to this research agenda by examining empirically whether political investorism constitutes a distinct mode of political participation. Furthermore, we explore the characteristics of political investors and why they use political investorism. We examine these issues using an original survey from Finland (n = 1065). Our results demonstrate that political investorism constitutes a distinct mode of participation that in particular appeals to young and well-educated women living in an urban setting. Finally, cultural ideological divisions (measured with GAL-TAN: Green-Alternative-Libertarian and Traditional-Authoritarian-Nationalist) mediate socio-demographic characteristics when explaining participation. – *Reproduced*

FOOD SECURITY

524. Tiwari, Sweta
Implications of India's act east policy on the food systems and cultural heritage of the Konyak Nagas: A case study of sustainable subsistence and capitalistic rationalisation. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(2), Jun, 2024: p.219-235.

This article examines the potential impact of India's Act East Policy on the food systems of the Konyak Nagas, an indigenous community in Nagaland. The article studies how the traditional knowledge of the Konyak Nagas about the land, labour and ecology has influenced their food culture. The communal landholdings, shifting cultivation, natural preservation of food items, manual labour in agricultural lands and chemical-free fertilisation process have so far kept the Konyaks self-sufficient in terms of requirement of food, and kept the market forces at bay. Emphasising the significance of food security in the changing global scenario in the post-pandemic period and considering the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, the article explores how Act East Policy's capitalistic rationalisation of resources may significantly affect their sustainable means of subsistence and appropriate their farms and platters, which are an integral element of the cultural fabric of the community. – *Reproduced*

FOODS

525. Ueda, Haruka

The post-war Japanese eating model: A sociological exploration of semi-compressed food modernity. *International Sociology*, 39(4), Jul, 2024: p.462-485.

Among multiple factors that can influence people's food security, the gender inequality factor has attracted inadequate attention in high-income countries, particularly in Japan. To analyse how and why gender inequality issue has been neglected in food policy in Japan, I propose the notion of the 'post-war Japanese eating model' based on the sociologies of family and food. I demonstrate how Japanese society has persisted with this eating model by examining two dominant dietary discourses, the Japanese dietary pattern and Hōshoku (deterioration of dietary practices). The former reinforced the post-war Japanese eating model, despite the prevailing agricultural and nutritional accounts. Regarding the latter discourse, Hōshoku was overestimated, resulting in enlarging the contradiction between norms (the Japanese dietary pattern) and practices. Given the increasing difficulty in performing such practice, their dietary norms need to be reconstructed through awareness of reflexive or 'semi-compressed' food modernity facing Japan. – *Reproduced*

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

526. Das, Pampa

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

Magnitude of economic disruption caused by COVID-19 pandemic was expected to cause drop of FDI inflows. Financial organisations such as United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) predicted severe drop of FDI, for developing nations in particular. India also witnessed FDI sharp decline in FDI inflow in initial quarters of pandemic period but such decline began to shrink down from one quarter to another. Since FDI inflows are linked to India's economic growth, the present article explores the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on India's FDI inflows during FYs 2020-2021 and 2021-22. This was done by time-series analysis of the quarterly data of FY 2010-11 to FY 2019-20. Our predictive analyses therefore suggest that COVID-19 may not have significantly impacted India's FDI inflows during the pandemic years. – *Reproduced*

FOREIGN POLICY

527. Shankarrao, Sonwalkar Ramesh

Thoughts of Swarkar on foreign policy & its relevance today. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.31-38.

Sawarkar was a great patriot. He was very spirited and a staunch nationalist. His writings talk about his boundless love for the motherland. Throughout his life, he only thought of the nation and gave importance to the national sentiments. He persistently worked for the national interest and for getting independence. His

freedom movement had the colours and background of liberty and equality- He was against inhuman and unjust political power. He was for the democratic system being run by the fixed constitutional rules. But Sawarkar's work and his thoughts were criticized. Especially his thoughts regarding foreign policy and international relations are not focused; on the other hand these thoughts are kept aside (hidden). Actually they are very important and useful to foreign policy makers. Taking all the points in to the consideration, I have tried to study thoughts of Sawarkar on foreign policy and international politics. I have also tried to analyze the relevance of Sawarkar's thoughts in the context of present Indian foreign policy and international politics. The purpose behind writing this article is not only is to appreciate Sawarkar's views on Indian Foreign Policy, which can be interpreted as the fine amalgamation of realism and idealism. That is making our country powerful in all regards such as military, finance etc. But also adhere to the divine principle of human religion. Also I don't want to under-estimate the very core genres of Indian Foreign Policy stated by the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Nehru but to focus Sawarkar's neglected and ignored views which are nationalistic, realistic and later extension of it in the world human religion. – *Reproduced*

528. Mearsheimer, J.J., Rosato, Sebastian and Y.M. Keren
Thinking like a state: What makes foreign policy rational?. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.173-179

Surprisingly, for an article assessing the prevalence of rationality in international politics ("Why Smart Leaders Do Stupid Things," November/December 2023), Keren Yarhi-Milo's review of our book, *How States Think*, never offers its own definition of the term. Yarhi-Milo does, however, argue that irrational leaders resort to mental shortcuts, otherwise known as heuristics, or succumb to their emotions. – *Reproduced*

GANDHI. M.K.

529. Kuldeep Raj
Gandhi and globalization. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.55-62.

There are two parallel trends of the ever widening process of globalization. First relates to those who are in favour of globalization. Secondly there are those who vehemently criticize this process. Supporters and critics of globalization both can be said to have certain vested interest. There is however a need to understand and analyze these two mutually opposing processes and trends from a more genuine and humane perspective of the Gandhian philosophy. The panorama of contemporary globalization in Gandhian perspective is not very difficult to see. Gandhi's experiments have led him to evolve a predominantly non-violent state as his second best ideal and a non-violent society as his ultimate ideal for establishing a vibrantly creative global and just political ethos where cooperation, equality and non-violence replace exploitation, inequality and bloody warfare and mutual hatred. Interestingly, these are also aiming of the emerging global civil society as a concomitant aspect of globalization. – *Reproduced*

530. Kolge, N., Debnath, B. and Lenin, C.C.
Gandhi's Satyagraha in South Africa: A less than accurate account of Gandhi's

struggle in south Africa. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.33-43.

Mahatma Gandhi, while writing a historical account of his Satyagraha in South Africa (SSA), makes two claims – first, that he didn't compromise with the style of writing and factual accuracy, and second, that his Satyagraha was a religious and a non-violent phenomenon from its very inception. The present paper examines his first claim by pointing out the discrepancies between Gandhi's writings during his conduct of Satyagraha in South African soil from 1906 to 1914 and what he later wrote in SSA in 1924 to argue that Gandhi was less than accurate in narrating the events of his struggle in South Africa in SSA. – *Reproduced*

GENDER EQUALITY

531. Tripathi, Manvendra Kuamr and Kumar, Nitu
Gender equality in India: an analysis of SDG-5 progress, challenges, and opportunities. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.39-42.

GLOBALISATION

532. Henry, Farrell and Newman, Abraham L.
Chained to globalization: Why It's too late to decouple, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.70-80.

In 1999, the columnist Thomas Friedman the Cold War geopolitical system dead. The world, he wrote, had “gone from a system built around walls to a system increasingly built around networks.” As businesses chased efficiency and profits, maneuvering among great powers was falling away. An era of harmony was at hand, in which states' main worries would be how to manage market forces rather than one another.

Friedman was right that a globalized world had arrived but wrong about what that world would look like. Instead of liberating governments and businesses, globalization entangled them. As digital networks, financial flows. – *Reproduced*

HEALTH SERVICES

533. Gidengil, Elisabeth and Wass, Hanna
Healthy citizens, healthy democracies? A review of the literature. *International Political Science Review*, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.423-438.

A growing literature over the past 10 years on health and political behavior has established health status as an important source of political inequality. Poor health reduces psychological engagement with politics and discourages political activity. This lowers incentives for governments to respond to the needs of those experiencing ill health and thereby perpetuates health disparities. In this review article, we provide a critical synthesis of the state of knowledge on the links between different aspects of health and political behavior. We also discuss the challenges confronting this research agenda, particularly with respect to measurement, theory, and establishing causality, along with suggestions for advancing the field. With the COVID-19 pandemic casting health disparities into

sharp focus, understanding the sources of health biases in the political process, as well as their implications, is an important task that can bring us closer to the ideals of inclusive democracy. – *Reproduced*

534. Hackmann, M.B., Pohl, R.V. and Ziebarth, N.R.
Patient versus provider incentives in long-term care. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 16(3), Jul, 2024: p.178-218.

This study analyzes 551,000 nursing home stays to examine how patient and provider incentives shape long-term care provision. It finds that Medicaid-covered residents tend to extend their stays due to limited cost-sharing, while nursing homes shorten these stays when capacity constraints arise to accommodate more profitable private payers. Providers demonstrate greater responsiveness to financial incentives than patients. Consequently, reforms targeting provider behavior—such as episode-based reimbursement—are more effective than increasing patient cost-sharing in promoting transitions to community-based care and achieving long-term care savings. How do patient and provider incentives affect the provision of long-term care? Our analysis of 551,000 nursing home stays yields three main insights. First, due to limited cost-sharing, Medicaid-covered residents prolong their nursing home stays instead of transitioning to community-based care. Second, when facility capacity binds, nursing homes shorten Medicaid stays to admit more profitable out-of-pocket private payers. Third, providers react more elastically to financial incentives than patients. Thus, targeting provider incentives through alternative payment models, such as episode-based reimbursement, is more effective than increasing patient cost sharing in facilitating transitions to community-based care and generating long-term care savings. – *Reproduced*

535. Radha and Singh, Shantesh Kumar
Should India change its ‘health for all’ strategy?: Learning from the Covid-19 crisis. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.86-101.

536. Hsiao, William C.
How to fix American health care: What other countries can and can’t teach the united states. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.96-106.

There are many statistics that illustrate the flaws of the U.S. health-care system. One in particular stands out. In 2017, Americans spent an average of \$10,224 per person on health care, according to a Kaiser Family Foundation study. The equivalent figure across similarly wealthy countries that year was just \$5,280. Yet despite spending almost twice as much as Australians, Canadians, Japanese, and many Europeans, Americans suffer from lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality rates, and a higher prevalence of heart disease, lung disease, and sexually transmitted infections. – *Reproduced*

537. Nanjunda, D.C.
Decentralisation of health service in Karnataka: A study of rural participatory decision making. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.49-60.

The effectiveness of the administration of an institutional-quality health care delivery system focusing on decentralization has been under question for the last three decades. Examining the successes of decentralization and the correlation

between autonomy and decision space (degree of decentralization) health outcomes is gaining momentum today. As such the major aim of the present study is to assess the effectiveness of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) in managing the rural health care system in Karnataka State. The study based on mixed methods, drawing samples from Panchayat Raj Institutions and Public Health Institutions. It has been found some notable issues in rescheduling decentralised health-administration, reducing benefaction and political meddling, and implementing performance-based resource distribution. It is concluded that structural, dynamic, and geographically specific reforms in age-old administrative procedures are very essential in the administrative and financial management systems of PRIs for effective health decentralization of health services. – *Reproduced*

538. Prakash, Laxmikant Prem

Challenges of public health services in Bihar: A case study of Jamui district. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.202-214.

Right to health is also one of the basic rights of the citizens and ensuring it is state's prime obligation. Bihar is a state where incidence of poverty is high on one hand and public health services have not been encouraging on the other. Thus, it becomes an urgent imperative to examine the situation of delivery of public health services in the state. The present paper intends to examine the health infrastructure, health personnel and the mechanism of health service delivery. The paper is based on both primary and secondary sources of data collection. Jamui district, one of the most backward districts of state was selected for empirical study. The findings reveal that there is acute shortage of public health infrastructure and medical personnel. There is urgent need of state to address these problems. – *Reproduced*

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

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

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

HUMAN RIGHTS

540. Singh, Prakash

Human rights in terrorist and insurgency situations. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.1-5.

Human rights are integral to the ethos of a civilized society. Its concepts have been incorporated in our Constitution. Government of India has been laying great stress on the security forces observing human rights, even while operating in areas affected by terrorism and insurgency. Nevertheless, there have been controversies in Punjab, where terrorism was crushed, and in Manipur, where the forces allegedly indulged in extra-judicial killings. Experience of other countries like UK and US, shows that, faced with violent onslaughts by terrorists, they were forced to place restraints on individual freedoms and liberties. In India also, we need to strike a balance between the compelling demands of observing human rights and upholding the unity and integrity of the country. – *Reproduced*

541. Driver, D.G., Andenæs, M. and Munro, I.
An inconvenient dissident: Human rights activism in the case of Julian Assange. Organization, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.829-845.

The article is based on investigations by two branches of the United Nations Human Rights Council into the treatment of the whistleblower journalist, Julian Assange – the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture. The UN investigations analysed for this ‘Acting Up’ article show that Julian Assange is an inconvenient dissident, who has been subjected to persecution by liberal democracies rather than authoritarian regimes. Previous research into whistleblowing has highlighted the courage and risks taken by individual whistleblowers in speaking truth to power however, this case highlights a different facet of speaking truth to power which shows how lawyers, activists and other professionals often refuse to do this because of the professional costs of speaking up for an apparently toxic individual. This article argues that the UN investigations have built a ‘counter-archive’ of suppressed facts about the case, which challenges the ‘collective amnesia’ of the public discourse. This case demonstrates that speaking truth to power requires not only individual courage but the active support of inconvenient dissidents, who lack other civil society support.– *Reproduced*

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

542. Gupta, A., Yadav, D. and Srivastava, A.
The problem of human trafficking: A felonious business of the contemporary age. The Indian Police Journal, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.109-119.

Human trafficking, particularly of women and children has become an important and major concern India. The proximity of the trafficker to the potential city is a critical factor in trafficking. This paper focuses on human trafficking in India. – *Reproduced*

543. Bhatta, Kiran
A review of the immoral traffic prevention act, 1986. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.16-26.

With the rise of trafficking as a global phenomenon India’s involvement in it has also grown. More worrying still is the rising share of children² in the total trafficked population in India. In fact, India is seen as a source, transit and destination country for trafficked children , with an estimated 1.2 million children trafficked in India

every year (US Department of State, 2010). While the bulk of trafficking in India takes place internally and is believed to be targeted mostly at forced labour, lack of consistent and credible data makes it hard to establish the precise numbers especially as far as children and their destination are concerned. According to the National Crime Records Bureau Report (NCRB, 2015)³ – the only credible government data source on trafficking - a total of 6877 cases were recorded in that year, up from 5466 in 2014. Of these, the cases pertaining to child trafficking were 3490 in 2015, which is about 50% of all trafficking cases. Unfortunately, similar data is not available for previous years to enable comparisons, but we do know from the same report that the conviction rates for child trafficking in 2015 were an abysmal 14.3%. – *Reproduced*

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

544. Singh, Paramjit and Sharma, Kriti

Degree of monopoly and distribution of income in India's organised manufacturing sector. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.129-155.

The present study is an attempt to examine the development of monopoly capitalism in India through industry-level analysis of the change in the degree of monopoly and distribution of income. To this end, the Kaleckian approach has been applied to all the 56 three-digit Indian organised manufacturing industries listed in the Annual Survey of Industries covering the period 1998–2018. The data have been examined at four levels: the aggregate sectoral level, the aggregate of the top 25 per cent industries, the aggregate of the top 10 per cent and disaggregate analysis of the top 6 industries. The study finds strong evidence of the growth of monopoly power in the manufacturing sector with the rising growth rate of the economy, indicating the rise of monopoly capitalism in India. It also brings out the dominance of the top 25 and top 10 per cent (in terms of gross value added [GVA] share and employment) manufacturing industries) in the determination of aggregate monopoly power and the wage share in the organised manufacturing sector. The study finds that under monopoly capitalism, the rise of profits of the larger industries in India's organised manufacturing sector primarily comes from the deduction of wages of production workers and the flow of surplus from smaller to larger industries. – *Reproduced*

545. Singh, Paramjit and Sharma, Kriti

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[GVA] share and employment) manufacturing industries) in the determination of aggregate monopoly power and the wage share in the organised manufacturing sector. The study finds that under monopoly capitalism, the rise of profits of the larger industries in India's organised manufacturing sector primarily comes from the deduction of wages of production workers and the flow of surplus from smaller to larger industries. – *Reproduced*

INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - AFGHANISTAN

546. Sarangi, Suresh Prasad
India's role in re-building Afghanistan - post 2014. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.131-136.

The objective of this paper is to discuss the Indo-Afghanistan relations from the historical as well as political angles and to highlight the most important development that took place from Soviet invasion to Taliban takeover in Afghanistan. It also emphasises the relation between India and Afghanistan after Post 9/11 and Post 2014 changing political scenario and the manner in which the Afghanistan peace process and the re-building work were initiated and more specifically the challenging role of India in this process is emphasized. – *Reproduced*

INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - CHINA

547. Malhotra, Ganesh
South China sea dispute and India's concerns. *Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.127-130.

The South China Sea is a semi-enclosed sea that is surrounded by China and a few Southeast Asian countries. It is bordered by China to the north, by Vietnam to the west, by Peninsular Malaysia to the south-west, by Brunei Darussalam and the two Malaysian States Sabah and Sarawak to the south, and finally, by the Philippines to the east. – *Reproduced*

INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - NEPAL

548. Sahu, Anjan Kumar and Ambedkar, S. N.
Positive unilateralism to regional hegemony: India's perspectives on political developments. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.111-116.

Formation of a new Constitution is a commendable work of the political leaders of Nepal. The new Constitution underlines the principles of republicanism, federalism and secularism. This is an enduring effort and a long overdue for the people of Nepal. However, the inclusiveness of the Constitution has been widely criticised which finally led to the blockade of goods coming from Indian side of border to Nepal. However, this blockade put India and Nepal relation under strain. Nepal blames that the blockade is orchestrated by India. In addition to it, Nepal also plays the China card to reduce the increasing importance of the South Asian region which could threaten the security and economic interest of India. The moot point is that any internal developments that take place in Nepal, most Nepalese political leaders blame India. This is the challenge for the present Government of India. Since the inception of Nepal, India has been providing all kinds of material and

moral supports, but if any country in South Asia, including Nepal, goes against the interest of India, then India has every right to project its military and diplomatic power to secure its interest. – *Reproduced*

INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - PAKISTAN

549. Shukla, Devina

Indo-Pakistan security dilemma and its global implications. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.93-104.

The security dilemma asserts that both strength and weakness in national security can be provocative to other nations. If a nation is too strong, this can be provocative since “most means of self-protection simultaneously menace others.” On the other hand, if a nation is too weak, “great dangers arise if an aggressor believes that the status quo powers are weak in capability or resolve.” Thus, directly and indirectly, both strength and weakness can upset the balance of security in international relations. – *Reproduced*

550. Gourav, Gireesh and Sharma, Rohan

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

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

INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - RUSSIA

551. Halu, Anilkumar

India- Russia 22nd annual summit: Strategic significance and geopolitical implications. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.7-10.

Recently, Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi visited Russia on July 8, 2024, for the 22nd India-Russia annual summit. This has marked a significant event in the annals of Indo-Russian relations as this summit, held in Moscow, is notable for being the first in-person meeting since the onset of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The gathering underscored the resilience and depth of the strategic partnership between India and Russia. – *Reproduced*

INDIA - HISTORY

552. Jha, Priyaranjan and Talathi, Karan
Impact of colonial Institutions on economic growth and development in India: Evidence from night-lights data. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(4), Jul, 2024: p.1653-1708.

This study investigates the long-term developmental impact of colonial administrative structures in India by analyzing district-level data and night-lights per capita as a proxy for income. It compares regions historically under direct British rule with those under indirect rule, revealing significantly lower night-light intensity and slower growth in directly ruled districts from 1993 to 2013. The disparity persists even after accounting for education, health, and infrastructure indicators. The findings attribute much of the gap to the adverse effects of landlord-based revenue systems imposed in directly ruled areas, highlighting the enduring influence of colonial institutions on regional development trajectories. Authors use district-level data from India to study the implications of two historical institutions, direct British rule and the heterogeneous land tenure institutions implemented by the British, on the disparity in present-day development in India. Using night-lights per capita as a proxy for district-level per capita income, we find that modern districts that were historically under direct British rule had significantly fewer night-lights per capita in 1993 relative to modern districts that were historically under indirect British rule. The large gap persists even after including correlates of development such as educational attainment, health, and physical and financial infrastructure. Looking at the growth pattern from 1993 to 2013, directly ruled districts had a lower annual growth rate compared with that of indirectly ruled districts. Much of the development gap between areas under indirect rule and areas under direct rule can be accounted for by the adverse effect of landlord-based revenue-collection systems in the directly ruled areas.– *Reproduced*

INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

553. Mishra, Manoj Kumar and Narayan, Rudra
Indian knowledge systems for sustainable development goals: An exploratory study. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.172-180.

This study explores the potential of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). IKS represents a holistic approach to knowledge deeply rooted in India's cultural and traditional practices, encompassing diverse fields such as medicine, agriculture, architecture, and governance. As such the present paper intends to trace relevance of IKS in achieving SDGs. Based on secondary sources, the paper finds that the rich repository of IKS is characterized by its sustainable and inclusive nature, offering valuable insights and solutions to contemporary global challenges. IKS, with its emphasis on harmony with nature,

community-based approaches, and respect for diversity, aligns closely with the ethos of the SDGs. By integrating IKS into sustainable development strategies, there is a unique opportunity to leverage traditional wisdom for addressing modern-day issues. – *Reproduced*

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

554. Khanna, Ro

The new industrial age: America should once again become a manufacturing superpower. *Foreign Affairs*, 102(1), Jan-Feb, 2023: p.141-154.

For many citizens, the American dream has been downsized. In recent decades, the United States has ceased to be the world's workshop and become increasingly reliant on importing goods from abroad. Since 1998, the widening U.S. trade deficit has cost the country five million well-paying manufacturing jobs and led to the closure of nearly 70,000 factories. Small towns have been hollowed out and communities destroyed. – *Reproduced*

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

555. Mahendra, M.V.S. and Ghosh, Seema

A study on the impact of TS-iPASS on industrial development in Telangana. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.108-116.

Telangana is one of the youngest states in India formed in the year 2014. Over the past ten years it has shown a phenomenal growth in education, health care, industrial sector. The main objective of the present study is to study the impact of TS-iPASS on industrial development, i.e. Industrial growth, employment & investments. Descriptive statistics & graphs have been used to analyse the data for the present study. The study results show that TS-iPASS has made a significant role in the industrial growth rate from 6.9% to 15.6%. The study further identifies that the total employment generated through TS-iPASS shows a diverse trend with a significant increase in employment from 2014-15 to 2018-19. The Telangana Government has shown a consistent and sustained growth trend in per capita income since its formation. The food processing and agro based sector showed consistent increase in approved units by TS-iPASS reflecting growth emphasis on adding value to agricultural products. Thus TS-iPASS has a positive impact on the industrial development in Telangana. – *Reproduced*

556. Benshaul-Tolonen, Anja

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

Does industrial development affect female empowerment? This paper explores the causal effects of a continent-wide expansion of a modern industry on female empowerment. Identification relies on plausibly exogenous spatiotemporal variation in gold mining in Africa. The establishment of industrial-scale mines induces female empowerment—justification of domestic violence decreases by 19%, women have better access to health care (23%) and are 31% more likely to work in services—alongside rapid economic growth. The changes are not limited to subgroups and are present across women of all ages and migration status. There

are no clear changes in attitudes held by men—who are on average less likely to endorse violence—leading to a smaller gender gap in justification of violence. Despite fears that a positive shock to a male-dominated sector would reduce women’s bargaining power in the household, no such change is observed. Results survive several robustness checks relating to trends and treatment distances and are supported by results on community development, including night-light and health care access. – *Reproduced*

557. Basant, Rakesh and Mishra, Pulak

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

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

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

558. Schrank, Andrew

The political economy of performance standards: Automotive industrial policy in comparative historical perspective. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2029-2049.

A substantial body of literature holds that industrial policies work best when their beneficiaries are subject to demanding performance standards. By conditioning access to their low-cost loans and lucrative markets on foreign sales and local content, for example, East Asian officials forced their manufacturers to improve quality, cut costs, and develop linkages to allied industries – that generated jobs and foreign exchange revenues of their own – in the so-called miracle years. But the politics of performance standards are themselves unclear. Why are they more common in some countries than others? Are they more likely to be imposed by autocratic than democratic regimes? And, if so, why? I address these questions by examining cross-national data on export and local content requirements in the auto industry in 1980; find that they all but presupposed autocracy in labour-surplus – but not labour-scarce – countries; explore the interactions of political regimes, productive assets, and performance standards in South Korea in particular; and discuss their theoretical and methodological implications. The results not only imply that efforts to build new comparative advantages over the long run by means of performance standards that put existing comparative advantages at risk in the short run are unlikely to succeed in labour-surplus democracies but, in so doing, speak to the merits of ‘middle-N’ methods and typologies that try to reconcile the at times competing goals of generality and historical detail in cross-national research. – *Reproduced*

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

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

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

560. Venumuddala, Vinay Reddy and Kamath,Rajalaxmi
Evolving client–vendor relationship: As manifested through an artificial intelligence research unit of an Indian it organization. *Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers*, 49(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.157-166.

The Indian information technology (IT) sector is traditionally known for delivering IT and business process management (BPM) services to clients across the globe. To ensure the longevity of this client and service provider relationship, Indian IT organizations have made significant client-specific investments and actively engaged them in offshore development activities. One of the outcomes from such investments can be seen in terms of the very high maturity standards that Indian IT organizations currently exhibit in the context of IT–BPM service delivery. In recent times, these organizations are also undertaking offshore projects around emerging technologies. Such projects, especially those related to artificial intelligence (AI), are largely centred around the automation of client-focused BPM services. Given their relative nascency, such projects are primarily led by the AI research units that are rapidly diffusing across Indian IT organizations. In this study, we rely on a four-month-long ethnography to explore a client and vendor (or service-provider) relationship as manifested through one such AI research unit of an Indian IT organization situated in Bengaluru, India. Our objective from this study is to understand how these new offshore AI projects affect the longevity of the relationship between clients and the Indian IT service providers. Given the nature of emerging technology workflows, our findings indicate a tilt more towards meeting client-side expectations than that of vendors in these projects. We portend that this can potentially disrupt the longevity of the client–vendor relationship in the Indian IT services sector, and, therefore, both the clients and vendors must attend to the peculiarities of offshore emerging technology projects to mitigate such disruptions. – *Reproduced*

561. Jadhav, Chakradhar and Choudhary, Prashant Kumar
Inequalities in computer literacy in India: Do caste and gender matter?. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.53-62.

Disparities in computer literacy pose a significant hurdle for individuals belonging to marginalised caste communities, women and girls, limiting their access to the labour market in the information age. This paper explores the prevalence of

computer literacy among individuals aged 15 years and above using the National Sample Survey 78th round (2020–21). The results reveal a complicated picture of social hierarchies, regional disparities and gender inequalities shaping computer literacy in India. This situation has the potential to exacerbate existing gender and caste inequalities in India and give rise to new forms of digital inequality in the country. Community-level measures requisite for computer literacy are needed to improve the social capital of marginalised groups. – *Reproduced*

562. Veldkamp, Laura and Chung, Cindy
Data and the aggregate economy. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 62(2), Jun, 2024: p.458-484.

Recent data technology innovations, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, have transformed the production of knowledge and increased the importance of data. This review explores how data—digitized information—has been modeled within classic macroeconomic frameworks. It compares the economics of data to other concepts such as ideas, patents, and learning-by-doing. This paper also shows potential ways to model applications for data, including innovation, process optimization, and matching. Because this research area is nascent, much of the article is devoted to open questions and directions for future data economy research. – *Reproduced*

563. Lashkari, Danial Bauer, Arthur and Boussard, Jocelyn
Information technology and returns to scale. *The American Economic Review*, 114(6), Jun, 2024: p.1769-1815.

What are the implications of the dramatic fall in IT prices for aggregate technology? When firm-level technologies are continuously differentiable, a factor price shock leads to (i) a substitution between factors and/or (ii) an endogenous response of returns to scale. The second channel is governed by the output elasticity of relative factor demand. Using detailed firm-level data from France, we estimate this elasticity to be positive for IT factor demand. A quantitative exercise accounting for both technological channels shows that falling IT prices can explain much of the changes in concentration and the composition of aggregate labor share in France. – *Reproduced*

INNOVATION

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

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

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

565. Dhakate, Shirish

The elephant's trumpet for taming the dragon. *U.S.I. Journal*, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.251-260.

China's strategic historical thought processes and military culture have played pivotal roles in shaping its foreign policy and international relations. To understand the dynamics between the two Asian giants, China and India, it is essential to dissect China's historical beliefs, military philosophy, and how these factors influence its interactions with India, with the resulting impact on Sino-Indian relations and the implications for India. The historical palette of ancient China, where dynasties rose and fell, where the hues of internal politics changed with seasons; has left an indelible imprint on the country's strategic thinking. It would be highly instructive to examine the historical linkages in depth so as to understand the driver behind all Chinese engagements with their neighbours, adversaries and the world in general. It is also informative to note that China does not believe in friends since it eyes all other nations as subservient. The Indian leadership needs to learn to manage China deftly and defeat them in their own game. The second part delves into the modern trends, the future of Sino-Indian relations, and the way ahead concluding with the key proposals for India's China policy. – *Reproduced*

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

566. Madsen, Morten Skov

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

This article explores the challenges of collective action in intergovernmental cooperation, particularly the risks of free-riding and shirking agreements. Drawing on collective action theory, it examines how governments can overcome these incentives and contribute to the production of collective goods. Using empirical evidence from a national Danish purchasing group, the study demonstrates that coercion is not required to induce subnational governments to incur private costs and actively participate. Despite opportunities to free-ride, governments contribute staff resources and expertise to joint purchasing agreements, enhancing their quality. Multivariate analyses reveal that governments are more likely to contribute when they derive greater benefits, face lower costs, and experience stronger social norm pressures from peers. The findings challenge assumptions about governments' strategic behavior and highlight the importance of benefits, costs, and peer influence in sustaining intergovernmental cooperation. Public management scholars argue that collective action problems (e.g., incentives to free-ride on the efforts of others or shirk agreements) threaten the feasibility of intergovernmental cooperation. Drawing on collective action theory, this article examines factors associated with overcoming free-riding incentives and provides evidence challenging the idea that governments are prone to such strategic behavior. The empirical analysis of a national Danish purchasing group demonstrates how coercion is not necessary to induce subnational governments to incur private costs to join the group and, despite opportunity and incentive to free-ride, contribute to its production of joint purchasing agreements—collective goods whose quality depends on the staff resources and expertise the participating

governments contribute to their production. Further, multivariate analyses find that governments are more likely to help produce these collective goods when they receive more of their benefits, face lower contribution costs, and receive stronger social norm pressures from peers. – *Reproduced*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

567. Reddy, B.Sanjeeva and Reddy, A. Madhu Sudhan
BRICS: The potentialities and challenges. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.105-110.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

568. Bardalai, A.K. V.
Bhutan's border demarcation with China: Impact on indo-Bhutan strategic partnership. *U.S.I. Journal*, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.181-191.

The legacy of the Indo-Bhutan relationship goes back by many centuries which has been only growing after India's independence. However, Bhutan getting closure to demarcating its disputed boundary with China is perceived in India as Bhutan compromising India's security despite their years of close relationship. This article argues that geopolitical and internal compulsions of Bhutan and India's obsession with the People's Liberation Army's threat to the Siliguri Corridor has brought both India and Bhutan into an irreversible situation leaving no option for India other than encouraging Bhutan to solve its boundary dispute as early as possible. – *Reproduced*

569. Gupta, Amit
The lessons of Ukraine and Gaza. *U.S.I. Journal*, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.192-198.

In the West, the Ukraine and Gaza Wars have been viewed by the power elite as a necessary extension of Western power politics. Viewing the progress of these wars, several lessons emerge about the conduct of future warfare. What this article argues is while some of the lessons of these conflicts are important, for economic reasons these two wars will not be typical of future conflicts. For scholars of modern warfare, therefore, these wars provide both opportunities and cautionary notes about what to do in future conflicts. – *Reproduced*

570. Singh, Jagatbir and Singh, V.K.
The world grapples with ongoing conflicts. *U.S.I. Journal*, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.199-208.

As global tensions rise, countries need to draw appropriate lessons from the two ongoing conflicts. The wars in Ukraine and Gaza has some lessons applicable to the Indian context, and the article tries to draw some of these major takeaways for India, including the need to develop hard power as deterrence based on military capabilities to include weapon systems, backed by the resolve to use their military. The other major takeaway is that India needs to wean away from import dependency. While the pursuit to infuse technology in the war-fighting system indeed remains an enduring one, selfsufficiency in critical technologies

and investment in research and development are inescapable strategic imperatives. Another dimension of the war is strategic communication, and there are various communication strategies for social media, print media, and traditional electronic media that are managed at the national level. India needs to develop them. – *Reproduced*

571. Thakur, R.S. and Bilikova, Beáta

Representation of the ‘India-China war of 1962’ in Indian writings and the western media. *U.S.I. Journal*, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.209-218.

On 26 May 2023, the author delivered a talk on ‘India-China War of 1962’ during the Conference on ‘Nationalism, War and Defeat’ held at the University of Copenhagen. This article, an expansion of the above talk, is an outcome of the research carried out by the author jointly with Dr Beáta Biliková, Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Applied Languages, University of Economics in Bratislava. Dr Biliková with her expertise on applied linguistics, textual and critical discourse analysis, has covered how the American and the British media represented and reflected upon the war and highlighted some evaluative representations that tried to influence readers to adopt a specific bias towards the conflict. The 1962 India-China war is a significant event in Indian history, marking its only modern military defeat. Despite the importance of this conflict, key figures like Defence Minister VK Krishna Menon and military personnel did not leave behind memoirs. This article delves into Indian writings on the war and examines how Western media, particularly in the United States (US) and United Kingdom (UK), portrayed the conflict. Indian perspectives, ranging from military officers to historians, offer diverse insights into the war’s. – *Reproduced*

572. Bhattacharya, Swatilekha

Explaining the conceptualisation of security in mainstream international relations theory. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.77-84.

Security studies have long been concerned only with war and the means to prevent war. The way the notion of security has been formulated and conceptualised in mainstream international relations theory, several limitations has crept into it. During the Cold War, this was accompanied by thinking on nuclear strategy, nuclear deterrence, arms control and grand strategy. Issues affecting the individual were thought fit to be relegated to the background of any discussion on international security. However, major changes have taken place since the end of Cold War and this has necessitated a relook into the discipline. – *Reproduced*

573. Shankar, Shobana

Gambling on Africa: India and the moral dilemmas facing the global South. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(28), Jul 13, 2024: p.13-16.

India’s vision to lead the global South turns on its relationship with Africa. Yet, the historical relationship between India and African nations has not always proceeded the way Indian leaders anticipated, owing to tensions over issues such as economic development, nuclearisation, and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. This article examines the fluid and flexible web of relationships between Africa and India as a mirror of the greater global South, which is a shapeshifting and slippery world. – *Reproduced*

574. Sanwal, Comukul
Continuing failure of India's neighbourhood policy. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(28), Jul 13, 2024: p.26-27.
- India's neighbourhood policy since 1947 is the story of the manner in which we ceded space to China and a case of institutional failure. Chinese influence is recent and a bogey to hide the policy failure of our consistent focus on a nebulous global role ignoring the neighbourhood. It suggests a multiparty external review to forge a national consensus. – *Reproduced*
575. Sharma, Ananya and Mishra, Abhishank
Illicit incendiaries and international humanitarian law: The use of white phosphorous in the Israeli aggression on Palestine. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.34-38
- The use of white phosphorous munitions in the Israeli bombing of Gaza has brought back attention to its contentious and complicated use and implications within the framework of international conventions. The article underscores the need for evaluating the humanitarian costs both in human and ecological terms associated with the use of white phosphorous munitions. It stresses the revision of the normative framework to prohibit its use by states. The moral opprobrium over white phosphorous needs to be strengthened with reference to the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law. – *Reproduced*
576. Zakaria, Fareed
The new China scare: Why America shouldn't panic about its latest challenger. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.52-69.
- In February 1947, U.S. President Harry Truman huddled with his most senior foreign policy advisers, George Marshall and Dean Acheson, and a handful of congressional leaders. The topic was the administration's plan to aid the Greek government in its fight against a communist insurgency. Marshall and Acheson presented their case for the plan. Arthur Vandenberg, chair of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, listened closely and then offered his support with a caveat. "The only way you are going to get what you want," he reportedly told the president, "is to make a speech and scare the hell out. – *Reproduced*
577. Plokhly, Serhii and Sarotte, M.E.
The shoals of Ukraine: Where American illusions and great-power politics collide. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.81-95.
- At first, it might seem surprising that Ukraine, a country on the fringes of Europe, is suddenly at the turbulent center of American politics and foreign policy. With an impeachment inquiry in Washington adding further detail to the story of the Trump administration's efforts to tie U.S. security assistance for the country to Ukrainian cooperation in investigating President Donald Trump's Democratic opponents, Trump's presidency itself hangs in the balance. And the repercussions go even further, raising questions about the legitimacy and sustainability of U.S. power itself. – *Reproduced*
578. Colby, Elbridge A. and Mitchell, A. Wess
The age of great-power competition: How the trump administration refashioned American strategy. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.118-130.

U.S. foreign policy is, by most accounts, in disarray. Headlines—including in these pages—proclaim the death of global American leadership. Famous columnists send regular dispatches from the frontlines of U.S. President Donald Trump’s supposed campaign against the postwar liberal order. The damage to Washington’s standing in the world, we are told, is irreparable.

But step back from the day-to-day commotion, and a different picture emerges. In truth, the United States is gearing up for a new era—one marked not by unchallenged U.S. dominance but by a rising China and a vindictive Russia seeking. – *Reproduced*

579. Maloney, Suzanne

Dreams of westphalia: can a Grand Bargain Solve the Middle East’s Problems?. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.148-153.

The year 2019 may be remembered as an inflection point for the Middle East, when the seemingly intractable violence and instability that have beset the region finally exhausted the United States’ prodigious confidence in its capacity for problem solving. Fifty years ago, the United States began to fill the void left by the British withdrawal from the Persian Gulf and, tentatively at first, take on the role of regional peace broker. For all its flaws—and there were many—U.S. leadership during this period generated some historic dividends, including the 1978 Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt, the 1991 liberation of. – *Reproduced*

580. Moravesik, Andrew

Ever-further union: What happened to the European idea?. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.159-165.

The European Union may well be the most ambitious and successful experiment in voluntary international cooperation in history. It has lasted longer than most national democracies in the world today. But it is deadly dull. So it is no surprise that novelists shun EU politics. How could a writer possibly find inspiration among the soulless steel and glass buildings of Brussels, where pedantic bureaucrats, politically correct diplomats, and remorseless lobbyists hammer out market regulations?

Robert Menasse, a popular Austrian author and essayist, accepted the challenge. – *Reproduced*

581. Cronin, James E.

When progressives were on the March: The postwar era’s lessons for the left. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.166-172.

There rise of illiberal politics around the world is generating understandable anxiety over the future of the liberal international order. Most of that concern focuses on the fate of the international institutions that Washington and its allies created after World War II to promote peace and economic openness and to ward off the return of the protectionist, nationalist, and imperialist ideas that had produced so much bloodshed in the first half of the twentieth century. But equally important to the liberal order are the domestic policies and programs that accompanied these international arrangements. – *Reproduced*

582. Grzymala-Busse, Anna
 Paths to power: The rise and fall of dictators. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.173-176.

The world is in an illiberal phase. In recent years, dictators have strengthened their grip on many countries. Several democracies have witnessed the rise of authoritarian-minded leaders and movements. These trends make the task of understanding dictatorial rule all the more important. – *Reproduced*

583. Kagan, Robert
 A free world, if you can keep it: Ukraine and American interests. *Foreign Affairs*, 102(1), Jan-Feb, 2023: p.39-53.

Before February 24, 2022, most Americans agreed that the United States had no vital interests at stake in Ukraine. “If there is somebody in this town that would claim that we would consider going to war with Russia over Crimea and eastern Ukraine,” U.S. President Barack Obama said in an interview with *The Atlantic* in 2016, “they should speak up.” Few did. – *Reproduced*

584. Zakaria, Fareed
 The self-doubting superpower: America shouldn’t give up on the world it made. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.38-55.

Most Americans think their country is in decline. In 2018, when the Pew Research Center asked Americans how they felt their country would perform in 2050, 54 percent of respondents agreed that the U.S. economy would be weaker. An even larger number, 60 percent, agreed that the United States would be less important in the world. – *Reproduced*

585. Zelikow, Philip
 The atrophy of American statecraft: How to restore capacity for an age of crisis. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.56-76.

The world has entered a period of high crisis. Wars rage in Europe and the Middle East, and the threat of war looms in East Asia. In Russia, China, and North Korea, the United States faces three hostile states with nuclear weapons and, in Iran, another on the verge of acquiring them. Beyond the headlines, states are failing in Africa, Latin America, and Southwest Asia, and enormous migrations are in motion. – *Reproduced*

586. Glaser, B.S., Weiss, J.C. and Christensen, T.
 Deterrence: Why America must reassure, not just threaten, China. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.104-119.

The growing might of China’s military and its increasingly aggressive posture toward Taiwan have made deterrence in the Taiwan Strait a tougher challenge than ever before. It is incumbent on the United States to support Taiwan’s efforts to develop a defensive “porcupine strategy.” Washington can help Taiwan’s military stockpile and train with coastal defense and air defense weapons, field a robust civil defense force, and create strategic reserves of critical materials such as food and fuel to deter and, if necessary, defeat an invasion or blockade of the island. – *Reproduced*

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

587. Choi, J., Kuziemko, I. Washington, E. and Wright, G.
Local economic and political effects of trade deals: Evidence from NAFTA. *The American Economic Review*, 114(6), Jun, 2024: p. 1540-1575.

Why have white, less-educated voters left the Democratic Party? We highlight the role of the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). In event-study analysis, we demonstrate that counties whose 1990 employment depended on industries vulnerable to NAFTA suffered large and persistent employment losses after its implementation. Voters in these counties (and protectionist voters regardless of geography) turned away from the party of President Clinton, who promoted the agreement. This shift is larger for whites (especially men and those without a college degree) and social conservatives, suggesting that racial identity and social-issue positions mediate reactions to economic policies. – *Reproduced*

588. Kekre, Rohan and Lenel, Moritz
The flight to safety and international risk sharing. *The American Economic Review*, 114(6), Jun, 2024: p. 1650-1691.

We study a business cycle model of the international monetary system featuring a time varying demand for safe dollar bonds, greater risk-bearing capacity in the United States than the rest of the world, and nominal rigidities. A flight to safety generates a dollar appreciation and decline in global output. Dollar bonds thus command a negative risk premium, and the United States holds a levered portfolio of capital finances in dollars. We quantify the effects of safety shocks and heterogeneity in risk-bearing capacity for global macroeconomic volatility, US external adjustment, and policy transmission, as of dollar swap lines. – *Reproduced*

589. Fajgelbaum, Pablo et al.
The US-China trade war and global reallocations. *The American Economic Review: Insights*, 6(2), Jun, 2024: p.295-312.

The US-China trade war created net export opportunities rather than simply shifting trade across destinations. Many “bystander” countries grew their exports of taxed products into the rest of the world (excluding the United States and China). Country-specific components of tariff elasticities, rather than specialization patterns, drove large cross-country variation in export growth of tariff-exposed products. The elasticities of exports to US-Chinese tariffs identify whether a country’s exports complement or substitute the United States or China and its supply curve’s slope. Countries that operate along downward-sloping supplies whose exports substitute (complement) the United States and China are among the larger (smaller) beneficiaries of the trade war. – *Reproduced*

590. Kiendrebeogo, Yossouf and Minea, Alexandru
Effects of financial factors on manufacturing firms. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2197-2213.

This paper focuses on the effects of financial factors on manufacturing firms’ export participation in a panel of Egyptian manufacturing firms over the 2003–2008 period. Our main results show that financial constraints reduce export participation of Egyptian firms, while financial liquidity improves it. Moreover, financial

constraints have a negative impact on alternative measures of export activity, namely, export intensity and the time the firm takes before starting to export. Consequently, adding to the scarce literature on developing countries, our results support an important impact of financial factors on Egyptian firms' participation in international trade. – *Reproduced*

591. Milanovic, Branko

The clash of capitalisms: The real fight for the global economy's future. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.10-21.

Capitalism rules the world. With only the most minor exceptions, the entire globe now organizes economic production the same way: labor is voluntary, capital is mostly in private hands, and production is coordinated in a decentralized way and motivated by profit. – *Reproduced*

592. Krugman, Paul

American way of economic war: Is Washington overusing its most powerful weapons?. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.150-156.

Suppose that a company in Peru wants to do business with a company in Malaysia. It should not be hard for the firms to make a deal. Sending money across national borders is generally straightforward, and so is the international transfer of large quantities of data.

But there's a catch: whether or not the companies realize it, their transactions of both financial information and data will almost certainly be indirect and will probably pass through the United States or institutions over which the U.S. government has substantial control. – *Reproduced*

593. Hanson, Gordon H.

Washington's new trade consensus: And what it gets wrong. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.164-172.

If the era of hyperglobalization started in 1995, with the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO), its death throes began in early 2018, when U.S. President Donald Trump raised tariffs on U.S. imports of Chinese solar panels and washing machines. Those levies were followed by tit-for-tat increases in import duties between the two countries. – *Reproduced*

594. Rishi, Shraddha

Nature of state and bi-lateral relationship: An analysis of hegemonic China and democratic India. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.137-147.

The present global scenario has been dominated by nations' economic cause reflected in the relationship based on trade and commerce irrespective of nature of trading states. But here is the question as to how do the states having opposite nature reach to a right choice for mutual engagement? The rising centrality of China in geo-political and geo-economic spheres motivates the nations of the world to understand China correctly. Meanwhile, China has enough strategic depth to experiment with both development models- domestic demand management and investment-led development effectively. As such, the present study aims to

analyse the nature and philosophy of the state in China to enable the right choices for India to engage in. To meet the objective, we shall use the realist and relativist method that employs sociological determinism to analyse the nature of the state by assuming the state as an individual entity in a globalised world. It is a novel attempt to employ a social science method to analyse the nature and philosophy of a state and draw input for India to manage its relationship with China. – *Reproduced*

INTERNATIONAL TRADE RELATIONS

595. Ghosh, Dipon

India–Asean economic relations and North-East India: Act east policy as a new paradigm. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(2), Jun, 2024: p.196-218.

The article delves into three aspects: (a) India–ASEAN economic relationship since the last three decades of Look East Policy (LEP), (b) the achievements of North-east India (NEI) under LEP and Act East Policy (AEP) and (c) adding a note on AEP as a new ‘development paradigm’ in NEI. The study finds that the India–ASEAN economic relationship deepened in the post-LEP period as merchandise trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows increased manifold. However, neither LEP nor AEP made any significant impact on NEI in terms of economic growth, exports and FDI inflows. Economic growth stagnated and even decelerated in some states in NEI, while exports and FDI inflows remained abysmally low. LEP was a failed policy instrument for NEI despite many claims and assumptions. The major reason was infrastructure deficits and poor connectivity in the region for a prolonged period. AEP has emerged as a new ‘development paradigm’ with renewed thrust on infrastructure buildup and connectivity constructions. The ongoing and completed connectivity projects in rail, road, air and water, improvement in power and telecom, multimodal logistic park in Assam and improvement of trade infrastructure in NEI under AEP would attract investment from both domestic foreign sources, enhance productive capacity, increase exports and accelerate economic growth. AEP is expected to open new possibilities for trade and investments in NEI through regional economic integration with South Asian and South-east Asian economies given geographical location, ethno-cultural proximity, historical linkages and resource endowments. – *Reproduced*

JUDICIARY

596. Ambwani, Sunil and Bhattacharya, Sumit

Plea bargaining in India. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.59-70.

“Plea bargaining: has been known to the western law jurisprudence for quite some time. Indian judiciary appear to be grappling with the concept, recording paradoxical approaches, oscillating between both extremes of scouting and abjuring it and its applicability criminal law, jurisprudence on one hand, and justifying and welcoming it by according its rightful place on the other hand. – *Reproduced*

597. Mukherjee, Sayan

Nullifying 24,000 jobs: Legal sustainability of the Calcutta high court’s ‘cash for job’ order. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(28), Jul 13, 2024: p.21-25.

The Calcutta High Court has recently nullified the entire selection process for appointments in school jobs, conducted by the Government of West Bengal, on the grounds of systemic fraud, resulting in 24,000 job losses. The arguments for the sustainability of the high court order are premised upon (i) “systemic fraud” in the process, (ii) impossibility and impracticability of redemptive governmental actions, and (iii) violation of equal opportunity under Articles 14 and 16 of the Indian Constitution. – *Reproduced*

598. Kumar, Alok Prasanna

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

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

599. Agrawal, Trapti and Singh, Narendra Bahadur

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

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

600. Kumar, Anoop and Dahiya, Komal

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

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

pandemic like video-conferencing, e-Lok Adalats, etc. The present paper seeks to study and analyse the role of technological interventions in promoting access to justice during COVID-19 pandemic. – *Reproduced*

601. Prasad, Rekha Ranjan

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

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

602. Hamm, J.A. et al.

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

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

impact, and self-legitimacy and provides some exploratory support for a causal model whereby self-efficacy provides the proximal impact on performance but is itself facilitated by prosocial impact and self-legitimacy. – *Reproduced*

KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

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

Chanakya, also known as Kautlya and Vishnugupta, was the author of the ancient 3xt Arthashastra. Since childhood, Chanakya showed great leadership skills and his level of knowledge was far ahead of the children of his age. – *Reproduced*

LABOUR

604. Santos, Ray Sales Gomes Dos and Filho, Luis Abel da Silva
Pendular mobility and income differentials in formal work in Ceara, Brazil. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.1-28.

This article aims to analyse whether there is favourable migration selectivity in formal work in Ceará. In other words, whether the worker's unobservable characteristics influence commuting and labour income differentials. For this purpose, microdata from the annual social information list—RAIS of the Brazilian Ministry of Economy—MEB for 2009 and 2019 were used. Furthermore, the methodology used was a two-stage Heckman model with correction for sample selection bias for both years. The results show that commuting migrants in formal work in Ceará are not positively selected. Furthermore, income differentials among commuting migrants are determined by individuals' socioeconomic and demographic characteristics and the labour market, such as education, race/colour, gender, and occupation sector. – *Reproduced*

605. Yemelina, N., Kemelbayeva, S. and Roshchin, S.
Dynamics of gender wage gap in Kazakhstan for 2011-2019. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.47-71.

We examine the gender wage gap in Kazakhstan over the period 2011–2019. It was found to be persistent and stable during this period at around 30%; however, the decomposition suggests the increasing negative effect of growing industrial segregation which is not compensated for by a relatively better and improving human capital of females. Unsurprisingly, the highest gender gap is documented in more industrialised and economically successful provinces and the lowest gap, that is, in the poorest and predominantly agricultural ones. In the two largest cities with the most advanced economies, our findings suggest the existence of vertical segregation and discrimination. Thus, the policy aimed at narrowing down gender inequalities in Kazakhstan's labour market should seek to equalise industrial disparities and segregation and account for regional disparities. – *Reproduced*

606. Nath, Paaritosh and Menon, Rahul
Labour market flows and gender differentials in urban unemployment over the pandemic. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.73-96.

Utilising data from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), we estimate quarterly changes in urban labour market flows over the period 2018–2022 and the impact on unemployment rates for men and women. Our analysis provides non-intuitive explanations for established findings as well as pointing out important questions for further study. Both men and women’s unemployment rates have reduced in 2022 compared to 2018, showing rapid reductions following the high levels reached during the lockdown. Women’s unemployment rates have consistently been higher than men throughout this period. The gap between men and women’s unemployment rates reduced during the lockdown, but have shown signs of increasing since 2021, even as unemployment rates have fallen. For women, flows from the labour force to non-participation play a larger role in explaining changes in unemployment rates as compared to men. Flows from the labour force to non-participation, however, have reduced since the pandemic, providing an explanation as to why labour force participation rates (LFPRs) have increased, namely women staying for longer in the labour force rather than more women entering it. Despite rising LFPRs, the gender gap in unemployment rates have risen, in contrast to developed economies. – *Reproduced*

607. Mookerjee, Anuradha Sen

Political economy of migration in the India–Bangladesh borderlands: Identity, labour and affect in the former Chhit Mahals in Cooch Behar. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.109-128.

Large number of people from villages in the India–Bangladesh borderlands are migrants to Indian cities, particularly to the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi. Migration from Cooch Behar, an industrially backward district in the northern part of the state of West Bengal in India sharing border with Bangladesh and the Indian state of Assam, has been a regular practice as subsistence agriculture fail to provide the landless agricultural labourers continuous employment and competitive wages. This paper is based on ethnographic study in Delhi NCR and the former ‘Chhit Mahals’ (as the former border enclaves of Bangladesh and India were called in Bengali) in Cooch Behar district, in the period immediately following their exchange, of historically marginal migrant households whose members work in the construction industry. With the implementation of the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement between India and Bangladesh and the finalisation of the India–Bangladesh land boundary, the former Chhit Mahals, that is border enclaves of Bangladesh and India, were exchanged between the two states in August 2015. The former Bangladeshi Chhit Mahals in Cooch Behar are now Indian villages, whose residents had opted for Indian citizenship. This paper explores migration from these former Chhit Mahals with a relational political economy perspective. It analyses both broader socio-cultural, economic, and political processes and interests and the migrants’ own feelings which interact with migration to demonstrate how the migrant’s labour value is determined at the intersection of identity, affect and the international border, with marginalisation of the migrants from the India–Bangladesh borderlands emerging as a product of layered struggles and a dynamic of continuous cultural reconstruction. – *Reproduced*

608. Parvathy, Lakshmi and Kamath, Rajalaxmi

Labour contractors (Thekedaars) to human resource companies: Labour market intermediaries in India. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.197-219.

Labour market intermediaries (LMIs) are gaining prominence in forging employment relations with principal employer and labour in a tripartite setting. In this article, we underpin the current literature situating LMIs in the global value chains (GVCs) and global production networks (GPNs) to its historical provenance that of the Indian labour contractor (thekedaar) by studying the role of the labour contractor in three globally pegged Indian colonial sites: the Indian Railways, the Bombay cotton mills, and the tea plantations. This historical analysis helps us understand the morphing nature of LMIs in India, post-2000, in the form of human resource companies (HRCs). For the latter, we use a novel dataset—companies registered under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, to extract those established to serve the purpose of LMIs. This data are juxtaposed with the theoretical framework that classifies LMIs into a typology of matchmakers, information providers and administrators. Given the long history and phenomenal diversity in practices of LMIs in India, we conclude that it is difficult to capture them within the existing classificatory frameworks and thus offers opportunities for theory extension. We conclude that though the thekedars are evolving into a more sophisticated and formalised versions of human resource companies or Staffing Solution Companies, there has not been much change in their core functions as labour market intermediaries.— *Reproduced*

609. Kumar, Nomita P. and Srivastava, Achala
 Status of social security provisions in urban unorganised labour market of Uttar Pradesh: A field check. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.221-236.

Women workers in the informal economy are in extremely vulnerable situations, with no protection through labour laws, no effective policy measures to address their situations, and lack of access to social security schemes. This paper underlines the need for a broader interpretation of social security in a state like Uttar Pradesh (UP) characterised by a high degree of deprivation and vulnerability of a large section of the unorganised workforce. In this paper, we intend to examine the coverage of protective social security in urban unorganised labour market in UP by different groups of unorganised workers, viz., domestic workers, construction workers, tailors and garment workers. We confine our analysis here only to the examination of protective measures prevalent in the labour market, that is employees' provident fund, gratuity, pension, maternity benefit/leaves, sickness allowance, among others to the wage paid informal workers. To examine the status of social security among urban women informal worker SSI (Social Security Index) has been computed, which reveals the fact that the level and status of social security enjoyed by the urban women informal workers is not satisfactory. An attempt has also been made in this section to examine the relationship between explanatory variables and dependent variable (SSI). This issue needs attention minimum social security net be ensured for all workers irrespective of wage, enterprise size, and place of origin. It is also imperative to clearly define national policy for informal workers, including a national social protection strategy for them. — *Reproduced*

610. Syed, R.F., Mahmud, K.T. and Karim, R.
 Do labour welfare policies matter for workers? Evidence from the garment supply chain industry in Bangladesh. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.237-253.

The paper focusses on workers' opinions in regard to welfare policies enacted under the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006. The study investigates two questions: Do labour welfare policies under labour law really matter for workers? If so, to what extent are such welfare policies practised in the global garment supply chain industry in Bangladesh? The Binary Logistic Regression technique has been used to assess the opinions of garment workers as to whether their level of satisfaction increases by workers' welfare facility interventions. The data were collected from compliant and export-oriented factories between July 2021 and August 2021 in three Upazilas-Savar Ashulia (Dhaka District) and Gazipur Sadar (Gazipur District) in Bangladesh. This study demonstrates that overtime facilities, medical facilities, safety measures, restroom facilities, lunchroom facilities, and childcare facilities can play a pivotal role in increasing the satisfaction level of the workers. Given the similar socio-economic and geographical backgrounds, this research can be applied to the garment manufacturing industries of other South Asian countries. It serves as a valuable tool for understanding workers' attitudes and beliefs about welfare provisions. By applying the findings of this study, one can better comprehend the needs of the workers in terms of various labor welfare motivational tools. – *Reproduced*

611. Saha, Debdulal

Effects of Covid-19 on tea plantation workers in India: Issues of labour market institutions. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.255-279.

This paper discusses the effects of COVID-19-induced pandemic on tea plantation workers during lockdown phases in India. The tea industry, being a labour-intensive, employs around 1.2 million permanent workers who usually reside within the plantations along with their families, making the largest employer in the formal private sector. Drawing from secondary data and narratives from in-depth telephonic interviews with various key informants during and post-lockdown, this study shows that plantation workers faced livelihood crisis due to subsequent lockdowns during both the waves of COVID-19 health crisis. Poor health infrastructure in the tea estates, weak trade union and existing wage determination methods are responsible for livelihood crisis for plantation workers during pandemic. Except state-assisted social assistance benefits in terms of ration, unlike permanent workers of other sectors and industries, regular plantation workers did not even receive compensated wages from the employer during lockdown, following 'no-wage for no-work' clause. Ineffective labour market institutions and rigid managementality failed to protect tea plantation workers during the crisis. – *Reproduced*

612. Usha, Devi T.V. and Raji Prasad G.V.

A study on the predicament of tea plantation works and effectiveness of trade unions in Devikulam Taluk, Idukki district, Kerala. *Social Science in Perspective*, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.205-215.

613. Abraham, M.P., Phillip, S. and Lawrence, S.

Dynamics of labour supply in Kerala's agriculture labour market. *Social Science in Perspective*, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.216-234.

614. Esfahani, M. G., Fernald, J.G. and Hobijn, B.

World productivity: 1996–2014. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 16(3), Jul, 2024: p.160-189.

This study applies a novel growth accounting framework to analyze global total factor productivity (TFP) trends from 1996 to 2014. It identifies four key findings: (1) world productivity growth is highly volatile year-to-year, largely due to labor reallocation across country-industries; (2) country-industry level productivity contributions remain relatively stable; (3) the rise of emerging economies offsets productivity slowdowns in advanced economies until 2008; and (4) post-2008, this offsetting effect fades, leading to a decline in global TFP growth. These insights remain consistent even when accounting for markups, offering a robust view of structural shifts in global productivity. Authors use a new growth accounting method to quantify the drivers of world total factor productivity (TFP) growth during 1996–2014 and uncover four main results. World productivity growth is volatile from year to year. This mainly reflects reallocation of labor across country-industries. The contribution of country-industry level productivity growth to world productivity is relatively constant over time. This constancy masks that the increased importance of emerging economies offsets a productivity slowdown in advanced economies. After 2008, this offsetting effect dissipated and world TFP growth declined. These conclusions are robust to the inclusion of markups in the analysis. – *Reproduced*

615. Bai, Hua , Li, Min and Hong, Yu
Grandparental childcare and maternal labor supply in Chinese families with young children: Evidence from the china family panel studies. *International Sociology*, 39(4), Jul, 2024: p.486-509.

With the implementation of the three-child policy and delayed retirement policy, the conflicts between childcare responsibility and mothers' labor supply in China have increased dramatically. The present study utilized data from the 2018 China Family Panel Studies to investigate the impacts of grandparental childcare on the labor supply of mothers with children aged 0–6 years. The results of the Probit model and Tobit model indicated that grandparental childcare could significantly increase mother's labor force participation rate and extend their weekly working hours. The relation of grandparental childcare to mothers' labor force participation in one-child families was stronger compared with multi-child families. However, its relation to mothers' working hours in one-child families was smaller than that in multi-child families. Furthermore, the effect of grandparental childcare on mothers' labor supply was more pronounced when children were younger, particularly for those with children aged 0–2 years. The findings highlight the important role of grandparental childcare and have several implications for family support policies. – *Reproduced*

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

Women's paid-work participation remains low in Pakistan. This study investigates whether providing parents with information on income-earning opportunities for young women is effective in changing parental attitudes toward women working outside the home. A randomized controlled trial was conducted within commuting distance of export-oriented garment factories in rural Pakistan. Provision of information was found to be effective in positively changing parental

attitudes toward women working in garment factories. Given the strong stigma associated with women working outside the home, I believe that the observed positive transformation forms an encouraging first step toward achieving actual enhancement of women's paid-work participation. – *Reproduced*

617. Becerra, Oscar

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

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

618. Bishnoi, A. et al.

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

Accelerating labour-intensive manufacturing can play a vital role in the structural transformation of the Indian economy, creating decent jobs for a large labour force disguisedly employed in agriculture with negligible marginal productivity. Labour-intensive manufacturing will help India reap the demographic dividend by addressing the problems of underemployment and inequality. A comparative analysis of India's labour-intensive manufacturing in terms of output, employment, and productivity, among others is provided. The analysis presents potential labour-intensive sectors, factors affecting productivity, policy lessons from successful countries, and offers specific policy prescriptions to accelerate labour-intensive manufacturing in India. – *Reproduced*

619. Fujita, S., Moscarini, G. and Postel-Vinay, F.

Measuring employer-to-employer reallocation. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 16(3), Jul, 2024: p.1-51.

This study revisits the measurement of employer-to-employer (EE) transitions using monthly data from the Current Population Survey. It identifies a sharp rise in missing responses to employer change questions following the introduction of new survey software in 2007 and the Respondent Identification Policy in 2008–2009. The missing data is shown to be nonrandom, correlating with both observable and unobservable worker traits linked to EE mobility. To address this, the authors develop a selection model and imputation procedure. The resulting EE series corrects the downward trend post-2000 and aligns more closely with

business cycle fluctuations after 2007, offering a refined view of labor market dynamics. Authors revisit measurement of employer-to-employer (EE) transitions in the monthly Current Population Survey. The incidence of missing answers to the question on change of employer sharply increases starting with the introduction of a new software instrument to conduct interviews in January 2007 and of the Respondent Identification Policy in 2008–2009. We document nonrandom nonresponse selection by observable and unobservable worker characteristics that correlate with EE mobility. We propose a selection model and a procedure to impute missing answers. Our imputed EE aggregate series no longer trends down after 2000 and restores a close congruence with the business cycle after 2007. – *Reproduced*

LABOUR MARKET

620. Hurst Erik, Rubinstein Yona and Shimizu, Kazuatsu
Task-based discrimination. *The American Economic Review*, 114(6), Jun, 2024: p.1723-1768.

This study introduces a task-based framework to analyze racial disparities in labor market outcomes, focusing on how occupational sorting interacts with discrimination, skill gaps, and task pricing. It emphasizes that racial barriers for Black workers vary depending on the interpersonal demands of specific jobs. A newly defined task—measuring the degree of interaction required—serves as a proxy for identifying discrimination across occupations. The model quantifies how these factors contribute to persistent Black-White differences in employment and earnings, offering a nuanced lens on structural inequality in the labor market.. Authors develop a task-based model of occupational sorting to identify and quantify the effect of discrimination, racial skill gaps, and aggregate task prices on Black-White differences in labor market outcomes over time. At the heart of our framework is the idea that the size and nature of racial barriers faced by Black workers vary by the task requirements of each job. We define a new task that measures the extent to which individuals interact with others as part of their job. We show that this measure is a good proxy for the extent of discrimination in the economy. – *Reproduced*

621. Doornik, B.V., Gomes, A. Schoenherr, D. and Skrastins, J.
Financial access and labor market outcomes: Evidence from credit lotteries. *The American Economic Review*, 114(6), Jun, 2024: p.1854-1881.

We assess the employment and income effects of access to credit dedicated to investment in individual mobility by exploiting time-series variation in access to credit through lotteries for participants in a group-lending mechanism in Brazil. We find that access to credit for investment in individual mobility increases formal employment rates and salaries, yielding an annual rate of return of 12 to 15 percent. Consistent with a geographically broader job search, individuals transition to jobs farther from home and public transportation. Our results suggest that accessing distant labor markets through credit for investment in individual mobility yields high and persistent returns. – *Reproduced*

622. Krishnamurthy, Ramesh
A new chapter in India’s employment story. *Yojana*, 68(9), Sep, 2024: p.21-24.

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

623. Dukes, Ruth and Kirk, Eleanor

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

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

LABOUR MIGRATION

624. Jimoh, Sodiq Olaiwola and Chua, Soo Y

Business cycle synchronisation and regional migration: Testing the OCA criteria in the West African region. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.97-108.

The West African region is on the verge of forming a monetary union. Many studies have examined the feasibility of monetary unions using criteria such as trade and financial integrations. However, labour migration which is one of the criteria has been neglected in previous studies. This study filled the gap by using Abel and Cohen's (Bilateral international migration flow estimates for 200 countries 6(1):1–13, 2019) data between 1996–2019 to examine the impact of migration flows on business cycle synchronisation using the IV-2SLS technique in the West African region. The study reveals that migration flow, specialisation of industry, and financial integrations spur business cycle synchronisation, while regional trade integration does not significantly impact business cycle synchronisation. However, the interactive terms of trade integrations and migration flow positively influenced business cycle synchronisation in the region. These findings suggest a likelihood of optimum currency area in the West African region. – *Reproduced*

LAND REFORMS

625. Ahirwa, Bhoopendra Kumar

The politics of land redistribution in Madhya Pradesh. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.45-57.

His paper discusses three major shifts in Indian politics during the 1990s first, the emergence of Dalits and other backward classes (OBCs) politics in the 1990s; second, the integration of the Indian economy into the world economy or liberalisation; and the third emergence of radical conservative politics. – *Reproduced*

LANGUAGES

626. Sengupta, Papia

Revisiting India's language policy: Need for a holistic approach. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 7(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.39-48.

The recent controversy involving the teaching of German as a third language in the Central schools (Kendriya Vidyalayas) can be viewed as an opportunity to take a deeper and critical look at India's language policy in the changing globalized world. The article raises the questions as to what should be the basis for language in education policy, who decides what languages to learn and not to learn? In a democracy should it be citizens' decision or should the state intervene in the name of national integration and nation-building? It argues for adoption of a holistic approach based on democratic deliberations rather than impetuous decisions. – *Reproduced*

LAW

627. Jaising, Indira

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

This paper critically analyzes the plain language of Section 375, Exception 2 of the Indian Penal Code, widely referred to as the "marital rape exception." The author argues for an alternative interpretation that would hold husbands liable for sexual abuse under Section 375. The discussion emphasizes constitutional compulsions requiring a contemporary reading of the law consistent with the fundamental

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

628. Hooda, Prachy

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

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

629. Picciotto, Sol

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

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

social process should combine an analysis of structures from a political economy perspective with a sociological focus on the practices of lawyering in mediating social relations and conflicts through the formulation and interpretation of legal texts. This approach is applied here to software, which has become the oxygen of the world economy, powering the digitalisation that has transformed economic activities and social life. The forms this has taken have been moulded by lawyers, battling over intellectual property rights in computer programs, enshrining them in national law and international standards, as well as devising the international tax avoidance strategies that have helped propel the giant digital-tech transnational corporations to global dominance. These contests have taken place through processes of formulation and interpretation of the legal concepts that both reflect and shape social struggles over economic and political power, mediated by law, in contemporary corporate capitalism. – *Reproduced*

630. Zokaityte, Asta and Mbioh, Will Robinson

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

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

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

631. Fairclough, Samantha

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

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

LITERATURE

632. Singh, Nagwant

Braj-Bhasha Poetry and networks in late Mughal North India. *Social Scientist*, 32(5-6), May-Jun, 2024: p.43-64.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

633. Kashyap, Sham N.

The evolution of local governance institutions of Mysore: Lessons for Panchayat raj Institutions. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.58-71.

634. Goodman, Christopher B. and Carroll, Deborah A.

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

What happens to general-purpose local government spending for service provision when a special district enters the public service market? Theoretically, special districts can act either as complements by supplementing existing service provision spending or as substitutes by supplanting current service provision spending. We find a substitution effect using fixed effects regression on urban counties in the

United States from 1972 to 2017. Special districts replace spending for public service provision by county governments; however, we find no similar result for municipal governments. But the results are nuanced—findings are confined mainly to public services that tend to cover large land areas, like fire protection, sewerage, and solid waste management. Furthermore, we find evidence that day-to-day operations drive observed substitution, and that county size is an important factor depending on the functional service area. – *Reproduced*

635. Norris, Donald F. et al.

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

In this paper, we address several facets of the problem we call local government cyber insecurity—a problem that plagues such governments across the nation, if not the world. We describe this problem and discuss its manifestations in local governments. This is followed by our analysis of why, on average, local government cybersecurity is managed and practiced so poorly. Next, we discuss several constraints on local governments that may help to explain why so many of these governments are not able to provide highly effective cybersecurity. We then discuss steps that local governments can and should take to improve their cyber security, including adopting dedicated cybersecurity budgets, adopting several highly recommended cybersecurity policies, and following best cybersecurity practices.– *Reproduced*

MACROECONOMICS

636. Auerbach, A.J., Gorodnichenko, Y. and Murphy, D.

Macroeconomic frameworks: Reconciling evidence and model predictions from demand shocks. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 16(3), Jul, 2024: p.190-229.

How do demand shocks affect the economy? We exploit detailed data on US defense spending to examine a large set of outcome variables in response to well-identified local demand shocks, jointly examining new outcomes (e.g., firm entry and housing rents) and other key macroeconomic outcomes and elasticities that previously have been estimated separately or in settings with weaker identification. We find that government spending crowds in employment, firm entry, private consumption, and labor productivity while also increasing local housing rents. To reconcile the evidence with theory, we study a model of economic slack. – *Reproduced*

MANAGEMENT

637. Plotnikof, Mie and Mumby, Dennis K.

Temporal multimodality and performativity: Exploring politics of time in the discursive, communicative constitution of organization. *Organization*, 31(4), May, 2024: p.663-682.

This paper discusses the critical role of time in the discursive, communicative constitution of organization under neo-liberal capitalism and its normalization of uncertainty and change. Building on a review of extant time notions in studies

of organizational discourse and communicative constitution of organization, we propose a critical approach to temporality inspired by feminist time notions, namely spacetime mattering and politics of time. In doing this, we develop a multimodal and performative concept of temporality that facilitates a double attention to the multiple communication modes of time and their performative powers in organizing work life. We explore the value of this conception of temporality through an empirical illustration, showing how multiple temporalities entangle, differentiate, and compete, and how one time construct may domesticate and devalue other times without, however, eliminating those, thus enabling ongoing, precarious struggles over organizing work practices and subjectivities. The paper expands the scope of temporality studies in organizations, nurturing critical theorizing of and insights into the multimodal performativity and politics of time at work in neo-liberal capitalism. – *Reproduced*

MARXISM

638. Naved, Shad
Lukacs at Tashkent. *Social Scientist*, 32(5-6), May-Jun, 2024: p.23-32.

MEDIA ETHICS

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

In recent years, the phenomenon of “Trial by Media” in India has emerged as a pressing concern, raising profound impact on judicial administration and legal questions that challenge the delicate balance between the right to free speech and the right to a fair trial. The term “Trial by Media” refers to the prejudicial impact of media coverage on ongoing legal proceedings, often resulting in the public forming opinions about the guilt or innocence of the accused before the courts can render a verdict. Some of the key legal issues involves include the potential subversion of the presumption of innocence, the risk of witness contamination, and the challenges posed to the impartiality of the judiciary. Addressing the legal complexities of trial by media in India necessitates a comprehensive re-evaluation of existing legal frameworks, along with a nuanced understanding of the delicate equilibrium between the media’s right to inform and the individual’s right to a fair trial. This requires an examination of the landmark cases that have grappled with the ethical and legal ramifications of media trials, shaping the contours of jurisprudence in India. Therefore, this paper is an attempt at the multifaceted dimensions of this issue, shedding light on the legal intricacies surrounding media trials within the Indian legal framework. This also would try to scrutinize the constitutional implications of such trials, delving into the clash between the media’s right to freedom of expression and an individual’s right to a fair and impartial trial. – *Reproduced*

MENTAL HEALTH

640. Gupta, Kavya
Employee mental health: The neglected ‘s’ in ESG. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.46-51.

The pursuit of environmental, social and governance strategies, as a way of advancing corporate responsibility, presents a lucrative opportunity for companies to integrate mental health as a function of labour standards and culture. ESG reporting provides for a mechanism of transparency and accountability in evaluating organisations' trajectories towards this goal. However, underdeveloped metrics present an obstruction. Developing a deeper insight into the determinants of employee mental health will enable reporting bodies, organisations, and investors to better understand the relevant parameters demanding measurement.
– *Reproduced*

MERITOCRACY

641. Lemann, Nicholas
Unmerited: Inequality and the new elite. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.140-147.

This reflective essay revisits the concept of meritocracy, tracing its origins to Michael Young's 1958 dystopian novel *The Rise of the Meritocracy*. It critiques the widespread American belief that schools and workplaces operate as pure meritocracies—open competitions where the most deserving succeed. The author argues that this assumption masks deeper inequalities and legitimizes the rise of a new elite whose success is often mistaken for merit. By examining the cultural and ideological underpinnings of meritocratic thinking, the piece challenges readers to reconsider the fairness and consequences of systems that claim to reward merit while perpetuating structural advantage.

About 25 years ago, I spent a memorable afternoon in London with Michael Young, the author of the strange 1958 dystopian novel in the form of a dissertation called *The Rise of the Meritocracy*, which introduced that term into the English language. In the United States, for years, people have liked to insist that wherever they work or go to school is a meritocracy, meaning, roughly, that they understand it as an open competition in which the most deserving succeed. Americans assume meritocracy to be an unalloyed good; the term implies a contrast to some past system or an era when success. – *Reproduced*

METAPHYSICS

642. Nautiyal, Vipin and Pandey, Sushil Kumar
Good governance in Plato's philosopher king: An analysis in the Indian context. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.181-189.

Good governance has become a buzz word not only for India but for the entire developing countries. The international organisations like FAO, WB etc. have articulated the components of good governance especially for developing countries. These components include transparent, people-centric, rule of law, effective and efficient service, use of IT etc. but the entire components veer around the state apparatus run by the ruling aptitude. Here the crux of good governance lies in the fact that governing institutions care the citizens well being and are handled by persons of ability, vision and integrity. If we look back in ancient period, the thinkers of West also had vision of such rulers that serve the interest of the

citizens. As such the present research paper explores the enduring relevance of Plato's concept of the Philosopher King in the context of India. We find that Plato introduced the idea of a ruler who possessed both philosophical wisdom and a commitment to the welfare of the state. By the comparative analysis, the study identifies potential benefits and challenges associated with the relevance of Plato's Philosopher King. The present research paper contributes to the ongoing discourse on governance in India by critically evaluating the implications of Plato's Philosopher King. – *Reproduced*

MIGRATION

643. Rana, Hemaadri Singh
Politics of hospitality and few ethical considerations: A case of coup refugees from Myanmar in India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.18-21.

The ongoing situation with Myanmar refugees has reignited discussions surrounding the ethical considerations of hospitality, revealing a historical pattern of the Indian government's limited engagement since gaining independence. Although the conflict between the union government and the state Government of Mizoram regarding the admission of Myanmar refugees seems ostensibly resolved as the union government seems willing to collaborate with the state Government of Mizoram in accommodating refugees, the refugee status cannot be attached to these displaced groups as India is neither a signatory of International Refugee Convention nor does it have any National Refugee Law. – *Reproduced*

644. Kollamparambil, Umakrishnan
Impact of internal in-migration on income inequality in receiving areas: A district level study of South Africa. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2145-2163.

The impact of internal migration on regional income inequality of the receiving areas has hitherto gone largely unstudied. This dearth of literature is especially surprising because income inequality and in-migration into urban centres of growth are two issues that many developing economies are faced with and tackling these issues effectively involves understanding the interactions between these two related phenomena. This study is therefore a first attempt to analyse the impact of internal in-migration on receiving areas and is placed in the context of South Africa. Based on a conceptual analysis, the study argues that in-migration into the formal sector of the receiving areas will in general reduce inequality while in-migration into the informal or unemployed sector increases inequality. Using individual panel data the study further tests empirically at the district level the impact of in-migration and finds that rising urban inequality in urban areas can be attributed at least in part to rural-urban migration. This works through both the wage as well as employment channel. The employment channel can be said to have a stronger impact than the wage channel as indicated by the coefficients estimated through our system GMM regression analysis. – *Reproduced*

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

This paper critically examines the ambiguous legal concept of public order and security, frequently invoked in police work and immigration enforcement to justify coercive measures. Under the Citizens' Rights Directive, EU citizens are afforded a higher threshold against removal than criminal convictions alone. However, analysis of 100 removal orders for Estonian and Romanian citizens in Finland reveals that removals were often based on less than criminal convictions, relying instead on assumptions of future crimes and conceptions of "dangerous individuals" with criminal tendencies. Even minor offences and administrative penal orders were used to justify removals. The study argues that public order and security grounds, in practice, corresponded to police conceptions of mobile populations as potential sources of criminality and threats to social order, raising critical questions about legal interpretation, rights protection, and the policing of mobility within the EU. Despite being frequently invoked in everyday police work and immigration enforcement to justify coercive measures, public order and security remains an ambiguous legal concept. For EU citizens, the Citizens' Rights Directive stipulates public order and security grounds to provide a higher threshold against removals than criminal convictions alone. However, the removal grounds for EU citizens were founded on even less than criminal convictions in analysis of 100 removal orders for mobile Estonian and Romanian citizens in Finland. Ultimately, the removal orders relied on the assumption of future crimes and invoked a conception of 'dangerous individuals' with criminal tendencies, even based on single minor offences and administrative penal orders without criminal convictions. Notwithstanding various legal meanings, I argue that the required public order and security grounds for the removal of EU citizens corresponded to police conceptions of mobile populations as a potential source of criminality and a threat to social order. – *Reproduced*

646. Masoumi, Azar

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

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

MINORITIES

647. Malhotra, Prena and Sharma, Narendra
Indian constitution and rights of minorities: Ambedkar's thoughts. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.11-15.

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar's significance and continuing legacy have been examined within the context of the emancipation of marginalised sections of society, his concern for regions and logistic minorities forms an integral part of his philosophical thought of equality, justice and human rights which envision an inclusive and decorated India. Whether it is his 'state and minorities or his Pakistan or the partition of India, constant support for the protection of the rights of minorities has been the central themes of these works. – *Reproduced*

648. Gerring, John et al.
When are minorities worse off: A systematic investigation of size and status. The Journal of Development Studies, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2086-2101.

Are smaller ethnic groups less advantaged than large groups? This question has not been systematically studied. Using two new datasets, we find that when group size and status are analyzed at national levels smaller groups are generally worse off than larger groups. By contrast, when group size and status are analyzed at subnational (regional or district) levels, smaller groups are better off than larger groups. "National" minorities are disadvantaged while "local" minorities are advantaged. We theorize that two factors are at work in generating this surprisingly consistent relationship. First, a synergy exists at national levels among three features of ethnic groups: size, power, and status. The second factor is based on social dynamics. Specifically, insofar as internal migration is characterized by positive selection, then migrants and their descendants should form the basis of small, privileged groups within the region that they migrate to. Insofar as distance enhances positive selection, this explains why smaller migrations are associated with more privileged groups and larger migrations with somewhat less privileged groups. – *Reproduced*

649. Mustafa, Faizan
The constitution and religious minorities: A comparative south Asian perspective. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.271-280.

MODERN WARFARE

650. Bibhudutta, S.K. and Jenamani, V.M.
Helicopter operations in tactical battle area. U.S.I. Journal, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.290-301.

The article explores the significance of helicopters in modern warfare, emphasising their adaptability and widespread use in various roles, including combat and civil aid missions, particularly in mountainous regions. It delves into the complexities of operating helicopters in such terrains, highlighting challenges like high altitudes, rugged landscapes, and adverse weather conditions. Despite these challenges, helicopters play a crucial role in shaping the battlefield and supporting ground forces. The article discusses employment considerations such as doctrinal clarity,

resource availability, integrated operations, and the utilisation of advanced technologies like night vision goggles and unmanned aerial vehicles. It concludes with recommendations aimed at enhancing survivability, infrastructure, network integration, coordination with ground forces, and training programs to optimise helicopter operations in mountainous terrain, ensuring their effectiveness in future conflicts. – *Reproduced*

MONETARY POLICY

651. Adams, B. Loewenstein, L.Montag, H. and Verbrugge, R.
Disentangling rent index differences: Data, methods, and scope. *The American Economic Review: Insights*, 6(2), Jun, 2024: p.230-245.

Rent measurement determines 32 percent of the CPI. Accurate rent measurement is therefore essential for accurate inflation measurement, but the CPI rent index often differs from alternative rent inflation measures. Using repeat-rent inflation measures created from CPI microdata, we show that this discrepancy is largely explained by differences in rent growth for new tenants relative to all tenants. New-tenant rent inflation provides information about future all-tenant rent inflation, but the use of new-tenant rents is contraindicated in a cost-of-living index such as the CPI. Nevertheless, policy-makers should integrate new-tenant inflation into inflation forecasts and monetary policy decisions. – *Reproduced*

MOTIVATION

652. Shagirbasha, Shameem
Journey of an edupreneur design-thinking approach. *Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers*, 49(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.121-128.

My competitive spirit was well—I felt the adrenaline course through my veins and all of a sudden I had a new purpose in life. I knew that I could do this. The decision was made. I had seized the bull by its horns. However, as luck would have it before I could convert my plans to reality, I had to overcome an unexpected obstacle. – *Reproduced*

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

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

NATIONAL SECURITY

654. Sharma, A.U. Dhammi, S. and Meetei, N.B.
Comprehensive border management strategy: exploring importance of countering China's influence. *Third Concept*, 38(451), Sep, 2024: p.14-17.

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

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

655. Suresh, K.
NGOS and democratic decentralisation in Kerala: The role of Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP). *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.117-128.

The idea of 'Peoples Planning' in Kerala as a means of democratic decentralisation was widely recognised and appreciated. One of the reasons for the success of this novel initiative was the existence and operation of strong people's organisations or movements that mobilised the people across the state and developed innovative models and experiments in decentralised governance. The most important organisation in this respect is the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP). Despite being a movement for imparting scientific education, the organisation acted as a channel for deepening democratic decentralisation through an active civil society interface. This study explores the Panchayat Raj system in Kerala and evaluates the role of NGOs, especially KSSP, in institutionalising democratic decentralisation. It concludes by emphasising the need for associating NGOs with the various stages of decentralisation to make it more meaningful and effective. The methodology adopted is analytical, comparative, and empirical. – *Reproduced*

NUCLEAR ENERGY

656. Khanijo, Roshan
Can small modular nuclear reactors provide realistic pathways for clean energy?. *U.S.I. Journal*, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.219-227.

The article discusses the potential of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) as a sustainable solution for achieving 'Net Zero Emission' goals by 2050, as highlighted in the United Nations Climate Change Conference. SMRs, including 'Generation IV' Reactors, offer advantages such as cost-effectiveness, flexibility, and wider application beyond electricity generation. The article examines various SMR designs and their potential applications, ranging from land-based to marine environments, with countries like Russia and China leading in their development. While SMRs present advantages in terms of construction speed and flexibility, they also pose challenges, including regulatory, legal, and economic issues. Initiatives by organisations like the International Atomic Energy Agency aim to address these challenges and streamline the development of SMRs. India, aiming for clean energy and net-zero emissions by 2070, is considering SMRs as part of its nuclear energy strategy, with plans to involve the private sector in their development. However, the article emphasises the need for a holistic approach to address technical, operational, economic, and legal challenges for the successful commercialisation of SMRs and their integration into the global energy landscape. – *Reproduced*

NUCLEAR POLICY

657. Kumar, Sujeet

Shifts in India's nuclear policy (from moralpolitik to realpolitik): An analysis of influence of changing global and domestic politics. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.98-107.

Even prior to independence our leaders dreamt India as a powerful nation. The then PM Pt. Nehru resorted to build nuclear power for the country in view of comprehensive security to the nation. During initial periods, India was not capable enough to accumulate nuclear warheads but with passage of time it developed nuclear power gradually. India resorted to Nuclear Test in 1974 for the first time under leadership of Indira Gandhi. Since then, the world powers resisted India's efforts to possess nuclear power. Besides, the changes in political regimes in the country kept the nuclear policy changing from peaceful use and maintaining deterrence in nuclear use to massive retaliation. But gradually it required to exhibit nuclear power and shifted its intention from moralpolitik to realpolitik. The present paper is a modest attempt to mark the shifts in India's nuclear policy and influence of changing global scenario and changes in domestic political regimes. – *Reproduced*

NUTRITION

658. Revathi, U. and Sheeja, S.R.

Burden of malnutrition among adults in South-Asian countries: A study based on the WHO global health observatory. Social Science in Perspective, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.235-252.

ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

659. Molines, Mathieu and Perrier, Anthony

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

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

660. Belle, Nicola and Cantarelli, Paola

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

This article investigates the causal effects of reciprocity styles at work on colleagues' expected job satisfaction and motivation through four online experiments involving 16,461 public professionals. Findings reveal that the "giving" reciprocity style—helping others when benefits outweigh personal costs—maximizes expected satisfaction among subordinates. Motivation is highest when supervisors or colleagues exhibit a giving style, with peer influence proving stronger than supervisory influence. Team motivation increases with the arrival of a giver, while the presence of a taker reduces motivation compared to their departure. The study highlights the importance of reciprocity styles in shaping organisational behaviour, team dynamics, and workplace motivation in public sector contexts. In four online experiments involving 16,461 public professionals, we examined the causal effects of reciprocity styles at work on colleagues' expected job satisfaction and motivation. Our findings indicate that giving, which involves helping others when the benefit outweighs personal cost, is the supervisory reciprocity style that maximizes expected satisfaction among subordinates (Study 1). Additionally, it is expected that public employee motivation will be highest when their supervisor or colleagues exhibit a giving reciprocity style. Interestingly, the positive motivational effect of a giving peer is found to be relatively larger than that of a giving supervisor (Study 2). Furthermore, the expected motivation of current team members is enhanced by the prospect of a giver joining their unit, while the arrival of a taker (someone who only helps if the benefits exceed personal costs) reduces colleagues' motivation compared to the departure of a taker (Study 3). – *Reproduced*

ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE

661. Nielsen, J.A., Elmholdt, K.T. and Noesgaard, M.S.

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

This article examines the evolving role of change communication in digital transformation, addressing a gap in existing literature that largely situates communication at the early stages of change. Based on a four-year study of a digital

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

ORGANISATIONAL LEARNING CULTURE

662. Tripathi, Aastha

Organizational learning culture and firm performance: The mediating role of learning agility. *Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers*, 49(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.129-142.

This article delves into the critical role of learning agility in the Indian context. It specifically explores how an organizational learning culture (OLCu) fosters an employee's ability to learn and adapt—their learning agility—which ultimately translates into improved firm performance. Employing a cross-sectional research design, the study gathers data through self-administered surveys from over 313 employees working in hardware service firms within the Indian IT sector. Path analysis is then utilized to analyse the collected data and unveil the underlying relationships. The findings unveil a fascinating interplay between OLCu, learning agility and firm performance. The study suggests that OLCu acts as a catalyst, fostering a work environment that encourages continuous learning and development. This, in turn, fosters employee learning agility. However, the research also reveals that learning agility plays a mediating role, meaning it partially explains the effect of OLCu on firm performance. In simpler terms, while a strong OLCu is crucial, it is the employee's enhanced learning agility that truly unlocks the door to improved firm performance. This research offers valuable insights that can empower organizations in the Indian IT landscape. By nurturing a vibrant OLCu, companies can equip their employees with the tools and support they need to become more learning agile. This agility translates into a workforce that can readily adapt to new technologies, evolving customer demands, and a dynamic business environment. Consequently, firms can expect greater innovation, improved service delivery, and, ultimately, a significant boost

in overall performance. This research also contributes significantly to the existing body of knowledge. It adds a fresh perspective to organizational learning theory by highlighting the crucial role of learning agility as a bridge between OLCu and firm performance, particularly in the Indian IT sector.– *Reproduced*

ORGANISATIONAL STUDIES

663. Fleming, P., Muhr, S. L. and Shadnam, M.
The business of pornography: Contributions from organization studies. *Organization*, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.741-751.

Organization and management research has largely ignored the pornography industry. In many ways this is understandable; production often takes place under disturbing conditions, and the dissemination and consumption of porn is considered taboo. Nonetheless, we cannot neglect the fact that it is a multi-billion-dollar industry with significant economic, social and cultural impact. We believe scholars have an obligation to study and understand not only the talk-of-the-town organizations, but the shush-and-move-on ones too, drawing out their ethical and cultural significance. The collection of papers in this special section aptly demonstrates that pornography can be studied as an organizational phenomenon. The section includes an editorial as well as three individual papers.– *Reproduced*

664. Hensmans, Manuel
A history of racial imaginaries: Mainstreaming the illicit industry of interracial porn in the united states (1916–2022). *Organization*, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.752-779.

This paper analyzes how the socio-economic development of an industry evolves with the articulation of imaginaries of emancipation and domination. Drawing on political discourse theory, I analyze the US' interracial porn movie industry (1916–2022) from its early, illicit beginnings through its commercial mainstreaming. Organized agents have developed this industry by articulating imaginaries that evoke economic emancipation, but provide new political and fantasmatic relevance to origin myths of racial and gendered superiority. The articulations of each generation of organized agents transgressed prior episodes' limits to visualizing interracial sex. Yet, transgression remained firmly within the bounds of the disciplinary and security power apparatus of white patriarchal domination. In particular, successive imaginaries modernized the stereotypical myths of black Jezebels, black Brutes, pure white women, and civilized white men. Modernization of myths, technological democratization and mainstreaming went hand in hand. I provide critical explanations for these findings that contribute to the organizational literature on imaginaries. This includes the entrepreneurship-as-emancipation literature, and scholarship on myths, feminism and prefigurative organizing. Emancipatory imagining requires challenging the disciplinary and security limits of origin myths. By default of political and fantasmatic challenging of these mythical limits, they function as empty signifiers that are easily adapted to contemporary imagining. As a result, entrepreneurs' and performers' socio-economic emancipation discourse effectively re-articulates an imaginary of domination. – *Reproduced*

665. Lecomte, L., Antoniazzi, F. and Villesèche, F.
Business, porn, and morality: What morality do feminist pornographers construct for their practice?. *Organization*, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.801-819.

Feminist porn can be defined as pornography that is infused with feminist values and ideals when it comes to what the product looks like, how it is produced, and also consumed. Still, as a segment of the pornography industry, feminist porn is a cultural product made for profit. In this paper, focusing on feminist pornographers, we expand on limited discussions of pornography in management and organization studies by exploring how the inclusion of feminist ideals in pornography practices might be reconciled with the constraints of operating in a for-profit market. At the intersection of business ethics and the sociology of morality we ask: What morality do feminist pornographers construct for their practice? To answer this question, we analyze a media data corpus consisting of articles, podcasts, and videos where feminist pornographers are interviewed, alongside supplementary interviews and archival data. On this basis, we reconstruct three evaluative norms that constitute a morality of feminist porn: (1) Enabling diversity and difference; (2) Ensuring quality and care; and (3) Connecting values and valuation. We show the variations and tensions in these and discuss the implications for a feminist (re)organizing of pornography. – *Reproduced*

PAKISTAN - FOREIGN RELATIONS - AFGHANISTAN

666. Kaura, Vinay

The Durand line dispute: Past trends and future prospects. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.117-126.

Pakistan has always had a rocky relationship with Afghanistan mainly because of the conflicted claims on the Durand Line that separates both the countries. Tension and mistrust between Pakistan and Afghanistan has lingered for decades and has caused armed clashes on account of the controversy surrounding the Durand Line. Since its demarcation in 1893, several unsuccessful attempts have been made to mark out the Durand Line but all plans have floundered after meeting fierce opposition from Afghanistan. Pakistan's policy towards Afghanistan has been constructed with the purpose to create a submissive regime in Afghanistan that could be manipulated to serve Pakistan's strategic interests. On the ground, local populations have disregarded the Afghan-Pakistan border, crossing back and forth without state control. This article explores the struggle between Afghanistan and Pakistan in search of a 'normal' border, with suggestions as to how it might end. Key Words: Pakistan, Afghanistan, the US, the USSR, India, Durand Line, Pashtun, Mujahideen, Taliban, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Balochistan, Kabul. – *Reproduced*

PANCHAYATS

667. Gupta, Arun Kumar

"Implementation of two child norm in panchayats and its implications". *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.63-68.

For making our panchayat system more viable and representative 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 was passed by the Indian Parliament. It mandated special provisions for reservations for SC, ST, and women. It was major development in democratic decentralization. There was another development in 1990s regarding panchayat raj, the 'Two child norm'. This law was considered as a milestone in population control and family welfare by the policy makers,

but studies show that its implementation in panchayats in five states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa and Rajasthan did not receive adequate attention. The 73rd amendment is aimed at providing women, dalit and younger persons an opportunity to participate in politics and governance. The two child norm discouraged the very purpose of the 73rd amendment that is to encourage entry of women across caste and class in panchayats. There is need for a wider debate on the rationale of the two-child norm in the context of grassroots reality. – *Reproduced*

668. Shankar, Ajmeera

Political representation of women in panchayat raj institutions: Study of Warangal district. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.69-76.

The objectives of the study were to assess the level of autonomy and decision making power of tribal women. Traditionally women have always been subjugated. True development of a nation is not possible if one half of the population is ignored or marginalized. Therefore the Constitution of India has many rights and acts in favor of them. The present study examines the decision making role of tribal women and to find out the impact of their socio-economic status on their decision making roles.

The study was based on primary data collected from Warangal districts women representatives in local bodies. The development of every community cannot be accelerated without women participation. Therefore the government should focus on developing the literacy rate among the tribal women which would facilitate their economic upliftment. This would surely result in their qualitative participation and decision making among all aspects of their living. Key words: Participation, Panchayat Raj, Decision-making, Development. – *Reproduced*

669. Wani, A.A., Khan, J.A. and Syedain, S.J.

Making bottom-up work: Revival of Panchayat raj, inherent problems in its working and the latest innovative initiatives o local governance in Kashmir. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.90-105

Despite a long history of Panchayat raj in and K, these Institutions have largely remained dysfunctional. The situation further worsened after the 1990s when the region got into the grip of violence. Despite the revival of the electoral process and the successful holding of the Panchayat election in 2011 the functioning of these institutions cold not improves much improvement. – *Reproduced*

PARLIAMENT

670. Patel, Pankaj Kumar and Sekher, T. V.

Young India, ageing parliament. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.13-17.

Youth representation in the Indian Parliament is critically low despite the country's large youth population. This article examines the historical and current trends of young adult representation (aged 25–40) in the Lok Sabha, highlighting a significant decline from 1951–52 to 2024. The youth representation index is formulated to measure the proportion of young members of Parliament relative

to their population share, revealing a sharp decrease in youth presence over time.
– *Reproduced*

POLICING

671. Joseph, Mamman and Vishupriya, S.
Suicidal ideation and perceived social support among police personnel. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.37-46.

Suicide and suicidal ideation are serious issues of concern among behavioral science researchers all over the world due to its multifaceted impact. Suicide was recognised as a public health priority by the WHO about two decades ago, and the reduction of the suicide rate was included in the sustainable development goals to be accomplished by 2030 (WHO, 2014). – *Reproduced*

672. Singh, Munika
The vital coach: Nurturing talent in police and paramilitary sports. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.47-54.

In the realm of law enforcement and paramilitary service, sports serve as a dynamic platform fostering not just physical prowess but also holistic growth among individuals. – *Reproduced*

673. Jai, Shankar, Lal and Tekur, Padmini
Effect of yoga on self-rated sleep of hypertensive personnel in India's central industrial security force. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.93-100.

The central industrial security force (CISF) personnel, responsible for securing India's critical infrastructures face multiple stressors leading to potential hypertension risks and sleep disturbances. This research aims to assess yoga's efficacy, a holistic mind-body exercise, in improving sleep quality among hypertensive personnel in CISF. – *Reproduced*

674. Jain, Pratik
The importance of cloud platforms for modern policing: Enhancing efficiency, collaboration and data security. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.130-138.

This scholarly article explores the significance of cloud platforms in modern policing and highlights their potential to revolutionize law enforcement practices. Cloud computing technology has gained widespread recognition as an essential tool for numerous industries, and law enforcement agencies including international organizations like Interpol can significantly benefit from adopting cloud-based solutions. – *Reproduced*

675. Kumari, Lathika and Shekhar, Beulah
Policing the police-need for judicial vigilance. *The Indian Police Journal*, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.6-15.

In the matter of prevention of custodial crimes we have specific laws to this effect. But the problem lies in the implementation of these laws. Though courts give high

sounding phrases and quotations in their judgments, it is unfortunate that the courts are least concerned about the implementation of such decisions. Since most of the victims of police atrocities belonged to economically backward classes they are incapable of approaching superior courts against the errant police officer. It is suggested that the lower judiciary should also be given similar power. Supreme Court opined that the courts should change their outlook and attitude in cases involving custodial crime. A major suggestion is that Magistrates should desist from remanding an arrested person in police custody and instead direct the investigating officer to make further examination of the accused in jail custody so also, prolonged detention of arrested persons in police custody should be abolished. Negligence by the authorities concerned will result in Rule of Law being undermined and people's faith in police eroded. – *Reproduced*

676. Malik, Sarita

Psychological well-being of police functionaries. *The Indian Police Journal*, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.33-41.

Psychological well being has been the focus of intense research attention in recent years. Life satisfaction is also a key indicator of well being (Ryff & Keyes, 1995). The present investigation was undertaken to study the impact of Group (Awarded, Suspended & Average) and Rank (Junior, Senior) on satisfaction with life. The sample of the present investigation consisted of 168 male police functionaries (56 Awarded, 56 Suspended and 56 Average) belonging to two ranks Junior Rank and Senior Rank (84 in each Rank) in the age range of 25 to 57 years who had a minimum of at least 3 years of continuous service in the police organization. They were all non-IPS policemen belonging to the state of Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh. Statistical techniques were used and the results were good and significant showing average police functionaries low on satisfaction with life. Policy makers thus should emphasize making average police functionaries performance oriented so that they feel satisfied with their lives and perform better at their work place. – *Reproduced*

677. Thakar, M.K., Luthra, D. and Khattar, J.S.

Developing paradigms of drowning deaths in the state of Haryana, India. *The Indian Police Journal*, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.48-57.

In the present study attempt has been made to study the developing paradigms of deaths due to drowning in the Haryana state of India from year 2011 to 2016. The data for the study has been collected from the various State public information officers of 19 districts of Haryana under Right to Information. The parameters such as gender, age, type of water body, mode, district and season of drowning have been selected to study the trend of drowning deaths in each district of Haryana state. Total 2526 cases have been registered at police stations falling under 19 districts of Haryana during year 2011 to 2016. Among the cases registered, male victims were found to be more in number as compared to female victims. Similarly among different types of drowning, the accidental drowning was the major cause of death and maximum accidental deaths were reported among male victims as compared to females. The age group 18-45 years was found to be more prone to drowning deaths. The maximum number of cases of drowning has been reported in district Hisar, whereas minimum number of deaths due to drowning was in districts Gurugram. – *Reproduced*

678. Sodhi, G.S. and Kaur, Jasjeet
Small particle reagent technique for detection of latent fingerprints: A review. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.58-62.

Small particle reagent technique is used to detect latent fingerprints on non-porous crime scene evidence, including those that have been accidentally or deliberately wetted. Conventional small particle reagent is formulated by suspending a finely powdered, insoluble, binary salt, usually molybdenum disulfide or titanium dioxide, in water containing a few drops of a surfactant. A commercial liquid detergent is generally used as a surfactant. In modified small particle reagent, a luminescent dye is added to the composition. In either case, the insoluble salt adheres to the fatty components of the sweat residue. The small particle reagent technique is also referred to as wet powdering. – *Reproduced*

679. Qureshi, Hanif
Whether India is ready for online FIRs. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.73-80.

The criminal justice system is set in motion once a complaint is registered as a First Information Report (FIR) under section 154 Cr.P.C. However, the common man faces hurdles in registering an FIR in a police station. Non-registration promotes impunity for the accused and causes injustice. It also biases the system in favor of the powerful few in society. Senior police officers and courts have time and again emphasized that free registration of crime is mandatory, yet compliance is not complete. We examine the reasons for this malaise and suggest ways about implementing the ideal of free and fair registration of FIRs. – *Reproduced*

680. Kumar, Kamlesh
Revisiting police social work in India: An agenda of human rights. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.110-120.

The present paper explores police social work practice in India. It reviews traditional welfare approach of social work profession and contemporary rights based approach to police setting. Experiences and studies indicate that police often face an allegation of violation of human rights while dealing with people in conflict with law. As a matter of fact, it undermines inhumane working and living conditions of police personnel at cutting edge level. Hence, the paper argues that human rights articulated in the UDHR provides space for police social work advocacy for dimensions of human rights in India. – *Reproduced*

681. Rai, Deepika and Bano, Sabina
Cyber police stations and cybercrime against women in India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.22-25.

Among the various victim groups targeted by cybercriminals, women have become particularly vulnerable to online harassment, cyberstalking, identity theft, revenge porn, and other forms of gender-based cyber violence. This article intends to address and map the distribution of cybercrime police stations in India with a special emphasis on addressing cybercrime against women. By establishing a robust network and checkpoints of cybercrime police stations, societies may take a significant step towards creating a safer digital environment for all. – *Reproduced*

POLICY MAKERS

682. Srivastav, Anuj Saran
 Functions of think tanks in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.21-30.

This research paper is an attempt to focus on the role of think tanks in India. Fundamentally the role of think tank is to link the two major roles, that of policy maker and academics by conducting deep analysis of different issues and providing this research for better sound understanding of the policies to the policy makers. Yet it evolving in India but continuous emergence of the thinks since 1943 has clearly indicated their enhanced role in India. This research paper attempt to elaborate functions of some leading think tanks in India like United Services Institution of India, Indian Council of World Affairs, Institute for Defence Studies & Analysis. – *Reproduced*

POLITICAL ECONOMY

683. Joshi, Divya Upadhyaya
 Policy formulation, electoral politics and the political economy of NEO-liberal reforms in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.137-142.

There is a need to study the political economy of reforms in India and the complex inter-linkages therein, especially in the context of the political dynamics of coalition governments and the compulsions of electoral politics. Policy formulation and implementation in India which has been aimed at inclusive growth in the post-liberalization period (after 1990), and especially since 2000, appears to have failed to produce the desired results due to the adverse effect of politics. This paper attempts to analyze the strong linkage between politics and economics in the context of Indian political economy. In the history of Independent democratic India policy formulation has been motivated and shaped by political factors, especially by compulsions of electoral and coalition politics. The linkage between politics and economics leads to policy distortions, and economic policies have their intended results diluted. Past researches reveal that politics has a strong negative impact on economics (especially on the aspect of policy formulation and implementation) in India. It is imperative to focus on the analysis and understanding of these distortions and their adverse impact on policy process with specific reference to the goal of inclusive growth, and to analyze and understand the link between policy formulations and politics in the wider perspective on the political economy of reforms, especially in the context of electoral politics in India. – *Reproduced*

POLITICAL PARTIES

684. Belchior, Ana Maria et al.
 Party policy responsiveness at the agenda-setting and decision-making stages: The mediating effect of the types of government and promise. *International Political Science Review*, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.316-335.

To what extent are political parties responsive to voters before and after elections (that is, during the campaign and in office)? And what explains responsiveness at both of these stages: agenda-setting and decision-making? We argue that parties

are more responsive at the agenda-setting stage than at the decision-making stage, and that responsiveness tends to be mediated by the type of promise (change versus status quo, and issue salience), and type of government (majority versus minority, and left- versus right-wing). This research focuses on the Portuguese case using data from party manifestos between 1995 and 2015, as well as surveys of Portuguese citizens. Findings generally support our expectations, although with some differences between parties as a whole and governments. Our results have important implications for understanding opinion–policy linkages and mandate-responsiveness, as well as more broadly for party competition. – *Reproduced*

685. Pandey, Shashi Kant and Upadhyay, Ranjana
Political parties and gender sensitivity in Uttar Pradesh. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.15-32.

Political parties and democracy are complementary to each other. Where parties provide people with a platform to exercise their democratic rights, they also fulfill the goal, of democracy in ensuring people's participation. – *Reproduced*

686. Ragi, Sangit Kumar
Revisiting Indian party system: New directions and trends (part-1). *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.28-39.

Indian democracy refutes many theoretical formulations which otherwise appear to be very close to explaining the political reality in other countries. Understanding of the Party system in India is one of them. It deserves not just a rereading and renewed attention but a newer classification in light of birth of new sets of parties and changing nature of existing parties which overall have significant impacts on the party system in India. Secondly, it also needs to be looked at from Indian lenses rather than forcibly fitting them into classifications that emerged from experiences of Westerners of their home political systems or their understanding of Indian Party System. It is needed because parties are realities of the modern democracies and governments but how they unfold themselves in each system depends largely on socio-cultural, political and economic milieu in which they originate and function. Understating the party and party system, therefore, becomes key to understand the matrix of politics and government in a country. The present paper indicates that emergence of parties in India can be classified six fold – parties during freedom struggle, Anti-congress parties, parties owing to Congress splits, parties owing to Janta Party, parties owing to regional movements and community parties. – *Reproduced*

POLITICAL PROCESSES

687. Singh, Vishavadeep and Rohil
Citizens' participation in political processes: A way forward towards reforming democratic order. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.68-84.

POLITICAL THEORY

688. Lindqvist, Jesper
An urban myth: Government involvement in the economy and left–right politics. *International Political Science Review*, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.336-351.

People frequently assume that attitudes towards the government's involvement in the economy differentiate left- from right-wing politics. This paper compares this idea to a version of acceptance of inequality theory, where acceptance of inequality is the principal element of left–right competition, but the specific inequality motivating individuals' left–right choice may differ. Using multilevel regression models with survey data from the World Values Survey, as well as two case studies, this paper finds that: (a) acceptance of inequality is a better context-independent predictor of left-right self-placements around the world; and (b) in the Netherlands and Denmark, the correlation between acceptance of an inequality (regarding class or immigration) and right-wing self-placement is stronger when the specific issue dimension is salient to citizens. However, the paper finds no equivalent interaction effect for attitudes towards economic statism. The evidence thus supports the view that the left–right dimension concerns acceptance of inequality, rather than economic interventionism. – *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

689. Does, Ramon van Der and Petit, Guillaume
Picturing deliberation: How dissatisfied citizens make sense of it. *International Political Science Review*, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.301-315.

What makes politically dissatisfied citizens enthusiastic about deliberation? And what makes them hate it instead? Based on a picture task embedded in a series of focus groups conducted in Belgium, we argue that differences in sense-making help to explain why dissatisfied citizens (do not) support deliberation. We focus on two groups of dissatisfied citizens: non-partisan activists and politically disadvantaged citizens. For both groups, we find that when they thought of deliberation as low-key, informal discussion, they linked it to respectful communication and beneficial outcomes; when they thought of it as formalized, structured discussion, their appraisals became much more negative. For researchers of deliberation, our results make clear that we should be careful in asking citizens what they think about 'deliberation' without inquiring into the way they interpret it. For deliberation practitioners, our findings underline the relevance of integrating informal interactions into the design of deliberative institutions. – *Reproduced*

690. Qian, Xingyu and Yao, Yangguang
Sword of Damocles hanging over grassroots cadres in China: Understanding the accountability in campaign-style enforcement. *International Sociology*, 39(4), Jul, 2024: p.422-444.

The 'campaign-style enforcement' is a forceful policy instrument employed by Chinese authorities to address emergencies and intractable issues. However, the accountability embedded in campaign-style enforcement is largely overlooked, leading to the unclear dynamics of political mobilization at the grassroots level. While prior studies suggest that cadres in China are primarily motivated by promotion opportunities based on their political performance, this study, through a grounded-theory approach involving 557 penalized cadres in Hubei Province, argues that grassroots cadres are more likely mobilized by the stringent accountability system rather than by career promotion. Furthermore, this research develops a theoretical framework to elucidate what conditions may trigger accountability and how it drives grassroots political mobilization in the campaign-style enforcement. – *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - AFGHANISTAN

691. Verma, Mithila Bagai
The predicament of security: Tracing two years of Taliban rule. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(2), Jun, 2024: p.283-298.

The paper is an overall assessment of the security situation in Afghanistan that includes both traditional and non-traditional aspects. The paper highlights the deteriorating internal security that is bolstering Pashtunisation in Afghanistan and causing the forced displacement of non-Pashtuns. The implication of this grim development in India's neighbourhood has severely impacted the peace and security of the Central Asian Region, Russia, China, Iran, India and Pakistan. The victory of the Taliban has resuscitated myriad terrorist groups who want to establish Islamic Caliphate in neighbouring countries, therefore leading to the gradual Talibanisation of the Asian region. The paper also delves into how the departure of foreign forces has created a power vacuum in Afghanistan that has led to the revival of a New Great Game with the addition of regional actors. – *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - DELHI

692. Sridhar, V.K.
Union territory and political parties demand on Delhi statehood. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.132-142.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - MANIPUR

693. Haokip, Thongkhohal
Selective outrage, selective targeting: The politics of othering in Manipur. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.36-41.

The politics of othering that has emerged from the war on drugs and the emergent forest policy in Manipur is discussed. While the war on drugs is not only anachronistic in its approach but also selective in its outrage, the forest policy is mainly the re-manifestation of the old colonial interest of enclosing the commons and establishing complete state control over the forests. This renewed attempt at reservation of forests has been selective in its target, thereby engulfing the state once again into the long-drawn ethnic politics, leading to further marginalisation of the hill communities. – *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - WEST BENGAL

694. Chattopadhyay, Pratip
Changing nature of West Bengal politics: 2021 Assembly election and unreason. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.63-73.

POVERTY

695. Guddad, Ashwini L
Poverty representation in Victorian Era. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.43-49.

696. Mwami, Milimo and Prasad, A.K.
Poverty alleviation in Zambia: Challenges and prospects. *Social Science in Perspective*, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.166-186.

Zambia, abundant in minerals and agricultural potential, has experienced economic decline since the 1980s, leading to increased poverty rates. Despite efforts to alleviate poverty, challenges persist. Sen suggests poverty extends beyond financial scarcity to deficiencies in basic skills. – *Reproduced*

697. Bader, Christoph et al.
Is economic growth increasing disparities: A multidimensional analysis of poverty in the LAO PDR between 2003 and 2013. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2067-2085.

The Asian story of miraculous growth and poverty reduction has reinforced mainstream views of development that equate high and sustained economic growth with progress in human wellbeing. But understanding development only in terms of economic growth is not sufficient. This paper offers a different perspective on possible effects of Laos's transition from a subsistence-oriented economy to a market-oriented economy. We used a multidimensional poverty approach with panel data for the years between 2003 and 2013. Findings suggest that benefits were not equally distributed: 50 per cent of people moved in and out of poverty, and the other half was either non-poor (37%) or always poor (13%). – *Reproduced*

698. Mina, Christian D. and Imai, Katsushi S.
Estimation of vulnerability to poverty using a multilevel longitudinal model: Evidence from the Philippines. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2118-2144.

Using the panel data for the Philippines in 2003–2009, we estimate a three-level random coefficient model to measure household vulnerability and to decompose it into idiosyncratic and covariate components. We correct heterogeneity bias using Bell and Jones's 'within-between' formulation. A majority of the poor and 18 per cent of the non-poor are found to be vulnerable to unobservable shocks, while both groups of households are more susceptible to idiosyncratic shocks than to covariate shocks. Adequate safety nets should be provided for vulnerable households that lack access to infrastructure, or are larger in size with more dependents and less-educated heads. – *Reproduced*

699. Moore, J.
Aid and gendered subjectivity in rural Guatemala. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2164-2178.

Development discourse has focused on gendered dimensions of poverty, demonstrating how parastatal poverty alleviation programmes target women as aid recipients while devaluing their productive and reproductive work. However, seldom analysed is how privatisation of social services and proliferation of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have impacted women. We explore this in a Guatemalan community where we find that although NGOs discursively commit to 'alternative' development approaches, on the ground they reproduce elements of a neoliberal subjectivity akin to parastatal programmes. NGOs additionally configure

aid disbursement as gift giving, requiring beneficiaries to assume affective postures of gratitude, and facilitating intrusion into women's lives. – *Reproduced*

700. Banerjee, Abhijit V. and Dufló, Esther
How poverty ends: The many paths to progress—and why they might not continue. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.22-29.

For all the worries today about the explosion of inequality in rich countries, the last few decades have been remarkably good for the world's poor. Between 1980 and 2016, the average income of the bottom 50 percent of earners nearly doubled, as this group captured 12 percent of the growth in global GDP. The number of those living on less than \$1.90 a day—the World Bank's threshold for "extreme poverty"—has dropped by more than half since 1990, from nearly two billion to around 700 million. Never before in human history have so many people been lifted out of poverty so quickly. – *Reproduced*

PRISONERS

701. Dowerah, S.S., Das, S. and Deka, R.
Making and un-making 'Homes': A study of former women prisoner's ideas and experiences of home. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.101-108.

The paper seeks to explore the processes by which former women prisoners make and un-make homes. For Indian women, the process of making and unmaking a home is not uncommon, yet for the former prisoners it is complex and layered, as shame and stigma of being a former women prisoner is an added prefix to their social identities. – *Reproduced*

PRISONS

702. Wahab, Md. Imran
Death in Prisons: present scenario. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.1-12.

A death in custody is a tragic event. The news of a death in prison is distressing for the family members. Hence, the information of death of an inmate should be given to his/her family members promptly and proper enquiry should be conducted to find out the actual cause of death. After the enquiry, necessary remedial measures hold is taken and if any prisons personnel or any other officer is found guilty of neglect or excesses, proper action should be taken against him/her. – *Reproduced*

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

703. Geraldi, J., Locatelli, G. and Söderlund, J.
Stepping into the future of project studies: Establishing the PMJ college for early career researchers in project studies. *Project Management Journal*, 55(3), Jun, 2024: p.227-231.

With the support of the Project Management Institute (PMI), we are excited to launch the PMJ College, a global, cross-journal initiative to nurture future leading academics in project studies. The initiative is important now, as academia

struggles to attract and retain talent, yet really needs academics. Society requires good projects and project management to survive and hence also a vibrant academic project ecology to extend knowledge and help project practice. The PMJ College aims to attract, retain, and help early career academics through a series of workshops and mentorship, fostering passionate and engaged scholarship. Applications are open, and its process is described in this editorial. – *Reproduced*

704. Cao, Dongping and Shao, Shiting

Colleagues or friends? Comparing communication and advice networks for building information modeling (BIM) implementation in construction projects. *Project Management Journal*, 55(3), Jun, 2024: p.232-246.

We examine how formal task-oriented communication and informal knowledge-oriented advice networks for building information modeling (BIM) implementation in construction projects exhibit different macrostructural characteristics and microformation mechanisms. The results show that while the two networks have some shared connections, individuals are more densely connected and centrally embedded within triads in the communication network than in the advice network. The results further show that the formation of these networks is differently driven by BIM implementation behaviors and individual demographic characteristics, suggesting that managers need to contingently design measures to facilitate task coordination and knowledge exchange for innovation implementation among heterogeneous participants in temporary projects. – *Reproduced*

705. Marcos Barbosa, T. J. and Carvalho, Marly M.

Toward a multilevel framework of dynamic capabilities through the lens of project management, project portfolio management, and project-based organizations. *Project Management Journal*, 55(3), Jun, 2024: p.247-263.

Project management, project portfolio management (PPM), and project-based organizations (PBOs) literature lacks in approaching the development of dynamic capabilities (DCs). However, creating a competitive advantage through DCs has been considered a valued mechanism. Hence, this study critically reviews the literature, looking for cross-fertilization that bridges the literature on DCs with project management, PPM, and PBOs, using a multilevel perspective to organize the coding book and explore the microfoundations of DCs. Merging content analysis and bibliometrics, we identify 99 DCs clustered into three levels: project management, PPM, and PBOs. It proposes a multilevel framework that classifies the core DCs per level of analysis. – *Reproduced*

706. Lin, F., Ren, X. and Ding, G.

How responsible leadership improves stakeholder collective performance in construction projects: The empirical research from China. *Project Management Journal*, 55(3), Jun, 2024: p.264-280.

Increasing attention to stakeholders is becoming an important trend in construction project management. This study extends construction project goals beyond traditional iron triangle goals to stakeholder collective performance, responding to the demand of promoting stakeholder management. Researchers collected 231 questionnaires from sources within the Chinese construction industry and conducted empirical analysis. The research uncovers the internal mechanisms of

how project managers' responsible leadership enhances stakeholder performance, complements the mediating mechanism on team members' psychological cognition, and reveals the important contribution of caring ethical climate in achieving stakeholder collective performance. The findings also provide practical suggestions for enhancing construction stakeholder management from various perspectives. – *Reproduced*

707. Sankaran, Shankar et al.

Enabling collaborative research in project management by creating Gioia data structures as a boundary object. *Project Management Journal*, 55(3), Jun, 2024: p.281-296.

This process article reports on the use of Gioia data structures as a visual boundary object in project management research. Gioia data structures work as effective boundary objects that span a research team's geographical distance in a virtual setting as an artifact for promoting visual collaboration in project management research. We demonstrate the use of boundary objects as generative tools for cross-disciplinary teams to share a common design method. While boundary objects have been used in project management studies, we extend their use to support collaborative research in project management. – *Reproduced*

708. SNauman, S., Basit, A.A. Munir, H. and Iqbal, M.S.

When and how servant leadership leads to megaproject success: The roles of project governance and interpersonal trust. *Project Management Journal*, 55(3), Jun, 2024: p.297-312.

Employing social exchange theory, we examined when and how servant leadership leads to megaproject success. Based on the data of 273 responses from project team members and project managers, our findings indicated that servant leadership improves project success in megaprojects by enhancing interpersonal trust. Additionally, when project governance is high, the effect of servant leadership on interpersonal trust is weaker. The study puts forth theoretical and practical implications for professionals working in mega construction projects. – *Reproduced*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

709. Mohapatra, Biswajit

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

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

prosperity for the genuine beneficiaries. Thus, in the present paper, it is attempted to assess the impact of Digital India programme in welfare administration and also to identify the challenges in the way of strengthening the administration of social welfare schemes. – *Reproduced*

710. Srinu, Gugulothu
Max Weber’s value-free bureaucracy and its effectiveness in modern society in light of the human aspect of administration: An introspective analysis. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.56-67.
711. Chauhan, Giriraj Singh
The basic structure doctrine, democracy and administration. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.106-116.
712. Bell, E., Kappes, H.P. and Williams, M.
How reducing documentation burdens impacts equity in access to small business Covid-19 relief funding. *Public Administration Review*, 84(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.674-695.

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

PUBLIC FINANCE

713. Sharma, Sanjay
16th finance commission and disaster risk founding: States’ apprehensions and strategic of the commission. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.20-22.
- The president of India has recently constituted the XVth fiancé Commission for 2026 to 2031. The primary responsibility of the finance commission is to provide its recommendations to the terms of reference stated by the control government – *Reproduced*
714. Duggal, Ravi
Budget 2024–25 leaves public healthcare in the lurch. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.8-9.

In the budget speech delivered in July 2024, the finance minister completely ignored the health sector, except for the reduction of customs duties on three anti-cancer drugs. In the priorities statement under the “Inclusive Human Resource

Development and Social Justice,” the finance minister first says that the government is committed to an “all round, all-pervasive and all-inclusive development of the people,” but in the same breath contradicts herself by saying that the government will follow a “saturation approach for covering eligible people through programmes for education and health.” This clearly smacks of the continuity of segmented and targeted approach as against the comprehensive primary healthcare approach to achieve universal access to healthcare. – *Reproduced*

715. Tomar, Narendra Singh

Budget for strengthening agriculture, farmers and rural India. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 65(5), Mar, 2020: p.5-8.

The foremost affection on the development of rural areas, growth of agriculture, and welfare of farmers given in the budget is a clear indication that government is fully geared up to adopt conceits measures for birding the disparity between rural and urban Indian in to to and they will be implemented at a fast pace in next five years. – *Reproduced*

716. Mohapatra, Amiya Kumar

Budget 2020-21: changing the landscape of rural economy. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 65(5), Mar, 2020: p.9-13.

The budget provides a big bang for agriculture and rural development and presents a development agenda focusing on farming, irrigation, agricultural credit, better stage and marketing. The announcement of on increase in expenditure on agricultural and rural development in the budget proposal signifies their spectral importance in our economy. – *Reproduced*

717. Dev, Krishna

Rural infrastructure in union budget 2020-21. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 65(5), Mar, 2020: p.20-24.

On Independence day 2019, the Prime Minster had highlighted that Rs. 100lakh crore world be invested on infrastructure over the next five years. As a follow up measure, the government had launched the national infrastructure pipeline on December 31, 2019 work Rs. 103 lakh crore. It consists of more than 6500 preach jets access sectors and is clashed as per the projects size a stage of development. This budget is guided by “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikash, Sabka Vishwas”. The budget added manifold speed and scaled up the implementation of schemes, and programmers that directly benefitted the poor and the disadvantaged. – *Reproduced*

718. Yadav, Sajjan Singh

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

723. Mehta, Ranjeet

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

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

724. Vij, Jyoti

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

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

725. Tripathy, K.K.

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

Agriculture and development have tremendous potential to ensure an equitable and all-inclusive development via growth in income, employment and entrepreneurship. The budget 2024-25, has appropriately, called for a productive

and stimulating agriculture. The increase in resource allocations within agriculture and rural development envisages stimulating rural economic growth with job creation, income and wealth generation and enhancement of overall consumption demand in rural India. – *Reproduced*

726. Tripathy, Ishita

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

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

727. Pandey, Jai Prakash

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

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

728. Purkyastha, B.S.

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

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

729. Das, Sandip

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

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

730. Wadhwa, Manjula

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC HEALTH

732. Barik, Radhakanta
Public health and education system in Odisha: A perspective. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.17-27.

Odisha was a backward state in terms of human development indicators viz, health and education. In the last two decades development initiatives have changed the health and education scenario in Odisha, due to private investments in these sectors. – *Reproduced*

733. Ramji, Siddarth
Public health for all. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.92-103.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

734. Banerjee, Abhijit et al.
Public information is an incentive for politicians: Experimental evidence from Delhi elections. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 16(3), Jul, 2024: p.323-353.

This study examines how public information influences political behavior using a randomized experiment involving Delhi municipal councillors. Two years before elections, selected councillors were informed they would be publicly evaluated via newspaper report cards. Those in high-slum areas significantly increased pro-poor spending compared to both untreated peers and treated councillors from low-slum areas. Councillors barred from rerunning in their home wards due to gender quotas were more likely to contest elsewhere if their report cards reflected strong pro-poor performance. Political parties also gained electorally from such spending. A cross-cut experiment revealed that councillors did not respond to private, undisclosed information, underscoring the power of public visibility in shaping political incentives. :Two years prior to elections, two-thirds of Delhi municipal councillors learned they had been randomly chosen for a prelection newspaper report card. Treated councillors in high-slum areas increased pro-poor

spending, relative both to control counterparts and treated counterparts from low-slum areas. Treated incumbents ineligible to rerun in home wards because of randomly assigned gender quotas were substantially likelier to run elsewhere only if their report card showed a strong pro-poor spending record. Parties also benefited electorally from councillors' high pro-poor spending. In contrast, in a cross-cut experiment, councillors did not react to actionable information that was not publicly disclosed. – *Reproduced*

RELIGION

735. Niazi, Soheb

Towards a history of non-Ashrāf Muslims: Notes on the Muslim occupational castes in late colonial India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.48-56.

Both mainstream accounts and a section of scholars on Muslim society in South Asia continue to deny the prevalence of caste, despite the existence of numerous Muslim occupational castes engaged in “dirty” or “unclean” labour, who face stigmatisation from both Muslim and Hindu communities. This denial has also been reflected in the historical scholarship on Muslims, which has predominantly focused on the narratives of ashraf Muslims, leading to an erasure of non-ashraf voices. This paper critically examines the portrayal of Muslims in colonial India through the dual lens of nationalism and separatism. In doing so, it seeks to provide an outline for a history of non-ashraf Muslims that is grounded in an analytical framework weaved out of the narratives of the peshewar aqwām or the occupational castes among Muslims. Moreover, the paper underscores the significance of contextualising social hierarchy in order to gain a deeper understanding of the social organisation of Muslims during colonial India. – *Reproduced*

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

736. McNamara, Cormac

Using recorded visual data: Doing Online Interviews. *Social Science Information*, 63(2), Jun, 2024: p.193-212.

This article revisits Thomas Scheff's 1980s proposition advocating for the use of video recordings in research interviews, a concept that initially saw limited uptake among scholars. It explores how contemporary communication platforms like Zoom and Skype now offer practical means to implement Scheff's vision. The author discusses the added value of visual data—such as nonverbal cues and contextual richness—beyond audio recordings, and examines historical barriers to adoption, including technological limitations and disciplinary norms. The article argues that modern tools can enhance the methodological rigor and depth of qualitative research by enabling more comprehensive data capture in interview-based studies. Using as a starting point an idea expressed by Thomas Scheff in the 1980s about the benefit of having video recordings of interviews that have been done, I discuss in this article how online research interviews via communication platforms such as Zoom or Skype can strengthen research studies. The specific benefits of having a visual recording of an interview in addition to an audio recording are discussed and consideration is also given to why Scheff's proposal did not receive greater acceptance in practice among the community of

researchers when it was first proposed. The obstacles that might have impeded the application of Scheff's proposal by researchers over the years are outlined and suggestions are made as to why modern communication platforms such as Zoom and Skype might now enable Scheff's proposal to be implemented in research studies that utilize interviews as a method of inquiry. – *Reproduced*

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

737. Vigneswaran, T. and Srikanth, Gaddela
Freedom of information in India and Sri Lanka. Third Concept, 38(451), Sep, 2024: p.18-21.

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

RIOTS

738. Ali, Amir
The far-right riots in Britain in the summer of 2024. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.12-15.

The number of right-wing media commentators who have recently rediscovered the English working class to supposedly explain the far-right rioting is truly astounding to say the least and an instance of the disingenuous lengths that the right-wing British commentariat will go to excuse racism and become apologists for it. – *Reproduced*

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

739. Pandey, Deepak Kumar
Rural reconstruction and national development. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.49-54.

Agenda for national development is undoubtedly prime agenda of any nation-state and Indian nation state is not an exception in this regard. Our national leaders were not only concerned with the plight of Indian masses, but also with alternate model of development. One stream of thought led by Pandit Nehru was of the view that, the wheels of development would be urban centre having the driving force of modern technology. Capital motivated growth and urbanization was considered as landmark of development. Another stream of thought popularly known as Gandhian Model of Development, considered this model as superficial and incomplete and advocated for such kind of development, which moves

downward to upward, rather than from upward to downward, to make it more inclusive and people oriented. It considered rural villages as unit and engine of development, which guide the future course of development as per the needs of community and society to make it more sustainable. But irony of the fact is that despite being the common agenda of national development, our national leaders failed in identifying the required path of development, which will lead to nation-building in right direction. This paper is an attempt to enquire the situation of rural development along with the probable changes that may change the course of rural and national development to make it more inclusive and sustainable Keywords: Rural Reconstruction, national development, capital, inclusive and sustainable development. – *Reproduced*

740. Gupta, Isha

Rural–urban divergence in India’s post-Covid-19 economic recovery. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.17-21.

Data from various high-frequency indicators are used to assess the rural economy’s demand statistics to investigate the nature of India’s economic recovery in the post-pandemic period. This exercise exposes the lopsided nature of India’s growth trajectory and questions its sustainability in the long run. – *Reproduced*

741. Jose, Shyma

A decade of declining rural wage growth in India: Trends and implications. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.17-20.

The negative growth in real wages and stagnation in poverty reduction during the last five years of the National Democratic Alliance government period demands urgent attention. If the government wants to achieve its goal of doubling farmers’ income while providing a dignified life for the masses, it needs to shift the excess labour force from agriculture to the non-farm sector through self-employment and job creation. – *Reproduced*

742. Isoto, R.E., Sam, A.G. and Kraybill, D.S.

Uninsured health shocks and agricultural productivity among rural households: The mitigating role of micro-credit. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2050-2066.

This article investigates how health shocks affect farm productivity in the presence of microcredit. It is expected that microcredit increases agricultural productivity by enhancing allocative and technical efficiency and by overcoming financial constraints that reduce purchase of inputs. However, microcredit will have competing uses in the event of uninsured health shocks to the household. Using an endogenous switching regression model and after accounting for self-selection, the results reveal that microcredit has a significant mitigating effect on farm productivity losses. Thus, microcredit generates a double dividend among smallholders serving as insurance against health shocks in rural areas and improving agricultural productivity. – *Reproduced*

743. Wadhwa, Manula

Accelerating financial inclusion in rural India. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 65(5), Mar, 2020: p.14-18.

Financial incising may be defined as the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups on an affordable cost. Virtually, it broadens the resource base of the financial system by developing a culture of savings among a large segment of rural population and plays a highly significant role in the process of balanced economic development. – *Reproduced*

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

Jeevika is a comprehensive project implemented by Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS) as an initiative of the Government of Bihar for poverty alleviation. It aims to reduce poverty through various means such as skill development, access to finance, capacity building, market linkages, social mobility and providing opportunities for collective decision making. Through self-help groups, Jeevika helps women improve their social status, achieve economic independence, and participate more actively in decision-making processes within their communities. Jeevika remains steadfast in its commitment to the betterment of rural Bihar, and its journey is a testament to the power of collective action and sustainable development. As such the present paper examines the role of Jeevika in its various schemes in empowering rural women of Bihar. The paper is based on secondary sources of data and finds that despite hurdles Jeevika has shown promise. – *Reproduced*

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

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

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

746. Harinath, Silveru
Experience of Dalit children in schools: a sociological study in Telangana. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.38-58.

The paper is based on an empirical study conducted in Warangal district of Telangana. The salient objectives of the paper are; to analyse the idea of quality education from the Dalit perspective, to examine the experiences of Dalit boys and girls from government and private schools, to map out the experiences of Dalit children on academic and non-academic issues and in challenges faced by them in government and private schools. – *Reproduced*

747. Sugandhe, Anand and Sen, Vinod
Caste driven migration of SCs from underdeveloped region Marathwada Maharashtra. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.72-85.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES - INDIA

748. Chandra, Vrinda V. and Usha, Devi T.V.
Caste based inequalities in access to electricity in Indian villages. Social Science in Perspective, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.187-204.

The study examines systematic differences existing in the access to electricity in villages on the basis of caste dominance. It is found that villages dominated by ST category have significantly low access to electricity compared to villages not dominated by SC/ST category populations. – *Reproduced*

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

749. Gupta, Dinesh kumar
Gender, science and technology. University News, 62(29), Jul 15-21, 2024: p.18-26.

Science (from the Latin scientia meaning knowledge) refers to a systems of acquiring knowledge that uses observation and experimentation to decipher and explain natural phenomena. Technology (from the Greek technologies technon, an art, skill or craft, and logia, the study of something, or the branch of knowledge of a discipline) is the usage and knowledge of tools, techniques, crafts, systems or methods of origination in order to solve a problems or serve some purpose. – *Reproduced*

SECULARISM

750. Mukharjee, Aditya
Jawaharlal Nehru in our past, present and future. Social Scientist, 32(5-6), May-Jun, 2024: p.3-22.

The threat to Indian democracy posed by communalism, or by ‘communal fascism,’ as Amartya Sen, perhaps first, described it, is now perceived globally. Michelguglielmo Torri, arguably the foremost Italian, scholar on India, has outlined the rapid growth in recent years of the forces trying to transform India’s secular democracy into a Hindu state (Rashtra) and the repressive authoritarian manner in which it is being done, leading to a situation where he says India can no longer be called a full democracy. – *Reproduced*

751. Sharma, Ritwika
Secular, but on its own terms. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.165-174.

At the time of writing this essay, some of the items being circulated in national and regional news include the denial of entry of Muslim students wearing Hijab in a college in Udipi, Nadu upon allegedly being forced to convert her religion, and the arrest of a religious leader on charges of delivering an inflammatory speech at a religious assembly in Haridwar, Uttarakhand. – *Reproduced*

752. Chawla, Navin
 Secularism and Indian Elections: A personal memoir. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.175-186.

SEXUAL ABUSE

753. Sanger, Suman and Kacher, Priyanak
 Psychological and lifestyle characteristics of victims of sexual abuse before and after the abuse. The Indian Police Journal, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.26-36.

Sexual abuse is gradually becoming serious concern all around the world and especially in India, where the national crime record bureau (NCRB) reported the data base on sexual abuse, which showed exponential growth from 2011 to 2016. Reporting of the cases of sexual abuse had not stopped, though there was a nationwide lockdown. – *Reproduced*

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

754. Singh, Mohinder
 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana: An evaluation. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.129-136.

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya believed in ‘Antyodaya’ (the upliftment of those who are at the bottom of society). To him, the economic development should be measured by economic conditions of those at the bottom. He wanted the country to be free from extreme poverty and that is why he emphasized ‘Antyodaya’ as the part of humanism. To give meaning to his ideas, several programmes were started after his name for the poor including Antyodaya and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana. Under this scheme, the aim is to improve sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development so that the urban and rural poor can be provided employment. To enhance the skills of permanent employment among the urban and rural poor requisite training and skill development programmes have been introduced so that they can become employed by micro-enterprises. The Government is making efforts to implement the programme(s) effectively and its positive impact is also visible but still, many challenges are being faced like lack of awareness, family and health issues, lack of interest in a job after getting training, short duration of the training, expensive types of equipment, market problem, etc. Suggestions to make the programme more effective include capability assessment, generating interest in micro and small enterprises, increasing training duration, use of modern technology, continuous monitoring and evaluation, permanent adjustment, and involvement of NGOs and civil societies. – *Reproduced*

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

755. Tsai, Kellee S.
 When shadow banking can be productive: Financing small and medium enterprises in China. The Journal of Development Studies, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2005-2028.

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) represent the backbone of China’s economy, yet they face challenges in accessing bank credit. SMEs thus rely on a wide range of alternative sources, including informal finance, online peer-to-

peer (P2P) platforms, registered non-banking financial institutions (NBFIs), and underground financiers. This article distinguishes among different types of ‘shadow banking’ to clarify popular misconceptions about the nature of risks associated with informal financial intermediation in China. Given their familiarity with local business conditions and needs, regulated and well-managed NBFIs could provide an enduring foundation for commercialised financial intermediation serving SMEs. – *Reproduced*

SOCIAL CHANGE

756. Stănciulescu, Elisabeta

Beyond coping and adaptation: toward a sociology of coaching. A necessary paradigm shift to address contemporary dramatic social change. *Social Science Information*, 63(2), Jun, 2024: p.213-249.

This article discusses how, in today’s world of disruptive and dramatic social change, non-sports related coaching, which includes a wide range of services such as life coaching, career coaching, executive coaching, and team coaching, can inadvertently fuel undesirable social dynamics. There is little or no awareness of this risk among coaches and coachees. The global, fast-growing, multi-billion-dollar industry aimed at supporting people and organizations to perform better and increase wellbeing while managing and adapting to change has been developed with limited sociological input. The article is based on 15 years of social constructionist-informed reflective practice by a sociologist-turned-coach, and uses a multi-layered theory-driven autoethnographic account to argue for a sociologically informed paradigm shift in coaching, as well as relevant sociological knowledge, learning sciences, and action research methodology in coaches’ education. It presents the rationale and key features of a new coaching approach that places dramatic social change-relevant sociological concepts at the heart of the process, helps people develop psycho-sociological awareness, and uses a learning-to-develop through research design. A new definition of coaching to address dramatic social change is derived. Coaching practitioners will find dramatic social change-relevant sociological concepts, critical reflections, coaching questions, and procedures to expand coaching effectiveness. Interdisciplinary research topics are proposed, combining coaching sociology – which must be developed to make coaching a well-founded profession – and coaching psychology, which currently dominates the knowledge production in the field. Implications for workplace strategies to attract, motivate, and retain employees in search of meaning or purpose in life are also suggested. – *Reproduced*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

757. Kato, Junko and Takesue, Hirofumi

The presence of a social context increases support for redistribution: Inequality aversion and risk aversion. *International Political Science Review*, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.352-367.

Social insurance motivations consider the welfare of others who are in potentially unfavorable situations. However, their role in increasing support for redistribution is not yet fully understood. The experiment reported here examined distributional decisions in which participants determined income distribution without being

informed to which income class they would belong. This was contrasted with decisions made in lottery situations. Lottery decisions had the same risk for oneself, but they lacked a social context, namely the influence on the incomes of others. Less risky (more equal) decisions were observed in distributional decisions than in lottery decisions. Further, the selection of equality in distributional decisions (but not the risk aversion observed in lottery decisions) was positively correlated with support for welfare policies, which had been measured by a pre-experiment survey. This study observed the critical role of social context, which promotes the consideration of the welfare of others in fostering support for redistribution. – *Reproduced*.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

758. Deshpande, Anirudh
 Thanthai Periyar: A Male Feminist in patriarchal India. *Social Scientist*, 32(5-6), May-Jun, 2024: p.33-42.

A democrat is attracted to the ideas, life and mission of prayer because of the latter's lifelong and praxological dedication to the promotion of social justice and scientific temper. These are values enshrined in the modernist sections of the construction of is India. – *Reproduced*

SOCIALISM

759. Karat, Brinda
 Socialism in the Indian constitution. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.77-91.

This article examines the concept of socialism as embedded in the Indian Constitution, tracing its philosophical foundations, historical evolution, and contemporary relevance. Brinda Karat analyses how socialist ideals informed the framing of the Constitution, particularly through the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Directive Principles of State Policy. The study highlights the role of social and economic justice, equality, and state responsibility in shaping constitutional provisions aimed at reducing inequality and protecting vulnerable sections of society. The article also discusses the formal inclusion of the term “socialist” in the Preamble through the Forty-second Constitutional Amendment and evaluates judicial interpretations that have reinforced welfare-oriented governance. In the context of economic liberalisation and market-driven reforms, the author critically assesses the dilution and reinterpretation of socialist principles in policy and practice. The article argues that socialism in the Indian Constitution remains a dynamic and evolving ideal, essential for safeguarding democratic values, social justice, and inclusive development in contemporary India. – *Reproduced*

SOCIOLOGY

760. Opp, Karl-Dieter
 The recent turn in analytical sociology: The dismissal of general theories, mental states, and analytic philosophy – and the old issue of mechanism explanations. *Social Science Information*, 63(2), Jun, 2024: p.131-154.

Analytical sociology is a sociological approach whose advocates share two methodological doctrines: sociology should be a rigorous discipline and focus

on action-based explanations of social processes. This article analyzes some recent methodological innovations of analytical sociology: (1) it is proposed to abandon general theories, in particular rational choice theory. We raise several objections against this claim. The major argument for applying general theories is that an empirical comparison with middle range theories implies conditions for their modification and at the same time tests the general theory. Another flaw of the critique of rational choice theory is that the target is not a wide 'bounded rationality' version that is increasingly applied in the social sciences. Instead, an outdated narrow version is attacked; (2) a new demand is to give up explanations with mental states such as goals and beliefs and focus on situational factors. It is argued that this leads to false explanations because the impact of situational factors on action depends on mental states. Omitting mental states thus leads to invalid explanations; (3) a major unresolved issue is the thesis that mechanism explanations are a special kind of explanation that do not need to apply theories. It is shown why this demand is mistaken. – *Reproduced*

TAXATION

761. Kaplow, Louis
Optimal income taxation. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 62(2), Jun, 2024: p.637-738.

This article explores subjects in optimal income taxation characterized by recent research interest, practical importance in light of concerns about inequality, potential for misunderstanding, and prospects for advancement. Throughout the analysis, paths for further investigation are highlighted. Areas of focus include multidimensional abilities and endogenous wages; asymmetric information and the income of founders; production and consumption externalities from labor effort; market power and rents; behavioral phenomena relating to perceptions of the income tax schedule, myopic labor supply, and the interactions of savings, savings policies, and labor supply; optimal income transfers; the relationship between optimal income taxation and the use of other instruments; and issues relating to the social welfare function and utility functions, including non-welfarist objectives, welfare weights, heterogeneous preferences, and taxation of the family. – *Reproduced*

762. Issac, Thomas T.M.
GST and federal India. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.34-46.

The goods and service tax (GST) has been hailed as a model federal intuition, where both seas and the detailed deliberative process. Until the 38th GST council meeting in December 2019, there had not been a single instance of voting, despite strong differences of opinion voiced on many issues. – *Reproduced*

TERRORISM

763. Dutta, A., Aroara, R.C. and Goswami, R.B.
Analysis of relationship between Hawala & terror finance in Indian context. *The Indian Police Journal*, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.81-103.

Abstract: Hawala system was introduced long before the introduction of modern banking system, and such system was expanded in most parts of world by the

then traders' community for safety in transactions. The word hawala means trust. But in course of time it became a tool for economic offenders to shift money to a tax haven, more over different nefarious elements like arms; gold and narcotics offenders used this mode for either receiving or paying money. In recent times, however, it has been observed that terror outfits have also used this channel to transfer funds for the purpose of engineering and sustaining terror activity. The objective of this paper is to discuss the role of hawala with different nefarious elements and with terror outfits. Relevancy of scientific evidence to prove such cases along with necessary points for fruitful investigation are also discussed in the document. Several suggestions have been appended at conclusion that may be considered by the enforcement agencies and other stakeholders for appropriate use to solve the problem. – *Reproduced*

TRADE POLICY

764. Jaiswal, Bimal and Dixit, Ananya
Estimating key economic determinants of series trade flows for India: Panel data estimation. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.1-14.

The main aim of this paper is to labour the key economic determinants of service trade flows between India and its main 15 trading partners. In this regard, a panel data framework has been adopted for total services trade, services imports and services exports individually. – *Reproduced*

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

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

TRANSGENDERS

766. Dhall, Diksha and Pawan, Sanyal,
Beyond rhetoric: Transgender persons and socio-economic inclusion. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.281-295.

TRANSPORT

767. Kumari, Priyanka and Gupta, Sanjay
Stakeholders' participation in freight logistics: An overview. *Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.121-136.

Goods movement is increasingly becoming recognised as an integral component of urban transport planning. The ability to transport goods quickly, safely, economically and reliably is seen as vital to a nation's prosperity and capacity to compete in a globalising economy. The movement of goods within urban areas is vital since cities are at the centre of economic and social life. As cities are now facing global competition for investment and trade, an efficient transport system is necessary for their sustained economic prosperity. Freight movement in the cities often puts considerable strain on urban transport infrastructure and imposes high social costs. The objectives of logistics planning in particular are to enable goods movement at desired levels of efficiency. Stakeholders' participation is extremely important to arrive at a sustainable freight strategy which benefits the community at large. This paper attempts to describe an urban logistics ecosystem and its function and various concepts, methods and approaches of stakeholders' engagement in urban freight including global best practices. – *Reproduced*

768. Singh, Kuldeep and Begra, Shaveta
A study of automatic traffic lights in Chandigarh. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.120-129.

Rapid urban development resulted in increased volume of vehicular traffic in urban areas. It, therefore, necessitates regulating their movement to ensure road safety. This calls for installation of an efficient traffic control system. In the beginning of the 21st century, traffic lights began to gain currency and developed to be an integral part of traffic control system. – *Reproduced*

769. Minampati, Venkat Ram Reddy and Divi, Sriram
Transport governance in India: A study of BRT and ITMS in Indian metro cities. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.190-201.

Containing traffic menace has been one of the important issues of transport governance. The problem of traffic congestion, cause pollution and a rise in global temperature through the release of greenhouse gases (GHG), wasted time at work, stress, and contemporary health problems. However, because of its negative consequences on the environment, human health, and society as a whole, private transportation is no longer sustainable. The efficient use of road space requires improved traffic management, which focuses on moving people instead of moving vehicles. With safety and sustainable transportation for cities, public transportation has become a viable alternative to private transportation. Buses, light rail transit (LRT), subway systems, trams, monorails, and BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) are just a few of the public transportation choices that are now in use and offer sustainable urban transportation options. As such the present paper analyses the transport governance in the context of the prospects of BRT in India by examining internal efficiency and quality commuter conveniences in the metro cities Ahmedabad, Indore, Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad. The study was conducted using the Qualitative analysis through observation and interview method. The findings are the Ahmedabad BRT is qualitatively superior to the other both in

the terms of expansion, enhancing internal efficiency and quality and affordable services, whereas Pune has utterly failed in comparison with PimpriChinchwad. Indore is reflecting the characteristics of the BRT in the limited space against the claims of expansion. – *Reproduced*

TRIBES - INDIA

770. Malik, Sebati
Bhumij of Naranpur: A study visualising the lesions from history. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.26-29.

The present paper is about the imitation of research in the field of social sciences. The ambitious efforts of the early scholars to instigate the life of the indigenous population had become successful. Their bravery in venturing into inhospitable deep forest, uninhabited beaches and accoutering individuals who are unable to comprehend the reasons of their visit is respected. – *Reproduced*

771. Beherea, Minaketan and Maharana, Subasini
State of tribal health and nutrition in India: Current issues and the way forward. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.85-97.

772. Behera, Jayanta Kumar
Apprehension and development among indigenous people: An analytical study. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.59-70.

This analytical study explores the complex relationship between apprehension and development among indigenous populations, focusing on how cultural, historical, and institutional factors shape their responses to mainstream development initiatives. It examines the tension between preserving identity and embracing change, highlighting issues such as marginalization, lack of representation, and policy gaps. The study emphasizes the need for participatory approaches that respect indigenous knowledge systems and promote inclusive growth, while addressing the fears and resistance that often accompany externally driven development agendas. – *Reproduced*

773. Behera, Minketan
Demographic indicators, occupational pattern and poverty among tribals in Odisha. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.29-44.

774. Hebbar, Ritambhara
Particularly vulnerable tribal groups in south India: From 'backwardness' to 'poverty'. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.309-320.

775. Mallik, Parameswar and Paltasingh, Tattwamasi
MGNREGA and its impact on tribal communities: A policy perspective. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.16-27.

The main drivers of the tribal economy are activities surrounding the forest. Tribal people make most of their living from agriculture and allied sectors. India's tribal population is suffering from widespread economic and livelihood insecurity as a result of the scarcity of work options in rural areas. The major socio-economic issues affecting tribes in India include poverty, exploitation, unemployment,

illiteracy, displacement, and migration. Tribal people are often socially and politically marginalized. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) plays a crucial role in providing a safety net for tribal communities which creates employment opportunities, enhance the skills of tribal workers, and promotes income diversification and financial inclusion. Based on secondary data, the broad objective of the present paper is to assess the impact of MGNREGA on tribal communities in the Indian context. The study finds that MGNREGA has limited effects on tribal communities. The concluding section has focused on some recommendations for the betterment of the tribal community. – *Reproduced*

776. Bhukya, Bhangya

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

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

TRIBUNALS

777. McGrath, Paul and Marshall, Donna

Tribunals of inquiry as instruments of legitimacy: A ritualization perspective. *Organization*, 31(4), May, 2024: p.603-623.

This paper is an exploratory qualitative study into how tribunals of inquiry act as instruments of legitimacy and hegemony for the State. Focusing on a case study of two consecutive tribunals of inquiry into the biggest health scandal in the history of the Irish State, the paper draws on ritual theory to offer a view of the tribunal as a process of ritualization, a strategic way of acting by the State in times of crisis. Through this process of ritualization, an authoritative, structured and structuring ritualized environment is created with schemes of ritualization imposed on participants directed toward creating ritualized bodies, hoped-for acceptance of the tribunal's projection of reality and the re-legitimation of the role of the State in undertaking its core functions.– *Reproduced*

UNITED NATIONS

778. Sharma, K.K.

Local community first: India's enduring peacekeeping ethos. *U.S.I. Journal*, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.261-278.

India's peacekeepers' contributions to the United Nations Peace Operations (UNPOs) are well recognised due to their professionalism, time-tested ethos of openness, respect for diversity, coexistence, and cooperation. The core ethics of the Indian Army rest on three pillars, viz; spirit of comradeship regardless of caste, creed, or religion; 'One for all and all for one' with no discrimination; and

discipline and integrity under all circumstances. Indian peacekeepers at all levels have negotiated peace with the trust and respect of the local communities by making them equal partners in their endeavours, provided extensive medical and veterinary assistance and worked tirelessly to restore damaged infrastructure in the host countries. The reputation of the Indian soldier as a motivated peacekeeper has been amply established in the last 49 UNPOs, where they have excelled in working for the local communities, even when they were under shelling due to an ongoing conflict. They have. – *Reproduced*

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

779. Mittal, H., Kandathil, G. and Mathur, N.
Beyond the technology-centric and citizen-centric binary: Ontological politics of organizing in translation of the smart city discourse in India. *Organization*, 31(4), May, 2024: p.683-702.

Smart city (SC) experts in India often center-stage citizens as an alternative to a technology-led transformation. A substantial body of literature on smart cities sustains this resultant binary between techno-centrism and citizen-centrism. Mobilizing ANT sensibilities, we generate an ethnographic narrative on how the smart city discourse has translated into everyday processes of city administration and urban governance in India. Our account unmutes more-and-other-than-human actants—event-stage, glossy publications, ceremonial awards, conference producers, and decision-makers—in the translation of SC discourse, with following effects: the uncertainties in the translation process are foregrounded which potentially destabilize center-staged actor identities; and the work of heterogeneous actants in articulating the citizen as the center of their efforts is revealed, thereby de-naturalizing the binarized reality. Furthermore, when unmuted, more-and-other-than-humans spell out their ongoing collaborations and negotiations and generate a nuanced reading of the clashes and accommodations made in the process of translating SC discourse in everyday settings of city administrations. These effects lead us to emphasize the translation of SC discourse as an uncertain socio-material process proceeding through episodic clashes and tentative accommodations. They also invite a conceptual expansion of translation as constitutive of the ontological politics of organizing, which insists on attending to ongoing collaborations and negotiations among more-and-other-than-humans that compose organizational realities. Thus, we address critical organization and management studies' concerns regarding ANT's alignment with its objectives by locating politics in the performance of, and interference into, the multiple realities that are being enacted through practices that assemble experts, decision-makers and non-humans. – *Reproduced*

VOTER BEHAVIOUR

780. Keefer Philip , and Khemani, Stuti
Media's influence on citizen demand for public goods. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(4), Jul, 2024: p.1615-1651.

Low voter interest in politicians who promise public goods is common in clientelist settings and a challenge to development. We show that access to media can increase interest. Households in Benin, responding to novel survey vignettes, generally

support politicians who offer government jobs for a few at the expense of health and education for all. However, some households have exogenously greater access to community radio, which broadcasts programs designed to increase awareness of the importance of health and education. These households express significantly less support for clientelist politicians, indicating a role for media in shifting political equilibria away from clientelism. – *Reproduced*

WAR

781. Mahajan, Roli

The forgotten war. *Development and Cooperation*, 51(2), 2024: p.6-7.

Sudan faces one of the world's most devastating conflicts. However, it is being utterly neglected in the crisis-ridden global political situation. April marks one year since war broke out, leaving more than 14,600 dead and over 10 million displaced. The country urgently needs humanitarian aid. – *Reproduced*

WAR CRIMES

782. Jha, U.C.

War crimes and modern-day armed conflicts. *U.S.I. Journal*, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.228-239.

This article explores the multifaceted nature of war crimes through contemporary and historical lenses, highlighting evolving legal frameworks and accountability mechanisms. It begins with the Israel-Hamas conflict and extends to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, detailing atrocities and violations of International Humanitarian Law by both sides. The historical development of war crimes is traced from early definitions and the Leipzig Trials post-World War I to the expanded scope and individual accountability established by the Nuremberg and Tokyo Trials after World War II. Key legal instruments such as the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the establishment of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda are discussed, particularly their recognition of sexual violence as a war crime. The article analyses the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, its role in modern prosecutions, and challenges such as jurisdiction and the complementary role of national courts. It also examines command responsibility, emphasising the obligation of leaders to prevent and address war crimes by subordinates. The conclusion reflects on the evolving definitions of war crimes and the international legal framework's efforts to enforce. – *Reproduced*

WASTE MANAGEMENT

783. Nayak, Venkatesh and Hedge, Kavya

Assessing knowledge and practices of E-waste management among consumers in Mangaluru. *Nagarloka: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.102-120

Electronic waste (E-waste) is a rapidly growing waste stream globally, with adverse environmental and health effects, if not managed properly. Mangaluru, a growing city in India, has seen a significant increase in the generation of E-waste

in recent years due to increased consumerism and the penetration of electronic devices in households. However, the proper management of E-waste in Mangaluru has been a concern, and there is a lack of awareness among consumers about its proper disposal. This paper aims to assess the knowledge and practices of E-waste management among consumers in Mangaluru City. The results showed that the majority of the respondents were aware of the adverse environmental and health effects of E-waste, but their knowledge about the proper disposal of E-waste was limited. Most of the respondents disposed the E-waste with regular household waste or in landfills, indicating a lack of awareness. The findings of this study emphasise the need for consumer awareness and their education about E-waste management in Mangaluru. – *Reproduced*

784. Jain, Namrata and Dhar, Santosh
Problems of e-waste recycling units in organised sector in developing countries: the case of Indian e-waste recycles. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 25(2), Dec, 2020: p.51-67.

WATER SUPPLY

785. Goyat, Vijay Kumar
Check dams: Solution to the increasing water crisis in Ladakh. *U.S.I. Journal*, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.240-250.

Ladakh, a high-altitude desert with extremely low precipitation, a popular tourist destination and a unique geographical heritage. It is also at the centre of Indo–China boundary dispute. The challenges of water management in the region are low rainfall, high influx of tourists, increasing infrastructure, and heavy dependence on groundwater without adequate replenishment. Thus, water storage is essential and certain eco-friendly methods such as artificial glaciers or ice stupas have been tried. These methods are manpower intensive, less efficient and need recurring annual effort. Very small-scale check dams on various streams can be an effective means to store water and will automatically freeze in winter. The check dams are fairly easy to construct with a simple design and low water height along with adequate pondage. These check dams will help meet water requirements in an efficient and eco-friendly manner as well as facilitate groundwater recharge, besides being suitable sites for winter skiing and potential tourist spots. The approximate cost of one such check dam is likely to be INR 8.10 C. – *Reproduced*

WOMEN

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

Democracy guarantees equal right to both men and women and opens up equal spaces for the participation of women in the political process. Nonetheless, constitutional guarantee of equality proved futile and in most of the democracies women constitute less than 30 percent of the total representation. To encourage and ensure greater participation of women in politics, further incentives were invented and quota system is one of the widely advocated mechanisms to increase

the participation of women in political process of the countries. Role of quotas to accelerate women's political participation has been recognised in most of the developing countries, including India and the studies shows that quotas have a positive effect on increasing women's involvement in politics. Out of the top 26 countries with the highest gender equal ratios of representation, 20 have quota systems in place. However, the political empowerment of women is more than an increase in the number of women in politics. It demands women in decision-making role to promote gender justice. Does quota truly empowers women or it works as a token of empowerment in these countries? The paper will look into the effectiveness of quota for women political empowerment in these countries and how successfully women in these countries are supporting the cause of structural and physical violence against women. Keywords: Democracy, Empowerment, Quota system, Women, Representation. – *Reproduced*

787. Singh, Sukanay and Sharma, Anjali
Growth mindset: unlocking the untapped potential of women. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.23-25.

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

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

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

789. Agrawal, N., Narayan, S. and Bhattacharya, S.
New working poor in contemporary India: Features of increased female workers. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.26-29.

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

790. Dwivedi, Preeti
Reproductive rights and women's health: Challenges in India. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.85-92.

Reproductive rights are the basic rights of women essential sound reproductive

health. Reproductive rights assure to all women to achieve the right to abortion, right to make her decision regarding the number of children she must have, right to decide the gap between two successive births for maintaining sound health and right to safer sex. – *Reproduced*

791. Delfino, Alexia

Breaking gender barriers: Experimental evidence on men in pink-collar jobs. *The American Economic Review*, 114(6), Jun, 2024: p.1816-1853.

I investigate men's limited entry into female-dominated sectors through a large-scale field experiment. The design exogenously varies recruitment messages by showing photographs of current workers (male or female) and providing information on the share of workers who received high evaluations in the past (higher or lower). A male photograph has no impact on men's applications, but informing about a lower share of high evaluations encourages men to apply and enables the employer to hire and retain more talented men. The impact of this informational intervention remains positive for the employer also accounting for its effects on female applicants and hires. – *Reproduced*

792. Basak, Poushali

Being Autonomous, being a collective: Revisiting feminist methods of organising since the 1980s. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.40-47.

The development of feminist autonomy from the 1980s onwards necessitated a departure from traditional organisational structures. The structurelessness and informality of autonomous women's collectives created scope for the experimentation on questions of leadership, hierarchy, volunteerism, funding, and registration. This paper traces how feminist autonomy survived the NGOisation and the institutionalisation of the 1990s and argues that it has reconstituted itself leading to the formation of newer student and identity-based feminist collectives and organising. The constant metamorphosis of this politics has resisted political and economic shifts at different points in time, including the present. – *Reproduced*

793. Behera, Rojalin and Patra, Aditya kumar

Impact of gender budgeting practice on women empowerment: A case study of Madhya Pradesh. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.1-14.

794. Yadav, Anika and Bhatia, Suruchi

Objectification and psychological well-being across gender: A study on urban Indian adults. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.74-89.

795. Reiss, Lea Katharina and Dahlman, Sara

'I need you inside of me': Gendered organizing of feminist pornography. *Organization*, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.780-800.

Pornography organizes bodies in ways that reproduce, challenge, or possibly even change norms of gender and sexuality. In this paper, we explore the gendered organization of pornography, responding to a lack of research on this issue. The study engages in rhetorical and queer listening to investigate feminist pornography, analyzing audio stories produced by an all-female sex-tech company

that creates pornography for women through a female gaze. Drawing on literature on gendered organizing, the study shows how the female gaze in feminist pornography organizes bodies in sexual scripts. Furthermore, an application of the concept of happy objects illuminates the complex embodied and entangled relations between sexual subjects and objects of desire. Finally, we demonstrate how, despite a shift from a male to a female gaze, feminist pornography is still prone to the reproduction of heteronormative gender stereotypes. The paper thereby outlines potentials as well as challenges for the (re)organization of bodies in feminist pornography. – *Reproduced*

796. Abdellatif, Amal

Beyond the genitalia: What is a Hu-Wo-Man?. *Organization*, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.845-848.

What Is a Woman? is an American documentary presented by Matt Walsh, an American conservative political commentator and author, directed by Justin Folk and produced by The Daily Wire, an American conservative news and media platform. Released in June 2022, coinciding with the Pride Month, in this documentary Walsh goes into a journey across the US to find ‘an’ answer to what Walsh describes to be a ‘simple’ question: ‘What is a Woman?’ The question is posed to elicit views on whether transwomen are ‘real’ women. In this documentary, Walsh asks the title question to a range of people, including a sex-reassignment surgeon, therapists, politicians, psychiatrists, various people on the streets, a paediatrician, activists, a gender and sexuality professor, the Maasai people and teachers. Centring around gender and transgender issues, the documentary touches upon issues related to gender dysphoria, misgendering and gender pronouns, phalloplasty and vaginoplasty as well as controversial issues such as transwomen in sports, puberty blockers, sex-reassignment in children and the use of female toilets and locker rooms by transwomen. – *Reproduced*

797. Nguyen, Coung and Tran, Anh

The effect of having children on women’s marital status: Evidence from Vietnam. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2102-2117.

In developing societies, women living without a husband face significant social-economic hardship. Previous evidence suggests that teenagers in Kenya are willing to get pregnant in hopes of marrying the father of their children. In this paper, we study the relationship between having children and women’s marriage outcomes more generally. Using the 2009 Vietnam Census data and twins as an instrument, we find that having more children reduces the probability of staying unmarried and divorced. Intriguingly, those with more children are also less likely to report widow status, perhaps suggesting that among widows, children increase the likelihood of getting remarried. – *Reproduced*

798. Jamine Bigio and Rachel Vogelstein

Women under attack: The backlash against female politicians. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.131-139.

In recent years, a rising tide of women’s activism has swept across the world. Online and on the streets, millions of women have raised their voices and called for action against systemic abuse, harassment, and discrimination. This activism

has translated to the ballot box, with higher numbers of women running for office than ever before. – *Reproduced*

799. Misra, Suresh and Mahor, Jyotsana

Transforming leadership and women: A study in the context of women reservation bill 2023. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.1-15.

In an era marked by rapid globalization, digital transformation, and increasing demands for social justice, the paradigms of leadership and representation are undergoing significant evolution. This paper explores the transformative approaches to leadership and representation, emphasizing the need for inclusivity, adaptability, and innovation. We argue that the traditional models, characterized by hierarchical and monodimensional leadership styles, are increasingly becoming obsolete in addressing the complex challenges of the 21st century. In response, we propose a multidimensional approach that encompasses several key dimensions: ethical leadership, diversity and inclusion, digital adaptability, and participatory governance. First, we delve into the ethical dimension of leadership, highlighting the shift towards value-based leadership practices that prioritize sustainability, corporate social responsibility, and ethical decision-making. This dimension responds to the growing demand for leaders who can navigate ethical dilemmas and foster a culture of integrity and accountability. Second, we examine the critical role of diversity and inclusion in transforming leadership and representation. We argue that embracing diversity not only enhances creativity and innovation but also ensures that leadership structures are reflective of the societies they serve. This dimension advocates for the dismantling of systemic barriers to inclusion and the active promotion of equity across gender, race, ethnicity, and other forms of identity. Third, the paper addresses the challenge of digital transformation, emphasizing the necessity for leaders to adapt to the rapidly changing technological landscape. Digital adaptability involves leveraging technology to enhance decision-making, improve communication, and foster a culture of continuous learning and innovation. Lastly, we explore the shift towards participatory governance models, which emphasize the importance of engaging stakeholders and communities in the decision-making process. This approach promotes transparency, accountability, and shared leadership, marking a departure from top-down leadership models. In conclusion, this paper posits that transforming leadership and representation requires a multidimensional approach that integrates ethical leadership, diversity and inclusion, digital adaptability, and participatory governance. By adopting these principles, leaders can navigate the complexities of the 21st century, fostering more inclusive, adaptive, and effective leadership and representation models. This transformation not only addresses the current challenges but also sets a foundation for a more equitable and sustainable future. – *Reproduced*

800. Ambler, Kate and Brauw, Alan De

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

Pakistan's Benazir Income Support Program is a large-scale, unconditional, government-run cash transfer program in which transfers are given to women. We study the effect of the transfers on measures of women's agency 2 and 5 years after program rollout using a discontinuity in program eligibility to identify effects. We document important but limited improvements in women's agency concentrated

on measures related to mobility and voting. Men's attitudes regarding gender norms shift positively in the 2-year follow-up, but those differences disappear after 5 years. – *Reproduced*

801. Dewan, Ritu, Kotiswaran, Prabha and John, Maya
Transforming law, state, and society: Feminist reflections. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26), 29 Jun, 2024: p.5-7

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

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

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

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

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

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

This paper investigates the critical role played by feminist networks within Muslim women's movements in India, focusing on the organising work of the

Bebaak Collective. It employs dissent within movement spaces as an analytical tool to examine how solidarities, interpersonal differences, and political visions converge during feminist networking. Unlike traditional anthropological approaches that emphasize kinship or relatedness, this study highlights feminist networks founded on shared visions of law and rights. Ethnographic evidence situates these networks within broader struggles for minority and gender rights, illustrating how Muslim women's movements have become increasingly visible in protests against citizenship laws, hijab bans, and sexual harassment. The paper underscores the dynamic interplay between feminist network-building and legal advocacy, positioning dissent as a catalyst for solidarity and agency among diverse stakeholders in India's socio-political landscape. The critical role played by feminist networks within Muslim women's movements is investigated. This paper examines the Bebaak Collective's organising work to build networks; employing dissent within movement spaces as an analytical tool, the inner dynamics where solidarities, interpersonal differences, and political visions find common ground during feminist networking are examined. While anthropologists traditionally explore community formation through kinship networks or various forms of relatedness, this paper presents an examination of feminist networks founded on shared visions of law and rights. – *Reproduced*

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

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

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

This paper examines the unionisation of strippers and sex workers through the Sex Workers' Union (SWU), a branch of the Bakers Food & Allied Workers Union. SWU advances a counter-hegemonic perspective on law and society, challenging dominant assumptions that sex workers are either free enterprising subjects or

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

YOGA

807. Phukan, D., Kumar, B. and Kaushik, A.
Integrating wisdom of Yoga into casework practice: Evidence from the field. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.13-28.

YOUTH

808. Beniwal, Anju
Gendered perspective on youth leisure time: Challenges and opportunities. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.16-19.

This study examines gendered perspectives on youth leisure time, focusing on the challenges and opportunities encountered by young individuals based on existing secondary data sources. Utilizing a comprehensive review of literature, surveys and reports, the research explores how gender norms influence the allocation and utilization of leisure time among adolescents. – *Reproduced*

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BOOK NOTES

Agarwal, B. K. *Land Registration: Global Practices and Lessons for India*. New Delhi: Pentagon Press, 2019. 174p. ₹595.

B.K. Agarwal examines land registration systems across the globe and evaluates their applicability to India. The book highlights best practices, technological integration, and legal frameworks in various countries. Agarwal discusses the challenges of India's land administration, including bureaucratic inefficiencies, disputes, and lack of transparency. He analyzes the economic and social impacts of secure land tenure on poverty alleviation, urban development, and property rights. The work combines policy analysis, comparative studies, and field observations. The author emphasizes the importance of digitization, modernization, and institutional reform. This book is essential for policymakers, urban planners, legal scholars, and students of public administration. It also provides a critical overview of lessons that India can adopt from international experience to enhance governance, economic efficiency, and social justice.

Angelou, Maya. *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*. New York: Random House, 1986. 309p. ₹850.

Maya Angelou recounts her early life experiences, exploring themes of identity, race, resilience, and empowerment. Set in the segregated American South, the memoir details her struggles with discrimination, sexual abuse, and family displacement. Angelou emphasizes the transformative power of education, literature, and self-expression. The narrative highlights the importance of courage, perseverance, and self-discovery. Angelou examines societal norms, gender roles, and racial prejudices, offering an intimate glimpse into African-American life. The book also explores mentorship, community support, and spiritual growth as crucial factors in personal development. Angelou's lyrical style communicates both suffering and triumph. It remains a foundational text in literature, African-American studies, and gender studies. Readers gain insight into resilience, moral courage, and the pursuit of freedom through personal narrative.

Bardhan, Pranab. *Charaiveti: An Academic's Global Journey*. Gurugram: Harper Collins, 2023. 361p. ₹1,250.

Pranab Bardhan provides a reflective memoir tracing his academic career and international engagements in economics and development studies. The book explores the intersection of theory, research, and policy implementation across diverse cultural and institutional settings. Bardhan discusses challenges in conducting rigorous empirical research while remaining socially relevant. He examines global economic issues, development policies, and cross-cultural collaboration in academia. The narrative highlights mentorship, networking, and scholarly debates that shaped his journey. Bardhan also addresses the ethical responsibilities of academics in contributing to societal well-being. The book is rich in case studies, personal anecdotes, and reflections on teaching and research. It offers insights into the dynamics of global academic networks and the responsibilities of scholars in addressing development challenges. A resourceful read for students, researchers, and policymakers interested in economics and international development.

Bardhan, Pranab. *A World of Insecurity: Democratic Disenchantment in Rich and Poor Countries*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2022. 225p. ₹1,450.

Bardhan investigates the causes and consequences of democratic disenchantment in countries of varying wealth. The book examines how economic insecurity, social inequality, and institutional failures undermine citizen trust and participation. Drawing on empirical data, Bardhan analyzes voter behavior, governance deficits, and the effects of globalization. The book explores the psychological and structural dimensions of insecurity, including political disillusionment and social fragmentation. Bardhan provides comparative case studies from both developed and developing nations. He highlights the interaction between economic policies, governance quality, and democratic stability. The work also emphasizes policy interventions, civic engagement, and institutional reforms necessary to strengthen democracy. It is an essential resource for scholars of political science, governance, and development. The book blends rigorous analysis with practical recommendations for sustaining democratic institutions in the modern world.

Bott, E. *Family and Social Network: Roles, Norms, and External Relationships in Ordinary Urban Families*. London: Tavistock, 1957. 252p. ₹695.

Bott explores the structure and functioning of urban families and their social networks. The book examines the distribution of roles, norms, and obligations within households and their influence on external social interactions. Bott uses empirical research to highlight how family structure shapes social capital and community engagement. The study emphasizes the significance of kinship, friendship, and professional networks in maintaining social cohesion. The impact of urbanization, industrialization, and modernization on family dynamics is analyzed. Bott explores communication patterns, household decision-making, and the effects of social mobility. The book also investigates gender roles, intergenerational relationships, and social expectations. It provides insights into the link between family organization and social behavior. A classic work in sociology and social network studies, the book remains highly relevant for researchers and students of family and urban studies.

Brooks, Arthur C. *Build the Life You Want: The Art and Science of Getting Happier*. London: Rider, 2023. 242p. ₹799.

Brooks presents strategies to cultivate happiness through behavioral science, psychology, and practical guidance. The book explains how habits, mindset, and personal choices shape long-term well-being. Brooks emphasizes gratitude, meaningful relationships, and purposeful engagement as key drivers of happiness. The text explores resilience, stress management, and mental health techniques for personal growth. Brooks blends scientific research with real-life examples and case studies. He highlights the importance of balancing ambition with emotional fulfillment. The book also addresses the societal and economic influences on individual happiness. It provides exercises, reflections, and actionable advice for readers seeking tangible improvements in their lives. The narrative is both motivational and empirically grounded. The book is suitable for general readers, professionals, and students of psychology or personal development.

Brooks, Arthur C. *From Strength to Strength*. London: Green Tree, 2022. 252p. ₹ 799.

Brooks examines the challenges of transitioning from professional achievement to personal fulfillment. The book provides guidance for leveraging strengths across different stages of life. It addresses issues of burnout, career shifts, and evolving priorities. Brooks combines research on psychology, aging, and leadership to explore meaningful growth. The book emphasizes self-reflection, mentorship, and cultivating purpose beyond career success. Brooks discusses resilience, adaptive thinking, and maintaining health and relationships. The narrative is structured to offer practical strategies for personal development and long-term satisfaction. The book also analyzes societal expectations and how to navigate changing personal and professional landscapes. Ideal for professionals, executives, and individuals seeking a fulfilling life path.

Choudhary, Abhishek. *Vajpayee: The Ascent of the Hindu Right 1924–1977*. New Delhi: Picador India, 2023. 401p. ₹ 1,299.

Choudhary traces the political journey of Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the rise of the Hindu Right in India. The book examines historical, social, and political contexts from the pre-independence era to the 1970s. It explores ideological foundations, political mobilization, and key figures influencing the movement. Choudhary analyzes the interplay between religion, nationalism, and governance. The narrative details elections, policy debates, and organizational strategies within the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and affiliated groups. Archival research and personal anecdotes provide depth to the study. The book offers insights into the shaping of modern Indian politics, party systems, and voter behavior. Scholars of political science, history, and South Asian studies will find it informative.

Choudhary, Ravi Singh. *Rishi Intelligence*. Chennai: Notion Press, 2023. 137p. ₹ 595.

Ravi Singh Choudhary explores the concept of Rishi Intelligence, connecting ancient wisdom with contemporary cognitive and emotional practices. The book outlines methods to enhance personal decision-making, leadership, and problem-solving. Choudhary integrates philosophy, psychology, and spiritual principles to provide practical guidance. The narrative includes case studies, exercises, and real-life applications. Topics include mindfulness, self-awareness, and ethical reasoning. The book emphasizes balance between intellect and intuition. Readers gain insights into integrating traditional knowledge systems with modern life challenges. The work is relevant for students of psychology, leadership, and personal development.

Edmondson, Amy C. *The Right Kind of Wrong: Why Learning to Fail Can Teach Us to Thrive*. London: Cornerstone Press, 2023. 350p. ₹ 1,050.

Amy Edmondson explores the paradox of failure as a source of growth and innovation. The book examines how individuals, teams, and organizations can leverage mistakes to improve performance and creativity. Edmondson blends psychology, organizational behavior, and case studies to provide practical strategies for learning from errors. She introduces the concept of “intelligent failure,” distinguishing between productive and destructive mistakes. The narrative highlights a culture of psychological safety, where

experimentation and feedback are encouraged. Edmondson provides frameworks for leaders to foster learning and adaptability. The book also examines examples from business, healthcare, and education to illustrate successful approaches to failure. It includes actionable exercises and reflection prompts. Edmondson emphasizes the role of humility, resilience, and continuous improvement. This work is essential for managers, educators, and students of leadership and organizational behavior.

Frankl, Viktor E. *Man's Search for Meaning: The Classic Tribute to Hope from the Holocaust*. London: Rider, 2004. 154p. ₹650.

Viktor Frankl recounts his experiences as a Holocaust survivor and develops the psychological theory of logotherapy. The book examines how finding meaning in life can help individuals endure extreme suffering. Frankl reflects on the human capacity for resilience, hope, and moral courage. He combines personal narrative with philosophical and clinical insights. The work explores existential questions and the role of purpose in mental health. Frankl emphasizes responsibility, choice, and attitude as central to personal growth. The book analyzes human behavior under extreme conditions, offering lessons for everyday life. It includes practical guidance on cultivating meaning, overcoming despair, and achieving fulfillment. This timeless classic is influential in psychology, philosophy, and self-help literature.

Friedrich, C.J., Blitzer, C. *Age of Power*. Washington: Cornell University Press, 1957. 200p. ₹595.

Friedrich and Blitzer analyze the evolution and dynamics of political power in modern societies. The book explores institutional structures, leadership, and decision-making processes that shape governance. The authors discuss the concentration and distribution of power across governments, organizations, and social groups. The work examines historical and contemporary case studies to illustrate mechanisms of influence. It addresses the role of ideology, diplomacy, and economic factors in political authority. The book emphasizes analytical frameworks for understanding power relations. Topics include political stability, governance effectiveness, and social control. The authors highlight challenges in maintaining democratic institutions and managing conflict. Essential reading for students of political science, international relations, and public policy.

Gandhi, Mahatma. *Satya ke Saath Mere Prayog*. New Delhi: Prabhat, 2023. 215p. ₹550.

Mahatma Gandhi reflects on his experiments with truth, ethics, and nonviolent resistance. The book offers insights into the principles that guided his political and social activism. Gandhi examines the moral, spiritual, and practical dimensions of satyagraha. The narrative explores his commitment to justice, self-discipline, and community engagement. Gandhi discusses the role of education, simplicity, and self-reliance in personal and societal transformation. The book also highlights lessons from Indian independence movements and social reform campaigns. Gandhi addresses the importance of reconciliation, ethical leadership, and peaceful protest. The work is both autobiographical and philosophical, emphasizing moral courage and civic responsibility. Readers gain guidance on applying ethical principles in daily life and public affairs.

Gupta, Nikhil. *The Eight Percent Solution: A Strategy for India's Growth*. New Delhi: Bloomsbury, 2023. 400p. ₹1,350.

Nikhil Gupta presents an economic strategy for India to sustain high growth rates. The book analyzes structural challenges, policy bottlenecks, and global economic trends. Gupta emphasizes infrastructure development, fiscal discipline, and innovation-led growth. He explores labor market reforms, investment climate, and technological adoption. The book examines the role of governance, institutions, and entrepreneurship in economic transformation. Gupta integrates empirical data with comparative studies of other emerging economies. The narrative highlights actionable policy recommendations for inclusive growth and poverty alleviation. He discusses sector-specific strategies, including manufacturing, services, and agriculture. The work is targeted at policymakers, economists, and business leaders. It provides a roadmap for India's sustained development and global competitiveness.

Hardy, Darren. *The Compound Effect*. Noida: Manjul, 2010. 158p. ₹450.

Darren Hardy explores the power of small, consistent actions in achieving long-term success. The book demonstrates how incremental improvements in habits, choices, and mindset accumulate into significant results. Hardy provides practical strategies for goal setting, time management, and personal accountability. The narrative emphasizes discipline, persistence, and self-awareness. Readers learn to identify behaviors that hinder growth and replace them with productive routines. Hardy highlights the importance of tracking progress and celebrating milestones. The book includes exercises and real-life examples of individuals applying the compound effect principle. Hardy also discusses the psychological and motivational aspects of success. A practical guide for entrepreneurs, professionals, and self-improvement enthusiasts seeking measurable progress.

Hillenbrand, Laura. *Unbroken: An Extraordinary True Story of Courage and Survival*. London: Fourth Estate, 2014. 500p. ₹1,150.

Laura Hillenbrand narrates the life of Louis Zamperini, an Olympic athlete and World War II bombardier who survived extreme hardships. The book details his experiences as a prisoner of war in Japanese camps. Hillenbrand explores themes of resilience, human endurance, and psychological recovery. The narrative captures physical and emotional suffering while highlighting determination and courage. Hillenbrand provides historical context, personal anecdotes, and interviews to build a vivid account. The work examines survival strategies, camaraderie, and the human spirit's capacity for hope. The book also emphasizes forgiveness, post-traumatic growth, and moral courage. Richly researched and compellingly told, it is an inspirational story of perseverance and redemption. Essential reading for history enthusiasts and students of psychology.

Housel, Morgan. *The Psychology of Money: Timeless Lessons on Wealth, Greed, and Happiness*. Mumbai: Jaico, 2023. 242p. ₹699.

Morgan Housel explores behavioral finance and the psychological aspects of money management. The book examines how human behavior, emotions, and cognitive biases influence financial decisions. Housel emphasizes long-term thinking, patience, and risk

awareness in wealth creation. He integrates stories, historical examples, and research findings to convey financial principles. The narrative covers savings, investing, financial independence, and lifestyle choices. Housel also addresses greed, overconfidence, and the influence of luck on financial outcomes. The book highlights the importance of personal values, goal-setting, and disciplined behavior in achieving financial stability. It is accessible to general readers, investors, and students of economics or finance. The lessons are practical, engaging, and grounded in real-world examples.

Isaacson, Walter. *Elon Musk*. London: Simon & Schuster, 2023. 670p. ₹1,800.

Walter Isaacson presents a comprehensive biography of Elon Musk, exploring his entrepreneurial journey and visionary projects. The book delves into Musk's early life, education, and formative experiences that shaped his ambitions. Isaacson examines Musk's work with Zip2, PayPal, SpaceX, Tesla, Neuralink, and The Boring Company. The narrative highlights his innovative thinking, risk-taking, and leadership style. Isaacson also addresses Musk's personal challenges, controversies, and management philosophy. The biography combines interviews, archival research, and Musk's own reflections. It explores the intersection of technology, business, and societal impact. The book discusses Musk's approach to sustainability, space exploration, and artificial intelligence. It provides insights into his relentless drive, resilience, and capacity to transform industries. Essential reading for business enthusiasts, technologists, and leadership scholars.

Kelsen, Hans. *What is Justice?: Justice, Law and Politics in the Mirror of Science*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1957. 397p. ₹1,250.

Hans Kelsen investigates the concept of justice through a rigorous examination of law, politics, and philosophy. The book analyzes legal systems, constitutional principles, and the interplay between ethics and governance. Kelsen explores the philosophical foundations of justice and the role of norms in regulating human behavior. He emphasizes the importance of scientific analysis in understanding legal and political structures. The work examines the tension between positive law and moral imperatives. Kelsen also addresses the historical evolution of legal thought and its contemporary applications. The book integrates theoretical discussion with practical examples from national and international law. It highlights the challenges of maintaining fairness, equality, and accountability in complex societies. A seminal text for legal scholars, political scientists, and philosophers interested in jurisprudence.

King, Henry & Afshar, Vala. *Boundless: A New Mindset for Unlimited Business Success*. New Jersey: John Wiley, 2024. 245p. ₹1,100.

Henry King and Vala Afshar explore the mindset, strategies, and behaviors necessary for achieving extraordinary business success. The book emphasizes innovative thinking, adaptability, and leadership in dynamic markets. It combines personal anecdotes, case studies, and practical exercises to help readers cultivate growth-oriented behaviors. The authors discuss goal setting, resilience, and overcoming limiting beliefs. Topics include effective communication, team motivation, and decision-making under uncertainty. The book also addresses technology adoption, digital transformation, and competitive advantage. Readers are encouraged to embrace continuous learning

and self-improvement. Boundless highlights actionable frameworks for personal and organizational growth. It is suitable for entrepreneurs, executives, and professionals seeking high performance.

Kiyosaki, Robert T. *Business School: For People Who Like Helping People*. Noida: Manjul, 2023. 150p. ₹450.

Robert Kiyosaki provides practical lessons on building wealth and creating value through entrepreneurship and social impact. The book emphasizes financial literacy, leadership, and strategic thinking. Kiyosaki explores the intersection of business acumen and helping others, advocating for ethical and sustainable practices. Topics include investing, marketing, and risk management in service-oriented enterprises. The narrative includes exercises, case studies, and reflection prompts for readers to develop skills. Kiyosaki stresses the importance of mindset, personal responsibility, and resilience in achieving success. The book is accessible to aspiring entrepreneurs, students, and professionals seeking to make a meaningful impact.

Lomborg, Bjorn. *Best Things First: The 12 Most Efficient Solutions for the World's Poorest and Our Global SDG Promises*. Copenhagen: Copenhagen Consensus Center, 2023. 290p. ₹950.

Bjorn Lomborg analyzes global development challenges and prioritizes cost-effective solutions to address poverty, health, and sustainability. The book examines the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and evaluates practical interventions. Lomborg uses data, economic modeling, and comparative analysis to rank strategies by impact and efficiency. Topics include education, climate change mitigation, public health, and economic policy. The narrative emphasizes evidence-based decision-making and resource allocation. Lomborg challenges conventional approaches, advocating for pragmatic and measurable outcomes. The book is accessible to policymakers, academics, and global development practitioners. It encourages a rational, analytical approach to addressing pressing social and environmental problems.

Marshall, Tim. *Prisoners of Geography: Ten Maps That Tell You Everything You Need to Know About Global Politics*. London: Elliott & Thompson, 2015. 319p. ₹1,100.

Tim Marshall explores how geography shapes political, economic, and military power worldwide. The book examines ten key regions, explaining their historical, cultural, and strategic significance. Marshall discusses how mountains, rivers, and borders influence national policy and global conflicts. The narrative integrates maps, historical events, and geopolitical analysis. It addresses energy resources, trade routes, and territorial disputes. Marshall highlights the relationship between physical geography and international relations. The book provides insights into diplomacy, security strategy, and global power dynamics. It is designed for students, policymakers, and general readers seeking to understand world politics.

Matthan, Rahul. *The Third Way: India's Revolutionary Approach to Data Governance*. Jauggernaut: New Delhi, 2023. 258p. ₹1,200.

Rahul Matthan examines India's approach to data governance, digital identity, and

privacy regulation. The book analyzes the balance between innovation, economic growth, and citizen rights. Matthan explores initiatives such as Aadhaar, public digital infrastructure, and emerging technologies. The narrative highlights legal, ethical, and technological challenges in managing personal and public data. Case studies illustrate successes and controversies in India's digital ecosystem. The book emphasizes transparency, accountability, and the role of institutions. Matthan also discusses implications for business, governance, and civil liberties. This work is critical for students, policymakers, and professionals in technology law, data policy, and digital governance.

Miller, Brian Cole. *Quick Team-Building Activities for Busy Managers: 50 Exercises That Get Results in Just 15 Minutes*. Harper Collins Leadership, 2015. 187p. ₹850.

Brian Cole Miller provides practical exercises and activities designed to enhance teamwork, communication, and collaboration in professional settings. The book emphasizes efficiency, offering 50 exercises that can be conducted in 15 minutes or less. Miller focuses on improving trust, problem-solving, and interpersonal skills among team members. The narrative includes step-by-step instructions, objectives, and debriefing questions for each activity. The exercises cover icebreakers, creative problem-solving, conflict resolution, and leadership development. Miller incorporates insights from organizational psychology and management theory. The book is suitable for managers, team leaders, HR professionals, and facilitators seeking quick and impactful methods to build cohesion. Each activity is designed to be flexible, adaptable, and measurable for real-world application. It provides strategies to foster engagement, motivation, and collaboration within diverse teams.

Moller, Dietmar P. F. *Guide to Cybersecurity in Digital Transformation: Trends, Methods, Technologies, Applications and Best Practices*. Switzerland: Springer, 2023. 420p. ₹3,200.

Dietmar Moller explores the challenges and strategies associated with cybersecurity in the context of digital transformation. The book provides a comprehensive overview of trends, methods, and technologies essential for protecting digital infrastructures. Moller discusses cyber threats, risk management, and regulatory compliance. Case studies illustrate real-world applications in various sectors, including finance, healthcare, and government. The narrative emphasizes proactive defense, secure system design, and resilience planning. The book covers ethical hacking, penetration testing, encryption, and incident response strategies. It also explores emerging technologies such as AI, IoT, and cloud computing in the cybersecurity landscape. Moller highlights the human and organizational aspects of cyber risk. The guide serves as a reference for IT professionals, cybersecurity specialists, and executives managing digital transformation projects. It provides actionable insights, frameworks, and best practices for securing enterprise systems effectively.

Pandey, K. R. *Colonel Jim Corbett*. New Delhi: Prabhat, 2021. 128p. ₹550.

K. R. Pandey chronicles the life and legacy of Colonel Jim Corbett, famed hunter, conservationist, and writer. The book explores Corbett's early life, career, and contributions to wildlife conservation in India. Pandey highlights his famous hunts of

man-eating tigers and leopards, as well as his influence on forest preservation policies. The narrative emphasizes Corbett's philosophy of coexistence with nature and ethical hunting practices. The book also examines his literary contributions and storytelling style. Pandey integrates historical accounts, personal anecdotes, and archival research. It discusses Corbett's engagement with local communities and forest officials. The book provides insights into colonial-era India, wildlife management, and the origins of national parks. It celebrates Corbett's enduring impact on Indian conservation and literature. Suitable for wildlife enthusiasts, historians, and readers interested in environmental ethics.

Sahare, Sfurti. *Think and Win Like Dhoni: 6 Success Secrets*. Mumbai: Jaico, 2023. 147p. ₹399.

Sfurti Sahare analyzes the leadership and strategic qualities of Indian cricket captain Mahendra Singh Dhoni. The book identifies six key principles that contributed to Dhoni's success on and off the field. Sahare emphasizes decision-making, calmness under pressure, resilience, and adaptability. The narrative provides case studies from Dhoni's career, including critical matches and leadership moments. It discusses teamwork, goal setting, and psychological preparation. Sahare draws lessons for professional and personal development, encouraging readers to adopt a winning mindset. The book also highlights the importance of humility, learning from failures, and maintaining focus. Practical exercises and reflections are included for readers to implement the strategies in their lives. This book is relevant for sports enthusiasts, leaders, managers, and anyone seeking actionable insights from Dhoni's approach.

Schnack, Kirren. *Ten Time Calmer: Beat Anxiety and Change Your Life*. Dublin: Blue Bird, 2023. 404p. ₹1,050.

Kirren Schnack presents a comprehensive guide to managing anxiety, stress, and mental health challenges. The book combines psychological theory, practical exercises, and mindfulness techniques to help readers achieve emotional resilience. Schnack emphasizes cognitive restructuring, relaxation methods, and behavioral strategies to reduce anxiety. The narrative includes personal stories, case studies, and expert insights. The book explores the physiological and psychological aspects of stress and anxiety. Schnack provides guidance on creating sustainable habits, improving focus, and enhancing well-being. Techniques for managing social anxiety, performance pressure, and work-related stress are highlighted. The book also discusses self-compassion, emotional intelligence, and mental health awareness. Schnack aims to empower readers to take control of their mental health and lead balanced, calmer lives.

Sinha, Amarjeet. *Last Mile: Turning Public Policy Upside Down – Innovations, Practice and the Future of Public Policy in India*. London: Routledge, 2024. 291p. ₹1,450.

Amarjeet Sinha examines innovative public policy interventions in India, focusing on strategies that impact the "last mile" of service delivery. The book highlights successful case studies in governance, social programs, and administrative reforms. Sinha discusses challenges such as bureaucratic inefficiency, resource constraints, and citizen engagement. The narrative emphasizes data-driven decision-making, participatory governance, and technology adoption. Sinha explores how innovations

in public administration can improve efficiency, accountability, and equity. The book includes lessons from field experiments, policy pilots, and collaborative governance models. Topics cover education, healthcare, rural development, and financial inclusion. The author draws attention to human-centric approaches, behavioral insights, and adaptive policymaking. It is a valuable resource for policymakers, public administrators, and scholars of governance seeking practical solutions for complex societal problems.

Vohra, N.N. *India's National Security Challenges*. Delhi: Primus, 2023. 116p. ₹499.

N.N. Vohra provides a detailed analysis of India's contemporary national security issues, including external threats, internal security, and strategic policy responses. The book examines geopolitical challenges, terrorism, cyber threats, and border disputes. Vohra highlights the evolving nature of security in a globalized, technology-driven world. The narrative discusses defense strategies, intelligence gathering, and crisis management frameworks. It emphasizes coordination between government agencies, military forces, and civilian institutions. Case studies on India's conflicts, counterterrorism measures, and disaster response are included. The book also explores policy debates on modernization, defense procurement, and strategic alliances. Vohra addresses the social, economic, and political dimensions of security. The work is essential for students of security studies, defense professionals, and policymakers seeking a nuanced understanding of India's national security landscape.

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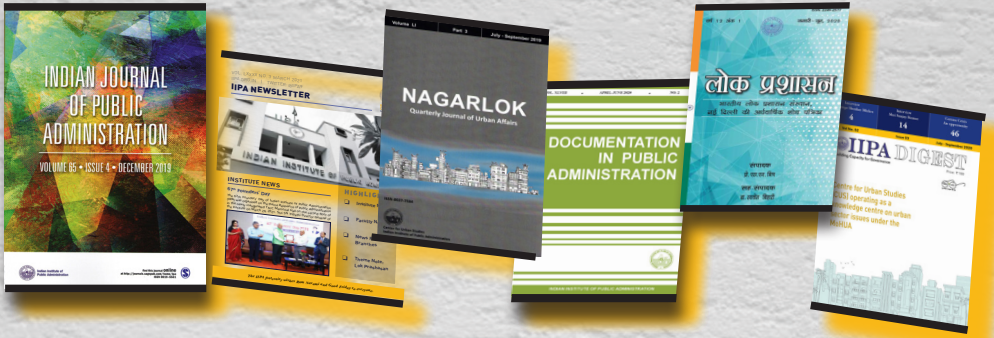
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