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PREPARED & COMPILED BY

Dr. Hemant Khare



Indian Institute of Public Administration

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I. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Moon, M. Jae

Searching for inclusive artificial intelligence for social good: Participatory governance and policy recommendations for making AI more inclusive and benign for society. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1496-1505

While artificial intelligence (AI) has begun to transform individual lives, business operations, and public services, there has been a lack of discussion concerning its role in contributing to social good. Both academic research and practical evidence have often compellingly predicted and suggested AI's potential impact on the labor market, industry, and services, as well as the risks and benefits of disruptive technologies. With an emphasis on understanding the complex and uncertain nature of AI as well as the disparities in its benefits, in this article, the logic of participatory governance is examined, and it is posited that this governance is an appropriate governing mechanism for an inclusive AI that contributes to social good. This study also offers a set of policy recommendations by reviewing selected cases and the challenges that policy-makers face at the national and global levels.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13648>

2. BUSINESS

Shriram, Ajay and Bahl, Ajay

India's continued march towards ease of doing business. *Yojana*, 68(1), Jan, 2024: p.43-45

The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of provisions) act, 2023 strives to strike a balance between the severity of the violation and the gravity of the prescribed punishment. Many offences, which are either minor or technical or procedural in nature and for which the punishment prescribed was disproportionate, have been decriminalised under the JV act. The industry believes that the JV act is only the beginning and that many more statutes are on the horizon that will provide additional comfort to the industry. – Reproduced

Somany, Sandip

Delicate balance: Regulatory enforcement & favorable business environment. *Yojana*, 68(1), Jan, 2024: p.49-52

One of the most noteworthy aspects of the act is its substantial modification of penalties. In a bold departure from the conventional approach, the act replaces imprisonment with a system of higher fines/penalties for various offences. This strategic shift aims to create a more effective deterrent against violations, ensuring a stronger enforcement mechanism without disrupting business. – Reproduced

3. CHILD WELFARE

Bhat, Showkat Ahmad and Nazir, Mudasir

Right to parenthood – vis-à-vis human rights jurisprudence. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.262-274

The evolving feminist jurisprudence over the globe has impacted not only the traditional notions of inequalities but had broadened the horizons of various facets of inequalities in male dominant societies. The Apex court of India in E.P Royappa case has held that equalities has multidimensional facets, the facets can be determined with the time. While on the other side human rights are birth rights, natural rights, person oriented rights and basic necessities for existence. The global jurisprudence has recognized parenthood as one of the human rights while as in achieving this rights there are some medical issues due to which right to parenthood or family cannot be achieved. In such situation the surrogacy is the handy remedy. However the paper is an attempt to evolve the model which will makes a balance between parenthood, family, and health of surrogate mothers. The established systems around the globe has enacted several legislations on the subject. The paper is an attempt to analyses the issues and challenges in surrogacy and the legislative mechanism for the same in India. The paper has highlighted various legislative and administrative gaps and suggests remedial measures foe the same. - Reproduced

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4. CIVIL SERVICE

Eshuis, J., Boer, N.D. and Klijn, E.H.

Street-level bureaucrats' emotional intelligence and its relation with their performance. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.804-821

This article analyses whether the emotional intelligence (EI) of street-level bureaucrats, in this case inspectors, predicts their individual performance. It explores whether EI predicts the aggression that inspectors face and whether this explains the relation between EI and performance. Our survey among 547 inspectors, measuring their (self) perceptions, shows that inspectors' ability to appraise others' emotions and use their emotions intelligently (i.e., motivating themselves and maintaining a positive attitude) is significantly associated with inspectors' performance. Ability to appraise others' emotions predicts increases encountered aggression (as perceived by inspectors), and capacity to regulate one's emotions correlates with decreased perceived encountered aggression. The paper contributes to street-level bureaucracy literature by identifying affective factors that help explain performance, and to EI literature by theorizing and testing succedents of various dimensions of EI rather than assuming that EI is unidimensional. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12841>

Florczak, Christoffer et al

Exploring the foundational origins of public service motivation through the lens of behavioral genetics. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.993-1013

Despite the proliferation of research on public service motivation (PSM), fundamental questions about its origins continue to evade scholars: Is PSM driven by genetics, socialized through experiences, or both? If PSM is socialized, when does socialization occur? Answering these questions is critical for reconciling the state versus trait debate, and for assessing the validity of practical implications prescribed by PSM studies. Utilizing “nature's own experiment,” we adopt a classical twin design with 1035 twin pairs to identify how genetic heritability, a common environment, or unique environment and experiences can explain variation in PSM. Results show that PSM is heavily influenced by individuals' unique environments and experiences; not by genetics. This lends strong evidence to PSM's uniqueness as a motivational construct as related “other-regarding” concepts show sizeable genetic components. Finally, our results corroborate that PSM is a human resource with dynamic properties organizations can cultivate to enhance productivity in public service workforces. – Reproduced

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Mendez, Nathalie and Avellaneda, Claudia N.

Organizational commitment in public servants through civic engagement. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.1055-1071

The public service motivation (PSM) theory has emphasized the distinctive motivational character of public employees in serving public institutions. However, scarce research has explored whether public service motivation extrapolates to civic engagement as another way to participate in public affairs. We contend that public employees' stronger sense of public interest expands toward higher engagement levels in social, economic, political, and civic organizations. Using data from the most recent wave of the World Values Survey from 2017 to 2020 in 77 countries—this study compares the degree of civic engagement of public servants with general citizens' level of engagement. Results across all world regions, except Africa, support the hypotheses that public servants are more willing to participate in civic organizations. However, public employees' civic engagement is contingent on organizational type (modern vs. traditional) and bureaucratic rank (top- vs. street-level), for street-level bureaucrats participate more in traditional but not modern organizations. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12840>

5. CLIMATE CHANGE

Deslatte, A., Siciliano, M.D. and Krause, R.M.

Local government managers are on the frontlines of climate change: Are they ready?. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1506-1511

State and local governments in the United States are the implementation agents for a vast swath of federal policies. As the country embarks on an unprecedented foray into fiscal federalism to

combat climate change, we face a stark reality: many local governments are not ready. Drawing from recent data and evidence on local sustainability activities, we argue policy makers and managers at all levels of governance need to apply the lessons learned over the last two decades of subnational climate efforts. For local government managers working in the 21st century, climate change will likely be a defining social dilemma of their lifetimes. After years of inaction, the United States has taken a major step in trying to meet its greenhouse-gas mitigation pledges. But implementation requires understanding both the opportunities and opportunity costs posed by such generational investments.- Reproduced

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6. CONSUMERS

Meenakumari, S.

Multilevel marketing in India: Need for a comprehensive legal framework. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.161-174

This paper discusses the relevance of multilevel marketing in the modern economy and articulates the need for its comprehensive legal regulation to protect the interest of consumers. Multi-level marketing (MLM) commonly referred to as network marketing has been adopted by direct selling companies since 1920s and is still in demand and common among the public due to its execution in the sale of multiple number of quality products that is available in the market today. Among the several direct selling companies in India, Amway India is one of the major notable global direct selling companies with wide range of quality products. Though, this marketing strategy is considered legitimate all over the globe and carried out like any other typical business pattern, still it undergoes a major shortcoming regarding its legality and functioning. Recently, many scams and frauds involved in such business model are increasing through several illegal schemes like pyramid frauds, money circulation schemes, ponzi schemes, etc. Certain specific legal frameworks have been enacted by the government to combat these scams that are getting common in such business model. Despite all the laws regulating these illegal schemes, there is no such MLM oriented legislations to regulate these companies and the MLM business model. The implementation of new Consumer Protection (Direct Selling) Rules, 2021 with special features in addition to the Direct Selling Guidelines, 2016 can to a certain extent effectively regulate the direct selling entities and the direct sellers engaged in network marketing. Yet in 2022 when the Enforcement Directorate attached assets worth crores of rupees from Amway accusing it of running a multilevel marketing scam, the question came to limelight whether the existing laws are ineffective to regulate these scams?- Reproduced

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7. CORRUPTION

Ahmad, Shahid Ronga and Hussain, Mohammad

Merging the issue of corruption in public offices into the human rights discourse. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.275-292

Since the dawn of human society, corruption has been a plague. The menace of corruption has long been a significant source of worry for policymakers, administrators, and the general public. Long held beliefs among some people include the notion that corruption is an incurable disease that cannot be stopped. It is a false metaphor, not just because it conveys a sense of dread, but also because it limits actions that may be taken to lessen it. Besides, for a very long time, the international community had given a little thought to the possibility of using international human rights laws to fight corruption but that is changing and now International human rights mechanisms have been paying an increasing attention to the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights. Moreover, human rights and anti-corruption organizations function in completely different silos, is largely a myth that needs to be dispelled. In this paper, the authors would like to contribute in debunking this myth by trying to merge the corruption discussion into the human rights discourse. Reproduced

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Su, Su and Ni, Xing

Corruption in social relations: Bribe-taking, corruptibility, and corruption risks. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 481-499

This inquiry aims to investigate how the relational dynamics are imprinted on two critical dimensions of bribe-taking: corruptibility and corruption risks. Two treatments were randomly administered to 1400 subjects: single versus repeated interactions and strangers versus weak ties. The findings suggest that repeated interactions induce bigger bribe sizes, but also increase risks from whistleblowing and internal auditing. Weak ties mitigate bribe-taking willingness. Nevertheless, when coupled with repeated interactions, weak ties suppress the risks from whistleblowing, testifying the bifurcated effects. The tensions between corruptibility and corruption risks suggest that bribe-taking decisions are fraught with internal tensions, with the overall effects likely being a priori determined only in specific contexts. Such tensions are more intensified among true bureaucrats as they tend to claim bigger bribes and report more risks from internal auditing.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12795>

8. CRIMES

Dutta, Deborisha

Comprehending corporate criminal liability through the evolution of liability paradigm. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.7-20

The concept of attributing criminal liability to individuals has been always feasible but the challenge arose when collectivities had to be held criminally liable for their behaviour. The researcher believes that a comprehensive understanding of the criminal accountability of entities entails succinct scrutiny of the subject matter over time. The paper would focus on the concept of liability and its various theories and characteristics in order to establish the importance of corporate criminal liability. The paper would also try to analyze what can be the correct liability approach that would endorse social justice by holding the corporate bodies guilty. The researcher in this context would try to establish the importance of vicarious liability

and the doctrine of identification along with other newly evolved doctrines. The concept of knowledge and intent forms an integral part of the paper. The question that remains constant is that which liability model should be relied on to establish a uniform approach while deciding cases on corporate crime. – Reproduced

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Sinha, Anju

A legal perspective on sex trafficking: Vulnerability, impact and rehabilitation. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.217-238

A crime that does not confine itself to the boundaries of gender or age and a crime that is an assault on the human body and the mind. Sex trafficking, can be understood as a form or organized crime wherein people, largely women, are pushed into a cycle of exploitation. These women, who are victims of being baited with the idea of opportunities, are abducted or simply sold off, are then forced into professions and spaces like commercial sex, exotic dancing, pornography, and work in massage parlours. In this article, the author talks about how sex trafficking as a problem does not restrict itself to one area or country, it's a global issue that needs to be combatted with equipment beyond legislations. The author also brings forth the mental and physical consequences of sex trafficking on the victim along with highlighting the need for rehabilitation.- Reproduced

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9. DECENTRALISATION

Sun, Shuo and Andrews, Rhys

Intra-provincial fiscal decentralization, relative wealth, and healthcare efficiency: Empirical evidence from China. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.973-992

Decentralizing fiscal power to locally elected governments is often regarded as beneficial for public service efficiency. However, questions remain about whether decentralizing fiscal responsibilities work well in countries lacking political decentralization. In China, fiscal decentralization has significantly strengthened the role of local governments in the provision of healthcare services, but evidence of its efficiency effects is scarce. To cast light on this issue, this study investigates the relationship between intra-provincial fiscal decentralization and the productive efficiency of healthcare services in China. Analysis of panel data for 2006–2017 suggests that expenditure and revenue decentralization from provincial to sub-provincial governments significantly improves healthcare efficiency. Further analysis suggests that the positive impact of healthcare expenditure decentralization on healthcare efficiency may be stronger in wealthier provinces. These findings have important theoretical and practical implications.- Reproduced

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10. DEFENCE

Mishra, Ankita

Fortifying Indian army's response at tactical level against People's Liberation Army. U.S.I. Journal, 153(633), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.421-436

The People's Liberation Army's (PLA) adventurism in Ladakh has been a blessing in disguise in expediting India's war-preparedness and shifting the focus towards sharpening our own forces, and their response against China from strategic to tactical levels. Though Indian Army (IA) is a seasoned soldiers' army, it yet needs to match steps with modern technology while also focusing on the upgradation of its strategies, policies, and tactics. The need of the hour is thus, to focus on enhancing situational awareness, improving operational strategies, tactics and grouping capabilities, exploiting the field of human resource through effective training of troops, and, most importantly, focusing holistically on strengthening the administrative and logistic set-up to sustain in rough, rugged terrains, have effective border-area infrastructures, state of the art medical facilities for troops well within their reach as China specializes in the game of attrition. India is committed to a strategy of deterrence against China and to achieve. – Reproduced

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Pradhan, S.D.

Growing Indian defence production capabilities: From the biggest importer of defence equipment to an exporter. U.S.I. Journal, 153(633), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.370-382

India's progress in increasing its indigenous defence production capabilities, (in recent years), is indeed remarkable. The country has achieved significant milestones by manufacturing key defence items such as nuclear-powered submarines, an aircraft carrier, cruise missiles, fast speed patrol boats, and light combat helicopters. This shift has transformed India from being the largest defence importer to a more self-reliant nation, capable of exporting defence equipment to a growing number of countries. The transformation in India's defence sector is reflected in the significant growth of its indigenous defence equipment and weapons exports. Over the past eight years, India's exports in this sector have grown tenfold, with more than 85 countries now importing Indian defence products. This growth demonstrates the increasing recognition and acceptance of India's capabilities in the global defence market. However, there are several key challenges that India needs to address for further advancing its indigenous defence production capabilities. Two significant challenges are, ensuring availability of sufficient investments and the induction of advanced technology, on a continuing basis (in the defence manufacturing sector) for maintaining a competitive edge in the global defence market.- Reproduced

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Singh, N. B.

Recalibrating defence Indigenisation. U.S.I. Journal, 153(633), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.335-347

The 'Make in India' initiative was launched by the Indian government to make India self-reliant in major weapon platforms. A number of enabling provisions were rolled out to provide the desired traction to Atma Nirbhar Bharat. An analysis of the ground covered indicates that systems reaching a stage of maturity are primarily those on which Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has put in sustained effort over a period. Platforms that are at various stages of induction are those having substantial, at times more than 50 per cent import content. This is bound to create critical vulnerabilities in any prolonged conflict. In pursuit of new acquisitions, the Do Nothing Syndrome for legacy systems aggravates conventional readiness, ushers hollowness, and puts the defence budget into a tailspin. The army ends up possessing thousands of platforms but only a fraction is truly fully mission capable.- Reproduced

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Singh, Mandeep

Of military history and war diaries. U.S.I. Journal, 153(633), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.383-389

The study of military history is as old as the history of mankind itself. Earlier the accounts of battles and wars were recorded in the form of epics and ballads. The forms of recording military accounts and events evolved with time, with war diaries being used as the primary source for writing of military history since the turn of the twentieth century. As the military histories are used to examine the past and make decisions about the future, it is essential that these are written honestly. Timely and honest generation and maintenance of war diaries is essential so that not only the military histories are written correctly but the right lessons are learnt from them.- Reproduced

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II. DIGITALIZATION

Chinchuri, Anant D.

The challenges and possible solutions in protecting the privacy of consumers in the digital age: A legal perspective. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.191-202

Digitalization brought new challenges to privacy in the digital age. The consumers are playing important role in the digital market. The consumer data become an essential economic asset, similarly it has led to much concern of breach of privacy. The technology like big data, cloud computing, block-chain, AI, 5G etc. are the tools of success in business to understand and track the consumers. Emergence of the digital age, made difficult to define the best ways to balance innovation and growth as well as protecting consumer privacy. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a number of decisions recognized the right to privacy as a subset of the larger right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the time has come to shift focus from consumer protection to consumer empowerment, impose liability on service and intermediary providers, content filtering and moderation is effective in protecting consumers privacy. Reproduced

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12. E-GOVERNANCE

Malika, V. V.

Effectiveness of e-governance initiatives in India: A study of Telangana Palle Samagra Seva Kendralu. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.815-831

Governments worldwide are compelled to transform government systems to ensure citizen-centric service delivery through innovative information and communication technologies. Use of e-governance has become a key weapon to combat the evils of mismanagement and corruption. India has witnessed more than two decades of ushering of e-governance initiatives. The present study is set in the context of the growing significance of governance, public service delivery and e-governance which highlight various issues like awareness, efficiency, transparency, responsiveness, participation and accountability. The study particularly examines the critical e-Governance parameters of Telangana Palle Samagra Seva Kendralu initiative in rural areas. Based on the study results, important policy suggestions have been provided. – Reproduced

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13. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - JAMMU & KASHMIR

Ghose, Anuttama and Ali, S.M. Aamir

Obligations and opportunities for protection of geographical indication in Kashmir: A case study of “Kashmir Pashmina” and “Kashmir saffron”. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.99-110

As a diverse nation, we have many traditional masterpieces that reflect our culture, special procedures, unique ingredients, and centuries-old heritage. Crafts and agricultural goods from Kashmir are highly regarded across the world. A variety of skilled trades have been performed throughout the state for generations. Legal protection for indigenous practices used in creating goods from a certain region is a key function of Geographical Indication, which protects the interests of all parties involved. In this paper, an endeavor will be made to examine the legal protection and challenges faced by the Kashmiri Pashmina and Kashmiri Saffron post its registration under the Geographical Indication Act, 1999. The first GI Tag holder of the State of Jammu & Kashmir was the Kashmiri Pashmina in September 2008, while the long-awaited Geographical Indication (GI) designation for Kashmiri Saffron was announced recently in July 2020. Our study attempts to analyze these products' economic viability and assess the problems hindering the progress and prosperity of the authentic Pashmina and Saffron industry in Kashmir.

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14. EDUCATION

Datta, Anando

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

Saxena, Neeraj

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

Sekar, J. John

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

Varalakshmi, G.

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

The introduction of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyas (KGBVs) in the educationally backward blocks of the country poses challenges for the mobilisation, retention and educational activities of students. The children admitted to these schools are different from those of mainstream schools. The socio-economic background of the girls has been indicating that they are child labourers, never enrolled, dropout from schools with, risk-ridden family backgrounds, single parents, orphans, migrant workers, labour families, Below Poverty Level (BPL) and from educational accessibility-denied areas. The Special Officers (SOs), who are appointed for the management of KGBVs in terms of evolving strategies for building awareness and mobilisation of girl-child-labour to admit, retain, and motivate them for education and reaching the goal of educational attainment. In course of interaction with the SOs, it was found that in discharging their responsibilities, they face several constraints such as service conditions like contract jobs, low-level of salary, and management issues. Despite having several issues, the SOs have been working to achieve academic goals. – Reproduced

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15. ELECTIONS

Granzier, Riako, Pons, Vincent, and Tricaud, Clemence

Coordination and bandwagon effects: How past rankings shape the behavior of voters and candidates. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.177-217

Candidates' placements in polls and past elections can be powerful coordination devices for parties and voters. Using a regression discontinuity design in French two-round elections, we show that candidates who place first in the first round are more likely to stay in the race and win than those who placed second. These effects are even larger for ranking second versus third, and also present for third versus fourth. They stem from allied parties agreeing on which

candidate should drop out, voters coordinating their choice, and the bandwagon effect of wanting to vote for the winner. We find similar results across 19 other countries.- Reproduced

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Tiwari, Rajesh and Kargeti, Himanshu

Cloud-based smart voting: Opportunity of gender inclusiveness in India. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.948-953

16. ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Fusi, Federica, Zhang, Fengxiu and Liang, Jiaqi

Unveiling environmental justice through open government data: Work in progress for most US States. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.1088-1114

Open government data (OGD) are critical for environmental justice (EJ) policymaking, which is characterized by power and information asymmetries across government agencies, affected populations, and advocacy groups. We contend that not only should state governments provide OGD but also they should remove the burden associated with data access and use it to address the data divide and facilitate the participation of vulnerable populations in policymaking. Applying a user-oriented approach, this article evaluates the completeness, usability, and accessibility of EJ-OGD initiatives across the 50 US states. Results show that only one out of five states achieves at least half points on our EJ-OGD Implementation Score, suggesting that most states do not provide OGD to answer two core EJ questions: “To what extent is my community exposed to environmental harm and health hazards? Is the exposure disproportionately high given my community's socioeconomic characteristics?” We discuss implications for equity and next steps for the government. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12847>

17. EMPLOYMENT

Andersen, Asger Lau et al

How do households respond to job loss? Lessons from multiple high-frequency datasets. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.1-29

How much and through which channels do households self-insure against job loss? Combining data from a large bank and from government sources, we quantify a broad range of responses to job loss in a unified empirical framework. Cumulated over a two-year period, households reduce spending by 30 percent of their income loss. They mainly self-insure through adjustments of liquid balances, which account for 50 percent of the income loss. Other channels—spousal labor supply, private transfers, home equity extraction, mortgage refinancing, and consumer credit—contribute less to self-insurance. Both overall self-insurance and the channels vary with household characteristics in intuitive ways.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/app.20210206>

Bhargava, Tanushree S.

The pace of skill development: A significant indicator of the future of India. *University News*, 61(51), Dec, 2023: p.97-100

Kaur, Harpreet

Sustainable Careers: Navigating a dynamic workplace. *University News*, 61(51), Dec, 2023: p27-32

Khoja, Suhail Ahmad and Ibrahim, Yahya

An economic & legal framework of Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act, 2005: A critical analysis. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.293-310

The present research paper attempts to evaluate the role of MGNREGA scheme. Particularly, the paper deliberates on the economic and legal dimensions of the scheme. It evaluates the impact of the scheme on income generation, poverty reduction, and female labour force participation rate. Further, the role of scheme during the period of Covid-19 outbreak is analyzed. The paper highlights some interesting results. It is found that the scheme has proved successful in accelerating monthly income and average wage rate. However, it is found that the rural poverty has increased by nearly 4 percentage points to 29.6 percent between 2011-2017. Furthermore, from 2012-13, it is found that the proportion of women workers participating in MGNREGA has touched a ten year high in 2022. MGNREGA is found to be shock absorbing scheme as the income loss during the pandemic seems to be compensated by increased earnings by a proportion of 20 to 80 percent. Reproduced

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Rawat, Shreshthi

Inequality of opportunity in changing access to employment in India: A panel study. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.739-764

Labour market segmentation on the lines of caste, religion, gender, and parental characteristics is well documented in the literature. Evidence suggests that these factors affect an individual's ability to access formal employment. Such factors are beyond an individual's control, and inequality in outcomes accruing to them has been conceptualised as inequality of opportunity. This analysis uses the Human Opportunity Index (HOI) framework to examine the inequality of opportunity in accessing formal employment opportunities using the India Human Development Survey (IHDS) panel. Further, it identifies the circumstances that explain the mobility of individuals from informal employment to formal employment using Dominance Analysis (DA). It is observed that there is low coverage of formal employment opportunities along with high inequality in access due to circumstances of the individuals. Region of residence, highest male and highest female education in the household are pertinent circumstances that contribute to inequality of opportunity in access to formal employment. Further, these circumstances have been identified as strong determinants of an individual's ability to move from informal to formal employment. – Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00453-6>

Shastree, Nalin K.

Skilling India: Setting the stage for a comprehensive renaissance. *University News*, 61(51), Dec, 2023: p.17-22

Singh, Sunil Kumar and Kushwaha, Shravan Kumar

Future of work and skill development: Initiatives and implications for higher education in India. *University News*, 61(51), Dec, 2023: p.36-42

18. ENERGY RESOURCES

You, Jongeun et al

The distribution of conflict and attention across energy infrastructure. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.1033-1054

Across the world, public administration and policy decisions are related to diverse levels of conflict and attention. However, the degree and variance of conflict and attention remain largely unspecified. This article examines how types of energy infrastructure and characteristics of project location are associated with the distribution of conflict and attention around the energy infrastructure siting process. Our empirical focus is on gas pipelines, electricity transmission lines, solar power projects, and wind power projects across the United States in 2018. Primarily relying on regression analysis and interviews, this article finds differences in the distribution of conflict and attention intensity within and between these energy infrastructure types, with gas pipelines and wind power projects presenting relatively higher conflict and attention intensities. However, conflict and attention are skewed to low intensities across infrastructure types. Characteristics of project locations that are positively associated with high conflict and attention intensity include the proportion of Democratic voters and the level of urbanization in the places where projects are sited. In contrast, the proportion of Black or Hispanic residents is negatively associated with high conflict and attention intensity. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.1284>

19. ENTERPRISES

Mehrotra, Santosh and Giri, Tuhinshubhra

Enterprise informality in India: The blind spots in public policy. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.687-710

An essential characteristic of firm size distribution patterns in developing countries including India, is a bimodal distribution with a “missing middle”, which is widely accepted in development economics. We analyse data from the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), National Sample Survey (NSS) and Economic Census to assess the firm size structure of the whole non-farm sector. The contribution of the paper is that for the first time a comprehensive database is

constructed to enable analysis of the size structure of India's non-farm enterprises. The second contribution is that we find a deep distortion in India, with even a "small"-scale sector being very small, relatively. We examine briefly the policy-related causes that make India an outlier even among Asian economies in respect of size structure of enterprises. Finally, we argue that the historically policy-induced informality of enterprises is being entrenched by the current hiatus in state policy in even recognising the true nature of the problem of micro, small & medium enterprises (MSMEs), which holds back both their growth and employment. – Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00450-9>

Kumari, Puja and Kulshreshtha, Pradeep

Examining the pre-packaged insolvency resolution process in India. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.175-190

The shift from the contemporary insolvency law towards a corporate rescue mechanism has been well incorporated in the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016 (hereinafter "the Code"). In a short span of six years, the Code has brought sweeping reforms in the insolvency landscape of India. The Code provides a comprehensive and time-bound insolvency resolution process for the corporate debtor offering their creditors the legal right to press claims for recovery of default. The recovery mechanism under the Code either results in corporate rescue or liquidation of the corporate debtor. The purpose of the Code is to rehabilitate and revive the financially troubled corporate debtor and prevent the extreme liquidation route. The Code has undergone various amendments since its inception. An innovative approach to corporate restructuring that has emerged over the years is the pre-pack mechanism which incorporates the virtues of formal judicial proceedings and informal out-of-court settlement. The pre-pack method of insolvency resolution has been prevalent in various developed nations like the United Kingdom and the USA. It was recently introduced in India through Chapter IIIA on the Pre-Packaged Insolvency Resolution Process (hereinafter "PPIRP") in the Code. The essence of pre-pack is formulating a restructuring or resolution plan before the commencement of insolvency. It offers a hybrid 'debtor-in-possession' and 'creditor-in-control' model for the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (hereinafter "MSME"). The paper analyses the provisions of PPIRP under the Code and whether it can provide an efficient and effective insolvency regime to the MSMEs. The paper further examines the impact of prepacks on the insolvency framework in India.- Reproduced

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20. ENVIRONMENT

Altaf, Mubashir and Shahna

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

Over the years, concerns related to environmental degradation have engaged the attention of policymakers, legislators, and the judicial branch. World over there has been a multipronged

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

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Liu, Yixin and Tan, Chao

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

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

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12834>

Sharma, Manik and Rao, G. Durga

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

As a key stakeholder within the domain of environmental governance, the civil society influences the actions and outcomes of regulatory processes, mechanisms and organisations in addition to state, market and communities. The research article attempts to understand the influence the civil society exerts in addressing the environmental concerns of three village panchayats of Kathua district, Jammu and Kashmir, by studying the case of industrial pollution caused by Kathua Industrial Area. Issues like severity and impact of pollution on affected

population, awareness, participation and role of the civil society and the ways in which the affected population negotiate with the problem of industrial pollution are analysed. It is found that the civil society is unable to exert bottom-up pressure in influencing the policy actions and outcomes in the study area. The reasons behind such inability and the measures required to make civil society a reckoning force in environmental governance are also discussed in the article. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/00195561231196180>

21. FINANCE - TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

Temani, Vishnu Priya and Seth, Shivangi

Emerging trends of cybernated transactions in India: An outlook amidst covid-19 pandemic. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.801-814

In Indian economy, the cashless transaction is not a new phenomenon. However, the pandemic gave a sizeable push in the endeavour to marginalise cash transactions. The objective of this article is to discover the actual impact of Covid-19 on the preferences of people while making transactions. For primary data collection, Google questionnaire was sent all over India to all age-groups. Respondents are from all types of socio-economic status. Graphical and tabulation approach was used as a data tool. In this research article, a comparative study has been done for analysis. It has been observed that when the cases of Covid-19 were on the rise in India, the digital mode of payment became a lifesaver as it not only eliminated the risk of social contact but also provided safety from leakage in the economy with better security as well as an easy and convenient way of transferring money. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/00195561231166535>

22. FOOD SUPPLY

Cielo, Cristina and Vera, Cristina

Dear food: Yuca's relational role in sustaining precarious populations in Ecuador. International Sociology, 38(6), Nov, 2023: p. 646-663

In this article, we argue that communities' relationship to food helps to shape their experiences of crises. The French term *la vie chère* – dear life – simultaneously invokes affective relations, collective valuations, and high prices, pointing to the importance of all these dimensions in understanding experiences and responses to rising costs of living. In this sense, the ways through which people apprehend and experience the cultivation and consumption of food influence their possibilities for material sustenance. The study compares the role of yuca, a regional word for cassava, in a coastal and in an Amazonian province of Ecuador, in order to shed light on trajectories of social reproduction in contexts of scarcity. Key to the divergent experiences of cassava in these two sites are histories of colonization and exploitation of land and people that shape social and human–nature relations, as well as expert studies that define and reinforce the tuber's relational role in diverse ecologies. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/02685809231202768>

Narotzky, Susana and Álvarez, Bibiana Martínez

Moral dilemmas in food provisioning: Inflation, the claim for 'just prices' and for 'fair wages'. *International Sociology*, 38(6), Nov, 2023: p. 664-683

The cost of living we envision here stems from an interpretation of the 'cost of living' phrase which addresses (1) macro indicators of inflation, (2) the difference between farm gate price and consumer price as a cost to farmers that endangers their viability, and (3) how this cost transfers to the wages of workers and endangers their livelihood. Finally, (4) we wish to highlight that the energy that needs to be invested to assure social reproduction at the scale of individuals and households – workers and employers in agriculture – and at the scale of entire political communities such as the nation-state or the European Union, is translated into moral dilemmas that mediate and produce material results – in people's bodies, in the environment, in political mobilizations of different kinds. The 'cost of living' here expands into the multiple and situated meanings of what it costs to live and the practices that they support. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/02685809231200799>

23. GENDER INEQUALITY

Rubin, Marilyn Marks and Bartle, John R.

Gender-responsive budgeting: A budget reform to address gender inequity. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 391-405

In recognition of gender inequities, more than 80 countries have applied a gender perspective to their budget process, initiatives referred to as gender-responsive budgeting (GRB). Research on GRB initiatives has focused on whether they reduce gender inequities. However, if it is to have a lasting effect, GRB must reform the budget process and become integral to government administrative routines. We examine the experiences of several countries with GRB initiatives and identify the key factors explaining implementation success or failure. We find that these factors are similar to those that explain the success of earlier budget reforms focused on efficiency and effectiveness. While the equity objective of GRB differentiates it from other budget reforms, these factors provide the context for understanding GRB initiatives. Although gender parity is just one dimension of social equity, the success of GRB initiatives shows that governments can use their budgets to meet social equity objectives. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12802>

24. GENDERS

Gandotra, Hema

The socially excluded third gender: A legal perspective. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.29-42

On the streets of Indian villages one sometimes comes across an unusual sight of a group of closely shaven persons in female attire, singing and dancing, making overtures to the onlookers, cracking sexually charged jokes at men and making loud clapping sounds with their hands. To people these individuals may look very interesting and outlandish freaks of nature. Not because they sing and dance but because of their ambivalent physical appearance. They shave, smoke and talk like men but dress and behave in a more feminine way. On seeing them, one question which would immediately strike relates to who are these people, male or female? And if they are neither males nor females, then what? In the Indian society these peoples are popularly referred to as 'Hijras', 'Khusras', 'Asexuals', 'Neutrals', 'Eunuchs', etc. All the terms included in the nomenclature are used to describe the identity of these people who have one thing in common and perhaps the most decisive one that there is something wrong with their sexual organs. So one can say that, for years we have looked at Hijras, but never seen or understood them.- Reproduced

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25. HEALTH SECURITY

Alsan, Marcella et al

Civil liberties in times of crisis. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.389-421

We study people's willingness to trade off civil liberties for increased health security in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic by deploying representative surveys involving around 550,000 responses across 15 countries. We document significant heterogeneity across groups in willingness to sacrifice rights: citizens disadvantaged by income, education, or race are less willing to sacrifice rights than their more advantaged peers in every country. Leveraging naturally occurring variation and experimental approaches, we estimate a one standard deviation increase in health insecurity increases willingness to sacrifice civil liberties by 68–83 percent of the difference between the average Chinese and US citizen.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/app.20210736>

26. HISTORY

Poddar, Sanjukta

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

This article draws attention to the provincial city of Allahabad at the turn of the century as the site of a prolific and multilingual print culture. While publishing trends in this city were shaped by the intertwined histories of political culture and cultural politics, specific journals responded to these forces in ways that remain unexamined. Taking the *Indian Press*—established in 1884 and arguably the city's most important multilingual publishing house—and four prominent journals that it produced (*Saraswatī*, *Prabā sī*, *The Modern Review*, and *Adī b*) as case study, I analyse the entanglements between print culture and debates on the contentious issues

of languages and identities in a divided public sphere. Based on an extensive analysis of several decades of publishing trends for Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, and English, I argue that the continued thriving of many languages, or multilingualism, cannot be read simply as evidence for the proliferation of syncretism in the early decades of the twentieth century. Through a detailed reading of this complex field of cultural production, I show that while multilingual publishing thrived, cultural discourse led by middle-class and elite intellectuals was increasingly becoming homogeneous and insular, pushing a milieu of multilingual readers and publishers towards a narrow nationalist and majoritarian ideal. Thus, upon close analysis, multilingualism as a cultural value in the era of colonial modernity mirrored the fractures within the public sphere. – Reproduced

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/modern-asian-studies/article/decline-of-multilingualism-in-a-divided-public-sphere-the-indian-press-and-cultural-politics-in-colonial-allahabad-18901920/3CA709F6A0B6720460FC26A100E4644A>

27. HUMAN CAPITAL

Jakobsen, M., Lokke, A.K. and Keppeler, F.

Facing the human capital crisis: A systematic review and research agenda on recruitment and selection in the public sector. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1635-1648

As a human capital crisis poses urgent challenges across multiple countries, public administration scholars and practitioners are concerned with recruitment and selection questions. Literature evolves with an increasing pace whereby clarity over the state-of-the-art and gaps in recruitment and selection research in the public sector is needed to direct future research and practice. We conducted a review of 59 studies to systematize and reorient research on recruitment and selection. Summarizing the state-of-the-art, we identify a strong focus on individual-level research of attraction, revealing several blind spots of research on other levels and process stages of hiring. Based on the synthesis of existing knowledge, we provide a research agenda that extends the predominant focus on attraction. By bridging public administration concepts with generic recruitment and selection research, the agenda aims at advancing the research on hiring in the public sector, offering a framework for levels, concepts/theories, processes, and key variables. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13733>

28. HUMAN RIGHTS

Rajagopal, P.K.

Human rights of the HIV-infected persons in India: Issues and concerns. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.915-924

Human rights are basic rights of human beings regardless of gender, religious identity and nationality. Human beings and their rights are constitutionally and legally protected. Though safeguards are there against human rights violations, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infected people have to face several injustices in our society. People living with HIV are usually subjected to discrimination in the society even in the 21st century. Society's attitude towards these people is that of stigma and discrimination. They are provided with the right to privacy according to the current human rights standards. However, the fact is that for the prevention of further spread of HIV, disclosure of HIV-positive status is imperative. Unless the society's attitude towards HIV-infected persons changes, an HIV/AIDS-free world cannot be dreamt of.-
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<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/00195561231166862>

29. INDIA - FOREIGN RELATION - AFRICA

Dharmani, Rishya

Indo-African relationship amidst South-South cooperation. *Yojana*, 68(1), Jan, 2024: p.55-59

30. INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS – RUSSIA

Pawan, Anand,

Russia and India: Navigating uncertain times. *U.S.I. Journal*, 153(633), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.437-443

Russia and India have enjoyed a particularly close strategic relationship over the last half century of time, which has withstood geopolitical pressures of the Ukraine operations. The two countries continue to have common interests as they look for a multipolar world, and support each other closely in various multilateral fora such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS) United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) etc. While trade and technology cooperation did take a hit with postsanctions Russia, other opportunities presented themselves to the benefit of both. There is much to learn from recent geopolitical experiences of either country, even as they steer their individual course through an uncertain world situation.-
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31. INDIA - FOREIGN TRADE - UNITED KINGDOM

Shukla, Neelesh and Deol, Prateek

Patent ever greening as part of India UK free trade agreement: A dilemma for India. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.203-216

Free Trade Agreements (FTA) are treaties entered into by two or more nations to ameliorate the trade progression between the nations by alleviating trade barriers. The majority of the

FTAs entered into by the nations today have ‘investment’ and ‘Intellectual Property Rights’ related chapters as an essential and indispensable part of them. To further strengthen the trade relations, India and U.K. are in the process of negotiating one FTA since January 2022. The six rounds of negotiations have already been completed but we are yet to receive any tangible results. In October 2022, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), an independent French non-governmental organisation, released a part of the U.K. side of the draft IP chapter of the U.K.-India FTA. Although not released by the government of the U.K. through their official sources yet, the provisions of the draft are seen as non-favourable to the Indian patent regime. Provisions like Article B.2, B.4 and E.2 of the draft chapter could be seen to be directly affecting the provisions of the Indian Patent Act, 1970, especially provisions which prevent ‘patent evergreening’. The provision, if came into effect, would adversely affect the generic drug manufacturing industry of India thereby preventing access to medicine. The authors of this paper would try to analyse the effect of the clauses of the draft IP chapter from the U.K. – India FTA on the Indian patent regime. Also, the authors would examine the extent to which the clauses of the draft IP chapter would affect the generic drug manufacturing industry of India. The authors, at last, would conclude with suggestions to the governments of India and U.K. regarding the negotiation and adoption of the Free Trade Agreement. Reproduced

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32. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Awasthi, Soumya

Strategic and geopolitical shifts: Tehrik-I-Taliban Pakistan’s surging resilience and India’s security calculus. U.S.I. Journal, 153(633), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.348-357

Since 2021, Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) has transformed into a formidable force despite continuous pressure from the Pakistan Government. With strategic mergers, expanded support, and novel tactics, the TTP intensified attacks on Pakistan’s security forces and Chinese projects in Pakistan. The Afghan Taliban’s rise further strengthened the TTP, providing sanctuary and support, leading to an influx of fighters and suicide bombers. India faces regional destabilisation risks, necessitating recalibrated military strategies to protect her national interests. Balancing safeguarding interests and avoiding instability demands a sophisticated geopolitical response. For India’s regional stability, vigilance, strategic acumen, and prudent military measures are crucial in navigating the complex dynamics between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the evolving terror landscape. – Reproduced

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Jha, Martand and Banerji, M.S.

The new cold war. U.S.I. Journal, 153(633), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.444-451

The article is regarding the New Cold War that is building up between the United States (US) and China. An old era is passing, even if the contours of what is yet to come have not truly announced themselves. We cannot fully imagine them in part because of the sticky weight of the present. But even if the quotidian blinds us, an age of substantially redistributed global

power is fast approaching. This quote by Howard W. French is apt for the new Cold War or the Cold War 2.0 i.e., is slowly but gradually emerging between the US and China. “The SinoUS relations are getting bitter and complex with each passing year and it seems that this situation is going to stay for a long period of time”. India’s has to ensure that in her strategic interests, economic interests, and overall national interests this new Cold War doesn’t impact her negatively.- Reproduced

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Saini, Manav

Colombo security Conclave:Need for transition towards sustainable energy security. U.S.I. Journal, 153(633), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.452-462

In the 21st century, with increasing global interconnectedness and globalisation, security threats are no longer confined to specific states. A prime example of this is the global impact of Covid19, which transcended national boundaries. Consequently, non-traditional security challenges have become significant in this era, going beyond traditional military threats. These challenges encompass a wide range of issues that require international cooperation and attention to find effective solutions. Therefore, the significance of multilateral organisations for states’ cooperation has increased to tackle non-traditional and human security challenges. Colombo Security Conclave (CSC) is one such mini-lateral organisation. It is a regional security framework initiated in 2011 by India, Maldives, and Sri Lanka. After a brief suspension, it was rebranded in 2020 and expanded to include Mauritius as a member and Bangladesh and Seychelles as observers. CSC primarily focuses on addressing non-traditional maritime security challenges in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) to enhance stability through cooperation. This article will discuss the development of CSC, its limitations, and potential solutions. It will then explore the importance of including relevant offshore renewable energy for CSC and finally the way forward to make the mini-lateral, a more robust organisation for ensuring human security through the maritime domain. Reproduced

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Singh, Jagatbir

Iran - Saudi Arabia relations: Cooperation and convergence replacing hostility and divergence. U.S.I. Journal, 153(633), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.358-369

The recent global developments including the war in Ukraine, US withdrawal from Afghanistan, and China’s aggressive foreign policy approach have threatened the volatile existing global order and is pointing towards an unstable global situation, a dangerous decade and a historic hinge. As the new world order is emerging, the Middle East is witnessing diplomatic initiatives that are reshaping regional alignments and defining global power equations. The diminishing United States (US) credibility is pushing the regional power to safeguard their own interests. The increasing international polarisation is likely to increase instability in the region. West Asian countries need to build stability with their neighbours and not be entangled in a state which is reminiscent of the cold war era. They are now pursuing ‘strategic autonomy’; taking decisions on their own based on their self-interests. Perceived disengagement by the main security

guarantor, the US from the region has forced both Iran and Saudi Arabia to re-look at the spectrum of inter-state relations and diversify partners with an eye on their economic and security interests. The article looks into the recently concluded Iran-Saudi Arabia Agreement in the context of the evolving global and regional geopolitical scenario, and dwells on the intricacies of the Agreement as well as the pivotal role played by China, and its implication for neighbours and India.- Reproduced

<https://www.usiofindia.org/pdf/20231019144718.pdf>

33. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Kou, Rohin and Rasool, Irfan

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

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

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

34. JUDICIARY

Sangra, Bindu

Significance of judicial independence in a constitutional democracy: An analysis with special reference to Indian practice. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.311-330

The rationale for this two-pronged modern understanding of judicial independence is the recognition that the courts are not charged solely with the adjudication of individual cases. That is, of course, one role. It is also the context for a second, different, and equally important role, namely as protector of the Constitution and the fundamental values embodied in it i.e. rule of law, fundamental justice, equality, preservation of the democratic process, etc. In other words, judicial independence is essential for fair and just dispute resolution in individual cases. It is also the lifeblood of constitutionalism in democratic societies. The judiciary if it is to play the proper

constitutional role, must be completely separate in authority and function from the other arms of government. It is implicit in that separation that a judge cannot be required by the executive or legislative branches of government to explain and account for his or her judgment. To entertain the demand that a judge testifies before a civil body, an emanation of the legislature or executive, on how and why he or she made his or her decision would be to strike at the most sacrosanct core of judicial independence. To summarize, judicial independence as a constitutional principle fundamental to the Indian system of government possesses both individual and institutional elements. – Reproduced

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35. JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rashid, Javaid and Manzoor, Shazia

An analysis of the juvenile justice act with special reference to the amendments made in 2015. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.65-78

36. LABORS

Aditya, Bagas and Amri, Ikhwan

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

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the public health system and socioeconomic sector, one of the worst being the impacts on the informal economy. Despite their past survival, the current pandemic-induced crisis has cast doubt on informal economy resilience. This study aims to capture the informal economy resilience facing the unprecedented economic crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. We reviewed 42 selected peer-reviewed journal articles to synthesise a general concept of informal economy resilience during pandemic-induced crisis. We found that strict lockdown during a pandemic becomes the main driver that exacerbates the vulnerability of informal economy. The impacts are spatiotemporally varied, different within the group, and have multilevel characteristics (from individual to society). This vulnerable condition has triggered the informal economy to conduct several coping mechanisms to face economic disadvantages. Both individual coping mechanisms and government intervention have altered the informal economy's resilience throughout time. The current combination of defense mechanisms results in four possibilities: bounce back better, bounce back, recover but worsen, and collapse. This review offers valuable insights into the appropriate actions that governments should undertake in response to economic downturns resulting from pandemics. It highlights the importance of considering vulnerable groups when formulating policy during a crisis. – Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00458-1>

Banerjee, Kaushiki and Ghose, Arpita

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

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00451-8>

Chand, Ramesh

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

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00457-2>

Humphrey, Nicole M.

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

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

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12818>

Khan, Firdaus and Surisetti, Srinivas

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

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00454-5>

Mukherjee, Tista Mukhopadhyay, Ishita and Bhattacharya, Sukanta

Intergenerational co-residence and women's employment in urban India. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.911-931

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00456-3>

Neroorkar, Samiksha and Gopinath, Perumula

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

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00449-2>

Prakash, Prem

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

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00459-0>

Roy, Sayanti Arijita Dutta, and Bose, Montu

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

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00461-6>

Sahu, Skylab

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

Women's economic independence is one of the main criteria for women's empowerment and gender equality. Around 90% of the women in India work in the informal sector. As per the estimation of the International Labour Organization, over 20–80 million domestic workers operate in India. The Central and state governments have taken various legal and policy measures to ensure the rights of domestic workers. This empirical study in Delhi indicates that most domestic help workers could not get the minimum wage. Their work remain uncertain and insecure, and they lack access to welfare measures. Most strikingly, when a considerable number of domestic workers face sexual harassment, they remain unaware of legal safeguards and therefore cope with it on their personal levels.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/00195561231166869>

Shrestha, Sudhir

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

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00460-7>

37. LAWS

Jain, Anurag

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

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

Kumar, K.R. Saji

Trusting citizens: Decriminalisation way. *Yojana*, 68(1), Jan, 2024: p.13-15

The objective of the new law is to convert imprisonment for minor offences to monetary penalty wherever possible and to rationalise the penalties depending on the gravity of the

offences. It is to avoid dragging people to court premises for smaller, or petty contraventions, or unintended violations; instead, the bill provides for monetary penalties and adjudication by authorities other than formal criminal courts. – Reproduced

Singh, Rajesh Kumar and Deasthali, Supriya

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

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

38. LEADERSHIP

Gopalakrishnan, G.

Leadership and communication skills. *University News*, 61(51), Dec, 2023: p.63-64

Higgs, M., Kuipers, B.S. and Steijn, B.

Change leadership and change embeddedness in public organizations: Connecting macro level reform to micro level implementation. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.902-916

Governments initiate major public sector reforms for various reasons. Although change leadership appears crucial, its role in implementing reforms in public organizations receives scant attention. Insights from public administration and change management literature help to bridge the gap between these macrolevel and microlevel perspectives. Our multilevel study of two youth care organizations addressing public sector reform explores how leadership behavior—and in interaction between top and middle managers—contributes to the concept of what we call change embeddedness among front-line employees. The use of leadership behaviors during the reform that are leader centric (shaping) appear to be associated with greater ambiguity and worse change embeddedness. However, leadership focused on engaging employees and boundary spanning with external organizations seems to support the embeddedness of the reform, especially when these behaviors are connected to a clear sense of purpose around the change. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12833>

39. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Jiang, Hanchen and Tang, Xiao

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

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

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12845>

40. MARRIAGE

Lafortune, Jeanne and Low, Corinne

Collateralized marriage. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.252-291

Marriage rates have become increasingly stratified by homeownership. We investigate this in a household model where investments in public goods reduce future earnings and, thus, divorce risk creates inefficiencies. Access to a joint savings technology, like a house, collateralizes marriage, providing insurance to the lower-earning partner and increasing specialization, public goods, and value from marriage. We use idiosyncratic variation in housing prices to show that homeownership access indeed leads to greater specialization. The model also predicts that policies that erode the marriage contract in other ways will make wealth a more important determinant of marriage, which we confirm empirically.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/app.20210614>

41. MASS MEDIA

Ahuja, Kritika Goswami and Mehra, Annu Bahl

Media ethics in evolving media environment: A legal perspective. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.249-261

In the growing technological world media has become a part of our daily life. From the morning tea till evening dinner media hold the eye of its viewers. There is no countries without media or press in this world and they affect the lives of human being on this planet either by way of giving

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

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

Sekhar, Neerja

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

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

42. MIGRATION

Ajzenman, N., Dominguez, P. and Undurraga, R.

Immigration, crime, and crime perceptions. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.142-176

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/app.20210156>

Baseler, Travis

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

In many developing economies, urban workers earn substantially more than rural workers with the same level of education. Why don't more rural workers migrate to cities? I use two field

experiments in Kenya to show that low migration is partly due to underestimation of urban incomes, which is sustained by income hiding by migrants. Parents at the origin underestimate their migrant children's incomes by nearly half, and underestimation is greater when a migrant's remittance obligations are high. Providing information about urban earnings increases migration to the capital city by about 40 percent over two years.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/app.20210571>

43. MUNICIPALITIES

Blåka, Sara Jacobsen and Morken, Tone

Service quality and the optimum number of members in intermunicipal cooperation: The case of emergency primary care services in Norway. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 447-462

Intermunicipal cooperation (IMC) is often used as a mean to reap scale benefits. Most studies on the effects of IMC focus on cost savings, while service quality is overlooked. In this study, the focus is set on input quality in a service characterized by high asset specificity and need for redundancy: emergency primary care. We analyze how mode of governance affect performance by (1) measuring whether IMC versus single-municipal production affects input quality and (2) identifying optimum scale of operation; effect of the number of participants in the cooperation on input quality. The findings indicate that cooperation weakens the input quality of medical workforce, but that this negative effect is balanced out as the number of participants increases, indicating that cooperation needs to reach a certain size to achieve optimum scale of operation. Concerning equipment, both cooperation in general and an increasing number of participants decrease the input quality. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12785>

44. NONPROFIT ORGANISATIONS

Lu, Jiahuan, Guan, Shanshan and Dong, Qiang

Commercializing nonprofit organizations? Evidence from the Chinese nonprofit sector. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.1072-1087

The increasing reliance on commercial income in the nonprofit sector (“nonprofit commercialization”) in various countries has become a highly contested topic. In recent years, Chinese nonprofits have also paid growing attention to commercial activities and revenue. However, empirical studies on the commercialization of Chinese nonprofits are limited. This study conducts the first empirical research to examine the scope and antecedents of nonprofit commercialization in China. Through a nationwide survey of 336 service-delivery nonprofits (private nonenterprise organizations), the study finds that Chinese nonprofits' overall level of commercialization is modest, but the level varies substantially by organization. Further, informed by resource dependence theory, institutional theory, and organizational ecology

theory, the study finds that Chinese nonprofit commercialization is driven by resource insufficiency, government connections, and environmental munificence. These findings extend the literature on nonprofit commercialization with new empirical evidence from a non-Western, authoritarian context. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12871>

45. PANCHAYATS

Kumar, Chandra Shekhar and Sharma, Manoj

Realisation of sustainable development goals through Panchayati raj Institutions. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.877-902

Gram Panchayats (GPs), being constitutionally mandated and closest to the people, can anchor the responsibility of localising the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and achieving them by the year 2030. In this article, published reports have been used for analysing state-wise status of SDGs achievements and their correlations with attainments in areas of poverty-reduction and other developmental indicators. Also, progress made by GPs on various metrics related to SDGs has been corroborated with other relevant metrics. For effective functioning and service-delivery capacity of panchayats, it is necessary that they are sufficiently empowered with functions and responsibilities as per aspirations of the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, 1993, strengthened with basic infrastructure and technical manpower to harness the full potential of digitisation and also incentivised for augmenting their own sources of revenue. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/00195561231196222>

46. PEASANTS

Kelegama, Thiruni and Korf, Benedikt

The lure of land: Peasant politics, frontier colonization and the cunning state in Sri Lanka. *Modern Asian Studies*, 57(6), Nov, 2023: p.2002-2021

This paper studies the contradictions of peasant politics in Sri Lanka's dry zone frontier in a highly militarized colonization scheme ('System L' of the Mahaweli Development Programme in Weli Oya in northern Sri Lanka). Through a detailed ethnographic study of the life histories of settlers who came in two waves to this scheme (1980s and post-2009), we show the workings of what we call the 'lure of land': first, as the (al)lure that attracts landless families to live out the mythical dream of becoming a paddy farmer; second, this lure of land is intimately tied to a nationalist territorial aspiration that transforms the settler into a patriotic colonizer of the land: due to its strategic location in the frontier zone between Sinhalese and Tamil inhabited territories, settlers became 'home guards' who live on and protect the frontier. But the lure of land is not without contradictions: Life in the frontier is dangerous (for the early settlers) and economically precarious (for the early and late settlers), because the state is unable to deliver the promise of land and water. Government officials deploy various tactics of repeatedly

deferred promises and subtle threats to discourage settlers to abandon the colonization scheme despite the settlers' precarious life conditions, disappointments, and frustrations. A 'cunning state' thereby betrays its own 'frontiersmen', while safeguarding its nationalist territorial agenda. – Reproduced

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/modern-asian-studies/article/lure-of-land-peasant-politics-frontier-colonization-and-the-cunning-state-in-sri-lanka/16906A5ABDD53B95ADC6595F9E90591E>

47. POLICY MAKING

Does, Ramon Van Der

Citizen involvement in public policy: Does it matter how much is at stake?. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.772-787

Public administrations increasingly try to find new ways to involve citizens in policy-making. However, many democratic innovations draw in only a fraction of the public. Why? I hypothesize that we observe such low participation rates because there is often not enough at stake for citizens. I test this with a preregistered survey experiment on citizens' intentions to participate in participatory budgets in the Netherlands. I fielded the experiment among a sample of citizens that had just experienced a participatory budget (N = 225) and among a population-based sample (N = 1369). I operationalized the stakes as the amount of public money about which citizens can decide. The results show that more money generally does not increase citizens' intention to participate. Supplementary analyses confirm the experimental findings and provide reasons how and why the stakes involved (do not) matter for citizens' involvement. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12846>

48. POPULISM

Simon, Anna Śledzińska

Learning lessons from the populist defeats: From negative to positive constitutionalism. *Social and Legal Studies*, 32(6), Dec, 2023: p.893-910

The article explains how populists have exploited the weaknesses of liberal constitutionalism and the public-private divide. It argues that populists have not rejected constitutionalism as a project but a negative version of it. In its place, they incorporated their vision of a government unrestricted by individual rights and entered the private sphere with their doctrines. The lesson from the victories of populism is therefore to move toward positive constitutionalism that ensures the well-being of all. Drawing on the concept of relational autonomy, the article explains what this shift consists of in the areas of reproductive rights and gender-based violence. The conclusions outline a shift in the operation of the basic principles of

constitutionalism, focusing on the relational nature of rights understood not only as shields, but also as claims to positive state action. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09646639231167815>

Schmidtke, Oliver

The ‘will of the people’: The populist challenge to democracy in the name of popular sovereignty. *Social and Legal Studies*, 32(6), Dec, 2023: p.911-929

This article analyses how right-wing populist actors claim to represent the “voice of the people” and express “popular sovereignty” as a mode of challenging the traditional constitutional foundation of liberal democracy. This hypothesis is illustrated by an investigation into the political discourse of the Alternative for Germany considering how this populist actor has developed a political strategy claiming to speak for the “people” in an authentic and immediate fashion. The analysis of this actor's political mobilization shows how the championed direct democratic representation is couched in a sovereigntist discourse that relies on divisive identity markers rather than genuine democratic participation. Drawing on Carl Schmitt's concept of the political, the article interprets right-wing populism as invoking a permanent “state of exception” that employs an emotionally charged friend–enemy distinction whose logic of representing the people has the potential of triggering radical political change as well as undermining the integrity of rule-based democracy. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09646639231153124>

Webber, Jeremy

Understanding populism. *Social and Legal Studies*, 32(6), Dec, 2023: p.849-876

The diversity of features attributed to populism - and, as a result, the variety of critiques leveled at it - are remarkable. It sometimes seems as though people are using the same terms to address very different phenomena. Is there any distinctive meaning to populism? Is populism inherently anti-democratic or, on the contrary, is it the epitome of democratic practice? What should an engagement with populist movements mean for the theory and practice of democracy? This paper seeks to map the discursive ecosystem that populism determines. It canvasses the phenomena often associated with populism, proposes an interrelated set of concerns that is distinctive to populism, suggests how populism intersects with propensities and affinities with which it is often associated, emphasises the role of growing economic inequality, and suggests responses to populist movements that are grounded in a truly democratic constitutionalism. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09646639231156144>

Weinstock, Daniel M.

Confronting populism. *Social and Legal Studies*, 32(6), Dec, 2023: p.877-892

The core populist claim is that ‘the people’ have been unjustly neglected by government. This core claim, while unexceptionable on its face, tends to be associated with claims that would

corrode liberal democratic institutions. It is important that political and legal theorists identify the claims made by citizens who may be attracted by populist political forms, lest they manifest themselves in political forms toxic to (broadly understood) liberal democratic norms and institutions. They must address these claims, even as they also consider ways in which to confront these political forms. An example of how this work might proceed can be gleaned from some recent democratic theory and practice, which has ‘democratized’ membership in political parties as well as the process of selection of the party leader. This apparent democratization both disserves the cause of democratic deliberation, and opens the door to the risk of populist takeover of traditional parties. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09646639221143509>

49. POVERTY

Akesaka, M. et al

Temporal instability of risk preference among the poor: Evidence from payday cycles. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.68-99

The poor live paycheck to paycheck and are repeatedly exposed to strong cyclical income fluctuations. We investigate whether such income fluctuations affect their risk preference. If risk preference temporarily changes around payday, optimal decisions made before payday may no longer be optimal afterward, which could reinforce poverty. By exploiting social security payday cycles in the United States, we find that the poor relying heavily on social security become more risk tolerant before payday. More than cognitive decline before payday, the deterioration of mental health and relative deprivation are likely to play a role. We find similar evidence among the Japanese elderly.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/app.20220073>

50. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Boer, Thijs De

Why do public agencies seek accountability? The role of audiences. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.865-883

Accountability-seeking behaviors of public agencies are said to be motivated, among others, by attempts at pre-empting stricter mandatory provisions, logic of appropriateness motives, Machiavellian opportunism, reputational considerations, and a perceived need to compensate for the inadequacy of traditional arrangements. However, we do not know when a particular rationale, or a combination thereof, prevails. This study therefore examines how public agencies seek accountability, to whom and for what reason. Relying on data from 15 interviews with top-level managers/directors and 75 survey responses, it demonstrates that the type of audience to whom the account is rendered is a key explanatory factor as to why specific mechanisms become “activated.” This study furthermore uncovers why certain rationales are associated

with specific types of audiences. Thus, rather than a “holy grail” of one set of driving motivations, our study suggests, one should look at the audience to understand why a public agency seeks accountability.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12859>

Cantarelli, P., Belle, N. and Hall, J.L.

Information use in public administration and policy decision-making: A research synthesis. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1667-1686

This article presents a research synthesis of 162 studies focusing on information use for decision-making in public administration, management, and policy. The findings reveal that a significant proportion of work is centered around performance management and policy implementation. Notably, around one third of the reviewed studies adopt a behavioral science perspective. The analysis predominantly includes civil servants and citizens as the subjects, with quantitative studies outnumbering qualitative investigations by more than twofold. We identify three distinct components in understanding information use: the objective features of information architecture; the subjective mechanisms involving cognitive biases (i.e., over-/under-reaction to irrelevant information features) and decision noise (i.e., heterogeneity); and the moderating role of information user typology. Context should also be taken into account. The article explores how these findings relate to current societal challenges and emphasizes the potential of mixed-methods, multisample, and/or multisite research in advancing knowledge in this area. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13735>

Chen, Shaowei and Jia, Kai

How local governments prioritize multiple conflicting goals: Beyond the sole-goal perspective. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 522-538

Understanding how public organizations prioritize goals is crucial in studying goal-setting in the public sector. However, the extant literature has mostly adopted a sole-goal perspective and neglected the influences of the interplay among multiple goals. This article extends the literature by going beyond the sole-goal perspective and adopting a multigoal perspective to further explore the complexities in public organizations' goal prioritization when facing multiple conflicting goals. Drawing on the theoretical perspectives of performance information use and interorganizational interactions, the main arguments of this study are twofold. First, an organization's prioritization of a particular goal will be positively associated with the performance gap in its conflicting goal. Second, organizations tend to adopt a differentiation strategy in the prioritization of multiple conflicting goals. Empirical findings based on the investigation of Chinese city-level governments' prioritization of environmental goals when confronting conflict between environmental protection and economic development goals support our arguments. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12807>

Checkland, Kath et al

“Success” in policy piloting: Process, programs, and politics. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 463-480

Research has demonstrated that pilots contain multiple shifting purposes, not all of which relate to simple policy testing or refinement. Judging the success of policy pilots is therefore complex, requiring more than a simple judgment against declared goals. Marsh and McConnell provide a framework against which policy success can be judged, distinguishing program success from process and political success. We adapt Boven's modification of this framework and apply it to policy pilots, arguing that pilot process, outcomes and longer-term effects can all be judged in both program and political terms. We test this new framework in a pilot program in the English National Health Service, the Vanguard program, showing how consideration of these different aspects of success sheds light on the program and its aftermath. We consider the implications of the framework for the comprehensive and multifaceted evaluation of policy pilots. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12790>

Figenschou, Tine U., Karlsen, Rune and Kolltveit, Kristoffer

Between spin doctor and information provider: Conceptualizing communication professionals in government ministries. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.1115-1133

Communication professionals are increasingly found within government ministries. Based on classic work on bureaucracy and recent literature on mediatization and personalization, this article develops two ideal types: the government information provider and government spin doctor. These ideals are constituted by six dimensions: recruitment criteria, values, loyalties, reputational concerns, interactions, and tasks. A study of nonpartisan communication professionals in Norwegian ministries is used to illustrate the empirical relevance of the ideal types. The analysis shows that for loyalties and reputational concerns, Norwegian communication professionals resemble the government information provider. Regarding interactions and tasks, they resemble the government spin doctor. For recruitment criteria and values, the picture is mixed. The empirical application thereby illustrates a fruitful aspect of the framework as certain configurations will bring forth inbuilt tension in communication professionals' role. The framework allows a fine-grained approach to extend ongoing debates of appropriate and inappropriate practices of communication professionals in ministries. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12869>

George, Bert et al

Writing impactful reviews to rejuvenate public administration: A framework and recommendations. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1517-1527

Literature reviews have become widespread in public administration, especially in the past decade. These reviews typically adopt widely-accepted approaches with many drawing upon

systematized approaches to review in fields like medicine and psychology. Public administration, however, is a professional, design-oriented discipline, focused on enhancing theory to solve real-life policy, administrative, and managerial challenges. Recognizing the unique traditions and purposes in public administration scholarship, it is important to take stock of how public administration scholars “do” reviews, with the aim of providing recommendations to rejuvenate the state of the art in reviewing. We present a framework to guide review efforts in public administration centered on purpose (why?), object (what?), subject (who?), community (for whom?) and practices (how?). Next, we present different approaches to doing reviews and how those approaches present different answers to the questions raised above. Finally, we discuss examples of public administration reviews within each approach and conclude with specific recommendations for researchers and practitioners who want to use reviews to rejuvenate public administration. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13756>

Hattke, Fabian and Vogel, Rick

Theories and theorizing in public administration: A systematic review. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1542-1563

Theories and theorizing are central to scholarship on public administration (PA). Only a few attempts have been made to review the theories applied in PA broadly and systematically, to take stock of the theoretical repertoire, and to engage scholars in critical reflection on how they “do” theorizing. This study analyzes the theoretical landscape of PA scholarship with a novel combination of bibliometrics and natural language processing. A “tree of theories” shows how 150 theories merge into one body of scholarship, with 15 theories at the core. The theories vary considerably in terms of disciplinary background, methodological choices, geographical settings, author diversity, and reach beyond academia. While the results indicate the plurality and vitality of the field, they also raise concerns about how core theories show limited geographical dispersion and low societal relevance. These concerns are further fueled by an apparent schism between micro and macro theories. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13730>

Henry, Adam Douglas

Evaluating collaborative institutions by segregation and Homophily in policy networks. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p.604-621

Many policy systems are experimenting with collaborative institutions to manage complex policy problems in the face of persistent conflict and scientific uncertainty. Policy networks are central to the theory of why collaborative institutions are effective. While many policy systems naturally become segregated, fragmented, or siloed due to homophily, collaborative institutions are hypothesized to create more integrated systems of organizational collaboration. Collaborative institutions may, therefore, be evaluated by the extent to which they reduce the tendency toward homophily and increase the integration of policy networks. This paper evaluates three collaborative institutions in regional land-use planning and specifies a theory of the program from two prominent frameworks: Institutional Collective Action and the Advocacy

Coalition Framework. Results show that three forms of homophily are at work, and that in some cases, collaborative institutions successfully reduce the tendency toward network segregation. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12800>

Hu, Qian et al

Network structures and network effects across management and policy contexts: A systematic review. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.953-972

The wide application of networks in public administration has been driven by the practical need to address increasingly complex management and policy problems. To understand the outcomes of network structures, we reviewed empirical network research and examined the effects of six network structural properties across the five most studied policy domains. We found that certain structural properties such as global connectedness were consistently associated with positive network effects. Other structures such as brokerage/structural holes provided mixed findings, depending on the policy domain. Overall, our field is still in the early stages of developing research on network effects. The number of hypotheses on both node-level and system-level effects in any policy domain was relatively small. Most studies focused only on a single network at a single point in time, and thus very little work currently exists that examines the influence of contextual factors and their combined effects with network structures. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12835>

Irene Vabo, Signy and Winsvold, Marte

A framework for analyzing organizational culture among politicians: Exploring implications for participatory governance schemes. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.917-931

In this article, we develop a theoretical framework for investigating how organizational culture relates to the roles of elected representatives. Based on Douglas's grid and group logic, our framework evaluates two cultural dimensions, negotiability and conflictuality, upon which these roles depend. The negotiability dimension describes elected representatives' roles from a strictly hierarchical and bounded notion of how politics should be handled to a horizontal and inclusive notion. The conflictuality dimension considers politics as confrontation versus a deliberative consensus-oriented way of handling political issues. By investigating a participatory governance measure called "task committees", we examine how the framework functions empirically. Our analysis shows how different aspects of organizational culture are reflected in councilors' interpretations of and practices related to this interactive participatory governance scheme and illuminates the implications of organizational culture for the use of such schemes. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12868>

Jakobsen, M.L., Kjeldsen, A.M. and Pallesen, M.

Distributed leadership and performance-related employee outcomes in public sector organizations. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 500-521

Distributed leadership is the sharing of leadership tasks between managers and employees. This article demonstrates how a distributed leadership perspective adds to the public administration literature by including an important sensitivity to planned and nonplanned leadership. We propose a theoretical model that explains the impact of distributed leadership on employee outcomes which have a direct or indirect impact on organizational performance in public organizations contingent on alignment with individual leadership capacity and organizational goals. Our empirical analysis in the Danish hospital sector shows initial support for the expected relationships between distributed leadership and performance-related employee outcomes such as job satisfaction and innovative behavior. This indicates that the distributed leadership perspective holds the potential to strengthen service delivery in complex public service organizations while there is weaker support for the notion that the positive impact of distributed leadership depends on individual leadership capacity and their support for organizational goals. – Reproduced

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Jaspers, Sylke and Tuurnas, Sanna

An exploration of citizens' professionalism in coproducing social care services. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 622-639

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Citizens' involvement in public service delivery challenges the principles of professionalism as such citizens are amateurs. However, there is little evidence of the (non)integration of these principles by citizen coproducers and how this affects professionalism in public service delivery. This article focuses on two principles of professionalism: expertise and accountability. The theoretical framework further reviews the coproduction literature on what can be expected of citizens with regard to these principles and elaborates on the concept of amateurism. The concepts of professionalism and amateurism form the framework for the analysis of citizen coproducers' identity. Empirically, this paper presents two case studies of social services in the European context. The results show that these citizen coproducers to a certain extent create a professional identity, tend to stay away from integrating accountability, and introduce elements of amateurism. The presence and guidance of public servants in coproduction can ensure accountability and streamline amateurism. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12821>

Kachhawa, Kavita and Mogra, Renu

Large-scale fortification of rice in India and its distribution in public distribution system. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.779-787

Rice fortification with micronutrients is getting popularity in supplementation programmes as it provides cost-effective, easy and public-health-solution to treat anaemia and protein-energy-

malnutrition. In India, A pilot scheme for rice- fortification and its distribution under Public Distribution System in fifteen districts was started for a period of 3 years (2019–2022). To examine effect of fortified rice on nutritional status of population, its supplementation studies in Indian government’s social safety programmes were reviewed. The reviewed studies showed that supplementation of fortified rice was significantly effective in reducing prevalence of anaemia, increase in haemoglobin level, and improvement in cognitive scores. However, all the reviewed studies were limited only to supplementation of fortified rice at mid-day meal programme. Thus, it can be inferred that fortification of rice can be a cost-effective tool to combat anaemia at community level but more conclusive evidences are still required. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/00195561231196214>

Kousina, Elisavet and Voudouris, Irini

The ambidextrous leadership-innovative work behavior relationship in the public sector: The mediating role of psychological ownership. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1478-1495

Ambidextrous leadership reflects a style that combines opening and closing behaviors, which can stimulate employees to engage in both exploration and exploitation. Drawing from tenets of ambidextrous theorization of leadership for innovation, this study examines whether the exhibition of ambidextrous leadership by public sector managers fosters public servants' innovative behavior and whether psychological ownership feelings with the unit mediates such effect. Utilizing multisource and multilevel data from 317 public servants across 109 working units, we find that ambidextrous leadership, —that is, the interaction of opening and closing behaviors—affects employees' innovative performance such that innovative work behavior is highest when both opening and closing behaviors are high. We also find that promotive-oriented feelings of psychological ownership mediate such a relationship. In light of our findings, important implications for policy makers, public managers, and public sector's promotion procedures are discussed.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13650>

Langella, Cecilia et al

Financial reporting transparency, citizens' understanding, and public participation: A survey experiment study. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p.584-603

This study investigates the conditions under which transparency contributes to citizens' understanding of financial reporting and examines how this enhanced understanding is associated with public participation. To this end, a survey experiment was conducted in which two attributes of financial reporting transparency (i.e., content clarification and presentation format) were the manipulated variables, whereas citizens' understanding and public participation were the outcome variables. Results demonstrate that the provision of explanations to clarify obscure technical jargon does have a positive effect on citizens' understanding. A similar effect was found for the provision of graphical and visual representations. However, the study reveals

that there is no additional benefit in simultaneously providing both explanations of technical jargon and visual aids. Furthermore, findings show that the levels of public participation are highest among the individuals who felt they understood the financial information the best, but yet possessed the lowest level of actual understanding. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12804>

Liu, Yongzheng, Qiao, Mo and Wei, Hailun

How does ethnic diversity shape the design of intergovernmental fiscal relations? Evidence from China. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 557-583

This study examines how ethnic diversity shapes the design of intergovernmental fiscal relations in regimes such as China, where local accountability and resident mobility are largely absent. We argue that in these regimes, ethnic diversity largely captures potential social conflicts and instability, consequently requiring a higher level of fiscal centralization and regional equalization from upper-level governments to preserve social stability. Using provincial and sub-provincial level panel data from China for 1995–2019, we find strong supporting evidence that an increase in a province's ethnic diversity significantly increases fiscal centralization and the provincial government's fiscal equalization efforts. We also show that these effects tend to be stronger in provinces whose leaders have closer ties with the central authority and where local capture is less serious. Our study contributes to a better understanding of ethnic diversity's consequences on the policy choices governments make.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12805>

Livingstone, Riley V.

Overlooking the front line: Impacts of front-line worker inclusion on implementation and outcomes of collaborative innovation. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.788-803

Policymakers acknowledge the need to drive innovation in health and social care, given the complex, “wicked” problems that such services are tasked with solving and the concept of collaborative innovation is proposed as a tool in which to reach solutions to these problems. Prior case studies have overlooked the element of front-line worker inclusion on processes of collaborative innovation. This research explores this element through a case study of an intermediate care facility in Scotland. This collaboration produced innovation, but the strength of the innovative solution was diluted by the omission of front-line workers in key phases of the innovation process. This paper contributes to the broader public administration literature by operationalizing a novel conceptual framework of collaborative innovation and by exploring the problematic implications of neglecting to include front line worker perspectives throughout the process of collaborative innovation.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12838>

Lyu, Peng-Hui et al

Global scientific production, international cooperation, and knowledge evolution of public administration. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.1134-1162

Public administration is a discipline with considerable history, and is also a diverse, interdisciplinary field in social science. To analyze its evolution, discover the present research foci, and predict future development trends, this study applied scientometrics visualization technology to evaluate over 72,000 scientific articles from the 1920s to 2020s. This research referred to the SSCI and JCR databases to gather scientific data of the discipline and the journals' impact factor. Consequently, paper citations, cited journals, journal co-citations, author co-citations, authoritative papers, top countries, productive institutes, average references, and research collaboration trends were analyzed on the bases of the published literature. This study found top productive journals in the discipline, discovered productive countries and institutes, present the research foci, and predicted future development trends. Through this study, scientific production, international cooperation, and knowledge evolution mode of public administration research offers a clear knowledge map of the public administration discipline. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12853>

Meier, K.J., Davis, J. and Xu, X.

Effectiveness, efficiency, and equity tradeoffs in public programs: A citizen experiment. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1462-1477

Debates over public programs frequently focus on questions of effectiveness, equity, and efficiency and the tradeoff among these objectives. Missing from the literature is whether the general public cares about these tradeoffs, can perceive such differences, and will act on them. This article reports on two pre-registered vignette experiments where the effectiveness, equity, and efficiency are assessed relative to experimental treatments focused on U.S. K-12 education involving test scores, equality of test scores, and program costs. One experiment focuses on equity in race and the other on equity in income. The experiments show that the general public perceives differences in program effectiveness and equity, values both, and is unwilling to tradeoff one for the other. The public cares about program costs, but it lacks a sophisticated understanding of efficiency as a concept. Inequalities in income appear to influence equity concerns more than those involving race.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13690>

Mamediiieva, Gulsanna and Moynihan, Donald

Digital resilience in wartime: The case of Ukraine. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1512-1516

A key topic in digital government is how to improve public services. The global pandemic focused attention on the use of digital in the context of crisis. Here, we consider how a digital innovation in response to a different type of crisis, examining Ukraine's response to Russia's invasion of 2022. We describe how the government engaged in what we characterize as digital

resilience, that is, the use of digital government capacities to maintain basic societal functions in crisis situations. Prior to the war, Ukraine upgraded its digital government capacities. The war provided the impetus to speed up the use of those capacities, which were used not just for defensive military purposes, but also to provide continuity to the civilian aspects of government, including the provision of digital documentation and aid to displaced people. In doing so, digital capacities provided a key basis for Ukraine's resistance.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.1374>

Mele, V., Belardinelli, P. and Belle, N.

Telework in public organizations: A systematic review and research agenda. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1649-1666

After a relatively slow policy intervention and scholarly take-up, recent developments created the urgency for massive efforts to implement and regulate telework in public organizations. We contribute to this debate through a systematic review of 120 studies across disciplines. Findings from our analysis reveal a few established antecedents of telework, including individual characteristics like family responsibilities and expected productivity, but also organizational aspects like supportive leadership, and contextual features like natural disasters. Self-reported productivity and work-life balance stand out as telework's most widely studied outcomes, although evidence is often conflicting when coming to the effects of telework. We present our results by distinguishing pre- and post-pandemic findings. Complementing our systematic review, we engage in a generative exercise by identifying emerging debates on telework in public bureaucracies. We conclude by indicating future research directions. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13734>

Nørup, Lben and Jacobsen, Betina

Searching for “the usual suspects”: The role of discretion and target group constructions in the frontline of policy implementation. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 671-692

This study investigates the implementation of preventive policy targeting children. Based on longitudinal survey data we analyze how frontline workers assign meaning to core concepts of the policy and categorize the children and in this light how their exercise of discretion affects policy implementation. Many studies problematize the effects of limiting the discretion in the frontline. We identify a case where the policy is highly ambiguous, the definitions of target groups, core concepts, or central goals are vague, and the general steering of the frontline is not characterized by a lack of discretion but a lack of organizational boundaries to shape the discretion. This expands not only the policymaking role of the frontline but also becomes a barrier to developing a stronger preventive effort. The findings give nuanced insight into how organizational boundaries affect the discretion and target group construction in the frontline during frontline implementation of welfare policies. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12820>

Oord, Steven Van Den et al

Modes of network governance revisited: Assessing their prevalence, promises, and limitations in the literature. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1564-1598

The systematic literature review takes stock of the empirical literature on the governance of organizational networks. The analysis is based on empirical papers citing Provan and Kenis (2008) as the seminal article on the governance of networks. We synthesize key findings on the modes of network governance, contingency factors, and network-level tensions. The review provides insights into how the contingency theory of network governance has developed into an established and recognized research agenda in the last 15 years. We conclude that the governance of organizational networks as a vocabulary has been adopted in the management and organization sciences literature to explain organizational networks' development, functioning, and effectiveness. However, further theoretical development and testing are warranted to inform the practice of network governance, particularly when, how, and why to use institutions and structures of authority and collaboration to allocate resources and coordinate and control joint action of groups of organizations.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13736>

Rubado, Meghan E.

Collaborating with the competition? A study of interlocal partnership choices. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 640-654

In the US system of decentralized federalism, competitive dynamics among local governments are not incompatible with successful interlocal collaboration. Municipalities often collaborate with competing jurisdictions in the same region to provide services and solve problems. Yet, competitive relations among municipalities are expected to complicate collaboration, escalating transaction costs due to divergent goals and lack of trust. This article uses the Institutional Collective Action framework to examine the conditions under which local governments are best able to surmount competition-related hurdles and successfully partner with their chief municipal competitors. An original survey of mayors and councilors is used to test potential predictors of collaboration among top competitors. Results show that municipalities often collaborate with their chief competitors but are less likely to do so when they are situated in municipally-fragmented regions, when they are located in a different county from their top competitors, and when they are fiscally strong. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12812>

Song, J., Liu, H. Sun, Y. and Song, L.

Contextual recipes for adopting private control and trust in public–private partnership governance. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.884-901

In governing public–private partnerships (PPPs), transferring control rights to the private sectors and building trust among partners are recognized as solutions to improve efficiency and adaptability. However, what contexts would fit into the adoption of these solutions remains unclear. Building on the relevant literature on project attributes and project environments, this

article divides the context into several crucial factors: asset specificity, project publicness, institutional completeness, market maturity, and regulatory quality. A fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) was conducted on 1378 PPP projects in developing countries to examine the contexts that support the outcomes of private control and trust. Six causal paths created by a mix of contextual conditions are found to be sufficient for the outcomes, to which certain factors make unique contributions. Knowledge of these paths and context configurations can help to match the context to the considered governance solutions, thereby contributing to successful PPP governance. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12825>

Tao, Lei Tang

Advancing the frontiers of genomic public administration: From genetics to administrative attitudes, behaviors, and practices. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1447-1461

Biology's increasing applicability to the social sciences can inspire new approaches to public administration research and practice. Drawing on advances in behavioral genetics, genomic public administration may push its frontiers by examining the genetic foundations of administrative behaviors. While public administration scholars have pioneered the use of the twin design to assess the heritability of public sector employment and public service motivation, they may also use molecular genetics to explore how specific genes interact with environmental factors to shape administrative attitudes, traits, and behaviors. We highlight how relevant studies in management and political science may serve as models for similar explorations in public administration. We also outline four research agendas for genomic public administration. In addition to complementing traditional public administration theory by examining the genetic roots of administrative behaviors and practices, genomic public administration may enrich genetic inquiries by adding public sector applications. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13744>

Walker, Richard M. et al

Revisiting the academic–practitioner divide: Evidence from computational social science and corpus linguistics. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1599-1617

As a design science, public administration is focused on addressing real-world problems. However, within public administration argument and evidence on the relevance of academic research to practice agendas is equivocal. We investigate the “academic–practitioner divide” using computational social science techniques to identify the topics of “academic,” “academic–practitioner,” and practitioner corpora over a 25-year period. Topic modeling results of the 50 topics identified in each of these corpora suggest that the topics of academics and practitioners have more differences than similarities: nearly seven-tenths of the identified topics differ between the practice corpus and the academic and academic–practice corpora. Corpus linguistics analysis is applied to contrast the keyness of topics over time, and the results confirm the largely different agendas of the corpora albeit with some convergence on governance and

outcomes. Corpora examined in this article is largely suggestive of a lack of relevance of academic research to practice agendas. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13724>

Yang, Seung-Bum and Guy, Mary E.

Comparing public servants' behavior in South Korea and the United States: How emotional labor moderates the relationship between organizational commitment and job performance. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 406-421

The relationship between organizational commitment and job performance matters in public service delivery, and so does the emotive dimension of the citizen—state interaction. However, public management theories and principles must take national culture into account, because comparative investigation reveals limits to generalizability across cultures. This study provides an example. It examines the link between commitment and performance as well as the moderating effect of emotional labor for public service workers in Korea and the United States. Probably due to the differing effect of collectivist versus individualist norms, findings reveal that authentic emotive expression bolsters the relationship between organizational commitment and job performance in Korea, while its opposite, inauthentic emotive expression weakens the link between commitment and performance in the United States. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12794>

Young, Sarah L. and Tanner, James

Citizen participation matters. Bureaucratic discretion matters more. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.747-771

New Public Governance theory increases citizen participation and expands bureaucrats' roles in the work of government. Citizen participation creates new mechanisms for citizens to influence the policy process. Bureaucrats' expanded roles allow for broader bureaucratic discretion over policy implementation. When citizens' and bureaucrats' views on public management decisions collide, whose views prevail? Do citizen volunteers or bureaucrats have greater influence over public decisions? We answer this question by studying the U.S. Department of Energy's initiative to engage citizens in environmental clean-up decisions. We assess 10 years of meeting records and administrative decisions using a three-step, mixed-method analysis to identify, weigh, and test the influence of citizen participation and bureaucratic discretion. The results indicate that while citizen participation matters, bureaucratic discretion has a more significant influence over administrative decision-making. The findings expose holes in New Public Governance theory, which has implications for democracy and demands deeper thought into structuring citizen participation.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12867>

51. PUBLIC FINANCE

Ho, Alfred Tat-Kei, Shen, Chen and Xu, Yan

In search of public values in performance budgeting studies. *Public Administration Review*, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1528-1541

Performance budgeting is inevitably linked to policy priorities, and priorities are fundamentally the expression of public values. Through a bibliometric analysis of past studies, this study shows that over time, the performance budgeting literature is linked to more diverse values beyond efficiency and effectiveness concerns. Transparency, democracy, participation, inclusiveness, and other political, legal, social, and sustainability values have been getting more attention in public administration, accounting, and budgeting journals, as well as in various field journals. This study concludes by suggesting a need for more interdisciplinary and comparative research about the normative foundation of performance budgeting and its connection with public value theory in the future.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13755>

52. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Reis, Claudio and Gomes, Ricardo Corrêa

Public value creation and appropriation mechanisms in public–private partnerships: How does it play a role?. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 693-715

Scholars have extensively investigated public value creation and appropriation concerning public services delivered strictly by the government and public–private arrangements, such as public–private partnerships (PPPs). However, such studies often focus on value for money and economic performance criteria. This study examines how public value can be created and appropriated in PPP settings and how public value mechanisms can influence these phenomena. Considering that the literature lacks an integrated and structured analytical framework to assess such phenomena, this conceptual article addresses four mainstream PPP topics regarding public value mechanisms (information sharing, public and private capabilities, risk governance, and stakeholder orientation), which can be associated with PPPs' public value creation (destruction) and appropriation (misappropriation). Thus, this article highlights a need to evaluate PPPs in terms of public value creation beyond the economic performance criteria and fills the literature gap by proposing a public value creation and appropriation framework. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12826>

53. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Singh, Prashant Kumar

Government e-marketplace: Leading the digital wave. *Yojana*, 68(1), Jan, 2024: p.22-25

In India public procurement amount to nearly 20-25% of GDP. This means that a significant amount of taxpayers' money is directed towards making purchases of public goods and services that constitute the lifeblood of government programmes and services. Given this context, the importance of efficient public procurement cannot be overstated. To inculcate the Hon'ble Prime Ministry Narendra Modi's vision of inclusive development, corruption-free governance, and ease of doing business, government e-marketplace (GeM) was conceptualized as a special purpose vehicle under section 8 of the companies act, within the ambit of the department of commerce., since its inception, GeM has enabled more than INR 60, 000 crore of public saving.
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54. PUBLIC SECTORS

Chauhan, T., Croft, C. and Spyridonidis, D.

Neutralized, enhanced, tokenistic: The influence of formal employment of service-users on processes of co-production. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.1014-1032

Can formally employing service-users in co-production roles redress the problematic power imbalances inhibiting co-production in the public sector? In this paper, we analyze service-users formally employed in co-production roles. Through semi-structured interviews, we illustrate how actors use their voice, experience, and identity to respond to different power imbalances. First, through the process of “inverting professionalism” structural limitations resulted in neutralized co-production. Second, through the process of “embedding expertise” formally employed service-users challenged collective expectations of their role and mediated power imbalances, resulting in enhanced co-production. Finally, through the process of “perpetuating rejection” a new exacerbated power imbalance emerged when their employment became a negative resource, resulting in tokenistic co-production. We extend understandings of how formally employing service-users has potential to redress power imbalances. However, we caution against policy taking this for granted and argue that more consideration of the influence of different forms of power is needed. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12839>

Houtgraaf, G., Kruijven, P.M. and Thiel, S.V.

Public sector creativity as the origin of public sector innovation: A taxonomy and future research agenda. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 539-556

This systematic literature review analyses how public servants apply workplace creativity to come up with ideas for public sector innovations, defining public sector creativity and analyzing its practices, features, trends, and hiatuses in knowledge for which we provide a future research agenda. Creativity is the origin of innovation. Public sector creativity, however, is theoretically undefined and underexamined, resulting in unclarity on what constitutes public sector creativity. We define public sector creativity as “public servants coming up with novel and useful ideas through various practices.” Our findings indicate that public servants apply at least six taxonomically distinctive creative practices, and although they are involved to different extent in

generating the initial idea and thus do not always generate ideas autonomously, they are creative in finding alternative ways to come up with ideas. However, our review indicates hiatuses in knowledge on public sector creativity, for which we provide a future research agenda. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12778>

55. RACE DISCRIMINATION

Zussman, Asaf

Discrimination in times of crises and the role of the media. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.422-451

Can the extent of ethnic discrimination change quickly, and what circumstances and mechanisms make such changes possible? I address these questions by using scraped data to study the daily evolution of customer discrimination against Arab doctors in Israel from January 2020 to June 2021. Results show that: (1) the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis in March 2020 led to a dramatic decline in discrimination; (2) the eruption of a wave of ethnic riots in May 2021 had the opposite effect; (3) media coverage of the contribution of Arab doctors to the fight against the pandemic helped bring about the first change.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/app.20210732>

56. RELIGIONS

Dansalia, Sanjay and Kumar, Anil

Fostering religious identities: Reflections from North India. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.91-98

This article is a socio-legal and theological perspective on the development of religious identities in India. It is based on a survey of reports on the Census of India and the province of Punjab. The authors argue that the complexity of cultural identities is not a result of the distinctiveness of religious identities. Instead, the plurality of cultures fosters a variety of religious identities in society. Moreover, an institution, religion, for example, is strengthened and defined by the mixed practices of the people. This argument reflects the journey of contestations of various religious concepts and social meanings that raise more questions and do not reach a final conclusion. However, it does not mean that, in the course of unclarity, one should not pursue the epistemological approach to find meanings of such concepts; instead, it provides more answers than just one solution to a problem. In addition, this paper is also an attempt to bring two perspectives, viz socio-legal and theological, together to discuss the concerns of society in relation to the institution of religion for which a fieldwork was carried out in the Punjab region of North India. – Reproduced

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57. RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Jaswani, Deevanshu

RTI act and financial Institutions altercation: An anathema to progressive democratic regime. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.940-947

58. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Abraham, Vinoj

The slow emergence of rural non-farm sector employment in India: Shift or diversification?. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.661-685

The rather slow transition in the rural employment from farm to non-farm sector in India is well documented. In the structural transformation thesis, rural non-farm sector (RNFS) is a key interlink between rural and urban sector, and is a catalyst for rural change. RNFS may also reduce risk under adverse agricultural conditions. In India, construction sector is the single most important source of non-farm employment in rural areas. Moreover, even within the agricultural household a substantial share of the work time is increasingly spent on non-farm activities, mostly on construction. The household and individual movement to RNFS is conceptualised as shift or diversification. Diversification in employment would appeal to risk mitigation, as opposed to shift which may be more akin to earnings maximisation. Analysis shows that households are moving out of agriculture and are increasingly becoming mixed or non-farm households. The emerging trend seems to be diversification of households, with shift of individuals within households to RNFS. Non-farm households are higher in the economic ladder but the gap between the agricultural household and non-farm household seem to be reducing. Casualisation is declining, but it is primarily due to the movement of workers to being self-employed in the agricultural households. There is no decline in casualisation within non-farm and mixed households. Possession of land is now increasing among non-farm households who uses this probably for speculative purposes. The relationship of the urban and the rural is contentious with the emerging agri-competing industrial sectors in the RNFS. Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00452-7>

Kumar, Saima Ahad Junaid, Alam Mir and Farhad, Saima

Geographical indication: A potential tool for rural development in Jammu & Kashmir. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.111-122

Geographical indication (GI), a type of Intellectual property, is a label assigned to products with a distinct geographical origin and attributes, reputations, or features that are principally

attributable to that origin (WIPO, 2012). In general, GIs promote local identity, cultural traditions, and high-quality products like Champagne, Cuban cigars, Roquefort cheese, and Kashmiri hand-knotted carpets. While there is a great demand for these kinds of traditional products, GIs supply local producers in rural areas with specialized and high value-added products. Socio-cultural and agro-ecological features of a location can be highlighted through registered GI products. When a product is associated with its place of origin, it represents the culture and specific identity of the place which may be a distant and/or underprivileged region/area of a particular country or region. Small local producers can benefit from GI registration as well. In this way, they can compete against large corporations because GI registration ensures product quality in some way, and when quality is assured, registered GI product/s are treated as equal to branded product/s. In the framework of rural development, this study seeks to examine the use of geographical indications in Jammu and Kashmir alongside well-known examples from around the world and to increase awareness of the importance of GI for rural development. In addition, the article emphasizes the difficulties and concerns connected with accomplishing rural development using GIs. Reproduced

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59. SOCIAL JUSTICE

Singh, Chandra Sen Pratap

Role of the constitution of India in achieving social justice. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.43-54

Justice is the highest goal to be achieved by a society. Social justice is an essential concept for a welfare state. Constitution is an effective tool for attaining social justice. Social justice refers to equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction. A great challenge before the founders of the Constitution of India was to deal with the social inequality, hierarchical structure and graded system by bridging the gap between higher and lower & men and women. The Constitution of India is an attempt to give a complete and real picture of equality as means of ensuring Justice to all. With a view to ensure equalitarian Justice as an effective instrument of social Justice, the Constitution of India incorporates various provisions that do not discriminate on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth. The Supreme Court has acted as a balance wheel of the society while giving effect to social justice. Judiciary has revolutionised the concept of socio-gender justice through new interpretation. To achieve social justice, the Constitution of India needs to be implemented in its letter and spirit. This paper highlights the effective role of the Constitution of India and Indian Judiciary in achieving social justice.- Reproduced

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60. SOCIAL MEDIA

Wiley, Kimberly et al

Engaging stakeholders on TikTok: A multi-level social media analysis of nonprofit microvlogging. *Public Administration: An International Quarterly*, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.822-842

Nonprofits are slow adopters of new social media platforms, yet many have joined TikTok. Successful microvlogging on sites like TikTok, Instagram, and SnapChat requires different types of engagement than microblogging on sites like Facebook and Twitter. The authors conduct a mixed-method social media analysis to answer three questions: Do microvlogs support traditional social media functions? How are nonprofits engaging with stakeholders through microvlogging? Which function in the hierarchy of engagement framework best engages stakeholders? The authors qualitatively coded 1160 microvlogs on TikTok from 58 nonprofits. The qualitative dataset was merged with TikTok metadata to capture quantitative measures of user engagement. Findings indicate nonprofits employ community-building strategies more than information-sharing and action strategies. Users engage more often with the nonprofits' community-building microvlogs. The authors conclude that nonprofits adapt their strategy to more effectively engage stakeholders when microvlogging, which suggests there may be a "new hierarchy" of engagement for microvlogging platforms. – Reproduced <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12851>

61. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Mannan, Khalida

Legal recognition and social perspective of live-in relationship in India: An appraisal. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.55-64

Live-in-relationship in India is not illegal anymore. Plethora of Judicial verdicts and provision of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 being the sole legislation on this subject, discussed in this article confirm the same. Despite that live in relationship is still proscribed in India. In this article an effort has been made to throw light upon the causes of society's intolerance towards the concept of live in relationship. Fast paced and ambitious life style in metropolitan cities, negligent amount of legal complexities, absence of family responsibilities, easy walk-in walk-out etc. can well be attributed towards the sudden rise in popularity of the live-in relationship. As a result live-in is turning out to be a potent threat to the institution of marriage. Time and again our society has expressed its disapproval for live in relationship on the ground of religion, morality, ethics, traditions etc, . "Popular morality" appears to be the reason behind the society's disapproval, though "constitutional morality" speaks differently. – Reproduced

<http://kashmirjournaloflegalstudies.edu.in/JWS/JournalVolume.aspx?V=10>

62. TAXATION

Decker, John W.

An (in) effective tax and expenditure limit (Tel): Why county governments do not utilize their maximum allotted property tax rate. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 376-390

Tax and expenditure limits (TEs) are restrictions placed on governments limiting their ability to collect and spend revenue. Residents support these TEs, as they desire lower tax burdens and more government efficiency; yet, residents still desire the same level of public services. Property tax rate limits, a specific type of TE, are placed upon local governments to limit their ability to collect revenue and expand authority. Rate limits were implemented on the assumption that governments would tax at their highest maximum possible rate, but this is not always the case. This article studies why some local governments choose not to utilize their maximum allotted property tax rate. Using an open systems governance approach, a panel data analysis was conducted using data from 67 Florida counties from 2008 to 2017. Results of the analysis show that the use of special districts and the age of the residential population have significant effects on property tax rate decisions. – Reproduced
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12756>

Jain, Parul

Four years of goods and services tax in India: Road ahead. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.788-800

The ideology behind GST was to reduce the multiplicity of existing indirect taxes and implement a uniform taxation structure across the nation. A perfect GST would have been wherein the GSTs are taxed at a single tax rate, subject to minimal or no exceptions. However, for a country like India, a tiered tax rate structure becomes inevitable to take into account the larger social agenda. GST is in the interest of trade and industry as it would do away with multiplicity of taxes and their cascading impacts. It will lead to the creation of a unified market for facilitating seamless movement of goods across the states. By subsuming a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, it would mitigate cascading effects or double taxation in a major way and pave the way for a national common market. However, we need to keep in mind that taxation policy has to be transparent, predictable and inclusive. This alone can maximise the favourable impact of GST on investment and growth. There is a strong case for phasing out a lot of exemptions. The GST council should seriously work on strengthening the GST system. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/00195561231166526>

Singh, Raghavendra Pal

GST and ease of doing business. *Yojana*, 68(1), Jan, 2024: p.37-41

63. TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Patwari, Manisha and Sarawgi, Nabin Kr.

Impact of goods & services act, 2017 on powerlooms of Banaras: A sociolegal analysis. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.123-132

Banaras is a city of rich culture and textile heritage. The textile industry of the city has been mentioned even in Rig Veda. Banaras's textile was patronized by the princely class in the past. Most of these families owned the businesses for centuries. In 2017 weavers were brought under tax regime for the first time. The paper will analyze the policy change as GST is not just a new tax, but it is going to change the way the power-loom industries of the city functions. From finance to product pricing, from supply chain to accounts everything is going to experience a drastic flip. Thus it is very important to analyze how the centuries old weavers of the city have perceived this new tax structure. The present paper is going to focus on how the power looms business in the city of Banaras used to run before GST and what are the changes that have been brought after this "One nation One tax" has been introduced. For analyzing the impact of GST on the power-looms of Banaras, the author has collected data from 70 samples spread across 4 major textile clusters of the city. These samples are further divided into organised and unorganized sector and chi square test has been run on the data to understand the relationship. – Reproduced

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64. TRANSPORT

Christensen, Lene Tolstrup and Grossi, Giuseppe

The gradual corporatization of transport infrastructure: The Danish case. *Public Administration: An international Quarterly*, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 655-670

The article introduces the theoretical perspective on gradual institutional change to the corporatization literature. This is achieved via a longitudinal case study on the institutionalization of the Danish state guarantee model (SGM) for transport infrastructure based on archival document studies of seven infrastructure projects and 31 interviews with elite actors and experts. The article explores with a detailed analysis how the gradual change mechanisms of layering, conversion and displacement coexist, are interrelated, and are coevolving over a long period. It contributes to the corporatization literature presenting the SGM as an alternative to public and private partnerships and government agencies. – Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padm.12823>

65. TRIBES - INDIA

Mir, Sofiya Hassan

Socio-legal perspective of maternity health of tribal women: A case study of Budhal, Rajouri A. *Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.133-142

The constitution of India recognized the special state of tribal people – the scheduled tribes and provides safeguards to protect their rights and culture. Since the start of the 11th five year plan, a series of development initiatives have been made by the Government of India to improve and strengthen services in the public health system. Though it has been long seen the tribal people have poor health and unmet needs in the area of health as remained subsumed in rural health care. Their different terrain and environment, different social systems, distinct culture, different health needs have not been addressed appropriately till now. There have been serious efforts in the area of maternal health by providing cash incentives to increase institutional child birth and overall care for mother and child under differ schemes. Unfortunately, the outcome of such efforts has not been satisfactory. This paper is based an exploratory study in ten villages of Budhal, District Rajouri, Jammu. The paper is focused on a): evidences and experiences on present maternity health of tribal women; b): the health care delivery system available for maternity health; c): the darkness of knowledge and information regarding affirmative action / schemes / provisions and support mechanism available to tribal women of research area. The methodology included in-depth interviews with women, traditional healers and formal Health Care providers and outreach workers, observations from the community and Health functionaries & health facilities available in soundings. Group discussions with concerned respondents has also support the qualitative finding of the research. Despite a series of health initiative / intervention / programmes and schemes available to the tribal population still immense difficulties women face due to unmet needs of pregnant women, lack of faith in the system, lack of knowledge and poor implementation of the schemes. There is also darkness of knowledge and information regarding. Reproduced

66. UNITED NATIONS

Goswami, P.K.

Misinformation and disinformation in UN peace operations. U.S.I. Journal, 153(633), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.390-398

One of the challenges of the current United Nations (UN) peace operations is the ‘mis and dis information’ campaign by the armed rebel groups as well as the not-so-friendly host states to malign the peace operations. Mis and disinformation undermine the trust of local communities, complicate negotiations, and even fuel conflict. This, in turn, besides placing the peacekeepers lives at risk, tends to alienate the local population. This article discusses how unchecked mis and disinformation campaign can adversely impact the performance of UN peace operations and transforms Blue Flag from a symbol of security into a target for attack.

<https://www.usiofindia.org/pdf/20231019144718.pdf>

67. VIOLENCE

Kaur, Harleen

Custodial violence: An act of defiance to the rule of law. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.239-248

The Criminal Justice System of any Nation is predominantly crucial to restoring justice in society and ensuring balance between societal interests and individual interests. In the context of Indian Criminal Justice System, despite the fact that an accused is ensured several rights and protections, the grim reality is that the accused is often made subject to various kinds of tortures and harassments in the custody. This inhumane and undignified treatment accorded to an accused indeed impedes dispensation of equal and accessible justice. Therefore, this article is an attempt to highlight the veracity of custodial violence in relation to concept of rule of law while discussing recent instances and lapses committed by functionaries in context of India's response towards prevention of torture and custodial violence. The author would also put forward certain suggestions to curb this inhumane and undignified treatment in the form of custodial violence.- Reproduced

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68. WOMEN

Datta, Prabhat Kumar

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

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/00195561231166860>

Ranganathan, Thiagu and Mendonca, Avina

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

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

related to decision making autonomy and physical mobility, but it is negatively associated with emotional autonomy. – Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-023-00448-3>

Yadav, Pushpender

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

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

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