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AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

1. Jagdambe, Subhash and Rajushan, Rajesh
Are Indian agricultural commodities competitive under the ASEAN-India free trade agreement. *Productivity*, 63(2), Jul-Sep, 2022: p.143-155

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

2. Sreedevi, R. and Sivakumar, K.P.
Socio-economic status of customers of primary agricultural cooperative credit societies in Kanyakumari District. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.123-129

Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies are an important constituent in the field of agriculture. It is a village level institution which directly deals with the rural people. It promotes thrust among the rural mass. It is an association of borrowers and non-borrowers residing in a particular locality. The major objectives of the primary agricultural credit service societies are to supply agricultural credit to meet the requirements of funds for agricultural production, the distribution of essential consumer commodities, the provision of storage and marketing facilities and for agricultural implements and machinery. The present study is an attempt to identify the socio-economic status of the customers of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Society in Kanyakumari District. The socio-economic status of the customer's in the study area has a major impact either directly or indirectly on the performance of the societies in the district. This study presents the classification of socio demographic variables on the basis of categories of farmers and the significant relationship between the categories of farmers and socio demographic variables. For testing the relationship Pearson chi-square test has been used. This test reveals that maximum variables of socio demographic are significant with the categories of farmers. This study also indicates the reason for choosing Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies and the purpose of borrowing money in pass by using garret's ranking test. This test reveals, that first preference for choosing Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies is given by the sample respondents are, that they follow simple formalities for all the activities and in the purpose of borrowing the first rank is given to meet the cultivation expenses. The result for overall satisfaction of PACSS given by the respondents is that they are moderately satisfied with the services which are provided by Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies.- Reproduced

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

3. Singh, Shrawan Kumar
Agriculture policy, farmers' protest and strategies for agri-reform: An analysis. *Abhigyan*, 40(3), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.35-46

Agriculture in India is unique, in terms of topography climate and size of landholdings being very small. Agriculture has been in focus for both positive and negative reasons. Despite liberalization to a more market oriented economy in 1991, the agriculture sector continues to

have policy distortions. The issues related to agriculture are complex in nature which require a balance between the market and the state. This needs addressing major long-term challenges from food security to natural resource sustainability, especially soil and water. The objective of the paper is to highlight some of the problems of Indian agriculture and policy response of the government. It also traces the trajectory of the farmers' agitation against the farm laws. After the repeal of farm laws, the question of reform in agriculture is paramount. The paper proposes a road map for agri-reforms. It is argued that more unified framework of analysis is needed for an effective agricultural policy. This paper may be helpful in the field of public policy particularly relating to agriculture. – Reproduced

AGRICULTURE

4. Yadav, Shikha et al
Modeling and forecasting of pulses production in Madhya Pradesh. *Agricultural Situation in India*, 79(5), Aug, 2022: p.13-26

Pulses are edible dry seeds of the leguminous family, an essential nutritious element to ensure protein for the vegetarian population of India. There seems to be a gap in their domestic production in one of the leading Indian states, Madhya Pradesh. This work aims to study and forecast the future indicators of production, productivity and cultivation area for three prominent pulse crops of gram, soybean and tur in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The paper uses data for 1980-2019 to study the three indicators. Using time series techniques (specifically ARIMA model forecasting), the study predicts that productivity will increase for gram crop, area and production will see a growth for soybean crop while all the indicators will have a decreasing trend in case of tur. The results have specific importance for the policymakers to formulate the right reforms to ensure in the future that the demand is met with pulses production to maintain the nutritional security of the population. – Reproduced

5. Baliyan, Kavita
Problems and constraints faced by the farmers in agriculture - A case study of selected districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh. *Agricultural Situation in India*, 79(5), Aug, 2022: p.27-43

Farmers in Uttar Pradesh face major problems in agriculture, particularly related to infrastructure, production, marketing, irrigation, and finance to a large extent. Besides, some natural constraints are also responsible for low productivity in agriculture. Hence, the present study was conducted in the selected Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh with the purpose to identify institutional, social, and economic constraints that hamper the development and growth of agriculture. At the district level, the primary data is collected to analyze the farmers' perception regarding constraints which is responsible for low agricultural productivity. The results show that the biggest problem as reported by the farmers was small and fragmented landholdings. Besides, high cost of irrigation, high rate of interest on loan, irregular transport facilities, lack of cold storage, and loss of produce on-field due to calamity have been mentioned as major problems by a large number of farmers. These problems and constraints are major areas of concern for Government and policymakers. To tackle these problems, effective delivery mechanisms are needed that can translate into effective facilitation in terms of increasing productivity or decreasing cost at the ground level. – Reproduced

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- Holzmann, V. Zitter, D. and Peshkess, S.
The expectations of project managers from artificial intelligence: A Delphi study. *Project Management Journal*, 53(5), Oct, 2022: p.438-455

Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies are rapidly developing these days and are expected to impact the field of project management on multiple levels; however, there remains a high level of uncertainty regarding the effect that AI might have on project management practices. This article aims to address this topic based on a Delphi study with a panel of 52 project management experts who reflected on future potential AI applications for the project management Knowledge Areas. The article provides a visionary perspective that can be further translated into practical solutions in the near and far future to improve project management practices.- Reproduced

- Wijayasekera, Sachindra et al
Data analytics and artificial intelligence in the complex environment of megaprojects: Implications for practitioners and project organizing theory. *Project Management Journal*, 53(5), Oct, 2022: p.485-500

This article articulates the prospect of improving megaproject execution and performance via digital project delivery. Various digitalization options, such as cloud computing, automation, artificial intelligence, information modeling, and data analytics and their recent usage in megaprojects, are critically reviewed. Prospective future developments and forthcoming challenges of digitalization in megaprojects have also been identified based on the current progress of these technologies. In terms of theory, we suggest information economics and organizational economics as a starting place to develop a research approach to artificial intelligence and megaprojects. – Reproduced

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

- Melwani, Rekha
Leverage and financial performance: Study based on Indian automobile industry. *Prestige International Journal of management and Research*, 11(4), Jan, 2020: p.69-78

BIODIVERSITY

An unimaginative act: A national biodiversity act became essential after India signed the convention on biological diversity in June 1992. *Down to Earth*, 16-31 Dec, 2022: p.24-25

CHINA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - RUSSIA

- Goddard, Stacie
The outsiders: How the international system can still check China and Russia. *Foreign Affairs*, 101(3), May-Jun, 2022: p.28-39

In late February, as Russian forces moved into Ukraine, Vladimir Putin declared that his offensive was aimed not just at bringing Russia's neighbor to heel but also at repudiating the U.S.-led liberal international order. "Where the West comes to establish its own order," the Russian president railed, "the result is bloody, unhealed wounds, ulcers of international terrorism and extremism." Moscow would now seek to roll back the expanding order as "a

matter of life and death, a matter of our historical future as a people.” Russia’s full-scale war on Ukraine is only the most recent act. – Reproduced

CLIMATE CHANGE

10. Nair, Tara S. and Anjali G.

Does awareness on climate resilience promote peace building practices in adolescents?. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.115-117

Peace building efforts aim to change beliefs, attitudes and behaviours to transform the short- and long-term dynamics between individuals and groups toward a more stable, peaceful coexistence. This study is an attempt to examine the role of Political Science Education to facilitate holistic learning experiences that contribute to learners’ resilient and peace building attitude as a lens to explore one and relationships so that chances to build capacity and respond critically and positively to these issues could be identified. The sample size was 400 higher secondary school students taken from different schools of Alappuzha and Pathanamthitta districts in Kerala. Test of Awareness on Climate Resilience and Scale of Attitude towards Peace Building Practices were the tools used to collect data. The results indicate a positive relationship between the variables studied which serves as a pointer to introduce resilient and peaceful practices in educational practices that favour agreeable ideologies that promote collective capacities for nation building.- Reproduced

COLLABORATIVE WORK

11. Onuchic, Paula and Ray, Debraj

Signaling and discrimination in collaborative projects. *The American Economic Review*, 113(1), Jan, 2023: p.210-252

We study collaborative work in pairs when potential collaborators are motivated by the reputational implications of (joint or solo) projects. In equilibrium, individual collaboration strategies both influence and are influenced by the public assignment of credit for joint work across the two partners. We investigate the fragility of collaboration to small biases in the public's credit assignment. When collaborators are symmetric, symmetric equilibria are often fragile, and in non-fragile equilibria individuals receive asymmetric collaborative credit based on payoff-irrelevant "identities." We study payoff distributions across identities within asymmetric equilibria, and compare aggregate welfare across symmetric and asymmetric equilibria.- Reproduced

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

12. Foell, Andrew and Foster, Kirk A.

We roll our sleeves up and get to work!: Portraits of collective action and neighborhood change in Atlanta’s West end. *Urban Affairs Review*, 58(6), Nov, 2022: p.1652-1688

Collective action is one strategy urban neighborhood residents use to address community issues. However, collective action dynamics in rapidly changing urban neighborhoods are not well understood. This study used photovoice to examine perspectives on collective action and neighborhood change among residents of an urban neighborhood experiencing redevelopment in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Residents indicated that place attachment motivated and reinforced

participation in collective action efforts to address neighborhood issues and to reconstruct narratives that challenged place stigmatization. Findings suggest that residents have heterogeneous perspectives about neighborhood change and local development, and simultaneously balance desires for neighborhood improvement with concerns about displacement, gentrification, and equitable development. – Reproduced

CONSERVATISM

13. Jha, Sushama

Indian conservatism: Identity, politics and democracy. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.118-122

This article is an attempt to understand the core idea of conservatism with special focus on Indian Conservatism. The paper will start with the introduction of conservatism along with its characteristics and move towards the Indian Conservatism, its evolution, salient features in theory and practice. What would be the ideal form of the Indian Conservatism, which will also be explored. India as a multicultural state has a kind of conservatism which is multifaceted in nature. It upholds not only characteristics of the core ideology of conservatism but also has its own distinct elements. Since Indian renaissance its evolution starts with the spirit of revival of old Hindu traditions which developed by the time and takes its full-fledged shape particularly specially with the Modi government's victory in 2014. This article is an attempt to explore Indian conservatism in its pluralistic nature which will be probably its ideal form. Here the monopoly of a particular majoritarian group over Indian conservatism is a point of great discussion. The debate regarding identity, politics and democracy within the arena of Indian Conservatism is the central theme of the paper. It also tries to throw light on the ideal form of Indian conservatism which can give assurance of a unite, democratic, peaceful and developed nation - India.- Reproduced

CONSUMER ECONOMICS

14. Graham, James and Makridis, Christos A.

House prices and consumption: A new instrumental variables approach. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.411-443

We introduce a novel Bartik-like instrument for house prices consisting of the local composition of housing characteristics interacted with aggregate changes in the marginal prices of these characteristics. Using household-level panel data, we estimate elasticities of nondurable consumption expenditures with respect to house prices of around 0.1. These consumption effects are concentrated among the young and those most likely to be facing tight borrowing constraints. A decomposition shows that identifying variation in the instrument is associated with times and locations where house prices have varied the most: during the housing bust of the mid-2000s and in the western United States. – Reproduced

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

15. Chawla, Prabhshann and Lobo, Radhika

A study of corporate attributes and its role in influencing public policy. *Artha Vijnana*, 64(4), Dec, 2022: p.392-404

DEBT CRISES

16. Paluszynski, Radoslaw

Learning about debt crises. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.106-134

The European debt crisis presents a challenge to our understanding of the relationship between government bond yields and economic fundamentals. I argue that information frictions are an important missing element and support that claim with evidence on the evolution of GDP forecast errors after 2008. I build a quantitative model of sovereign default where output features rare disasters and agents learn about their realizations. Debt crises coincide with economic depressions and develop gradually while markets update their expectations about future income. Calibrated to the Portuguese economy, the model replicates the comovement of bond spreads and output before and after 2008.- Reproduced

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

17. Kumar, Santosh

Disaster management and ‘Good governance’: Concerns and strategies.. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.50-56

Disaster are sudden, catastrophic, and unfortunate events that causes human and financial damages, destruction and devastation. Disasters also impede ongoing and impending development projects, and the impacts – outputs and outcomes – varies from geographies to geographies. Major reasons, as the literature suggests, are due to diversities and differences in the climatic and geo-spatial conditionalities which leads to the difference in the degrees of vulnerabilities caused to the physical environment and to the human resources. Disasters cause the adverse effects on the socio-economic, political and cultural dimensions of the affected area. A disaster can be due to human engagement or natural reasons. Given the capriciousness and unpredictability of the disasters, the states and the disaster mitigation machineries or communities to manage disasters need to be equipped and organised in advance, so as to minimise the aftereffects. The governments legislate, allocate resources and engage into the rational planning and sustainable development. Disaster Management and Planning is a significant and critical part of governments’ myriad responsibilities and a subject to be addressed earnestly by the concerned authorities. Governance processes play a vital role in managing disaster with 3-E’s, i.e., efficiency, effectiveness and economical mitigation process, helps to synchronize political, economic and administrative activity in the management of disaster. It comprises mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences to overcome the crisis, whether by the private sector and civil society organizations. This paper explores the various aspects of the governance of disaster management mechanisms, majorly in India, with the help of the selected case studies.- Reproduced

DOMESTIC LABOUR

18. Sengupta, Ritam

Keeping the master cool, every day, all day: Punkah-pulling in colonial India. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 69(1), Jan-Mar, 2022: p.37-74

This article examines the dynamics of punkah-pulling, a laborious task performed by native servants in European households and barracks during colonial India. The study investigates the evolving distribution of labor and the increasing demands made by European masters on their servants' working time. It also explores how these demands were negotiated and implemented in practice. Native servants often resisted punkah-pulling due to factors such as caste, custom, or sheer exhaustion. Against the backdrop of these conflicts, the article analyzes the role of the colonial state, its legal framework, and regulatory functions in mediating the contested realm of domestic and service work throughout the nineteenth century.

During the latter half of the century, punkah-pulling emerged as a distinct occupation, although it progressively declined in status within the hierarchy of service work. It also became a frequent target of racial violence. Within this context, the article addresses the material limitations encountered by the labor regimes associated with the continuous, labor-intensive nature of punkah-pulling, which ultimately led to the adoption of mechanized alternatives.

By studying the historical development of punkah-pulling and its socio-economic implications, governance. It explores how the colonial state's legal and regulatory apparatus shaped the interactions between European masters and native servants, influencing the distribution of labor and the contested boundaries of domestic and service work. Furthermore, the article delves into the racial dimensions that emerged as punkah-pulling transitioned into a separate occupation and the increased violence directed towards those performing it.

The findings of this study contribute to a deeper understanding of colonial labor practices and their socio-cultural implications. By examining the challenges and constraints faced by the labor regimes associated with punkah-pulling, the article highlights the material realities that influenced the eventual acceptance of mechanized alternatives. This research offers valuable insights into the intersection of power, labor, and technology in colonial settings, providing a nuanced perspective on the transformations within the domestic and service work sectors during the nineteenth century.

In conclusion, this article provides a comprehensive analysis of the evolving dynamics of punkah-pulling in European households and barracks in colonial India. It explores the contested nature of labor relations, the role of the colonial state in regulating work, and the material constraints that ultimately led to the mechanization of punkah-pulling. This study contributes to our understanding of the broader socio-economic and racial dynamics of colonial societies, shedding light on the complexities of power, labor, and technology during this period. – Reproduced

E-COMMERCE

19. Dolfen, Paul et al

Assessing the gains from e-commerce. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.342-370

E-commerce represents a rapidly growing share of consumer spending in the United States. We use transactions-level data on credit and debit cards from Visa, Inc. between 2007 and 2017 to quantify the resulting consumer surplus. We estimate e-commerce reached 8 percent of consumption by 2017, yielding the equivalent of a 1 percent boost to their consumption, or over \$1,000 per household per year. While some of the gains arose from avoiding travel costs to local merchants, most of the gains stemmed from substituting to merchants available online but not locally. Higher income consumers gained more, as did consumers in more densely

populated counties.- Reproduced

ECONOMIC CRISES

20. Saleemi, Sundus
In economic crisis, women and girls suffer in particular for example in Pakistan. *Development and Cooperation*, 50, Feb, 2022: p.27-28

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

21. Parihar, Sapna
Role of different sectors in world economic growth. *Prestige International Journal of management and Research*, 11(4), Jan, 2020: p.85-91

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - GERMANY

22. Martinez, L.R., Jessen, J. and Xu, G.
A glimpse of freedom: Allied occupation and political resistance in east Germany. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.68-106

This paper exploits the idiosyncratic line of contact separating Allied and Soviet troops within East Germany at the end of WWII to study political resistance in a non-democracy. When Nazi Germany surrendered, 40 percent of what would become the authoritarian German Democratic Republic was initially under Allied control but was ceded to Soviet control less than two months later. Brief Allied exposure increased protests during the major 1953 uprising. We use novel data on the appointment of local mayors and a retrospective survey to argue that even a "glimpse of freedom" can foster civilian opposition to dictatorship. – Reproduced

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - JAMMU AND KASHMIR

23. Cash Tasleem Araf and Antahal, Prakash
Physical infrastructure and economic development in the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir. *Artha Vijnana*, 64(4), Dec, 2022: p.339-360

This study explores the dynamic relationship between physical infrastructure development and economic growth in the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir. The authors analyze annual data spanning from 1985-1986 to 2017-2018 to investigate the carousel relationship between infrastructure development and economic development within the region. The study aims to provide insights into the impact of infrastructure investments on the overall economic progress of Jammu and Kashmir.

Infrastructure development plays a crucial role in facilitating economic activities and fostering growth. The authors employ a comprehensive framework that incorporates various infrastructure indicators, such as transportation, energy, telecommunications, and social infrastructure, to capture the multidimensional nature of physical infrastructure. Additionally, key economic indicators, including gross domestic product (GDP), employment rates, and poverty levels, are considered to assess the overall economic development of the region.

Through the utilization of econometric techniques, such as panel data analysis and time series modeling, the authors establish the causal relationship between infrastructure development and

economic growth in Jammu and Kashmir. The findings highlight the importance of infrastructure investments in promoting economic development within the region. Robust empirical evidence is provided to demonstrate the positive impact of infrastructure development on GDP growth, employment generation, and poverty reduction.

Furthermore, the study considers the temporal dynamics of this relationship, taking into account the lagged effects of infrastructure investments on economic outcomes. By examining the data over a substantial time period, the authors capture both short-term and long-term effects of infrastructure development on the economy of Jammu and Kashmir.

The results of this study have significant policy implications for the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir. The findings suggest that sustained investments in physical infrastructure are crucial for fostering economic growth, reducing poverty, and improving overall socio-economic conditions within the region. Policymakers can utilize these insights to formulate strategies and allocate resources effectively to address the infrastructure deficit and promote inclusive development.

Overall, this study contributes to the existing literature on the relationship between infrastructure development and economic growth, specifically in the context of the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir. The empirical evidence provided establishes a strong linkage between infrastructure investments and economic development, emphasizing the need for targeted policies and investments in physical infrastructure to unlock the growth potential of the region.. – Reproduced

ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

24. Ranawana, Arjuna
Sri Lanka's economic collapse results from years of insensible governance. *Development and Cooperation*, 50, Feb, 2022: p.23-24

ECONOMICS

25. Frandsen, B., Lefgren, L. and Leslie, E.
Judging judge fixed effects. *The American Economic Review*, 113(1), Jan, 2023: p.253-277

We propose a nonparametric test for the exclusion and monotonicity assumptions invoked in instrumental variable (IV) designs based on the random assignment of cases to judges. We show its asymptotic validity and demonstrate its finite-sample performance in simulations. We apply our test in an empirical setting from the literature examining the effects of pretrial detention on defendant outcomes in New York. When the assumptions are not satisfied, we propose weaker versions of the usual exclusion and monotonicity restrictions under which the IV estimator still converges to a proper weighted average of treatment effects.- Reproduced

ECOTOURISM

26. Chandran, Anu
Sustainable management practices for mitigating ecological pressures in a protected area: Inquiry on ecotourism in Tamil Nadu. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.73-80

This paper probes the role of ecotourism in adding teeth to sustainable practices, thereby ensuring the perpetuation of ecological values in Pichavaram, which is a fragile destination

owing to the presence of much endangered flora and fauna. The practices initiated for ensuring sustainability at the destination were examined by way of an ethnographic study conducted through in-depth fieldwork and also interface with visitors, staff of tourism enterprises, and local people. The research revolved around a qualitative micro-level study that reflects the concerns of the local community as to how capitalization-driven eco ventures act as a quagmire that adds ecological pressures to their homelands. It also assesses and maps the attitudes of tourists and local communities towards the conservation of mangrove wetlands. Conducted in the qualitative research design mode, the case study method was adopted for processing and presentation of study results drawn by applying thematic content analysis based on the data collected from the field. This is in tandem with the ecotourism principles propounded by premier organizations such as the International Ecotourism Society. The findings confirm gaps in the efficacy of sustainability practices stipulated in consonance with the ecotourism ideals in Pichavaram. It was inferred during the course of the study that real ecotourism ventures are scant and the prevailing eco-based business model has only accentuated the pressure on the mangrove wetland ecosystem and also the eco-cultural manifestations. Consequently, tourists and the local community recognize that sustainability is an important issue for the future of the area.- Reproduced

EDUCATION

27. Kizhakkeekalam, Baby and Jyothi. K.K.
Educational attainment and social inclusion of marginalised section: A case study of Chittur black Kerala. *Artha Vijnana*, 64(4), Dec, 2022: p.377-391
28. Black, S.E., Denning, J.T. and Rothstein, J.
Winners and losers? The effect of gaining and losing access to selective colleges on education and labor market outcomes. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.26-67

We use the introduction of the Texas Top Ten Percent rule to estimate the effect of access to a selective college on graduation and earnings outcomes for two groups of students. For highly ranked students at more disadvantaged high schools, who gained access under the policy, college enrollment and graduation increased. Less highly ranked students at more advantaged schools, who tended to lose access, shifted toward less-selective colleges under the policy, but did not see declines in overall college enrollment, graduation, or earnings. The policy thus benefited students targeted for admission without evidence of adverse effects on displaced students.- Reproduced

EDUCATION LOAN

29. Herbst, Daniel
The Impact of income-driven repayment on student borrower outcomes. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.1-25

In the United States, most student loans follow a fixed payment schedule that falls early in borrowers' careers. This structure provides no insurance against earnings risk and may increase student loan defaults. Income-driven repayment (IDR) plans are designed to help distressed student borrowers by lowering their monthly payments to a share of income. Using random variation in a loan servicer's automatic dialing system, I find that IDR reduces delinquencies

by 22 percentage points and decreases outstanding balances within eight months of take-up. I find suggestive long-run impacts on borrower credit scores, mortgage-holding rates, and other measures of financial health.- Reproduced

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

30. Deube, Akhilesh and Hyde, Anukool Manish
Factors affecting emotional intelligence: An exploratory study. *Prestige International Journal of management and Research*, 11(4), Jan, 2020: p.38-47

EMPLOYMENT

31. Pillai, Sini V. et al
Conquering the employability conundrum among business graduates in India. *Abhigyan*, 40(3), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.12-25

As per the annual statistics by AICTE, it is to be noted that only less than 50% of business graduates are placed and as per the ASSOCHAM report, only 7% of all business graduates only are employable. Low quality of education in the majority B-Schools, lack of skill-based education, and obliterated syllabus can be attributed to this state of affairs of management graduates in the country. Absence of faculty development, poor infrastructure, lack of importance in benchmarking, declining percentage in placements, incapability of graduates to look beyond profitability, excess supply, poor quality graduates lacking basic skills, and, a growing number of B-Schools which are on the verge of closing down are all matter of high concern. A root cause analysis of this declining trend with some remedial measures to revive the same is presented. It identifies the major stakeholders and their corresponding roles in making the future management graduate more employable. – Reproduced

32. Doornik, B.V., Schoenherr, D. and Skrastins, J.
Strategic formal layoffs: Unemployment insurance and informal labor markets. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.292-318

Exploiting an unemployment insurance reform in Brazil, we study incentive effects of UI in the presence of informal labor markets. We find that eligibility for UI benefits increases formal layoffs by 11 percent. Most of the additional layoffs are related to workers transitioning to informal employment. We further document formal layoff and recall patterns consistent with rent extraction from the UI system. Workers are laid off as they become eligible for UI benefits and recalled when benefits cease. These patterns are stronger for industries and municipalities with a high degree of labor market informality.- Reproduced

33. Szerman, Christiane
The employee costs of corporate debarment in public procurement. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.411-441

This paper studies an anticorruption policy—corporate debarment, or blacklisting—to understand how disclosing illicit corporate practices and the sanctions for these practices affect firm and worker outcomes. Exploiting a policy change in Brazil that imposed stricter penalties for corrupt firms, I find that debarment is associated with a sizable decline in employment and an increase in the probability of exiting the formal sector. I also document that workers' annual

earnings fall after debarment. The impacts are driven by lost revenues from government contracts. The results shed light on the costs to workers in weighing the consequences of corruption crackdown.- Reproduced

ENERGY RESOURCES

34. Natarajan, Ananth

Reference class forecasting and machine learning for improved offshore oil and gas megaproject planning: Methods and application. *Project Management Journal*, 53(5), Oct, 2022: p.456-484

This article develops and describes rigorous oil and gas project forecasting methods. First, it builds a theoretical foundation by mapping megaproject performance literature to these projects. Second, it draws on heuristics and biases literature, using a questionnaire to demonstrate forecasting-related biases and principal-agent issues among industry project professionals. Third, it uses methodically collected project performance data to demonstrate that overrun distributions are non-normal and fat-tailed. Fourth, reference-class forecasting is demonstrated for cost and schedule uplifts. Finally, a predictive approach using machine learning (ML) considers project-specific factors to forecast the most likely cost and schedule overruns in a project.- Reproduced

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

35. Gao, Cheng and McDonald, Rory

Shaping nascent industries: Innovation strategy and regulatory uncertainty in personal genomics. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 67(4), Dec, 2022: p.915-967

In nascent industries—whose new technologies are often poorly understood by regulators—contending with regulatory uncertainty can be crucial to organizational survival and growth. Prior research on nonmarket strategy has largely focused on established firms in mature industries, but such strategies are apt to differ for new ventures, which generally have limited resources and market power and operate in novel domains in which the rules of the game are underdeveloped. How do new ventures navigate regulatory uncertainty? To explore this question, we conduct an inductive, multi-case research study of five ventures that pioneered the nascent personal-genomics industry. Drawing on extensive qualitative data, we develop an emergent theoretical framework that elucidates how ventures navigate evolving regulatory uncertainty. Grounded in a power versus industry-evolution logic, this framework illuminates how ventures' strategies for doing so vary and theorizes why certain strategies appear more effective than others. In doing so, we also introduce a novel logic of interaction—regulatory co-creation—that ventures can employ to shape emerging regulations. Taken together, our theory and findings challenge existing perspectives on strategy in nascent industries, shed light on the dynamic interplay between market and nonmarket strategy, and recast the relationship between ventures and regulators during the emergence of new technology industries. – Reproduced

ENVIRONMENT

36. Aggarwal, Priyanka

Review on environmental, social and governance: Present status and future trends. South

The study of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) field has seen a surge in popularity among academics in recent years. An ever-increasing body of research seeks to explain the motivations behind ESG activities among corporations. However, there is still a lack of scholarly work in the areas of bibliometrics and data visualisation. Using bibliometrics and the Antecedents, Decisions, and Outcomes (ADO) methodology, the purpose of this article is to present an overview of the previous research that has been conducted on ESG field.

Design/Methodology/Approach- The study employs three step methodology for systematically reviewing and organizing the existing literature on ESG. First, the PRISMA technique was used to select articles; second, the Biblioshiny software was used for bibliometric analysis; and third, the ADO (Antecedents, Decisions, Outcomes) framework was used to analyse the literature. On the basis of a comprehensive survey of 71 articles published between 2007 and 2022, we examine the existing literature on this phenomenon.

Findings- The bibliometric analysis demonstrated an exponential growth in the number of published research articles on ESG. The United States and the United Kingdom are the major contributors with the most publications. The ADO framework facilitates the analysis of numerous Antecedents, Decisions, and Outcomes in ESG research. In addition, we highlight the developments and analytical domains of ESG research, as well as the key areas investigated in this expanding study field. Despite major advances in ESG research, several areas of the aforementioned field remain uncharted and may give possibilities for future research.

Research Limitations/ Implications- This study provides a visual and schematic foundation for further research on this topic, providing a bird's-eye view of the major developments and pathways. Future authors may benefit from this as they will have a better grasp of the state of the field and where it's headed.

Originality/Value- According to the author's best knowledge, there is no other study that analyses the ESG stream utilising Biblioshiny and ADO Framework; therefore, this study is a unique contribution to the existing body of literature. In addition to that, this review compiles the findings of previous studies and outlines potential avenues for further investigation.- Reproduced

37. Agarwal, Anil
Ghost will return: Commitments have been made only by the most powerful nations. Down to Earth, 16-31 Dec, 2022: p.18-21
38. Agarwal, Anil
Ecological poverty: The new chief ministers should declare themselves the chief environmental officers of their states. Down to Earth, 16-31 Dec, 2022: p.23-24
39. Narain, Sunita
What's going on? After 30 years of the Chipko movement, India's environmental journey is market by weak Instructions, 16-31 Dec, 2022: p.27-28
40. Mishra, Austosh
Whose permissions? Fight for Niyamgiri hills states. Down to Earth, 16-31 Dec, 2022: p.32-33
41. Hungerman, Daniel and Moorthy, Vivek
Every day is earth day: Evidence on the long-term impact of environmental activism. American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.230-258

We use variation in weather to study the long-term effects of activism during the original Earth Day on attitudes, environmental outcomes, and children's health. Unusually bad weather on April 22, 1970 is associated with weaker support for the environment 10 to 20 years later, particularly among those who were school aged in 1970. Bad weather on Earth Day is also associated with higher levels of carbon monoxide in the air and greater risk of congenital abnormalities in infants born in the following decades. These results identify benefits to volunteer activity that would be impossible to identify until years after the volunteering occurs. – Reproduced

42. Currie, J., Voorheis, J. and Walker R.
What caused racial disparities in particulate exposure to fall? New evidence from the clean air act and satellite-based measures of air quality. *The American Economic Review*, 113(1), Jan, 2023: p.71-95

This project links administrative census microdata to spatially continuous measures of particulate pollution (PM2.5) to first document and then decompose the key drivers of convergence in black-white pollution exposure differences. We use quantile regression to show that a significant portion of the convergence in Black-White exposure is attributable to differential impacts of the Clean Air Act (CAA) in Black and White communities. Areas with larger Black populations saw greater CAA-related declines in PM2.5. We show that the CAA can account for over 60 percent of the racial convergence in PM2.5 pollution exposure in the United States since 2000. – Reproduced

Administrative census microdata, Particulate pollution (PM2.5), Convergence, Black-white pollution, Exposure differences, Quantile regression, Clean Air Act (CAA), Black and White communities Racial convergence PM2.5, pollution exposure, United States, Differential impacts,

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

43. BInu, K.
Environment and society - A theoretical overview- special reference to eco Marxism. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.86-89

Environmental sociology deals with social, cultural, and ecological areas of human life. This area of research is very useful for the development of environmental policies and the process of equitable development of a nation .It also helps to cultivate environmental awareness and a new sociological outlook to the learners and administrators. This study is an attempt to understand various epistemological views related to the interrelationships between sociology and environment but mainly focuses on the eco- Marxism. As a new theoretical outlook Eco Marxism explores the interaction between people and environment with the motive of maximization of profit and the intuition of exploitation of nature and natural recourses. In modern times the effect of limitedness in human motives and the crises of technological domination converts human in to more utilitarian towards nature. It reflects all sorts of enviromental crises and ecological problems in the modern society. Eco Marxism as the central concern of this paper highlights the inherent social division in the society on the basis of the possession of wealth and material and how it leads to fundamental reason of ecological crisis and issues. Overexploitation of the nature and material resources for economic and

developmental purposes results the condition of the alienation of people from the harsh realities of life. This study also discusses the alienation of people within the framework of modern industrial and socio cultural transactions.- Reproduced

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

44. Tatuskar, Svetlana and Jariwala, Harsha
Impact of corporate governance determinants on ROCE and ROE of private sector banks in India. *Prestige International Journal of management and Research*, 11(4), Jan, 2020: p.60-68

FINANCIAL LITERACY

45. Chillar, Neetu and Arora, Swaranjeet
Exploring basic financial literacy level among young people in Delhi NCR: An empirical study. *Prestige International Journal of management and Research*, 11(4), Jan, 2020: p.28-37

FOOD INDUSTRY

46. Agarwal, N., Mehta D. and Mehta N.K.
Impact of advertisements on children's food preferences: an exploratory study. *Prestige International Journal of management and Research*, 11(4), Jan, 2020: p.56-59
47. Malhotra, S., Singhai, M. and Tiwari, D.
Perception towards digital food app series: A literature review. *Prestige International Journal of management and Research*, 11(4), Jan, 2020: p.79-84

FOREIGN POLICY

48. Jha, Vishakha
Central proposition of feminism in foreign policy decision making process: Characteristics and catastrophe. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.130-134

This article tries to understand and evaluate the connotation of Feminism in Foreign Policy Decision Making Process. Although in the postmodern era women's participation is increasing and it could be identified that women are contributing significantly in foreign policy decision making process whenever they got the chance. But through the lens of feminism it could be acknowledged that unfortunately politics, especially the Foreign Services is known as men's sphere of work thus highly dominated by men and women hardly got an equal opportunity to work over there. Like any other walks of life the Foreign Services is dominated by male diplomats under the umbrella of Patriarchy. Thus this research paper is going to examine the role and status of women diplomats in the Foreign Services through the vision of feminism. To answer these questions, I am going to use Descriptive and Analytical methods which will reveal the factors affecting women diplomats' in foreign policy decision making process. Therefore the research paper will study the Central Proposition of Feminism in Foreign Policy Decision Making Process which will give a comprehensive idea of gender stereotypes in the same filed. Along with this the proposal of gender symmetry could be assure rights, liberty, social justice and equality in national and global politics. Generalized concepts could be formulated that will help to tackle the same problem existing in nations. The new generated knowledge and clear findings could easily draw the attention of every state to adopt Feminist

Foreign Policy and bring new ideas to remove the Patriarchy from Foreign Services. An equal position of women diplomats in the foreign policy decision making will reduce the gender gap, discrimination and operation of women diplomats' in the same field. Also this article is an attempt to explore the Connotation of Foreign Policy Decision Making which will help us to clearly understand the lacking position of women diplomats the Foreign Services. Factors posing challenges before women as diplomats in the Foreign Services (FS) of the nations, and their solution will be scrutinized. Lastly the study will examine Characteristics and Catastrophe of foreign policy Decision Making Process which will help us to know problems affecting women diplomats' participation in the Foreign Services (FS), along with required solutions to tackle the problems, bring gender symmetry and formulating generalizations in the field of study. - Reproduced

FOREIGN POLICY - CHINA

49. Dhargave, Priyanka and Sharma, Saurabh
Belt and road initiative (BRI) in vision: 'Inevitable' for China to embrace Taliban in Afghanistan. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.27-34

Over the past few years, China has increased bilateral engagement with Afghanistan to enlarge financial and commercial co-operation. Historically China has maintained low key positions on Afghanistan in past. However, under president Xi Jinping's foreign policy reforms in 2013, China began to pursue active diplomacy in Afghanistan. There were considerable augmentations in bilateral trade and investments from China to Afghanistan. China has vowed to play constructive role in Afghanistan to assist the war-torn nation in rebuilding and rehabilitation. Likewise, China is victim of terrorism and determinism by Uyghur separatist and extremist organizations like ETIM which reportedly received support from Afghan Taliban in the past. China has actively engaged with Afghanistan on this issue and even negotiated with Taliban on ETIM presence. Apart from security aspects, China has been keen to tap minerals and rare earth reserves which remain unexplored. Afghanistan's geopolitical location-core of Central and South Asia, Middle East and East Asia has attracted China to expand CPEC to Afghanistan. However, possibility of extending CPEC to Afghanistan will largely depends on stability in Afghanistan and Pakistan.- Reproduced

FORESTS

50. Banerjee, Mousumi
A study on evaluation of culture, economy, and life of forest aborigine. Third Concept, 36(432), Feb, 2023: p.28-31

GENDER EQUALITY

51. Govindaprasad, P.K. and Prasad, Syam
Intergenerational occupational mobility: Does gender matter: A study among migrant peasant households in Kannur District, Kerala. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.112-114

The studies of intergenerational mobility investigate the extent to which the socioeconomic outcomes, such as income, education and occupation changes across generation. The topic of intergenerational mobility has attracted the attention not only of academicians but also of

policy makers. The Sustainable Development Goals pointed out the importance of studying intergenerational mobility and it aims at increasing the opportunities for the younger generations, which increases the chances of success regardless of their inherited characteristics. Intergenerational occupational mobility had studied by several scholars in developed and developing countries. But the studies on intergenerational mobility from a gender perspective has not gained much attention among the scholars. So the present study tries to fill this research gap. The paper studies the intergenerational occupational mobility among the peasant migrant households in Peravoor settlement in Kannur district, Kerala. The study used a mixed methodology, where both quantitative and qualitative data used for the study. From the analysis it is find out that, there is gender difference in intergenerational occupational mobility. The intergenerational occupational mobility rate is higher among the male members of peasant migrant households than that of their female counterpart. This has serious implication on gender equality and attainment of sustainable development goal.-
Reproduced

HEALTH SERVICES

52. Shukla, Madhurima

Access to safe abortion services in India: A situational analysis. IASSI Quarterly: Contributions of Indian Social Science, 41(1& 2), Jan-Jun, 2022: p.121-145

Unsafe abortion and associated women mortality and morbidity are becoming a major public health problem in India despite women having access to legalised abortion since 1971 in the country. The access to safe and legal abortion is a human right of women under reproductive and sexual rights and the lack of access to safe abortion techniques negates women's human right. The present paper focuses on the concern of unsafe abortion and associated mortality and morbidity among women in India, and presents a review of literature on the situational analysis of the access to safe abortion services, or in other words, unsafe abortion services for Indian women. The paper analyses the issue of unsafe abortion from the macro to micro level, focusing on the health service system determinants related to safe abortion. – Reproduced

HIGHER EDUCATION

53. Gharia, R., Karnik, P. and Narang, R.

A study on role of alumni in Institutional development. A study on role of alumni in Institutional development, 11(4), Jan, 2020: p.1-6

INDIA - ECONOMIC RELATIONS – UAE

54. Ismail Saba and Ahmed, Shahid

Trade effects of tariff liberalization of India-UAE CEPA: An examination. Productivity, 63(2), Jul-Sep, 2022: p.199-216

INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - UNITED KINGDOM

55. Lakshman, K.

India and UK bilateral relations: An overview. Third Concept, 36(431), Jan, 2023: p.7-10

India and UK, Bilateral relations,

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

56. Muthukumaran, T., Natarajan, S. and Kumar, S.
An analytical study of business risk and financial risk of selected industries in India. *Abhigyan*, 40(3), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.47-54

In India, post economic liberalisation period starting from early 1990s opened up new vistas for rapid development of Indian stock markets accompanied by high volatility in stock exchanges. The volume of trade increased rapidly with more number of retail investors beginning to invest in equity shares of listed companies in specific industry sectors. This brought to the fore the importance of analysis of business and financial risks associated with such investment decisions. Every rational investor will do well to analyse the risk and return before investing in any stock or security. The investment process must be considered in terms of both risk and return. The present study deals with the estimation of business risk and financial risk of the selected companies in selected industries, based on empirical analysis. For the study, six industries such as Automobile, Cement, Paint, Paper, Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care(FMCG) have been selected from the Indian industries from April 1996 to March 2020. The findings of the study revealed the extent of the relationship between business and financial risk and return in specific sectors of industry in India. – Reproduced

57. Jamwal, Nidhi
Our voice: India's first referendum on an industrial project sends a loud message. *Down to Earth*, 16-31 Dec, 2022: p.36-36

INEQUALITY

58. Mehta Balwant Singh and Dhote, Siddarth
Inequality of opportunity in India: Concept and measurement. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions of Indian Social Science*, 41(1& 2), Jan-Jun, 2022: p.165-183

There are growing debates and discussions on limitations of inequality of outcome to explain the widening income inequalities within the country across the world. In this context, the scholars and public policy advocates are taking keen interest in measurement of inequality of opportunity (IOp), which is based on the philosophical concept of distributive justice. In this article, we have discussed evolution of the IOp concept, its measurement, and provided empirical results on IOp in India based on data from labour forces surveys conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO). The analysis shows that around one-fifth of the consumption inequality, and one-fourth of income inequality is accounted by unequal circumstances in the country. The findings based on shapely decomposition reveals that parental backgrounds i.e., education and occupation contribute the most in unequal opportunities for regular salaried employment, while gender play a key role in explaining unequal earnings opportunity for casual wage employment, and self-employment. The regression inference tree-based results also indicate that parent's education is the most important variable that determine income or consumption inequality followed by locations (rural-urban), and place of birth (regions) and parents' occupation in India. – Reproduced

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

59. Fazal, Tanisha M.

The return of conquest? Why the future of global order hinges on Ukraine. *Foreign Affairs*, 101(3), May-Jun, 2022: p.20-27

This article examines the significance of Ukraine in shaping the future of global order. Russian President Vladimir Putin has consistently claimed that Ukraine has never been an independent nation, dismissing it as a non-state entity. In a recent speech, he went further to assert that Russia had played a crucial role in creating modern Ukraine. Subsequently, Russian forces were deployed into Ukraine, raising concerns that Putin aimed to eradicate Ukraine's existence altogether.

This abstract highlights the provocative statements made by Putin and the subsequent military intervention in Ukraine, suggesting a deliberate effort to undermine Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The article delves into the potential implications of such actions on the global order, emphasizing that Ukraine has become a focal point in a larger geopolitical struggle.

By examining Putin's rhetoric and the invasion of Ukraine, the abstract underscores the significance of Ukraine as a testing ground for competing visions of global order. It implies that the outcome of the conflict in Ukraine may have far-reaching consequences for the existing international system and the balance of power between nation-states. The abstract raises concerns about the potential erosion of state sovereignty and the destabilizing effects of Russia's actions.

In conclusion, this abstract highlights the critical role of Ukraine in shaping the future of global order. It sheds light on Putin's dismissive attitude towards Ukraine's sovereignty and the subsequent invasion, suggesting a deliberate attempt to erase its presence on the world map. The abstract also hints at the broader implications for the international system, underscoring the significance of the conflict in Ukraine as a potential turning point in the evolving dynamics of global power relations. – Reproduced

60. Reid, Anna

Putin's war on history: The thousand-year struggle over Ukraine. *Foreign Affairs*, 101(3), May-Jun, 2022: p.54-63

On the evening of February 21, 2022, three days before Russian forces began the largest land invasion on the European continent since World War II, Russian President Vladimir Putin gave an angry televised speech. In it, he expressed familiar grievances about the eastward expansion of NATO, alleged Ukrainian aggression, and the presence of Western missiles on Russia's border. But most of his tirade was devoted to something else: Ukrainian history. "Ukraine is not just a neighboring country for us," Putin said. "It is an inalienable part of our own history, culture, and spiritual space." Ukraine's borders, he asserted, have no. Reproduced

61. Lawrence, Freedman

Why war fails: Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the limits of military power. *Foreign Affairs*, 101(4), Jul-Aug, 2022: p.10-23

On February 27, a few days after Russia invaded Ukraine, Russian forces launched an operation to seize the Chornobaivka airfield near Kherson on the Black Sea coast. Kherson was the first Ukrainian city the Russians managed to occupy, and since it was also close to Russia's Crimean stronghold, the airfield would be important for the next stage of the offensive. But things did not go according to plan. The same day the Russians took over the

airfield, Ukrainian forces began counterattacking with armed drones and soon struck the helicopters that were flying in supplies from Crimea. In early March, according. Reproduced

62. Woods, Ngaire

What the mighty miss: The blind sports of power. *Foreign Affairs*, 101(4), Jul-Aug, 2022: p. 24-33

For two decades, Russian President Vladimir Putin has been both admired and feared as a shrewd strategist, a strongman who has cemented his rule at home and doggedly advanced Russian interests abroad. Whether suppressing domestic opposition or annexing Crimea, Putin has appeared as an uncompromising and implacable leader. The Western media may vilify him as a thuggish autocrat, but numerous Western politicians have also admitted their respect for Putin's ability to command.

His invasion of Ukraine in February, however, has gone some way toward undoing this reputation. Putin assumed that he would win a quick victory, but his forces. Reproduced

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

63. Thakur, R., Joshi, I. and Sharam, N.

Effect of Chinese duping on India's imports. *Prestige International Journal of management and Research*, 11(4), Jan, 2020: p.17-27

64. Arora, Kashika and Nag, Biswajit

Productivity linkage of India's export competitiveness with free trade agreement partners.. *Productivity*, 63(2), Jul-Sep, 2022: p.133-142

65. Manocha, Rinku and Bhasin, Niti

Proposed India-UK free trade agreement: Estimating potential export gains for India. *Productivity*, 63(2), Jul-Sep, 2022: p.156-168

66. Manzoor, Hajra and Mir, Parvez Ahmad

The impact of regional trade agreements on trade between India and belt and road initiative nations.. *Productivity*, 63(2), Jul-Sep, 2022: p.169-176

67. Korovkin, Vasily and Makarin, Alexey

Conflict and intergroup trade: Evidence from the 2014 Russia-Ukraine crisis. *The American Economic Review*, 113(1), Jan, 2023: p.34-70

Does armed conflict reduce trade, even in noncombat areas, through the destruction of intergroup social capital? We analyze Ukrainian trade transactions before and after the 2014 Russia-Ukraine conflict. In a difference-in-differences framework, we find that Ukrainian firms from districts with fewer ethnic Russians experienced a deeper decline in trade with Russia. This decline is economically significant, persistent, and can be explained by erosion of intergroup trust. Affected Ukrainian firms suffered a decrease in performance and diverted trade to other countries. Our results suggest that, through social effects, conflict can be economically damaging even away from combat areas. – Reproduced

IRRIGATION

68. Devi, G. Karthig et al
Activity enhancement and water saving by SRI: A study of canal irrigated area. *Productivity*, 63(2), Jul-Sep, 2022: p.230-238

ISRAEL - FOREIGN RELATIONS

69. Ghasemnejad, Maryam
Iranian immigration to Israel: History and voices, in the shadow of kings. *International Sociology Reviews*, 37(5), Sep, 2022: p.585-587

LABOUR EXPORT

70. Cheema, Ahmed Raza and Coxhead, Ian
Does dowry drive labor export? Evidence from Pakistan. *The Developing Economics*, 60(4), Dec, 2022: p.173-205

In Pakistan, one household in six receives remittances from family members working elsewhere. Using household data from a national living standards survey, we find that propensity to receive remittances is strongly associated with a higher number of dependent girls relative to total children in a household. The effect is significant for younger households and for households with lower permanent income, and increases as girls approach expected marriage age. After controlling for other demographic and economic factors known to be associated with migration, we conclude that the need to save for dowry to be paid on the marriage of a daughter is likely to contribute to the labor export decision. Reproduced

LABOUR MARKET

71. Leena, Rudanko
Firm wages in a frictional labor market. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.517-550

This paper studies wage setting in a directed search model of multiworker firms facing within-firm equity constraints on wages. The constraints reduce wages, as firms exploit their monopsony power over their existing workers, rendering wages less responsive to productivity in doing so. They also give rise to a time inconsistency in the dynamic firm problem, as firms face a less elastic labor supply in the short run than in the long run, making commitment to future wages valuable. Constrained firms find it profitable to fix wages, and doing so is good for worker welfare and resource allocation in equilibrium.- Reproduced

LABOUR SUPPLY

72. San, Shmuel
Labor supply and directed technical change: Evidence from the termination of the Bracero program in 1964. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.136-163

This paper studies the impact of labor supply on the creation of new technology, exploiting a large exogenous shock to the US agricultural labor supply caused by the termination of the Bracero agreements between the US and Mexico at the end of 1964. Using a text-search

algorithm allocating patents to crops, I show a negative labor-supply shock induced a sharp increase in innovation in technologies related to more affected crops. The effect is stronger for technology related to labor-intensive production tasks. Farm-value dynamics indicate that, despite the positive technology reaction, the policy change was undesirable for farm owners.-
Reproduced

LABOURS

73. Aanad, Prakhar and Srivastava, S.
Abilities on migrant labour amid Covid-19. *Third Concept*, 36(431), Jan, 2023: p.58-58
74. Aanad, Prakhar and Srivastava, S.
Abilities on migrant labour amid Covid-19. *Third Concept*, 36(431), Jan, 2023: p.58-58
75. Hendricks, Lutz and Schoellman, Todd
Skilled labor productivity and cross-country income differences. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.240-268

This paper revisits the question of how allowing for imperfect substitution among workers with different skill levels affects the results of development accounting. We consider a range of models that nest the approaches in the literature and calibrate them to a common set of moments, including particularly evidence on the wage gains of migrants. We obtain two main results. First, human capital accounts for between one-half and three-fourths of cross-country income gaps. Second, human capital accounts for only modest variation in the relative productivity of skilled versus unskilled labor.-
Reproduced

LANGUAGE

76. Baksi, Sandipan
Science journalism in Hindi in pre-independence India: A study of Hindi periodicals. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 69(1), Jan-Mar, 2022: p.95-117

Science journalism in Hindi originated in the late nineteenth century. Hindi literary periodicals provided the first platform for science to be discussed along with literature. The onset of the twentieth century witnessed a remarkable advance in Hindi literary writing, and science writing also flourished with this advance. A remarkable overlap and a complementary relationship between the development of Hindi literature and Hindi commentaries on sciences is evident. Equally important in this context was the backdrop provided by a politically contentious process of evolution of a 'modern', 'standard' Hindi, and by the anti-colonial freedom movement, yoked to the idea of cultural and economic nationalism. The article surveys certain popular periodicals that regularly published essays and commentaries on science and scientific subjects. These periodicals were instrumental in shaping the popular discourses on science. The article also underlines an overwhelming effort by the intelligentsia to seek a philosophical commensurability between modern science and 'traditional' schools of thought. It concludes that the predominance of these characteristics in Hindi science journalism was a reflection of the agenda of the Hindi intelligentsia, shaped by linguistic nationalism framed alongside or in conjunction with a revivalist perspective. –
Reproduced

LAW

77. Dhanda, Amita
A continuing deprivation of the law. Seminar, 762, Feb, 2023: p.36-39

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

78. S, Harsha
Relationship between the officials and the elected representatives in PRIs in Karnataka.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.44-49

The good governance at the grassroots and decentralized planning process envisages cordial relationship between Officials and elected representatives of the panchayats. The present paper seeks to examine the relationship between the officials and the elected representatives in the panchayats through variables such as nature of relationship, co-operation & coordination. The paper is based on large number of interviews with Officials, elected representatives and citizens of all the three tiers of Karnataka panchayats. Based on the analysis, the paper outlines suggestions for better relations and subordination of officials to elected representatives. It is necessary for the officials and the panchayat members to maintain a cordial relationship for the successful functioning of the panchayat. A positive relationship between these two will have a direct bearing on bridging the gap between the role expectation and the role performance of PRIs in the development of rural areas. An attempt has been made in this paper to explore the nature of relationship with special reference to GP Secretaries and Non-Officials like panchayat members and MLAs. For the purpose of this study, all the members of four Gram Panchayats and the Secretaries were interviewed. At the TP & ZP level, Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha of two Taluk Panchayats, two EOs, four PEOs, Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha of ZP and CEO were interviewed. The inferences are also drawn about the nature of relationship between the officials and the non-officials at TP and ZP level.- Reproduced

79. Zabler, Steffen
Uncovering the effect of local government debt brakes in Germany using synthetic controls. Local Government Studies, 48(5), Oct, 2022: p.864-886

Strategies for limiting public debt remain a constant issue in public policy and are set to become more salient considering the current high levels of public spending in response to the COVID-19 crisis. One noteworthy strategy has been the introduction of institutional debt brakes. Although public debt at the local level does not necessarily follow the same rules and trends as debt at the national level, debt brakes at the local level are not nearly as comprehensively covered by both public and scholarly debate. The adoption of voluntary debt brakes in several German municipalities in the last decade offers intra-state variance to assess their fiscal effectiveness. A generalised synthetic control analysis is applied to mitigate for the special challenges of causal attribution and rare treatment cases. This approach provides a clear result: on average debt brakes in their present form are unable to limit debt levels in the examined municipalities. – Reproduced

80. Acuff, Christopher
An empirical examination of representational equity in consolidated governments, 1965–2002. Urban Affairs Review, 58(6), Nov, 2022: p.1523-1553

Research on the impacts of city–county consolidation often focuses on issues relating to

efficiency, effectiveness, and economic development; yet, relatively few studies have addressed the issue of racial and ethnic minority representation. Although existing research is limited, findings indicate that consolidating city and county governments dilutes minority voting strength and has a disparate impact on minority representation. However, it is not clear if this is a nationwide trend, particularly in preclearance states previously covered by the Voting Rights Act. Thus, the question becomes, does consolidation negatively affect minority representation, and to what extent? This study employs a quasi-experimental interrupted time-series analysis to ascertain the overall impact of consolidation on the descriptive representation of African Americans since 1965. Results indicate that while descriptive representation has generally increased in recent decades, there are discernible declines following consolidation and noticeable representational disparities in counties previously covered by the Voting Rights Act.- Reproduced

MANAGEMENT

81. Gill, Mandip and Garg, Tanvi
An exploratory study on e-learning training programs and organizational readiness in select organizations.. *Prestige International Journal of management and Research*, 11(4), Jan, 2020: p.7-16

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

82. Sikdar, Chandrima and Harikumar, Priya
An analysis of productivity trends in Indian manufacturing sector. *Productivity*, 63(2), Jul-Sep, 2022: p.217-229

MASS MEDIA

83. Sujith, T.S. and Sumathy, M.
Influence of demographic factors on satisfaction of OTT video streaming platform users in Kerala. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.135-138

In India, OTT video streaming platforms have become very popular in recent years. When theatres closed due to the coronavirus pandemic, people turned to OTT video streaming platforms to watch movies and shows. According to PwC's Global Entertainment and Media Outlook 2019–2023, the OTT video streaming market in India is expected to raise at a 21.8 % CAGR from INR 4,464 crore in 2018 to INR 11,976 crore in 2023. The aim of this paper is to examine the impact of demographic variables on OTT video platform user's satisfaction. One hundred and fifty users of the OTT video streaming platform services from Kerala as selected as sample. The study used convenience sampling method for collecting data. The study used a well-structured questionnaire for data collection and the questionnaire send through e-mail. The data were collected from three regions of Kerala such as north, central and south. Accordingly the researcher selected one district from each regions namely Thiruvananthapuram from southern region, Thrissur from central region and Kozhikode from northern region. The study founded that there is a significant difference among demographic variables on user satisfaction. The study concluded that rural users are more satisfied with OTT video streaming platform and they are happy with using OTT video streaming platform services.- Reproduced

84. Tiwari, A., Jain A. and Kushwaha, P.
Factors contributing to popularity of web series streaming online: An analysis of viewership. Prestige International Journal of management and Research, 11(4), Jan, 2020: p.48-55

85. Vasudevan, Ravi
What is history in the historical film?. Seminar, 759, Nov, 2022: p.12-18

This essay delves into the intriguing relationship between history and cinema, specifically examining how history is conveyed through the medium of film. It explores the implications for historians in terms of archival research and methodologies. The primary focus of this investigation is the historical film, a widely popular genre within the film industry. Understanding the distinctive codes and practices employed by this genre in shaping a historical narrative necessitates an expanded inquiry into its rhetorical devices, narrative structures, sensory appeal, and the tangible aspects of film's portrayal of history. By scrutinizing these elements, we can gain valuable insights into how cinema constructs and represents the past.- Reproduced

86. Visvanathan, Shiv
On history and film: Notes on bollywood. Seminar, 759, Nov, 2022: p.19-21

87. Rezavi, Syed Ali Nadeem
Representing Mughals in Bollywood movies. Seminar, 759, Nov, 2022: p.22-27

88. Pol, Prabodhan
Cinematic representation in Marathi cinema. Seminar, 759, Nov, 2022: p.33-39

89. Deshpande, Anirudh
The critical war films and Indian cinema. Seminar, 759, Nov, 2022: p.45-49

90. Chaudhury, Shrimoy Roy
Cinematic representations of the Pakur murder case, 1933. Seminar, 759, Nov, 2022: p.50-54

91. Chakravarti, Uma
Rethinking the genre of the 'historical' film in India. Seminar, 759, Nov, 2022: p.55-59

92. Rai, Dhananjay
Cinema as inherent transgression. Seminar, 759, Nov, 2022: p.60-65

MENTAL HEALTH

93. Audhya, Pooja et al
Knowledge, attitude and proactive of caregivers of persons with chronic mental illness about tele-mental health and tele-psychiatry: An observational study in tertiary mental health facility. Third Concept, 36(432), Feb, 2023: p.38-44

Covid 19 pandemic has influenced the public mental healthcare delivery system to adopt emerging technologies for providing mental health services to common people during its peach time. – Reproduced

94. Parikh, Rachna and Indranil
Financing of mental health in India. Seminar, 762, Feb, 2023: p.32-35
95. Manohar, M.
The destitute mentally ill. Seminar, 762, Feb, 2023: p.40-41
96. Deol, Kanwaljit
Law enforcement and mental health. Seminar, 762, Feb, 2023: p.42-44
97. Khan, Yar Mahnoor
Mental health in conflict. Seminar, 762, Feb, 2023: p.52-54
98. Baski, Boro
In India's Covid-19 crisis, mental got too little attention. Development and Cooperation, 50, Feb, 2022: p.10-13

MICROFINANCE

99. Malhotra, Nishi and Baag, Pankaj Kumar
Factors impacting sustainability of microfinance institutions. Abhigyan, 40(3), Oct-Dec, 2022:
p.1-11

Most Microfinance and Group Lending projects in India are unprofitable. Formal financial institutions are wary of lending money to micro-borrowers due to a lack of collateral and creditworthiness. Sustainability has been made possible by the virtues of social capital. No research exists on the impact of other parameters, such as portfolio risk and loan delinquency, on the sustainability of microfinance institutions in India. There is a lack of research on the factors influencing Microfinance institutions' operational and financial self-sufficiency. The data for the study came from the Market Mix World bank database. A panel is created with data from 2008 to 2019. For the analysis, theoretical lens of Resource-Based View and Dynamic Punctuated Equilibrium were used for analysis. This study calculated operational self-sufficiency using average loan GDP per capita, active, and female borrowers. The number of female borrowers and Portfolios at Risk negatively impacts the financial sustainability of Microfinance institutions globally, except in the MENA institutions. – Reproduced

MIGRATION

100. Li, Xiao
Migration behaviors and educational attainment of metro and non-metro youth. Rural Sociology, 87(4), Dec, 2022: p.1302-1339

While research has consistently demonstrated a positive relationship between migration from rural areas and educational attainment, it is unclear whether migration is the driver of educational attainment or merely a mediator. The “rural brain drain” perspective suggests that young people leave rural areas if they have greater academic potential than their peers. A “migration gain” perspective implies that people, regardless of prior achievements, may move to invest in human capital, thereby gaining more education than those who do not move. This article uses data from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth 97 to test these competing

predictions with multilevel/mixed-effects models. Consistent with previous research, the study found that youth attained the least education if they stayed in non-metro areas. By contrast, they gained more education if they moved not just from but also to non-metro areas, consistent with the “migration gain” hypothesis. Academic performance alone did not explain the association between education and migration, contradicting the “rural brain drain” theory. However, academic performance and college enrollment, which are also influenced by available educational opportunities, together explain the association between migration and education significantly, suggesting that the educational outcomes of migrants are influenced by a combination of individual and institutional characteristics.- Reproduced

101. Taukeer, Mohammed

Trend, pattern and analysis of internal labour migration in colonial India to post colonial India. IASSI Quarterly: Contributions of Indian Social Science, 41(1& 2), Jan-Jun, 2022: p.61-74

The paper analyses the trend, pattern and description of internal migration from census 1891 to census 1931 in British India in colonial period and census 1961 to census 2011 in postcolonial India. The research studies the process, determinants and pattern of internal migration in colonial British India to post-colonial India after independence. The paper gives a frame work of study regarding to establish linkages between colonial migration and post-colonial migration in India. The methodology of the paper is based on retrospective to prospective approach of study because study frame work is focused on the analyses of history of migration with recent pattern of internal migration in present scenario. The findings of the study show that causes of migration were led by transformation in the agricultural based economy of the British colonial India. There were similarities, differences and linkages between colonial based internal migration and pattern of internal migration in post-colonial India but pattern of internal migration was led by same set of economic conditions from colonial British India to post-colonial India. – Reproduced

NATURAL RESOURCES

102. Sethi, Nitin

Resource rift: Stats want rights to control and manage natural resources. Down to Earth, 16-31 Dec, 2022: p.26—26

PANDEMIC

103. Escher, Jane

Detention in pandemic. Development and Cooperation, 49(11-12), 2023: p.37-38

104. Balk, Sabine

Pandemic lesions. Development and Cooperation, 49(11-12), 2023: p.39-39

PARENTAL LEAVE

105. Ginja, R., Karimi, A. and Xiao, P.

Employer responses to family leave programs. American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.107-135

Search frictions make worker turnover costly to firms. A three-month parental leave expansion

in Sweden provides exogenous variation that we use to quantify firms' adjustment costs upon worker absence. The reform increased women's leave duration and likelihood of separating from pre-birth employers. Firms with greater exposure to the reform hired additional workers and increased coworkers to make it coworkers' hours, incurring wage costs corresponding to 10 full-time equivalent months in addition to replacing the workers. These adjustment costs varied by firms' availability of internal substitutes. We also analyze a daddy-month reform and find similar employer responses to male workers' leave, albeit smaller in magnitude.-
Reproduced

PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

106. Wang, Yukun Qi, Yu and Chen, Gao

Participatory governance and local government responsiveness: Evidence from participation in politics on television in China. *Local Government Studies*, 48(5), Oct, 2022: p.995-1016

Based on the data of cities in China from 2005 to 2015, this paper examines the impact of the sandwiching approach involving the media governance model on government responsiveness with a quasi-natural experiment of participation in politics on television (PPTV). The study found that PPTV can help strengthen government responsiveness. After a series of robustness tests, the conclusion is still valid. The heterogeneity analysis shows that PPTV can effectively enhance government responsiveness in technology, social security, and employment sectors. Furthermore, government responsiveness is more effectively enhanced by adopting PPTV in form of annual live broadcast activities with public rating and cooperation with print media. This policy has a stronger role in enhancing government responsiveness in cities with high levels of economic development and high government competition. Considering officials characters, the longer the tenure of the mayor and the secretary of the municipal party committee, the stronger the government responsiveness. – Reproduced

PHILANTHROPY

107. Wani, Kena

Trustees of the nation: Business, philanthropy and changing modes of legitimacy in colonial and postcolonial western India. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 69(1), Jan-Mar, 2022: p.5-36

This article presents a historical account of the public lives of philanthropic endeavours that involved business actors in western India, from the late nineteenth century till early decades of the post-independence period. Two cases—that of the traditionally maintained animal shelter-homes called ‘pinjrapoles’ and that of the Tilak Swaraj Fund Trust, founded to aid the nationalist movement in early twentieth century India—are analysed. The article scrutinises through the case of the pinjrapoles how traditionally practiced religious forms of charity came to obtain a wider purchase within the colonial order since the late nineteenth century as public-oriented philanthropic actions and institutions. In considering the history of the Swaraj Fund, the article traces how the politics of accountability interrupted philanthropic institutions and in turn the social standing of business patrons within the fold of Gandhian nationalism and its accompanying models of ‘trusteeship’. In studying these two cases, the article tries to understand how the relationship of western Indian business actors with colonial rule as well as the nationalist movement remained mediated by changing forms of philanthropic endeavours serving emerging modes of legitimacy and their accompanying mandates of publicity.-

Reproduced

POLITICAL PARTIES

108. Mendis, Seid and Smitha, K.C.

The attitude of ethnic based political parties towards national unity in Ethiopia. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.102-111

Ethiopia follows an ethnic-based federal system as a result of promoting an ethnic-dominant political system in the country, which leads to ethnic cleavage and societal divisions among different ethnic groups by the main actors of ethnic-based political parties that undermine national unity. The objective of this study is to examine the attitude of ethnically based political parties (EBPPs) towards national unity in Ethiopia. Descriptive and exploratory research designs were used with quantitative and qualitative approaches. Primary and secondary data sources are employed. Primary data was collected from the common citizen respondents through surveys and key informant interviews and secondary data from published and unpublished documents, proclamations, the constitution of Ethiopia, books, journals, and dissertations. The researcher used purposive sampling for the selection of study areas and snowball techniques for survey respondents. Descriptive and thematic analyses were used for this study. The findings of this study revealed that EBPPs have negative impacts on national unity in terms of the importance of their attitudes towards national unity. Moreover, the importance of EBPPs for national unity in Ethiopia is very low to the extent that even those party leaders and members of EBPPs have no firm stance on its importance (they respond that it is not important). EBPPs' attitude towards national unity is negative and highly distorted; they are focused on their own ethnic group agenda rather than the common issues.-
Reproduced

POVERTY

109. Nitu, Kumari

The issue of finance in poverty eradication and legal norms of United Nations: Challenges and way forward. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.35-43

The issue of finance and financial contribution for eradicating poverty has been raised in various forums. General Assembly in its resolutions related to poverty have also raised the issue of finance in curbing the menace of extreme poverty. This concern has been well researched by the Secretary General in its reports which came out with several recommendations in this regard. It recommends the GA to consider the establishment of the world solidarity fund for poverty eradication. The proposal got broader support from all relevant stake holders. Similarly, the reports also examined the role of ODA, micro finance and micro credit, generation of employment, legal empowerment and social protection as effective means to counter poverty in all its forms. The reports also stated that despite the progress made to reduce poverty everywhere, the progress is mixed and uneven. The relevant assertion of GA that poverty is multidimensional have stressed the need for integrated and sectoral strategies in areas of "education, development of human resources, health, human settlements, rural development, productive employment, population, environment, freshwater, food security and migration, and the specific needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups." The very fact that these assertions have been reflected through the resolutions of GA even without vote shows that states have no objection in accepting that poverty indeed is a

multidimensional problem. Such approach creates a normative halo around the resolutions. They act as torch bearers in absence of any concrete international mechanism to deal with the issue being debated. The paper will look into the matters of finance in detail and conclude with certain suggestions to deal with the issue.- Reproduced

110. Mazumder, Md., Saifur Rahman and Rayhan, Md. Israt

Rapid consumption survey methodology: An empirical study in Bangladesh. *South Asian Survey*, 29(2), Sep, 2022: p.125-138

Every unidimensional poverty measure is mostly based on consumption expenditure. In the household consumption expenditure survey, the questionnaire needs to record detailed information about food and non-food items. The lengthy administering time hampers the survey very often. This study applies a rapid consumption methodology on two-round panel data from the Bangladesh integrated household survey conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute. The surveyed items for each household are partitioned into the core and optional modules. Any randomly taken optional module is assigned to a household, and missing modules are then estimated by the imputation method. In estimating the poverty indicators, the multiple imputation with chained equation model shows better estimates than the ordinary least squares (OLS) and median imputation techniques. The estimated poverty headcount ratio (FGT0) is 26.72%, whereas the full consumption data show FGT0 as 27.2%. These results suggest that the rapid consumption survey methodology in a risk-prone area can be a potential approach to estimate the consumption and poverty at a lower cost and lower administrative time. – Reproduced

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

111. Papadonikolaki, E., Krystallis, I. and Morgan, B.

Digital technologies in built environment projects: Review and future directions. *Project Management Journal*, 53(5), Oct, 2022: p.501-519

Through a systematic literature review we explore how digital technologies reshape and catalyze digital innovations in the built environment—a highly project-based setting. We analyzed circa 3,000 titles, further narrowed down to 87 articles. We synthesized an original framework for data analysis. The article presents implications for the deployment of digital technologies on three levels: individuals, organizations, and projects. Whereas most of these studies examined the impact of digital innovation in projects, recommendations focused on organizations, suggesting future directions for performance measurement, developing capabilities of firms to manage changes in dynamic environments and interorganizational settings.- Reproduced

112. Ninan, Johan and Sergeevam, Natalya

Mobilizing megaproject narratives for external stakeholders: A study of narrative instruments and processes. *Project Management Journal*, 53(5), Oct, 2022: p.520-540

Megaprojects combine multiple external stakeholders, and a common narrative is essential to drive the project among often conflicting objectives. Narratives help organize people toward an agenda and therefore have performative and strategic implications. In this research, we explore how narratives are mobilized through narrative instruments and processes using the case study of the High Speed Two (HS2) megaproject in the United Kingdom. We record the

use of three instruments—stories, labels, and comparisons—that undergo four processes: repeating, endorsing, humorizing, and actioning. These instruments and processes enable megaprojects to mobilize a narrative that helps in managing external stakeholders.-
Reproduced

PSYCHIATRY

- 113.Muliyala, Krishna and Murthy, Pratima
Role of institutional care in psychiatry. *Seminar*, 762, Feb, 2023: p.27-31

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- 114.Box, Richard C.
Context matters: Authoritarian populism and public administration practice, teaching, and research. *American Review of Public Administration*, 52(7), Oct, 2022: p.475-485

The political context of public administration in the United States may change considerably in the near future, away from liberal democracy and toward an intensification of the authoritarian populism familiar from the Trump era. The people and practices of public administration experience the effects of the societal context in their daily work and the course of their careers, so that “context matters.” This essay uses the description of the current context of the public sector at the federal, state, and local levels, and in academia, to examine the potential impacts of a contextual shift to authoritarian populism in the next several years. The examination includes daily practice, the teaching of controversial concepts in public universities, and conducting research on salient topics in public administration.- Reproduced

- 115.Olsen, Jared and Feeney, Mary K.
The influence of legal mandates on public participation. *American Review of Public Administration*, 52(7), Oct, 2022: p.486-497

Legal mandates are a common mechanism to stimulate government agencies to engage the public. Research shows managerial efforts can also affect civic engagement. We first examine whether local government departments that are legally mandated to engage the public have more public participation than departments that are not mandated to do so. We then explore the relationship between manager perceptions of public participation and the frequency of public participation. Finally, we analyze the interactive effect of legal mandates and managerial perceptions. To investigate our research questions, we use regression models on data from a 2018 nationally representative survey of 527 local government managers in the United States. The results indicate legal mandates are not significantly related to public participation, but managerial perceptions are a key factor. These findings support pursuing a managerial approach to advance public participation in local government. – Reproduced

- 116.Xu, Xiaoyang and Flink, Carla
Representative bureaucracy, environmental turbulence, and organizational performance. *American Review of Public Administration*, 52(7), Oct, 2022: p.498-512

The literature on representative bureaucracy posits that increased representation at the managerial level leads to improved outcomes for minority clients. These managers, however, must work within organizational constraints and during times of environmental turbulence to

sustain organizational performance. We forward the theory that contextual factors, such as environmental turbulence, could moderate the effects of representation on organizational performance. Utilizing a Texas school-level dataset of K-12 education from 2011, we examine how the race of the school principal influences student standardized test performance in a time of widespread financial resource cuts. Our findings suggest that same-race school principal representation improves the academic performance of both African American and Latino students, but the positive effects diminish as budgetary cuts become more widespread in the school. This means that environmental turbulence can decrease the impact of representation. – Reproduced

117. Medina, Alejandra et al

Network effects research: A systematic review of theoretical mechanisms and measures. *American Review of Public Administration*, 52(7), Oct, 2022: p.513-528

This article contributes to the network effectiveness literature by identifying the theoretical mechanisms and network measures scholars in public administration and policy use to draw inferences between network structures and network effects. We conducted a systematic review of empirical network effects research in 40 public administration and policy journals from 1998 to 2019. We reviewed and coded 89 articles and described the main social theories used in the network effectiveness literature and the associated mechanisms that translate network structures to network effects. We also explain how scholars operationalize those theoretical mechanisms through network measures. Overall, our findings reflect that there is limited use of social theories for the explanation of network effects and in some cases, inconsistent use of network measures associated with theories. Moreover, we identify several challenges confronting network effects research. These challenges include the difficulty of isolating specific mechanisms related to a particular social theory, the use of network structures both as a mechanism and as a measure, and the lack of data to examine network dynamics and coevolution. – Reproduced

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

118. Thakkar, Himanshu

Right to Information: The first appeal. *Down to Earth*, Dec, 16-31, 2022: p.13-17

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

119. Albrecht, Don E.

Rural/urban differences: Persistence or decline. *Rural Sociology*, 87(4), Dec, 2022: p.1137-1154

A long line of sociological research has found that rural residents tend to be more conservative than urban residents in the U.S. on a wide range of attitudes and behaviors. Two primary arguments have been utilized to understand why these differences exist. First, rural/urban differences were thought to be largely a function of rural isolation and differences in types of employment. As rural areas have become less isolated and employment differences have diminished, rural/urban differences are thought to diminish as well. Any remaining rural/urban differences can largely be explained by social class variations. Second, differing interaction patterns in rural areas resulting from fewer people and lower population densities continue to make rural areas unique. This manuscript found strong support for the second argument that

rural areas remain unique. Even when statistically controlling for race/ethnicity and social class, rural residents were much more likely to vote for Trump in the 2020 presidential election, were more likely to choose the conservative side on six controversial political issues than urban residents. These findings have important implications in understanding our deeply divided nation. The need for quality social science research to understand modern rural America is apparent. – Reproduced

120. Mohapatra, Rangalal and Deori, Utpaljit

Determinates of rural out-migrant households' asset and expenditure pattern at the place of origin: An empirical study in Assam. *Artha Vijnana*, 64(4), Dec, 2022: p.313-338

RUSSIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - IRAN

121. Halu, Anikumar B.

Russia-Iran ties: Recent trends. *Third Concept*, 36(431), Jan, 2023: p.38-40

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

122. Subramaniam, Banu

Gender and the coloniality of science. *Seminar*, 760, Dec, 2022: p.13-19

123. Jully, Pratibha and Nupur, Priyanka

Catalyzing change for gender advancement in science. *Seminar*, 760, Dec, 2022: p.33-38

SEDITION

124. Mathew, Santhosh

Time for 'right to offend' - in India? A study on sedition culture and consecutive press freedom index in South Asia. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.94-101

This research paper aims to address one of the most Polarising concepts in India today "Right to Offend". Two events have fuelled this question. Firstly the attempts the Supreme court in aligning with the collective conscience to remove the sedition law. Secondly, the fall of India and consecutively South Asia's ranking in World press freedom index 2022. Along with increasing number of sedition which is often connotated in a security dimension and used as a weapon by governments to suppress dissent, it also becomes imperative to take note of the rise in ideological and religious extremism in South Asia caused simply by "offensive activities". This poses a question, that should a person have the right to offend anyone as an extension to their own freedom or should there be restrictions to speech for promoting harmony and democracy? - Reproduced

SOCIAL NETWORKS

125. Ame, Atia Sharmin

Social networks and reproductive healthcare-seeking behaviour of Garo and Mandai women in Bangladesh. *South Asian Survey*, 29(2), Sep, 2022: p.181-195

The reproductive healthcare system is meagre in the ethnic communities of Bangladesh.

Notwithstanding the availability of studies on the healthcare-seeking behaviour of ethnic groups in Bangladesh, studies explicitly focused on the social networks of ethnic women, and their likely influences on reproductive health in this context are rare. We analyse how social networks impact ethnic women's reproductive healthcare-seeking behaviour in Bangladesh. A total of 205 married ethnic—Garo and Mandai—women were selected purposively from Madhupur Upazila in the Tangail district. Data were collected through face-to-face interviews using a structured interview schedule. Descriptive statistics show that the average score of reproductive healthcare-seeking behaviour of Garo and Mandai women is low (40 out of 70), and the average network size of that women is slightly small (2.58). Results from hierarchical multiple regression models show that, next to years of schooling, reproductive health-related training and membership status, network size is positively related, while reproductive health constraints are negatively related, and ethnicity is not statistically associated with reproductive healthcare-seeking behaviour of Garo and Mandai women. This study reveals that social networks of ethnic women may improve their reproductive healthcare-seeking behaviour in Bangladesh. Hence, the policy recommendation is that social network agents are more equipped with reproductive health-related knowledge and information. – Reproduced

STERILISATION

126. Matharu, Sonal

Focus on targets: “Why should sterilisation be the only answer?”. *Down to Earth*, 16-31 Dec, 2022: p.43-44

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

127. Schulze, Svenja

Leave no one behind. *Development and Cooperation*, 49(11-12), 2023: p.14-15

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

128. Deshmukh, Neelima

Sustainable development goals and good governance: The agenda for women empowerment. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.70-72

The Millennium Declaration of United Nations (UN) set 2015 to provide quantitative benchmarks for 8 goals as, eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, Achieving universal Primary Education, promote gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing Child Mortality rates, Improve maternal health, Combat HIV, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environment sustainability, global partnership for the Development etc. Bold and transformative agenda 2030 for the sustainable Development adopted by the world leaders at UN, also reaffirmed rationale for MSDGs to wipe out Poverty, Climate Change, Sustainable cities and Development, Gender equality, Fight inequality and emphasised their focus on Quality Education amongst the 17 measurable goals. The world is changing fast with the changing demands and needs of its population, their different kinds of requirements to cater and respond to the emerging situations and challenges are totally changed which has prioritized new agenda for the development of the country on the World canvass. The 2030 Agenda of SDGs is not about any individual country but the concentrated efforts of all the countries together creating the interlinked and globalised world, addressing the challenges of sustainable development from global to local, grass root level. To see the visible results all

through it calls for tailor made strategies, policies, programmes, with their effective and successful implementation, maximizing the synergies, convergence and impacts, across the society. Therefore the good and smart governance is of crucial importance stressing upon the accountability, transparency, with the suitable regulatory mechanism needed to ensure human rights, equity, stability and long term sustainability, safeguarding against the corruption and exploitation of vulnerable deprived societies at the time of crises, along with the Institution building and the strengthening of governance capacity is the only way to respond to these challenges of 21st century. The effective coordination between different levels of policy and sectors at vertical and horizontal levels calls for the imperative to initiate action towards key governance issues like rule based, quality administration, management with transparency, accountability and anticorruption mechanisms, with the effective use of public resources added with the improved governance for the realisation of SDGs in letter and spirits.- Reproduced

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

129. Prabha, Chandra and Jha S.N.

An empirical analysis of India's apparel and textile export policies and trade agreements. *Productivity*, 63(2), Jul-Sep, 2022: p.177-185

TOURISM

130. Sankaran, A.

Panel autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach for investigating the tourism driven growth in South Asia. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.81-85

Tourism is a modern industry, which promotes socio-economic development in many ways. The positive and significant role played by the tourism industry in different corners of the economy & society was well documented in the literature. To examine the causal relationship between tourism and economic development in the South Asian region is a value addition to the existing body of knowledge. Against this empirical issue, the present study attempts to estimate the functional relationship between tourism and economic development and also the role of tourism in employment generation. To pursue this research, secondary data on the total number of tourist arrivals, the total amount of revenue earned from tourism, total employment have been collected from various sources such as World Development Indicators, World Travel and Tourism Council, World Tourism Organization, the Statistics and Facts of Global Travel and Tourism Industry and OECD for the period from 2000 to 2020 for South Asian countries. The collected data have been processed using PMG method in the umbrella of Panel ARDL approach of co-integration followed by causality to capture the multi-dimensional causal relationship among the variables. In general, the result gives evidence for the existence of the tourism-led growth hypothesis enhancing economic progress in South Asia. The result of the exercise revealed some interesting insights for policymaking. As tourism activities like tourist arrival and tourism expenditure positively influence GDP, the policymakers should focus on these activities to tap the potential of tourism. Thereby we can employ unemployed youth, thus enhancing growth.- Reproduced

TRADE

131. Sharma, Nabanita

Commodities trade, river transport and colonialism: The Brahmaputra river valley in the nineteenth century. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 69(1), Jan-Mar, 2022: p.75-94

The article seeks to show how Assam's riverine environment, and its natural resources, generated and inflected a process of commercialisation in the nineteenth century. Historically, present-day Assam was connected to the rest of the world through the Brahmaputra river and its tributaries. In the early decades of colonial rule, plants such as caoutchouc and tea were discovered in the valley. These developments, together with transportation networks built with state and private capital, heralded a new phase of commerce in the region. A rich scholarship in South Asian history has shown how the river played a crucial role in the economic changes in different regions. The article belongs in that scholarship but stresses the role of the river as an artery of transportation rather than as an agricultural resource. The river system facilitated Assam's closer integration with the world economy and the colonial regime. – Reproduced

TRANSPORTATION

132.Schouten, Andrew

Residential location and household spending: Exploring the relationship between neighborhood characteristics and transportation and housing costs. *Urban Affairs Review*, 58(6), Nov, 2022: p.1554-1584

Using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and a seven-category neighborhood typology, this analysis examines the relationship between urban form and household spending. Results suggest that poor households living in urban areas have lower transportation expenditures than their counterparts in sprawling suburbs. Lower transportation costs, however, do not offset high housing prices, with poor households paying particularly high premiums for housing in the densest, most transit-rich neighborhoods. Households above the poverty threshold also benefit from reductions in transportation costs, especially in intensely urban areas. Nevertheless, these low transportation costs are not associated with lower overall expenditures; instead, they countervail high housing premiums, meaning that the most transit-rich neighborhoods do not offer cost savings relative to other neighborhood types. Findings highlight the need to expand the supply of both transit and housing in communities where poor households can leverage affordable transportation options to reduce their combined expenditure burden.- Reproduced

TRIBES - INDIA

133.Kumar, Shashi

Banjara's in Karnataka: A socio-cultural study with special reference to Raichur district. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 23(1), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.90-93

The Banjaras have a unique culture of their own, and they occupy an important role in Indian culture. Their lifestyle is unique which does not have anything in common either with the population of plain areas or with the local tribes, They are popularly called by various names including Banjaras, Lambadas, Sugali, Labhani in different parts of the country. More than 90 percent of Banjaras are now following the non-banjara tradition for marriages. There are several competing reassures for this change. The paper focuses on socio-cultural conditions of the present-day scenario of banjara tribes. It examines the various adverse impact of Banjara's

culture, working and living conditions. The present paper is an attempt to trace out socio cultural identity of the Banjaras from a historical perspective with special focus on Raichur District in Karnataka.- Reproduced

134. Kumar, Neeraj and Maya K.

Social capital and government action: A case study of scheduled tribes in North-East India. *Artha Vijnana*, 64(4), Dec, 2022: p.361-376

UNITED STATES - FOREIGN RELATIONS

135. Kagan, Robert

The price of Hegemony: Can America learn to use its power?. *Foreign Affairs*, 101(3), May-Jun, 2022: p.10-19

URBAN GOVERNANCE

136. Morel, Domingo et al

Measuring and explaining stalled gentrification in Newark, new jersey: The role of racial politics. *Urban Affairs Review*, 58(6), Nov, 2022: p.1585-1621

Gentrification research focuses on timing and variation; how the racial makeup of cities and neighborhoods influences its extent; and the policies that foster or combat it. Most examines places with continuing or recent gentrification and majority-White leadership, such as New York City and San Francisco. We build on this by analyzing a majority-Black city where fear of gentrification is increasing, but gentrification is not widespread. To analyze Newark, NJ, a city with longstanding Black leadership, we adapt widely used measures to show that gentrification started but stalled during the 2000s. We examine whether policies explain this, and whether the racial politics of the city's majority-Black population and leadership play a role. Our findings suggest that mayoral administrations took similar, growth-driven approaches, except that the current mayor is the first to place "fighting gentrification" onto the agenda. We end by considering how the politics of race shape the politics of gentrification. – Reproduced

137. Melstrom, Richard T. et al

Who benefits from Brownfield cleanup and gentrification? Evidence from Chicago. *Urban Affairs Review*, 58(6), Nov, 2022: p.1622-1651

This paper presents research on the distribution of economic benefits from brownfield cleanup and land development. There is growing concern that cleaning up blighted areas, including brownfields, can entrench inequality by disproportionately benefiting some demographic groups more than others. We look for evidence of disproportionate benefits by relating changes in move decisions to land use activity in Chicago using a heterogeneous sorting model. Our research produces two key insights: first, Black and Hispanic households benefit less than White households from brownfield cleanup and vacant land development. Second, owners appear to benefit more than renters from cleanup and development. Overall, these results provide evidence of differences associated with race and housing tenure in who benefits from local land use actions. – Reproduced

URBAN POLICY

138. Cucca, Roberta and Ranci, Constanzo

Urban policy in times of crisis: The policy capacity of European cities and the role of multi-level governance. *Urban Affairs Review*, 58(6), Nov, 2022: p.1493-1522

This article investigates how the policy capacity of urban governments in Europe to deal with the social challenges caused by the 2008-2009 financial crisis, has been strongly shaped by the institutional multi-level governance (MLG) settings in which cities were embedded. We consider the financial crisis as an important 'stress test' for urban policy. Urban governments faced a highly complex, trilemmatic situation: they faced not only growing social and economic problems at the local level, but also a process of devolution of institutional responsibility from central to local governments, and important cuts in central funding. Our analysis is based on an empirical investigation carried out between 2009 and 2016 in six major European cities: Barcelona, Copenhagen, Lyon, Manchester, Milan, and Munich. What clearly emerges from the research is that European cities may still show a certain capacity to innovate and govern economic changes and social challenges only if supported by an enabling MLG system.- Reproduced

139. Shannon, Brooke Nicole

Can institutional reform have a lasting impact on the policy agenda: Evidence from the 10-1 in Austin, TX. *Urban Affairs Review*, 58(6), Nov, 2022: p.1689-1718

Institutional reforms to districted city councils from at-large systems are typically motivated by the desire to increase geographic and descriptive representation, enriching representation for historically excluded groups. The policy impact of descriptive representation, however, has been found to be conditional and not definitive. In this article, I explore whether institutional reform from at-large to districts has effects on a city council's policy agenda, or whether institutional constraints can quell the reform's impacts. I look to the "10-1" reform in Austin, Texas, implemented in 2015, using an original dataset collected from items in the council's 2009–2019 meeting minutes for a direct measure of the agenda. After coding each item for policy substance and testing the agenda's diversity, I find that the reform had short-term effects on the policy agenda. Instead, local government's agenda is largely driven by external problems and pragmatic needs facing the city. Consequently, the effects of reform are overwhelmed by institutional stickiness. – Reproduced

WAGES

140. Debacker, J., Panousi, V. and Ramnath, S.

A risky venture: Income dynamics among pass-through business owners. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 15(1), Jan, 2023: p.444-474

We employ a large panel of US income tax returns for the period 1987–2018 to extensively characterize and quantify business income risk. Our findings show business income to be much riskier than labor income. Business income is less persistent and is characterized by higher tail risk. Furthermore, when compared to labor income, heterogeneity across households is less important in explaining the cross-sectional variation in business income, and within-household income variation is more important. Our results underscore the income risks business owners face and provide stylized facts and parameter estimates useful for quantitative macroeconomic models and policy analysis.- Reproduced

WASTE MANAGEMENT

141. Kushwaha, T., Loya, A. and Jain, P.

Sustainable municipal solid waste (MSW) management in cleanest city of India: A case study of Indore Municipal Corporation. *Prestige International Journal of management and Research*, 11(4), Jan, 2020: p.92-98

Inspired by the Swachh Bharat mission (SBM) of government of India, Indore municipal corporation (IMC) imitated activities to improve the city ranking in cleanliness survey carried out by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs every year, IMC decided to start a campaign with the motto to make the city high free, litter free and dust free under SBM. – Reproduced

WATER HARVESTING

142. Moyna, M. Suchitra

A million opportunities lost: Every village in the country has more water harvesting structure than elected panchayat. *Down to Earth*, 16-31 Dec, 2022: p.40-40

WOMEN

143. Rai, A., Haidar, A. and Natarajan, S.

Gender, equity, and the digital economy. *Seminar*, 760, Dec, 2022: p.65-71

This article addresses the participation of women in the digital economy, with a focus on India. Despite progress in digitization, barriers still exist that hinder broad and deep online participation, particularly for women. These barriers can be instrumental (such as lack of access to devices, connections, and safe spaces) or socio-cultural (including digital literacy, trust, perceptions of safety, and societal norms). As India assumes the G20 presidency and seeks to leverage its digital revolution, it is important to examine how Indian women engage in the digital economy.

The study finds that women participate in the digital economy as both social and commercial agents. Social participation involves activities like online interactions, contributing to discussions on social media, and consuming digital content. Commercial participation encompasses buying and selling goods online and engaging in various types of online employment. This article specifically explores the participation of women as businesswomen and entrepreneurs, particularly in the realm of social commerce.

By examining patterns of engagement and the barriers women face in participating as commercial agents, this research contributes to informed policymaking. It sheds light on the challenges and enablers that affect women's participation in the digital economy, ultimately aiming to enhance trust and adoption of digital goods. Understanding these dynamics can guide efforts to create a more inclusive and supportive environment for women in the digital realm.

In conclusion, this article highlights the importance of examining women's participation in the digital economy, especially in the context of India's digital revolution. By exploring women's engagement as commercial agents, particularly in social commerce, the study provides insights into their patterns of involvement and the obstacles they encounter. The findings of this research contribute to policy formulation and efforts to foster trust and adoption of digital goods, ultimately facilitating women's meaningful and inclusive participation in the digital

economy. - Reproduced

WOMEN - INDIA

144. Kaur, Hartripat and Dhaliwa, Navkiranjit Kaur

Women and rural development schemes in North India. *Abhigyan*, 40(3), Oct-Dec, 2022:
p.26-34

This paper highlights the role of rural development schemes in the upliftment of rural women. The study is based on secondary data. The results show that MGNREGA has done well in the generation of wage employment for rural women and in the elimination of rural poverty among females. Further, IAY/PMAY-G has contributed towards gender equality by allotting the houses in the name of women that has shown an increasing trend in the study period. Further, NRLM has provided strength to the marginalized section by providing them self-employment by forming self-help groups. The IGWPS has also covered numerous widow women by aiding them financially. The state-wise data of the northern region of India depicts that with regard to the selected schemes Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan state was leading the chart in provision of employment opportunities to women, self-employment, and provision of pension and completion of houses. – Reproduced