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1. AGED

Deka, Bikash

Problems of the elderly in Assam: A study from the perspective of changing family structure. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 83(4), Oct, 2022: p.587-602

Socioeconomic changes in the traditional social structure of Assamese families have resulted in changes in the roles of the 'elderly'. These changes have important implications for the status of the elderly in families. Their status in turn varies depending upon their gender and the type of family. This paper is based on an empirical study conducted on a sample of 400 elderly covering the rural non-tribal population of Assam. Findings highlight the changing status of the elderly in the contemporary Assamese family, indicating the necessity for new roles and functions to engage the elderly in a useful manner. –Reproduced

Rahman, K. Thoufeeque and Chittedi, Krishna Reddy

Socioeconomic inequalities in healthy ageing in different regions of India: Evidence from the longitudinal ageing study in India, wave 1. *Review of Development and Change*, 27(2), Dec, 2022: p.170-189

The present study investigates the socioeconomic inequality and determinants of healthy ageing in different regions of India using the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI), Wave 1 (2017–2018). This study developed an individual-level healthy ageing score (HAS) by incorporating 53 variables suggested by the expert committee of the WHO on healthy ageing. Income, wealth and education inequality are measured using the indirectly adjusted concentration index (CI). The multiple linear regression estimates the socioeconomic, demographic and behavioural determinants. It has been found that the mean HAS in India is 72.57; it is highest in the North-east and lowest in South India. The CI indicated socioeconomic inequality in healthy ageing in India, favouring high-income, wealthy and educated elders across the region. The regression shows that older adults who are relatively young, male, rich and living in urban areas are more likely to be healthy than their counterparts. It is also found that the habit of smoking, physical inactivity and prevalence of chronic diseases are significantly associated with a low HAS in India. –Reproduced

2. AGRICULTURE

Mishra, Manoj Kumar and Thakur, Anil

Determinants of technical efficiency of coffee production in Ethiopia. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.48-59

This study analyses the determinants of technical efficiency of coffee production in Ethiopia. Cob-Douglas production function has been applied in this study. The stochastic frontier analysis result showed that coffee farm size, labor, compost (organic fertilizers) and improved coffee variety were important inputs. However, coffee productivity and quality improvement package participation did not affect technical efficiency. Consistent with the hypothesis intercropping khat and coffee and age of coffee tree were found to significantly increase the technical inefficiency of farmers. Results of the study suggest that by improving technical efficiency of farmers, the cash income of smallholder coffee farmers and the problem of low coffee production and productivity in the sector could be handled with a great extent using the existing resources and adopting best practices of relatively efficient farmers. – Reproduced

Saxena, Jagdeep

Inclusive development and modernization of agriculture. *Yojana*, 67(3), Mar, 2023: p.30-34

Agriculture and allied sectors are among the pillars of India economy. Inclusive growth of agriculture is essential in the current scenario of economic challenges. This will ensure economic growth of the country and well –being of farmers. The union budget (2023-24) shows the government’s determination and commitment in this regard. There are many provisions in the budget that will ensure inclusive growth in agriculture and allied sectors, modernization and economic empowerment of farmer. – Reproduced

Varkey, Shinu

Agricultural indebtedness and livelihood diversification in Uttar Pradesh: A study of the eastern and bundelkhand regions. *Review of Development and Change*, 27(2), Dec, 2022: p.190-213

The study aims to address the issue of indebtedness among agrarian households and the associated livelihood diversification using the cases of the Eastern and Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh. It raises the following broad questions: What is the nature and extent of the debt burden experienced by the farmer households of the study areas? How do these households diversify their livelihood strategies? And what explains the livelihood outcomes of these households? It is argued that the skewed distribution of productive resources in the study regions leads to various kinds of interlinked transactions among agrarian classes in the context of production and exchange. Such interlinkages are essentially exploitative, resulting in lower crop productivity and lower returns from cultivation. In the face of lower returns from cultivation, farmers are compelled to take recourse to borrowing. The majority of these borrowings, especially by the poorer classes, are from informal sources, exposing them to usurious extortions at the hands of money lenders, traders and rich peasants/farmers, leading to difficulties in meeting payment obligations and, finally, to indebtedness. The higher debt burden has resulted in an increased livelihood diversification by agrarian households in recent years, mostly to the

informal sector. We term it forced livelihood diversification, because such diversification is not the natural outcome of a development process but is forced upon the peasantry because of the non-viability of cultivation. – Reproduced

3. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Biju, P. R. and Gayathri, O.

Analytical state: Artificial intelligence and algorithms for state power. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.126-138

The onset of AI in social realms raises a basic question. Do we need to affix artificial intelligence capability to the state power as much as we attach this to entities from automobiles and banking sector to manufacturing and health care systems? Drawing insights from existing literature in the field of AI applications, from governance and securities to predictive policing, legal analytics and warfare, this paper argues that once the AI technology attains a public nature, big enough to confront with interest of public realm over which state has monopoly; state power takes over the realm and brings it under its command. The moment private technique comes to the domain of masses; the state takes control of it. Any scientific knowledge, or technological sophistication, that private individuals develop, the field soon succumbs to the state's power if it gains mass character. So the current preoccupations of weakening of state power or end of nation-state due to the increasing AI capability in the private sphere is a historical and untenable. State power is ever stronger with AI, and the state is becoming a huge technological organism. – Reproduced

4. BANKING AND FINANCE

Giorgi, G.D., Drenik, A. and Seria, E.

The extension of credit with nonexclusive contracts and sequential banking externalities. American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 15(1), Feb, 2023: p.233-271

Nonexclusive sequential borrowing can increase default and impose externalities on prior lenders. We document that sequential banking is pervasive with substantial effects. Using credit card applications from a large bank and data on the applicants' entire loan portfolios, we find that an additional credit line causes a 5.9 percentage point decline in default for high-score borrowers on previous loans. However, for low-score borrowers, it causes a 19 percentage point increase. The former use the new credit to smooth payments on preexisting loans, while the latter increase their total debt. These results have implications for "no-universal-default" regulation and financial inclusion.- Reproduced

Sinha, Shishir

Banking: Focus on new responsibilities and good governance. Yojana, 67(3), Mar, 2023: p.43-46

In the union budget 2023-24, a slew of measures have been taken to promote savings among women and secure the future of the elderly through saving. Acknowledging the wider acceptance of digital payments, the budget ensures continuous fiscal support for digital public infrastructure 2023-24. The agriculture sector continues to get benefits like Kisan credit card, besides an increase in the agriculture loan target focusing on animal husbandry, dairy, and fisheries. – Reproduced

5. BUREAUCRACY

Agnihotri, Anutubh

Bureaucracy, local governance, and decentralization of power. Seminar, 763, Mar, 2023: p.28-33

6. CASTE

Kundu, Shiveshwar

The fragile discourse of caste in West Bengal. Economic and Political Weekly, 58(7), Feb 18, 2023: p.19-22

The objective of this article is to put forward a modest hypothesis to test, namely “to politicise caste in Bengal, it needs to be taken out from the fold of Hindu religion.” The category needs to be mobilised and radicalised through the active participation of lower-caste groups across the state. To do this, the proliferation of sociocultural organisations is necessary whose prime concern would be to stretch the logic of caste in the political domain, whereas caste has hitherto taken only a comfortable refuge in the Hinduised domain of the Bengal social. The aim of this article is to propose a modest hypothesis for testing: "To politicize caste in Bengal, it is necessary to remove it from the realm of Hindu religion." The objective is to mobilize and radicalize the category by actively involving lower-caste groups throughout the state. To achieve this, the proliferation of sociocultural organizations becomes essential, focusing primarily on expanding the political influence of caste, which has traditionally found refuge within the Hinduized domain of Bengal's social fabric.- Reproduced

Babu, Shyam

Decentralisation facilitated dominate caste entrenchments. Seminar, 763, Mar, 2023: p.57-60

7. CHILD WELFARE

Lu, Frances and Vogl, Tom

Intergenerational persistence in child mortality. American Economic Review: Insights, 5(1), Mar, 2023: p.93-110

We study the intergenerational persistence of inequality by estimating grandmother-mother associations in the loss of a child, using pooled data from 119 Demographic and Health Surveys in 44 developing countries. Compared with compatriots of the same age, women with at least one sibling who died in childhood face 39 percent higher odds of having experienced at least one own-child death, or 7 percentage points at age 49. Place fixed effects reduce estimated mortality persistence by 47 percent; socioeconomic covariates explain far less. Within countries over time, persistence falls with aggregate child mortality, so that mortality decline disproportionately benefits high-mortality lineages.- Reproduced

8. CIVIL SERVICE

Veerasha, Nayakara

Decentralisation, Indian administrative service (IAS) and governance: A review article. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 68(1), Mar, 2022: p.123-129

9. COMMUNICATION

Chen, Yi-Chun and Hu, Gaoji

A theory of stability in matching with incomplete information. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 15(1), Feb, 2023: p.288-322

We provide a framework for studying two-sided matching markets with incomplete information. The framework accommodates two-sided incomplete information as well as heterogeneous information among the agents. We propose a notion called stability for a market state, which, based upon agents' information structure, requires (i) individual rationality, (ii) no blocking, and (iii) information stability. The novelty of our stability notion lies in how the agents evaluate a blocking prospect in the presence of general two-sided incomplete information. We show that a stable state exists; moreover, if a state is stable, then coarsening agents' information leads to another stable state.- Reproduced

Dilmé, Francesc

Robust information transmission. *American Economic Review: Insights*, 5(1), Mar, 2023: p.111-124

This paper investigates robust information transmission between a sender and a receiver in the Crawford and Sobel (1982) model. We characterize behavior that remains equilibrium behavior independently of the form of a small communication cost. Under standard conditions, we find that an equilibrium outcome is robust if and only if it features a maximal number of on-path actions and each is induced by a single message. The result extends regardless of the direction of

the bias, the number of available messages, or whether the objectives of the sender and the receiver are aligned.- Reproduced

Lorecchio, Caio and Monte, Daniel

Dynamic information design under constrained communication rules. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 15(1), Feb, 2023: p.359-398

An information designer wishes to persuade agents to invest in a project of unknown quality. To do so, she must induce investment and collect feedback from these investments. Motivated by data regulations and simplicity concerns, our designer faces communication constraints. These constraints hinder her without benefiting the agents: they impose an upper bound on the induced belief spread, limiting persuasion. Nevertheless, two-rating systems (direct recommendations) are the optimal design when experimentation is needed to generate information and approximate the designer's first-best payoff for specific feedback structures. When the designer has altruistic motives, constrained rules significantly decrease welfare. – Reproduced

10. CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Bomhoff, Jacco

Making legal knowledge work: Practicing proportionality in the German repetitorium. *Social and Legal Studies*, 32(1), Feb, 2023: p.28-54

This article presents a cultural and critical study of ‘proportionality review’ as a legal knowledge format and practice. The setting for this study is German public law, and in particular a domain of German legal education that is rarely analyzed even in Germany: the classes and materials offered by Repetitoren. These are commercial providers that aim to prepare students for the all-important ‘First Juridical Examination’. In this setting, proportionality is presented as a principle that matters, a doctrine that works, and a technique that jurists – lawyers, judges, but especially also law students – can learn to perform. Sustaining the sense that proportionality ‘works’, however, itself requires work, in particular in the form of largely invisible background constraints on what can count as suitable problems and appropriate solutions. In these processes of making proportionality into a ‘doable’ technical instrument, the German legal-constitutional order as a whole is presented as a feasible, achievable project. The article looks at how proportionality's success is produced and experienced, and at what its status as a foundational, near-ideal legal instrument means for the character of the German constitutional and legal imagination. – Reproduced

11. CONSUMERS

Gonzaalez, Jose L. M. and Sun, Yajie

Product quality and consumer search. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 15(1), Feb, 2023: p.117-141

An increase in quality shifts up the distribution of match utilities offered by firms and makes consumers pickier. The number of products that consumers inspect does not necessarily increase in quality. Higher search costs may lead to less quality investment, and the equilibrium price may decrease. If the equilibrium is inefficient, it is because of the inadequacy of quality investment. The market level of quality investment is excessive (insufficient) and consumers are too (little) picky from the point of view of welfare maximization if and only if a rise in quality results in consumers inspecting a higher (lower) number of products.- Reproduced

12. CRIMES

Kaur, Jasjeet and Sodhi, G.S.

Inculcating scientific temper amongst first responders to crime. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 68(1), Mar, 2022: p.75-83

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights directs the member nations to create such conditions under which the ideals of free human beings, enjoying civil and political freedom from fear and want, can be achieved. The Constitution of India, through its various Articles, strives to ensure security and safety of citizens in accordance with the principles of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. However, crime is a violation of these principles. In a country like India, where a large section of population is uneducated, social set-up is heterogeneous, public-police relations are not very cordial, poverty is rampant and unemployment widespread, it is not surprising that crime rate is increasing exponentially. In a majority of serious crime cases, hi-tech measures are being adopted by perpetrators. However, the police personnel who visits the scene of crime as the first responder may not be holding an academic degree in science and technology. Yet the decisions of the first officer bear a strong influence on the eventual outcome of the criminal investigation. It is, therefore, pertinent that they must receive training and guidance to inculcate the spirit of scientific temperament in decision-making. –Reproduced

Anders, J. Barr, A.C. and Smith, A.A.

The effect of early childhood education on adult criminality: Evidence from the 1960s through 1990s. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 15(1), Feb, 2023:p.37-69

We compare the effects of early childhood education on adult criminal behavior across time periods, using administrative crime data that provide significant precision advantages over existing work. We find that improvements in early childhood education led to large (20 percent) reductions in later criminal behavior, reductions that far exceed those implied by estimates of test score gains in prior studies. While the benefits generated account for a large portion of the costs

of the education provided, we find substantial relative gains from the targeting of funds to high-poverty areas and areas without existing access to subsidized care.- Reproduced

13. CULTURE

Galewicz, Cezary

A jar of pure poetry over the head of a polluted god: on the cultural economy of Tiruniḷalmāla. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 59(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.447-470

The present essay grows from the contention that we need to learn more on how the historical survival and career of indigenous knowledge systems and of related literary genres depended on genre-specific vehicles of transmission and on changing institutional structures of patronage that sustained them. As in many other instances of surviving early Malayalam literature, we know next to nothing about the process of producing intended audiences or actual users of the work titled Tiruniḷalmāla. So is the case with the historical moment of its composition, its sociocultural context or the economic basis of its transmission in terms of patronage patterns that might have framed its composition and later circulation. This situation calls for a new critical attention to the editorial processes of rediscovery pertaining to this and other early works in their bearing on the regional history making. The article proposes a closer look at the work in question as an instance of specific type of premodern textuality with its problematic standing in terms of genre, language and type of discourse against the backdrop of the practices of inscription prevalent in later medieval and premodern South India. It touches also on the complex relationship of Tiruniḷalmāla with the Āranmuḷa temple and the ritualised performances of Teyyam of North Malabar while exploring the historically understood cultural economy of its transmission and reproduction. – Reproduced

14. DISABLED

Joseph, Manoj

Parenting adolescents with developmental disability: Exploring “the stigma of bad parenting.”. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 83(4), Oct, 2022: p.551-568

This paper examines various sources of parental blame that result in the stigma of being a ‘bad parent’. Parental experience of stigma is studied predominantly by employing Goffman’s concept of courtesy stigma. It is presumed that although parents of children with disability do not per se possess any discrediting attributes, they experience stigma because of their association with a child with a disability. Based on parental accounts of caregiving from parents of ten children with developmental disabilities, this article demonstrates how parents become subject to the stigma of bad parenting. This study spells out different pathways from which parental blame stems and how they contribute to the moral burden of caregiving. –Reproduced

Limaye, Sandhya and Nagchoudhuri, Madhura

Adolescents with multiple disabilities: Concerns of urban families. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 83(4), Oct, 2022: p.569-586

Adolescents with multiple disabilities pose significant challenges for parents. This paper is based on data collected from focus group discussions with parents about their concerns related to adolescents with multiple disabilities in Navi Mumbai. The focus group discussions were conducted with 20 fathers and 22 mothers. The findings reveal issues related to dependency, behavioural problems, difficulties in communicating emotions and needs, and concerns about the future.- Reproduced

15. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Kumar, Raviranjana and Chyrmang, Rikil

A composite flood vulnerability index: A district level analysis for Bihar. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.139-154

A composite Flood Vulnerability Index (FVI) is an integrated index of various indicators, which provides critical value for vulnerability assessment to policymakers and researchers. The FVI includes three major components: exposure (e), sensitivity (s) and adaptive capacity (a) and seven subcomponents: flood frequency, percentage of the total area flooded, average annual rainfall, population density, percentage of the total population under age 0-6 years, literacy rate and Per-capita District Domestic Product (PDDP). The analysis of FVI is based on secondary data collected from various sources. The study standardizes each subcomponent and aggregates it into three major components and then applies the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) formula ($\text{vulnerability} = (e - s) \times a$) to calculate FVI. The finding from the estimated vulnerability index reveals that the districts of North Bihar are more likely to be vulnerable to recurrent floods. Sheohar district is highly vulnerable, due to low adaptive capacity and Patna district is highly exposed to flood but less vulnerable, because it had high adaptive capacity. The study suggests that to reduce risk and vulnerability to recurrent floods there is a need to take mitigation measures such as the implementation of policies which reduce sensitivity and increase the adaptive capacity of the floodaffected districts of Bihar.- Reproduced

16. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Pathak, D. C.

Do women empowerment and intimate partner violence go hand in hand? Evidence from India. *Review of Development and Change*, 27(2), Dec, 2022: p.238-263

We examine the effect of women empowerment as indicated by women's education level, employment status and autonomy on the odds of intimate partner violence (IPV) in India using NFHS-III and NFHS-IV unit-level data. We find that the indicators of women empowerment do not always affect the odds of physical and sexual violence in the same manner. Our study shows that women's level of education and the odds of sexual violence by their intimate partner show an inverted-U-type association. Education's mitigating effects on violence are weakening over the decade under inquiry. Earning for the household does not provide respite to women from IPV as working women have a higher likelihood of IPV, which has not declined over the decade studied. However, women's autonomy negatively affects the odds of IPV. – Reproduced

17. E-GOVERNANCE

Belladi, Sunil

Deployment of ICTS in citizen services – A case study of Telangana, GHMC. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.85-92

Advancements in ICTs and ongoing Information Revolution come with a great promise and have drastically impacted the approach and functioning of humankind. And this does not have any parallel in history. Developing Nations like India are not immune to this bloodless revolution. Government of Telangana has embraced these ICTs with arms wide open and has adopted them in the functioning of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Cooperation, GHMC. The paper lays its focus, more on the concept and less on tracing its origins in order to concentrate on the various implementation stages. The paper applies the Gartner's Stages of Governance and maps them to application of ICTs by GHMC. The study will be usefully

Gaurav, A.K. et al

Citizens behaviour, public awareness & e-governance: An empirical study on digital India initiatives. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.197-209

To achieve the real goals of Good Governance, administration requires an efficient and effective service delivery and communication network to reach with its stakeholders. Bringing behavioral change, raising awareness and training to the people has been an obstacle for the policymakers and implementers in reaching extensive areas with diverse inhabitants and assorted linguistic, religious and cultural diversity. This research paper focuses to understand behavioral change and development within the citizen's behavior by e-Governance mechanism and the digital India initiative. The present investigation is primarily based on the survey research method. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from various stakeholders such as civil society, media representatives and students in Motihari city about public awareness on Digital India

programme. One hundred and fifty respondents were chosen for this research, the results and discussions are explained with proper implications in the study. – Reproduced

18. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Agarwal, Aman and Agarwal, Yamini

Strengthening the financial sector. *Yojana*, 67(3), Mar, 2023: p.49-53

Bhagat, Umesh and Mallick, Hrushikesh

Understanding the structural dynamics of aggregate demand components and economic growth in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 58(7), Feb 18, 2023: p.55-63

A significant fluctuation in the growth rate of gross domestic product is observed, which comes along with the fluctuations of other demand components from 1951–52 to 2019–20. Applying autoregressive distributed lag to the co-integration model, and incorporating the structural changes in policies since 1991, it is found that in the long run, out of the five components that significantly influence the aggregate demand and hence the economic growth of India, the private final consumption expenditure plays the most significant role followed by private fixed investment—a 1% increase in the PFCE leads to an average 0.96% increase in the GDP. The result also reveals that the structural policy reforms implemented since 1991 have created the virtuous cycle of economic growth in the economy and should be a policy priority.- Reproduced

Nageswaran, V. Anantha

Laying the foundations for India's Amrit Kaal. *Yojana*, 67(3), Mar, 2023: p.6-11

Sahu, Partha Pratim

MEME sector on growth trajectory. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 71(5), Mar, 2023: p.26-29

Singh, Sanjeet and Didwania, Devyanshi

Blueprint for an inclusive and empowered Bharat. *Yojana*, 67(3), Mar, 2023: p.20-22

The thrust of the union budget 2023-24 is on broad based growth and development, taking the benefits to all sections and sectors of the economy. Inclusive growth and last-mile delivery were top among the 7 priorities, termed as “Saptarishi; announced by the finance minister as the guiding principles while India moves into the ‘Amirti Kaal; The Saptarishi work in harmony with each other and provide a blueprint for an inclusive and empowered Bharat. – Reproduced

19. ECONOMICS

Balsmeier, B.Fleming, L. and Lück, S.

Isolating personal knowledge spillovers: Coinventor deaths and spatial citation differentials. *American Economic Review: Insights*, 5(1), Mar, 2023: p.21-34

We propose a new method to estimate and isolate the localization of knowledge spillovers due to the physical presence of a person, using after-application but pre-grant deaths of differently located coinventors of the same patent. The approach estimates the differences in local citations between the deceased and still-living inventors at increasingly distant radii. Patents receive 26 percent fewer citations from within a radius of 20 miles around the deceased, relative to still-living coinventors. Differences attenuate with time and distance, are stronger when still-living coinventors live farther from the deceased, and hold for a subsample of possibly premature deaths.- Reproduced

Bauer, Michael D. and Swanson, Eric T.

An alternative explanation for the "fed information effect". *The American: Economic Reviews*, 113(3), Mar, 2023: p. 664-700

Regressions of private-sector macroeconomic forecast revisions on monetary policy surprises often produce coefficients with signs opposite to standard macroeconomic models. The "Fed information effect" argues these puzzling results are due to monetary policy surprises revealing Fed private information. We show they are also consistent with a "Fed response to news" channel, where both the Fed and professional forecasters respond to incoming economic news. We present new evidence challenging the Fed information effect and supporting the Fed response to news channel, including: regressions that control for economic news, our own survey of professional forecasters, and financial market responses to FOMC announcements.- Reproduced

Budish, Eric and Bhave, Aditya

Primary-market auctions for event tickets: Eliminating the rents of "bob the broker"?. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 15(1), Feb, 2023: p.142-170

Economists have long been puzzled by event-ticket underpricing: underpricing reduces revenue for the performer and encourages socially wasteful rent-seeking by ticket brokers. What about using an auction? This paper studies the introduction of auctions into this market by Ticketmaster in the mid-2000s. By combining primary-market auction data from Ticketmaster with secondary-market resale value data from eBay, we show that Ticketmaster's auctions 'worked': they substantially improved price discovery, roughly doubled performer revenues, and, on average, nearly eliminated the potential arbitrage profits associated with underpriced tickets. We conclude by discussing why, nevertheless, the auctions failed to take off. – Reproduced

Covert, Thomas R. and Sweeney, Richard L.

Relinquishing riches: Auctions versus informal negotiations in Texas oil and gas leasing. *The American Economic Review*, 113(3), Mar, 2023: p. 628-663

This paper compares outcomes from informally negotiated oil and gas leases to those awarded via centralized auction. We focus on Texas, where legislative decisions in the early twentieth century assigned thousands of proximate parcels to different mineral allocation mechanisms. We show that during the fracking boom, which began unexpectedly decades later, auctioned leases generated at least 55 percent larger up-front payments and 40 percent more output than negotiated leases did. These results suggest large potential gains from employing centralized, formal mechanisms in markets that traditionally allocate in an unstructured fashion, including the broader \$3 trillion market for privately owned minerals.- Reproduced

Cusolito, A.N., Marin, A.G. and Maloney, W.F.

Proximity to the frontier, markups, and the response of innovation to foreign competition: Evidence from matched production-innovation surveys in Chile. *American Economic Review: Insights*, 5(1), Mar, 2023: p.35-54

This paper employs a matched firm production-innovation panel dataset from Chile to explore the response of firm innovation to the increased competition arising from the China shock. The data cover a wider range of innovation inputs and outputs than previously possible and allow generating measures of markups and efficiency (TFPQ) that correspond closely to the concepts of rents and technological leadership envisaged in the Schumpeterian literature. Except for the 10 percent most productive plants that see an increase in quality, increased competition depresses most measures of innovation. These differences are exacerbated when interacted with plant-level movements in rents. – Reproduced

20. EDUCATION

Bihari, Saket

Cultural capital and school success in India. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.60-71

The paper examines how the attributes of cultural capital led to the educational success of higher secondary school students coming from different socio-economic backgrounds in Delhi Metropolis. It employs a survey of 448 respondents drawn equally from the two kinds of schools, namely private and government schools. The findings of the study support that cultural capital has significant relationships with better educational attainments. Parents' educational background and economic conditions of the family play a greater role in scaling up the intensity of cultural capital leading to educational attainment. It is therefore family income and

educational status of parents that influence the creation and development of cultural capital in students, responsible for educational attainment. The matching attributes between families and schools advance them at achieving more rewards which exist in the form of creating reproduced social attributes, distancing from disadvantaged lot in India. Social inequalities are generated and reproduced by families and schools within the framework of a class-oriented society. In the framework of analysis, it has been found that hierarchy gets transplanted in creating the social values where even the subsidized mobility does not produce productive results in gap mitigation. – Reproduced

Jadav, Viral Bharatbhai

Online oral examination: An initiative by the Indian Institute of teacher education. University News, 61(8), 20-26 Feb, 2023: p.68-71

Mahanata, Bobby

Variety and value-based learning experiences: A crucial role of the teacher. University News, 49(60), 5 Dec, 2022: p.12-15

Sharma, Rashi and Pattanayak, Purahi

Inclusive development in education. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 71(5), Mar, 2023: p.32-37

Sinha, R.B. and Lakshmi, Rupa

Cultural orientation scale of students: An exploratory factor analysis. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.93-100

Examine the psychological aspects of cultural orientation among youth. It is a dominant assumption that the college students are the actors in making of the given politico-administrative system. Hence, it becomes pertinent to assess the cultural orientation and to develop a scale for measurement of cultural orientation among youths. For this purpose, a survey of two hundred college students was conducted. An exploratory factor analysis was employed to identify factors of cultural orientations. A principal component analysis was applied on the 34 items with orthogonal rotation on the criteria that Eigenvalue should not be less than 1 and the factor must have acceptable reliability. Four factors such as egocentric, independence, open-minded and self-centered were found reliable and ranged from .60 to .85. Here, it can be safely suggested that possession of the reasonable internal consistency as well as construct reliabilities will be conducive to the good governance. – Reproduced

21. EDUCATION POLICY

Senapati, Ratikanta and Singh Sunil Kumar

National education policy 2020 and evaluation reforms in higher education: Envisioning transformation for 21st century India. *University New*, 61(8), 20-26 Feb, 2023: p.21-26

22. ELECTIONS

Glaurdic, Josip and Lesschaeve, Christophe

Warrior candidates: Do voters value combat experience in postwar elections?. *Political Research Quarterly*, 75(4), Dec, 2022: p.950-965

Electoral competition in postwar societies is often dominated by war veterans. The question whether voters actually reward candidates' records of war service, however, remains open. We answer it using a unique dataset with detailed information on the records of combat service of nearly four thousand candidates in two cycles of parliamentary elections held under proportional representation rules with preferential voting in Croatia. Our analysis shows war veterans' electoral performance to be conditional on the voters' communities' exposure to war violence: combat veterans receive a sizeable electoral bonus in areas whose populations were more exposed to war violence, but are penalized in areas whose populations avoided destruction. This divergence is particularly pronounced for candidates of nationalist rightwing parties, demonstrating the importance of the interaction between lived war experiences and political ideology in postwar societies. – Reproduced

23. ELECTRICITY

Dressler, Luisa and Weiergraeber, Stefan

Alert the inert: Switching costs and limited awareness in retail electricity markets. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 15(1), Feb, 2023: p.74-116

We quantify how switching costs and limited awareness affect consumer inertia in liberalized retail electricity markets by developing and estimating a structural demand model using a novel dataset on electricity contract choices in Belgium. Our data allow us to disentangle different sources of inertia by using a rich combination of macromoments and micromoments. We find that consumers perceive contracts as differentiated and both limited awareness and switching costs hinder efficient choices. Our counterfactuals reveal substantial welfare gains from alleviating both frictions, in particular switching costs, and that a well-regulated monopoly can generate similar consumer surplus as the current deregulated market. – Reproduced

24. EMPLOYMENT

Braxton, J. Carter and Taska, Bledi

Technological change and the consequences of job loss. *The American Economic Review*, 113(2), Feb, 2023: p. 279-316

We examine the role of technological change in explaining the large and persistent decline in earnings following job loss. Using detailed skill requirements from the near universe of online vacancies, we estimate technological change by occupation and find that technological change accounts for 45 percent of the decline in earnings after job loss. Technological change lowers earnings after job loss by requiring workers to have new skills to perform newly created jobs in their prior occupation. When workers lack the required skills, they move to occupations where their skills are still employable but are paid a lower wage.- Reproduced

Buchheim, Lukas and Watzinger, Martin

The employment effects of countercyclical public investments. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 15(1), Feb, 2023: p.154-173

This paper estimates the causal impact of a sizable German public investment program on employment at the county level. The program focused on improving the energy efficiency of school buildings, making it possible to use the number of schools as an instrument for investments. It also enforced tight deadlines, reducing potential implementation lags. The program was cost-effective, creating, on average, one job for one year for an investment of €24,000. The employment gains are detectable after nine months and are accompanied by an unemployment reduction amounting to half of the job creation. Employment grew predominately in the directly affected industries.- Reproduced

25. ENVIRONMENT

Aghion, Philippe

Environmental preferences and technological choices: Is market competition clean or dirty?. *American Economic Review: Insights*, 5(1), Mar, 2023: p.1-20

We investigate the effects of consumers' environmental concerns and market competition on firms' decisions to innovate in "clean" technologies. Agents care about their consumption and environmental footprint; firms pursue greener products to soften price competition. Acting as complements, these forces determine R&D, pollution, and welfare. We test the theory using panel data on patents by 7,060 automobile sector firms in 25 countries, environmental willingness to pay, and competition. As predicted, exposure to prosocial attitudes fosters clean innovation, all the more so where competition is strong. Plausible increases in both together can spur it as much as a large fuel price increase.- Reproduced

Christensen,P., Keiser, D.A. and Lade, G.E.

Economic effects of environmental crises: Evidence from flint, Michigan. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 15(1), Feb, 2023: p.196-232

In April 2014 Flint, Michigan switched its drinking water supply from the Detroit water system to the Flint River as a temporary means to save \$5 million. Over 18 months it was revealed that the switch exposed residents to dangerous levels of lead, culminating in an emergency declaration in October 2015. This paper examines the impact of this crisis on the Flint housing market. The value of Flint's housing stock has fallen by \$520 million to \$559 million despite over \$400 million in remediation spending. Home prices remain depressed through August 2019, 16 months after the water was declared safe for consumption.- Reproduced

26. FAMILIES

Gopalakrishna, Maitri and Govindan, Srividya

My real family: Using drama therapy to challenge normative notions of family. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 83(4), Oct, 2022: p.603-620

This article describes a drama therapy group intervention called 'My Real Family' conducted with children from non-conventional family backgrounds in Bangalore, India. The drama therapy group process revealed that participants' difficulties were largely due to being repeatedly confronted by a narrow discourse of what constituted a "normal middle-class urban Indian family". This article articulates this normative discourse by drawing on findings of an opinion poll, in-depth interviews and research from the domains of family studies, law, education and media. It places the description and critical evaluation of the 'My Real Family' drama therapy group into this context. The authors make a case for the value of interventions such as this in broadening notions of family. It also asserts the need for individuals to make conscious choices within their domains of influence in order to embrace a pluralistic idea of family. –Reproduced

Sobhana, H. Saxena, P. and Islam, S.N.

Understanding family development approach and its relevance to clinical practice. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 83(4), Oct, 2022: p.621-638

The family developmental approach helps to understand the transitions and progress of individual members and their families in the context of family development. This approach describes the progression of family from its formation to its dissolution. This proposal of the orderly and predetermined life cycle stages has been criticised for its lack of universality and orientation to cultural and societal contexts. This article traces the history of family development theory and describes the family development approach. It discusses its applicability and limitations with examples from clinical settings. The family life cycle stages in the Indian context are also briefly discussed.- Reproduced

27. FAMILY STUDIES

Kashyap, Lina

Social work practice in the field of family studies in India. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 83(4), Oct, 2022: p.487-500

This article briefly traces the historical development of family social work in India by first providing a brief description of the development of the family-centered model of practice and the emergence of the discipline of Family Studies and their key elements. It then discusses how family studies can be developed as a new field of practice for social work in India. The scope of social work practice in this field is extracted from the author's experience of developing a Master's degree level online programme in International Family Studies at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. – Reproduced

28. FARMERS

Trinh, Khoa A. et al

Why did they not borrow? Debt-averse farmers in rural Vietnam. *The Developing Economics*, 60(4), Dec, 2022: p. 228-260

Nonborrowers are defined as debt averse if they have never borrowed in the past and prefer avoiding debt in the future, even when offered generous borrowing terms such as zero interest rates, zero collateral, and easy debt-forgiveness. Other nonborrower types have either borrowed in the past or are open to doing so in the future. To better understand nonborrowing behavior, credit preference types (CPTs) were measured among 575 low-income farmers in Mekong Delta, Vietnam. Among 208 current nonborrowers, 156 had never borrowed and only seven were credit rationed. Among never-borrowers, 102 were debt-averse. Thus, more than half of eligible nonborrowers (102 out of 201) were debt averse. This high prevalence challenges the assumption of unmet credit demand among the poor. Disaggregating CPTs reveals heterogeneity among nonborrowers that would remain observationally equivalent otherwise. We report reasons for not borrowing and investigate how observable characteristics influence the likelihood of debt aversion.- Reproduced

29. FISCAL FEDERISM

Yadav, Sajian Singh and Agarwal, Sumit

Towards cooperative fiscal federalism. *Yojana*, 67(3), Mar, 2023: p.13-18

30. FISCAL POLICY

Carlino, Gerald et al

Partisanship and fiscal policy in economic unions: Evidence from US states. *The American Economic Reviews*, 113(3), Mar, 2023: p. 701-737

Partisanship of state governors affects the efficacy of US federal fiscal policy. Using close election data, we find partisan differences in the marginal propensity to spend federal intergovernmental transfers: Republican governors spend less than Democratic governors. Correspondingly, Republican-led states have lower debt, (delayed) lower taxes, and initially lower economic activity. A New Keynesian model of partisan states in a monetary union implies sizable aggregate effects: The intergovernmental transfer impact multiplier rises by 0.58 if Republican governors spend like Democratic governors, but due to delayed tax cuts, the long-run multiplier is higher with more Republican governors, generating an intertemporal policy trade-off. – Reproduced

31. FOOD SECURITY

Gogoi, Pallabi and Hazarika, Bhabesh

Food security and psychological distress among the elderly in India. *Review of Development and Change*, 27(2), Dec, 2022: p.214-237

Food insecurity affects nutrition, physical health and consequently one's psychological well-being. Using a nationally representative longitudinal cohort of 29,308 Indian elderly people (aged 60+ years), this article examines the relationship between food insecurity and psychological distress. Self-reported emotional status experienced over the week before data collection was considered to construct psychological distress at the individual level. Based on the results of logistic regression, controlling for several demographic and socioeconomic factors, a strong relationship was observed between food insecurity and psychological distress among the Indian elderly. This relationship is moderately higher in females than in males when accounting for demographic and socioeconomic confounders. These findings have important policy implications urging intervention to enhance food security in the elderly at risk and to improve their physical and psychological health. – Reproduced

32. FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Chakraborty, Paromita

FDI policy in India: With special reference to the multi-brand retail FDI policy. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 68(1), Mar, 2022: p.48-61

This article attempts to trace the FDI policy in India from India's Independence

till the economic liberalisation in 1991 and onwards. It highlights how different regimes approached the FDI policy in India, from ‘hostility’ to ‘accommodation’ to ‘collaboration’. The article then looks at the multi-brand retail FDI policy which was recently introduced in India. This policy was one of the hallmarks of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA II) regime and marked a significant push towards a more extensive economic reforms programme. It clearly stated that if this policy is operationalised, it will result in a big boost in investments in our country. However, most of the Indian states, the Left parties and various regional parties opposed the introduction of FDI in the multi-brand retail sector. They stated that this policy would harm the Indian economy in the long run. The article also focuses on two important stakeholders of this policy, namely the farming sector and the unorganised retailers. It looks at the advantages and the disadvantages of the multi-brand retail FDI policy on these two sectors along with their responses. –Reproduced

33. GENDER DISCRIMINATION

Marjit, Sugata and Ray, Moushaki

Gender discrimination, competition and efficiency. *Review of Development and Change*, 27(2), Dec, 2022: p.137-149

The standard literature on discrimination in labour market discusses discrimination-generated inefficiency at the firm level which cannot be sustained under competition. As competition gets intense, firms would be more disciplined and would be forced to refrain from practising discrimination. This forms the core of the pioneering works by Becker (1957) and Arrow (1973). In this article, we argue that when firms are heterogeneous in terms of productivity, some of the more efficient firms can easily survive practising discrimination and only relatively inefficient firms will quit the market. Thus, incentives to discriminate, if any, would be greater for more efficient firms. Once they survive, measured efficiency of the market would, in fact, increase. Thus ironically, discriminating industries would exhibit higher efficiency. This article shows that, in a model with heterogeneous firms, a competitive market system cannot eliminate the problem of discrimination. Thus, competition and discrimination may coexist. – Reproduced

34. GENDER STATISTICS

Trivedi, Anand

An integrated gender data policy: A case for plugging gender data gaps and revamping gender statistics in India. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 68(1), Mar, 2022: p.116-122

35. HEALTH SERVICES

Dudhich, Balendu Sharma

Efficient and inclusive healthcare ecosystem. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 71(5), Mar, 2023: p.16-18

The year over year growth in the budgetary allocation for the ministry of health and family welfare shows that the government is committed to building on efficient, affordable, accessible, inclusive, and modern healthcare ecosystem in the county. – Reproduced

Lahariya, Chandrakant
Post-pandemic health. *Yojana*, 67(3), Mar, 2023: p.35-38

36. HIGHER EDUCATION

Bangash, Yaqoob Khan and Virdee, Pippa
Partitioning the University of the Panjab, 1947. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 59(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.423-445

In the summer of 1947, as preparations commenced for the partition of the province of Punjab in British India, the Lahore-based Panjab University became the site of a fierce debate concerning its future. Waged within, by its officials as well as between the members of the Punjab Partition Committee, this debate saw the Hindus and Sikhs among them wishing for a ‘physical’ partitioning of the university, while the Muslims wanted it to stay intact at Lahore, which was expected to fall in Pakistan. With no agreement forthcoming, and after references to the respective ‘national’ governments, the university remained where it was, while any ideas of academic cooperation between the two sides collapsed as a new ‘East Panjab University’ was established at Simla, India. The debate over this new university, vis-à-vis its old counterpart, further carved out the university as a space of not just education but one of exhibiting new-found sovereignty and creating a staff/student-citizenry, in those partitioned times. – Reproduced

Ganachari, Shivakumar U.
Is accreditation enhancing the quality in Indian higher education? Time to introspect. *University New*, 61(8), 20-26 Feb, 2023: p.76-79

Kalkarni, Medha and Attal Garpreet
Role of open book examinations in managing quality of higher education in pandemic situations. *University New*, 61(8), 20-26 Feb, 2023: p.45-48

Raghavan, Hema V.
Evaluation reforms for transformative higher education. *University New*, 61(8), 20-26 Feb, 2023: p.39-42

Varghese, Jijo and Gardia, Alok

Retrospect and of evaluation reforms for transforming India higher education. *University New*, 61(8), 20-26 Feb, 2023: p.72-75

37. HISTORY

Khalil, Ahmad Bilal

Local conflicts and foreign fighters: The ‘Afghan Arabs’ phenomena during afghan conflict (1978–2021). *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 78(4), Dec, 2022: p.558-584

The emergence of the Afghan Arabs phenomena is the by-product of the Afghan ‘jihad’. The Arabs that mostly came to Afghanistan sought to fulfil a ‘religious’ duty in the form of jihad. This migration process from the Arab countries to the Af-Pak region was in line with the USA, Pakistan, Afghan mujahideen, Arab countries’ policies and volunteering fighters’ personal beliefs.

The Afghan Arabs were not a homogeneous group; they were ideologically and strategically fragmented and had different groups and views. Hence, all Afghan Arabs did not end up in Al-Qaeda. Despite this fragmentation, Afghan Arabs played an essential role in the Afghan conflict, from raising funds to providing volunteer fighters and coverage of ‘jihad’ through their media sources. They also intervened in the affairs of Afghan mujahideen groups. They either sided with the opposing jihadi factions (and later with the Taliban) during the Afghan Civil War or remained silent. In the post-2001 period, their role was limited to technical support and fighting against the ‘common enemy’. In this period, the Taliban’s policy towards Al-Qaeda was to not condemn, not cut ties, to regularise them while officially rejecting their presence.- Reproduced

Naorem, Deepak

Taming the ‘rude’ and ‘barbarous’ tongues of the frontier: Bor Saheps, Sutu Saheps and their encounters with languages, scripts, and texts (1835–1904). *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 59(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.471-506

This article looks at an alternative history of colonial expansion in the North-East Frontier region during the nineteenth century by exploring the crucial role of colonial officers deployed there, who were locally known as Bor/bura saheps, sutu saheps or simply saheps. Scholarship on these officials has studied their roles as diplomats, administrators and military commanders, while this study instead examines their encounters with local languages, scripts and texts as well as their linguistic projects in the former frontier state of Manipur. The region was described as a recalcitrant frontier space, inhabited by ‘savages’ speaking ‘rude’ and ‘barbarous’ tongues. Yet the saheps’ knowledge of its languages, scripts, and local literature was vital for information-gathering as well as for their daily administrative work. This article raises questions about the ramifications of these colonial linguistic projects on the process of colonial expansion and

consolidation and the concomitant establishment of language hegemony. It argues that the early linguistic projects were not only an indispensable instrument for colonial conquest but also produced rudimentary philological knowledge of the languages of the region, calcifying differences and hierarchies along linguistic lines and contributing to the methodical state-funded linguistic projects undertaken in the early twentieth century. – Reproduced

38. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Chawla, Arun

Skills, employment and human resource development. *Yojana*, 67(3), Mar,2023: p.61-64

39. HUMAN RIGHTS

Jami, Maryam

Testing the limits of human rights' dynamism: A comparative study of Afghan women's rights under the Taliban regimes (1996, 2021). *India Quarterly: A journal of International Affairs*, 78(4), Dec, 2022: p.602-616

While the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) deems human rights as universal and uniformly applicable to all societies, John Rawls's idea of rights offers a narrower account of human rights which would be differential and acceptable to different societies and people. The notion emphasises that human rights move on a spectrum of continual development with regard to particularities and changing needs of different societies. Such an approach to human rights, Rawls argues, leads to better implementation of international human rights. Rawls's analysis of human rights' dynamic nature, however, remains confined only to macro-level variation of human rights among different societies. This article argues that human rights also vary within the same society. It charts how Afghan women's conception of human rights has evolved from one period of the Taliban rule to another. This evolution indicates how, with the passage of time and the effect of external factors, new variants of women's rights have emerged and became fundamental to the Afghan society. The article suggests that the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA) should not ignore this evolution and development. Rather, it can seize the opportunity to cooperate with the international community and foreign powers to implement women's rights within a middle framework between human rights notions of Rawls and the UDHR. – Reproduced

40. INCOME INEQUALITY

Sampson, Thomas

Technology gaps, trade, and income. *The American Economic Review*, 113(2), Feb, 2023: p. 472-513

This paper quantifies the contribution of technology gaps to international income inequality. I develop an endogenous growth model where cross-country differences in R&D efficiency and cross-industry differences in innovation and adoption opportunities together determine equilibrium technology gaps, trade patterns, and income inequality. Countries with higher R&D efficiency are richer and have comparative advantage in more innovation-dependent industries. I calibrate R&D efficiency by country and innovation dependence by industry using R&D, patent, and bilateral trade data. Counterfactual analysis implies technology gaps account for one-quarter to one-third of nominal wage variation within the OECD.- Reproduced

Nathan, Dev

Knowledge and global inequality: Monopoly-cum-monopsony capitalism. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 58(7), Feb 18, 2023: p.36-44

This paper seeks to explain the nature and basis of inter-country income inequality in the contemporary global capitalist economy. It characterizes the current structure of the world economy as a combination of knowledge monopolies, which also become monophonies, largely located in the headquarter economies of the global North, with producer companies largely based on commoditized knowledge in the supplier economies of the global South. This paper aims to provide a detailed explanation of the underlying factors contributing to income inequality between countries within the modern global capitalist economy. It analyzes the current configuration of the world economy, which is characterized by the presence of knowledge monopolies that often evolve into monophonies. These monopolies are predominantly situated in the headquarters of economically dominant countries in the global North. Conversely, producer companies in the supplier economies of the global South heavily rely on commoditized knowledge.

The paper delves into the intricate nature of these knowledge monopolies and their impact on income disparities among countries. It highlights how the concentration of knowledge and its associated economic power in the global North perpetuates and exacerbates inter-country income inequality. In contrast, the economies of the global South primarily serve as suppliers of raw materials and commoditized knowledge, which further deepens their economic dependence on the dominant global North.

By examining the relationship between knowledge monopolies, monopsonies, and the distribution of economic power, this paper sheds light on the mechanisms through which inter-country income inequality is perpetuated within the contemporary global capitalist economy. It emphasizes the structural disparities between the headquarters economies of the global North and the supplier economies of the global South, shedding light on the intricate dynamics that contribute to the current global income inequality landscape.- Reproduced

41. INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - AFGHANISTAN

Ahmad, Peerzada Tufail

An analysis of India's soft power policy in Afghanistan. *India Quarterly: A journal of International Affairs*, 78(4), Dec, 2022: p.634-653

Since 2001, India has pursued a non-military, non-coercive and co-optive (soft power) policy towards Afghanistan. India's soft power approach of forging economic (aid), humanitarian, capacity building and institutional links vis-à-vis Afghanistan tried to win the hearts and minds of the Afghan government (pre-August 2021) and the ordinary Afghans. The data reveal that India has impacted and generated goodwill by spending billions of dollars on infrastructure. The method used in this study is primarily analytical and explanatory. The research for this study is based on both primary and secondary sources, collected from both archival and online resources. The focus of this article is to comprehensively study and evaluate the usefulness of India's soft power policy in Afghanistan since 2001. – Reproduced

42. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Sharma, Aman

Trade and industry. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 71(5), Mar, 2023: p.47-51

43. INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Khare, Hemant and Bajpai, R.P.

Gender-specific information seeking behaviour: A case study of Indian Institute of Public Administration. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.187-196

Gender has been one of the most significant issues in study of good governance. Thus, it becomes imperative to investigate the trend of gender specific information seeking in research in public administration. With this view in mind, the present paper intends to highlight the gender specific information seeking behaviour of library users. The library of Indian Institute of Public Administration is one of the richest libraries in the country, so far disciplines in social sciences in general and public administration in particular, are concerned. A large number of scholars visit this library. Hence it becomes pertinent to take the IIPA Library for the case study. The present paper is an empirical gender study in the context of information science and examines the lopsided nature of the gendered usage of IIPA library. All these have been brought out empirically and objectively. Based on survey of trends of visitors to IIPA library, the present paper finds that greater number of male visitors/users seek information in substantive way than the female visitors. - Reproduced

Oak, Meenal Kedar and Athavale, Subhash Arun

Mapping the information seeking behavior during the post Covid-19 Period: A study on select faculty members under the jurisdiction of the University of Mumbai. *University News*, 49(60), 5 Dec, 2022: p.16-23

44. INSURANCE

Koijen, Ralph S. J. and Yogo, Motohiro

Understanding the ownership structure of corporate bonds. *American Economic Review: Insights*, 5(1), Mar, 2023: p.73-92

Insurers are the largest institutional investors of corporate bonds. However, a standard theory of insurance markets, in which insurers maximize firm value subject to regulatory or risk constraints, predicts no allocation to corporate bonds. We resolve this puzzle in an equilibrium asset pricing model with leverage-constrained households and institutional investors. Insurers have relatively cheap access to leverage through their underwriting activity. They hold a leveraged portfolio of low-beta assets in equilibrium, relaxing other investors' leverage constraints. The model explains recent empirical findings on insurers' portfolio choice and its impact on asset prices.- Reproduced

45. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Hozoori, Sharif

Comparing the foreign relations of emirate I and emirate ii: Has anything changed?. *India Quarterly: A journal of International Affairs*, 78(4), Dec, 2022: p.585-601

This article explores the similarities between Afghanistan's Emirate II and Emirate I in terms of foreign relations. It argues that since 15 August 2021, when the Taliban took over the government in Afghanistan and established Emirate II, there have not been significant changes in their foreign relations behaviour in comparison to Emirate I, which ruled Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001. To prove this claim, the article first examines the objectives of foreign relations of both the regimes comparatively. Subsequently, the foreign behaviour of the two regimes concerning neighbours including Pakistan and Iran will be examined. Finally, the foreign relations of Emirates I and II towards great powers like the USA and Russia are explored in detail. – Reproduced

Wani, Zahoor Ahmad

Geopolitical dynamics in the Afghanistan–India–Pakistan triangle. *India Quarterly: A journal of International Affairs*, 78(4), Dec, 2022: p.617-633

Since the partition of the subcontinent in 1947, the geopolitics of South Asia has been shaped by a dynamic triangular relationship among Afghanistan, India and Pakistan on which depend prospects of peace, governance and stability in the South Asian region. This article examines how and why the Afghanistan–India–Pakistan triangle emerged and how it affects the entire South Asian region as a matter of geopolitics. The article also analyses why major strategic and political shifts occurred in these complex relations after the fall of the Taliban rule in Afghanistan in 2001 and ventures to provide some comments on more recent developments. The evolution and nature of the triangular engagements lie in the overlapping policies of these three countries. Hence, I identify their interactions as constituting a dynamic triangle. This article argues that strategic positioning and concerns and claims for political space have shaped their relationship to such an extent that if something bad happens in one of the three countries, this affects the position of the other two as well. That is why the current re-alignments in Afghanistan have crucial implications for the whole region, not just in terms of their respective foreign policy objectives but also for the long-term harmony, peace, progress and stability in the whole region.
– Reproduced

46. INVEESTMENT

Lanteri, Andrea and Rampini, Adriano A.

Constrained-efficient capital reallocation. *The American Economic Review*, 113(2), Feb, 2023: p. 354-395

We characterize efficiency in an equilibrium model of investment and capital reallocation with heterogeneous firms facing collateral constraints. The model features two types of pecuniary externalities: collateral externalities, because the resale price of capital affects collateral constraints, and distributive externalities, because buyers of old capital are more financially constrained than sellers, consistent with empirical evidence. We prove that the stationary equilibrium price of old capital is inefficiently high because the distributive externality exceeds the collateral externality, by a factor of two when we calibrate the model. New investment reduces the future price of old capital, providing a rationale for new-investment subsidies.-
Reproduced

47. JUDICIARY

Kholiq, Achmad and Diyah, Lim Halimatusa

Does gender blindness improve gender equality? Female judges and the glass ceiling effect in the Islamic judicial system in Indonesia. *Social and Legal Studies*, 32(1), Feb, 2023: p.139-158

Despite the increasing participation of women judges worldwide, including in Muslim countries, the glass ceiling effect in female judges' careers remains persistent. Using the Islamic judicial

system in Indonesia as a case study, this article aims to analyze the representation of female judges and examine why the glass ceiling effect exists in the Islamic judicial system in Indonesia. Drawing on interviews with twenty judges in various provinces in Indonesia and analyzing the gendered organization framework, this article argues that gender blindness in the Islamic judicial organization has contributed to the persistence of gender inequality and the glass ceiling effect. This article also argues that a gender-neutral setting contributes to sustaining or encouraging gendered practices within organizations. Furthermore, focusing on work-life balance as the only solution for addressing the under-representation of women in the public sphere does not necessarily ease them from caring responsibilities as the gendered division of labor in the domestic sphere has not changed. Therefore, we suggest that making the judicial system a gender transformative organization is essential in order to reduce the glass ceiling effect in the Islamic judicial system in Indonesia. – Reproduced

48. LEADERSHIP

Rajwat, Chhavi

Bursting the bubble of traditional leadership. Seminar, 763, Mar, 2023: p.52-56

49. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Mehta, M., Mehta, D. and Bhavsar, D.

Options for strengthening municipal finances. Economic and Political Weekly, 58(7), Feb 18, 2023: p.28-31

The extent and nature of intergovernmental transfers to our cities from the higher levels of governments have not been paid adequate attention in the report. International experience from both developed and emerging economies suggests a much higher level of IGT to local governments. The transfers are especially critical in view of the goods and services tax regime, which has left out any provision for the third tier of governments.- Reproduced

50. MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

Malar, Mercia Selva

Self-reflection journals as the best evaluation tools in transformative management education. University New, 61(8), 20-26 Feb, 2023: p.27-29

51. MASS MEDIA

Haraldsson, Amanda

Media discrimination and gender differences in political ambition in a laboratory experiment. *Political Research Quarterly*, 75(4), Dec, 2022: p.1158-1172

Very little research has considered how media discrimination could impact men and women's political ambition. Yet, media discrimination could impact both beliefs about gender roles and political competence, and beliefs about voter bias, both of which could decrease women's political ambition and increase men's. Alternatively, media discrimination could lead women to react against discrimination and be motivated politically. This study tests how political ambition of men and women is impacted by media discrimination in a campaign and election lab experiment. Media discrimination in this experiment under-reports on women and uses traditional, stereotypical depictions of men and women. The results suggest that in certain conditions, media discrimination in political news may lead to a reactance or positive challenge effect for women, increasing their political ambition. Men, instead, may feel an aversion to entering politics, lowering their political ambition.- Reproduced

52. MIGRATION

Djourelouva, Milena

Persuasion through slanted language: Evidence from the media coverage of immigration. *The American Economic Review*, 113(3), Mar, 2023: p. 800-835

I study the persuasive effects of slanted language, exploiting a ban on the politically charged term "illegal immigrant" by the Associated Press (AP) news wire. My empirical strategy combines the timing of the ban with variation across media outlets in their baseline reliance on AP copy. I document sizable diffusion of the ban from AP copy to media outlets. Moreover, individuals exposed to the ban through local media show significantly lower support for restrictive immigration policies. This effect is more pronounced for moderates and in locations with fewer immigrants, and does not transfer to views on issues other than immigration.

Tripathi, Aditya P. and Agrawal, Noopur

Covid-19, reverse migration and crisis management: A study of the model of government of Uttar Pradesh (India). *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 68(1), Mar, 2022: p.84-99

With the outbreak of the global pandemic of COVID-19, India witnessed one of the largest reverse migrations in its entire history. Amid continuously streaming heart-rending visuals of migrant workers struggling to somehow return to their place of origin, Uttar Pradesh emerged as the recipient of huge 3.2 million migrant workers employed in the informal sector. Accepting, welcoming, helping, encouraging and offering employment to those destitute workers amid the pandemic was a difficult task for the state government. An appropriate management of this problem has made it a classic case of crisis management by a state chief minister who dares to

think beyond the reflex paranoia about resource crunch so as to come up with an improvised strategy. Purpose of this article is to discuss the crisis of reverse migration amid COVID-19 and the initiatives taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The article uses case study approach to analyse the problem of livelihood faced by the migrant workers and the innovative model of employment and rehabilitation envisioned and implemented by the state government. Based on secondary data, it observes positive impact of skill mapping and other key strategies of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. –Reproduced

Tewari, Sonu

Household vulnerability and migration due to climate change in the Sundarban. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 83(4), Oct, 2022: p.535-550

The climate crisis has been getting worse in the Indian part of the Sundarbans in recent years, forcibly displacing people from their land and homestead, amplifying the everyday risks they confront, and aggravating their pre-existing socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Migration is one of the key strategies used by families to deal with these risks. This article uses a qualitative approach to understand the lived experience of family members coping with climate-related displacements. The findings indicate that climate-related displacements alter the power relations between family members, enabling them to take on challenging and changing roles and responsibilities that help them to cope with climate change and disaster-related displacements. – Reproduced

53. MONETARY POLICY

Gorodnichenko, Y., Pham, T. and Talavera, O.

The voice of monetary policy. *The American Economic Review*, 113(2), Feb, 2023: p.548-584

Authors develop a deep learning model to detect emotions embedded in press conferences after the Federal Open Market Committee meetings and examine the influence of the detected emotions on financial markets. We find that, after controlling for the Federal Reserve's actions and the sentiment in policy texts, a positive tone in the voices of Federal Reserve chairs leads to significant increases in share prices. Other financial variables also respond to vocal cues from the chairs. Hence, how policy messages are communicated can move the financial market. Our results provide implications for improving the effectiveness of central bank communications.- Reproduced

54. MORALITY

Saccardo, Silvia and Garcia, Marta Serra

Enabling or limiting cognitive flexibility: Evidence of demand for moral commitment. *The American Economic Review*, 113(2), Feb, 2023: p. 396-429

Moral behavior is more prevalent when individuals cannot easily distort their beliefs self-servingly. Do individuals seek to limit or enable their ability to distort beliefs? How do these choices affect behavior? Experiments with over 9,000 participants show preferences are heterogeneous—30 percent of participants prefer to limit belief distortion, while over 40 percent prefer to enable it, even if costly. A random assignment mechanism reveals that being assigned to the preferred environment is necessary for curbing or enabling self-serving behavior. Third parties can anticipate these effects, suggesting some sophistication about the cognitive constraints to belief distortion.- Reproduced

55. MORTGAGE

Sangameswaran, Priya

Contending claims and uses of land: Unpacking the trajectory of a mortgage in Thane. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 59(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.507-533

This article deals with a case of land that was mortgaged against a loan given by the Gwalior Durbar to a businessman in Bombay in 1925. The said land in Thane subsequently has had a wide range of claimants and uses. The mortgage case is linked to a variety of processes such as the decline in the textile industry in Bombay in the 1920s, federal financial integration in the late 1940s, the trajectory of post-independence industrialisation in cities such as Thane located near larger metropolises, and the character of urban property rights. On the basis of a discussion of the case, the article makes three kinds of arguments. One, it contrasts the implications of acquisition versus leasing of the mortgaged land and shows how acquisition has been used to ensure clear titles. Two, it brings out the varied ways in which urban land can be claimed and accessed and the factors that enable this. Three, the actual trajectory of use of the mortgaged land by two industries is examined to show how even lessees/sub-lessees of land subject to uncertainties can use the land (and select rights over it) for different purposes. Overall, the article contributes to an understanding of the working of property rights as they have evolved to fit new contexts of industrialisation and Urbanisation. – Reproduced

56. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Basu, Pekham

Mining families: Occupational diseases and intergenerational impact. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 83(4), Oct, 2022: p.501-516

What happens when the informal worker engaged in the mining of minor minerals, deprived of state support, falls ill, and after prolonged suffering succumbs to his illness? Mining is a hazardous occupation causing accidents and incurable occupational diseases. This research employs a mixed methods design to study the intergenerational impact on families engaged in small-scale artisanal mining and ravaged by occupational diseases like silicosis in Rajasthan, India. The dimensions of vulnerability are used to explore the impact on various generations of family members engaged in mining. The paper concludes with implications for social work practice to prevent the reproduction of vulnerability. –Reproduced

57. PANCHAYATS

Kapur, Avani

The mission creep problem in panchayat finances. Seminar, 763, Mar, 2023: p.22-27

OVER the last year, several Sarpanches in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh have been protesting against the failure of the state to release the 15th Finance Commission (FC) grants and other funds to them. Amongst other concerns is the inability of the panchayat to get even day-to-day civic maintenance works done in the village including drinking water supply and sanitation.-
Reproduced

Reddy, M.Gopinath and Mohapatra, Bishnu Prasad

Finances of panchayats and status of own revenues in Telangana state: A critique. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 68(1), Mar, 2022: p.100-115

The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have emerged as instruments of local government since 1992 with the passage of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in India. In Telangana, the state government in the recent period has enacted State Panchayat Raj Act and constituted its first State Finance Commission (SFC). This article is a part of a larger study conducted in the context of the constitution of the first SFC. The article reveals that the own revenue of panchayats is quite low and transfer from the state and central governments constitute two key sources of these bodies. However, these bodies have faced various internal and external challenges while imposing and implementing taxes and fees to augment their sources of revenues. It is on this reality that this article suggests for the devolution of more taxes to PRIs by the SFC for strengthening their revenues and sharing at least 10% of the state's revenue to meet service delivery functions.-
Reproduced

Verma, Rahul and Ranjan, Nishant

Panchayat secretary: The last-mile bureaucrats. Seminar, 763, Mar, 2023: p.34-39

58. POLICING

Kumar, Naveen

A new horizon of police administration in India: An analysis of use of unmanned aircraft (DRONES) in policing,

Police administration in India has introduced the drone technology as their latest technical surveillance tool. Police forces use drones for global objectives, such as border monitoring, criminal investigation, disaster management, traffic control, and more. This technology is conducive to fast police operations and cost-effective too. But it involves the issue of constitutional right to privacy and freedom of individuals as drones cannot differentiate the categories of individuals while it is in the air. Further, the policy of the use of drones also involves legal issues. As such, the present paper intends to examine the policing by drones, concerned laws (rules and regulations) and the citizen's right to privacy vis-a-vis the inception of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAVs) in discharging police duties and responsibilities. The paper is based on secondary sources of data collection. The paper finds that this innovative step is useful in policing, but there should be the legal restrictions in favour of protecting citizens' rights.

59. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT – BRAZIL

Barrous, Leme De et al

Fake news in Brazil's 2018 presidential elections: A systems theory approach to judicial and legal responses. *Social and Legal Studies*, 32(1), Feb, 2023: p.116-138

This article adopts an approach from social systems theory to map the legislative and judicial responses produced by Brazilian law in light of the 2018 presidential election in Brazil, a political event marked by the mass dissemination of fake news. The study applies social systems theory to observe and interpret the legislative process in relation to a Draft Statute on Fake News which is part of a regulatory movement concerning digital communications and personal data in Brazil. The article combines this with observations on case law from the Superior Electoral Court regarding fake news dissemination during the 2018 presidential election. The results of these analyses demonstrate the difficulty of regulating fake news in Brazil and the problems with a legal framework based on the deference of the Judiciary to legislative decisions; its openness to technology experts; and the adoption of “regulated self-regulation” as a way of building an interface between legal and political national systems and transnational digital platforms.-
Reproduced

60. PRISONERS DEATH

El Enany, Nadine

From love to justice: Families' interrogation of racial state violence. *Social and Legal Studies*, 32(1), Feb, 2023: p.55-74

This paper explores how love, grief and kinship operate in families' struggles for truth and justice following a death in custody of a racialised person in England and Wales. Racialised people are disproportionately vulnerable to dying in police custody. Family experiences following a custodial death are characterised by difficulty in obtaining information, delays in processes, a lack of responsiveness from authorities and an absence of resolution. Love, grief and kinship form the initial springboard for families' legal battles for justice, with women often taking leading roles in demanding state accountability through legal action and community-based campaigns. While kinship ties have traditionally been understood in mainstream scholarship as closing off family units and mitigating against principles of egalitarianism and solidarity, families' justice campaigns challenge this narrative. Families can become politicised in the course of struggle, forming alliances with groups proclaiming broader antiracist goals. This paper reveals the subversive potential of love, grief and kinship in struggles for justice in racialised death in custody cases. – Reproduced

61. PRIVATE INFORMATION

Kubitz, Greg

Two-stage contests with private information. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 15(1), Feb, 2023: p.239-287

In perfectly discriminating contests with private information, low-ability contestants prefer to appear strong, while high-ability contestants prefer to appear weak. In a two-stage contest, this leads to a unique symmetric equilibrium with partial pooling in the first stage. A higher output in the first contest leads to a weakly higher belief about the contestant's ability entering the second contest. We characterize this unique equilibrium when cost of effort is linear and show how the prize allocation and type distribution impact contestants' expected output, payoffs, and the probability of surprise victories.- Reproduced

62. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Rahi, Khalil and Bourgault, Mario

Validation of a new project resilience scale in the it sector. *Project Management Journal*, 53(6), Dec, 2022: p.567-594

From a project management perspective, coping with the negative consequences of disruptions is considered a great challenge. This article aims to present the concept of project resilience and to validate, through quantitative analysis, the indicators that were developed by Rahi et al. (2019) to

assess its two key dimensions: awareness and adaptive capacity. As a result of this exploratory research, eight indicators composed of 29 items that measure IT project resilience were retained. Future research, as part of the scale development process, is needed to make the project resilience scale more robust and accurate. – Reproduced

Rahi, Khalil and Bourgault, Mario

Coordinating lifesaving product development projects with no preestablished organizational governance structure. *Project Management Journal*, 53(6), Dec, 2022: p.595-607

We employed a longitudinal, grounded theory approach to investigate the management of an innovative product developed in the context of a life-or-death global emergency. This project involved about 40 multidisciplinary researchers, multisector companies, and open-source collaboration. Inductively, we identified the emergence and evolution of project coordination approaches, roles, and the project network along with the project's life cycle. The present study shows how configurations of these elements coevolve as the project moves forward with no predefined structures or procedures. Therefore, it provides insights for coordinating innovative projects in the face of extreme time constraints and ill-defined institutional frameworks. – Reproduced

Green, Stuart D. and Dikmen, Irem

Narratives of project risk management: From scientific rationality to the discursive nature of identity work. *Project Management Journal*, 53(6), Dec, 2022: p.608-624

The dominant narrative of project risk management pays homage to scientific rationality while conceptualizing risk as objective fact. Yet doubts remain regarding the extent to which the advocated quantitative techniques are used in practice. An established counternarrative advocates the importance of intuition and subjective judgment. New insights are developed by conceptualizing risk as a narrative construct used for the purposes of identity work. Project-based practitioners are seen to mobilize resources from competing narratives to meet the transient expectations of those with whom they interact. Ultimately, they tend to emphasize approaches that sustain their ascribed identities as custodians of rationality. – Reproduced

Gilani, Sabrina

The ethics of capital punishment and a law of affective enchantment. *Social and Legal Studies*, 32(1), Feb, 2023: p.3-27

This paper re-reads American Appellate and Supreme Court rulings about the constitutionality of execution by electrocution from the perspective of new materialism. Using the case of *Provenzano v. Moore*, this paper highlights how the existing jurisprudence develops a notion of cruelty that deliberately avoids the sensual and affective dimensions of punishment. Given the

profoundly corporeal nature of punishment and even more so capital punishment, any consideration of the ethics of punitive practice must meaningfully engage with the body, its situatedness, and its material networks, all of which enact punishment as a social phenomenon. Employing Jane Bennett's ethics of affective enchantment, grounded in the ethico-onto-epistemology of new materialist thinkers, this paper critiques the majority opinion in Provenzano by demonstrating how it feeds into modern disenchantment. It then draws on Provenzano's landmark dissent to show how ethical practice stems from deliberately opening oneself up to the wonderment of an entangled world produced through the acknowledgement of nonhuman selves and plastic bodies. This has the potential to generate an understanding of 'humane' punishment that better, and more meaningfully accounts for how human beings relate to and engage with the world around them. – Reproduced

63. PROSTITUTION

Franco, Rébecca

Policing commercial sex in 1970s France: Regulating the racialized sexual order. *Social and Legal Studies*, 32(1), Feb, 2023: p.96-115

Based on multi-sited archival research, this article examines the racialized regulation of commercial sex in 1970s France, and whether and how this was intertwined with the protection of a racialized, gendered, and class-based sexual order. In doing so, this article contributes to a contextualized and historicized analysis of the construction of race and colour-blindness in French legislation and law enforcement. During and after the Algerian War, colonial anxieties about sexual threats posed by North African male labour migrants in the French metropole played a role in the discussion on commercial sex and motivated politicians, policymakers and journalists to argue for its selective tolerance. The author argues that the indirect legislation on commercial sex granted discretionary power to the police to protect the sexual order through colourblind justifications. This enabled law enforcement to implement and enforce universalist legislation 'from below' in a racially particularistic way. – Reproduced

64. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Chhetri, Durga Prasad

Neotraditionalism and indigenous governance: Balancing traditions with emerging challenges. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 68(1), Mar, 2022: p.8-20

The traditional institutions in many parts of the world have managed to respond to various external political change and pressures and maintained their position within society. What is more important is that traditional institutions have been constantly adapted to accommodate new circumstances, as the social and economic organisation of societies has changed particularly over

the last century due to rapid urbanisation and globalisation, as well as the standardisation of liberal politics. Against this backdrop, this article examines the existence and survival of traditional institutions in the hill state of Sikkim, India, through the prism of neotraditionalism. In other words, this article seeks to address the question that how traditional institutions, which are embedded in neotraditional structures, have survived and repositioned in the new democratic system. Besides, the author attempts to show how neotraditional actors like Pipon and village elders are involved in the development arena and managed to attain a semblance of balance between tradition and modernity without destroying the foundation of tribal society and culture. – Reproduced

Dhal, Sangita

Public policy discourse and sexual minorities: Balancing democratic aspirations, political expediency and moral rights. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 68(1), Mar, 2022: p.34-47

LGBTQIA+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex and asexual) is an evolving issue which needs to be debated in the legislatures and political space in general to deconstruct and redefine the narratives which have been influenced by the dominant sociocultural stereotypes. This is important in the context of the changing scenario worldwide involving the LGBTQIA+ community where assertions are being witnessed to reclaim the democratic space and civil rights to give shape to a more egalitarian and inclusive civic culture. This article highlights the changing character of the public discourse on LGBTQIA+ community in India in recent times and its impact on the judiciary and the political system. In the light of the recent Supreme Court landmark verdict of decriminalising Section 377 of Indian Penal Code (IPC), the present article seeks to examine a vast array of possibilities and challenges before the LGBTQIA+ community. The legal safeguards guaranteed through judicial pronouncements by the Supreme Court (6 September 2018), however, do not ensure the creation of an enabling social environment to accept homosexuality as a ‘normal behaviour’. Hence, unless corresponding corrective measures are taken to bring about social reforms for change of perception towards the homosexuality community, no amount of judicial intervention will guarantee their inclusion in the mainstream. – Reproduced

Janvry, Alain De et al

Subjective performance evaluation, influence activities, and bureaucratic work behavior: Evidence from China. *The American Economic Review*, 113(3), Mar, 2023: p. 766-799

Subjective performance evaluation could induce influence activities: employees might devote too much effort to pleasing their evaluator, relative to working toward the goals of the organization itself. We conduct a randomized field experiment among Chinese local civil servants to study the existence and implications of influence activities. We find that civil servants do engage in evaluator-specific influence to affect evaluation outcomes, partly in the form of reallocating

work efforts toward job tasks that are more important and observable to the evaluator. Importantly, we show that introducing uncertainty about the evaluator's identity discourages evaluator-specific influence activities and improves bureaucratic work performance. – Reproduced

65. PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Banerjee, Abhijit et al

Electronic food vouchers: Evidence from an at-scale experiment in Indonesia. *The American Economic Reviews*, 113(2), Feb, 2023: p. 514-547

We compare how in-kind food assistance and an electronic voucher-based program affect the delivery of aid in practice. The Government of Indonesia randomized across 105 districts the transition from in-kind rice to approximately equivalent electronic vouchers redeemable for rice and eggs at a network of private agents. Targeted households received 46 percent more assistance in voucher areas. For the bottom 15 percent of households at baseline, poverty fell 20 percent. Voucher recipients received higher-quality rice, and increased consumption of eggs. The results suggest moving from a manual in-kind to electronic voucher-based program reduced poverty through increased adherence to program design. – Reproduced

66. PUBLIC FINANCE

Mohapatra, Amiya Kumar

Fiscal deficit policy shift and sustainable development. *Yojana*, 67(3), Mar, 2023: p.71-74

Sinha, N., Agrawal, N. and Bijapur, V.P.

Budget for youth of Amrit kull. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 71(5), Mar, 2023: p.40-45

Razi, Shahin and Razi, Naushin

Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas thought union budget. *Yojana*, 7(3), Mar, 2023: p.67-69

Focused on empowering women, developing the skills of the youth, providing funds for developing tribal infrastructure and improving, employment opportunities the budget has underlined the foremost priorities of the government in terms of taking the development benefits to the vulnerable sections. – Reproduced

Singh, Jatinder

Budget empowers India's Gen-Z. *Yojana*, 67(3), Mar, 2023: p.55-58

One of the top priorities of this year's budget is youth empowerment. Additional allocations in the budget for skill development and employment opportunities will empower the youth. The proposal to launch PMKVY 4.0 and set up skill India international centres will facilitate imparting work – class skill training to our youth. – Reproduced

Tomar, Narendra Singh

Visionary budget for making India a developed nation. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 71(5), Mar, 2023: p.5-8

Tripathi, K.K.

Development directions in budget. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 71(5), Mar, 2023: p.9-14

The budget 2023-24 outlines seven priorities areas and undercross the union government's policy intentions to achieve goods linked to these prioritized domains. – Reproduced

67. PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Singh, Harmanpreet

Public service delivery through Sewa Kendras in Punjab: A study of their working in SAS Nagar district. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.155-165

Efficient public service delivery is a component of good governance and governments in India have made not only laws assuring right to service to the citizens but provided electronic kiosks known as 'sewa kendra' for quick service delivery. With this view in mind, the present paper assesses the impact of sewa kendras on efficient service delivery to the citizens. For this Shahibjada Ajit Singh Nagar (herein after S A S Nagar) was selected for the present paper. The paper is mainly based on primary sources of data collection. It applies observation method for obtaining information from the kendras. The paper finds that these sewa kendras are more effective in comparison to other such schemes but these kendras have not shown much promise mainly due to lack of finances, proper infrastructure, and management mechanism. – Reproduced

68. RAILWAYS

Banerjee, Iman and Saha, Apala

Railway landscape and urban marginalisation: Rethinking transit-oriented development. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 58(7), Feb 18, 2023: p.23-27

Indian cities, in the last few years, have shown substantial inclination towards rail-based transit-oriented development as a tool to make them more competitive in terms of liveability, at a global scale. Against this backdrop, a brief discussion on the need to rethink TOD policies in the country is undertaken. The article argues for an inclusive urban policy and governance practice. It argues that the TOD, which is essentially a neo-liberal Western notion of urban regeneration, needs to be substantially metamorphosed. – Reproduced

69. RELIGION

Gouda, Moamen and Hanafy, Shimaa

Islamic constitutions and democracy. *Political Research Quarterly*, 75(4), Dec, 2022: p.994-1005

There is an ongoing debate on the relationship between Islam and (lack of) democracy. Considerable literature shows that Islam, represented as an informal institution by Muslim population share, has a negative effect on democracy. This study examines the effects of formal institutions, specifically constitutions that prescribe Islamic law (Shari'a) as a source of legislation, on democracy. We use a newly developed coding of the degree to which Islam is incorporated in constitutions. Our empirical results show that the constitutional entrenchment of Islamic law has a negative and significant effect on democracy. Our findings are robust to using different estimators and instrumental variable regressions, employing alternative measures of democracy and controlling for Muslim population, natural resource wealth, and additional control variables. While we show that Islamic constitutionalism is a reason for a democracy deficit in Muslim-majority countries, we find no evidence that Islam is inimical to democracy when not entrenched in the constitution. – Reproduced

70. RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Pandita, Ramesh and Singh, Shivendra

Can impact factor be a measure to rank research publications: Time to revisit UGC emulation, 2018. *University New*, 61(8), 20-26 Feb, 2023: p.61-67

71. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Dupas, Pascaline et al

Expanding access to clean water for the rural poor: Experimental evidence from Malawi. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 15(1), Feb, 2023: p.272-305

Data from an 18-month randomized trial show large and sustained impacts on water purification and child health of a program providing monthly coupons for free water treatment solution to households with young children. The program is more effective and much more cost effective

than asking Community Health Workers (CHWs) to distribute free chlorine to households during routine monthly visits. This is because only 40 percent of households use free chlorine, targeting through CHWs is worse than self-targeting through coupon redemption, and water treatment promotion by CHWs does not increase chlorine use among beneficiaries of free chlorine. – Reproduced

Sharma, H.L.

Boosting agriculture and rural development. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 71(5), Mar, 2023: p.19-25

Sustainable rural development with focus on agriculture and allied sectors has always been at the top of development agenda in India. Over the last few years, efforts in this direction have been accelerating by the government to meet the vision of "sobka sooth, Sabha Vikas and sabka Vishwas". – Reproduced

72. SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES – INDIA

Choudhary, Renu

Socio-economic status of Pasi community in Bihar. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.220-235

Socio-economic status is the primary issue in the modern world, particularly in the developing world and it keeps changing from time to time. Due to various programmes and policies implemented by the state government in the rural areas, the socio-economic condition of the rural areas seems to be at gradual progress. But this progress is not even in the rural society because of the hierarchical order of caste which is very much prevalent in the rural areas of Bihar. In Bihar out of total 23 scheduled castes 22 were put in separate category by the Nitish government in the year 2007 which are known as Mahadalits. Pasi caste is also one of them. Pasi have been one of the untouchable groups who have been conventionally considered outside the Hindu ritual ranking of castes called varna. After so many years of independence and affirmative action taken by the state it is interesting to see that what is the socio-economic condition of Pasi community of Bihar, where do they stand at the development indicators like literacy, health and income. This paper tries to delve into these issues and try to locate the status of Pasi community in Bihar. – Reproduced

73. SOCIAL CAPITAL

Kumar, Vijay and Kumari, Anita

Social capital among women Panchayat representatives: A case study of Madhubani district, BIHAR. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.210-219

The phenomenon of proxy leadership, among women representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), has been the inhibiting factor in the way of self-assertive roles by women. Women belonging to lower strata of our society, despite being given assured entry in political arena, are the worst sufferers in this regard. It has largely been argued that the situation of social capital empowers them not only to exert roles in social domain but also to resist against the oppressors. This dominant assumption makes an urgent imperative to examine the state of social capital among elected women Panchayat representatives, specially belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) category. As such, the present research paper is an empirical attempt to assess the impacts of the growth of social capital on self-assertive roles by women Panchayat representatives. The present study is mainly based on primary data collected through survey at micro level. The survey was conducted in Madhubani district which has high concentration of SC population. The study reveals that there is growth of social capital among women leaders which has improved the quality of roles of women representatives. It is also interesting to note that the growth of social capital was found greater among SC women Panchayat representatives than women of other caste groups. – Reproduced

74. SOCIAL GROUPS

Brensinger, Jordan and Sotoudeh, Ramina

Party, race, and neutrality: Investigating the interdependence of attitudes toward social groups. *American Sociological Review*, 87(6), Dec, 2022: p.1049-1093

Recent public and scholarly discourse suggests that partisanship informs how people feel about social groups in the United States by organizing those groups into camps of political friends and enemies. More generally, this implies that Americans' attitudes toward social groups exhibit interdependence, a heretofore underexplored proposition. We develop a conceptual and methodological approach to investigating such interdependence and apply it to attitudes toward 17 social groups, the broadest set of measures available to date. We identify three subpopulations with distinct attitude logics: partisans, who feel warm toward groups commonly associated with their political party and cool toward those linked to the out-party; racials, distinguished by their consistently warmer or cooler feelings toward all racial groups relative to other forms of social group membership; and neutrals, who generally evaluate social groups neither warmly nor coolly. Individuals' social positions and experiences, particularly the strength of their partisanship, their race, and their experience of racial discrimination, inform how they construe the social space. These findings shed light on contemporary political and social divisions while expanding the toolkit available for the study of attitudes toward social groups. – Reproduced

75. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Sadashivam, T. and Tabassum, Shahla

Sustainable development goals in districts of India's North-Eastern states: A study towards localisation. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.35-47

The global problems in the form of poverty, hunger, gender equality, climate change, etc need to be solved as early as possible to have a better future for mankind. In this regard, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by 194 countries of the United Nations in the year 2015 to be achieved by 2030 is a very important task. In a country like India with its huge population and existence of a federal system of governance (i.e., other than the Central government, the role of State governments and local governments are also important) in achieving SDGs. Therefore, against this backdrop, the present article discusses the performance of Districts in the North Eastern States of India towards achieving the UN SDGs. It finds that though achievements in the region are encouraging but certain areas need to be given special care. – Reproduced

76. TAX REFORMS

Ghosh, Sangeeta

Formalising the informal through GST: Evidence from a survey of MSMEs. *Review of Development and Change*, 27(2), Dec, 2022: p.150-169

In this study, the processes and channels through which an indirect tax reform has impacted micro, small and medium enterprises in India are identified using a field survey of small businesses. The Goods and Services Tax introduced in 2017 in India has been a significant departure from the past to impact businesses and business practices in a way that introduces formal practices into the everydayness of small businesses. This study shows that established informal mechanisms have been disturbed, which has led to coping mechanisms that have borne adverse outcomes for small businesses and workers involved in them. The benefits from such a move have been rather limited for small businesses. This study advocates that the quest to transition from an informal to a formal economy is one where many small steps must be first identified, and necessary handholding and training for the vulnerable units must be provided for inclusive development. –Reproduced

77. TAXATION

Rath, Anita

Is there a 'money machine' tax: Revenue efficiency of state VAT and GST. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 58(7), Feb 18, 2023: p.45-54

This analysis based on more than four decades of time series data on sales tax/value added tax/goods and services tax in India does not reveal any nonpareil revenue potential of VAT or the VAT-based GST system. Though the GST revenue has started growing at a faster pace since mid-2020, it is yet to meet its target. The role of tax administration, as in any other case, remains paramount in stabilising the GST regime.- Reproduced

Trumboo, Naveed

Agricultural income tax in India: Introducing threshold-based tax exemption. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 68(1), Mar, 2022: p.21-33

Agricultural income earned by a person in India is exempted from taxation as far as the Income Tax Act, 1961 is concerned. This article explores the case for introducing threshold-based Agricultural Income Tax (AIT) exemption in India. The article examines this proposal using the existing literature and body of work available on the subject. The study comes to the conclusion that the existing blanket exemption on agricultural income is undesirable from the perspective of fiscal policy and principle of equity. It is suggested that a reasonable monetary threshold should be defined above which agricultural income will be subject to taxation at the national level. The findings indicate that such a measure will increase revenues, check tax evasion and widen the tax-base in the country. It has also been proposed that AIT should be implemented by the Central government at the national level, and the local government authorities must also be involved for information collection and monitoring at the ground level. Finally, the study suggests some policy strategies to implement and administer threshold-based AIT in India. – Reproduced

78. TERRORISM

Kidwai, Saman Ayesha

Rivalry between the Taliban and ISKP: The collision of terror. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 78(4), Dec, 2022: p.544-557

Today, Afghanistan finds itself in the cross hairs of a security vacuum and a near-failed state, where the increasing radicalisation of its populace appears to be an inevitable reality. Despite the overthrow of the Taliban in 2001 by the allied forces, it was able to resurge as a powerful non-state actor from 2006 onwards, under the leadership of Mullah Omar. However, that failed to prevent the emergence of other terrorist groups, like the Islamic State—Khorasan Province (ISKP), whose formation in 2015 heralded the beginning of the ongoing rivalry between the two organisations. Even though tracing their origin to terrorist outfits such as the Afghan Taliban and Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), ISKP terrorists who formed the Khorasan branch of Islamic State (ISIS) consider the Hanafi-based organisations not ‘extremist enough’. Furthermore, the ISKP leaders denigrate the Taliban for their ethno-nationalist ambitions that fail to align with its pan-Islamic and extremist version of Salafist Islam. The ideological conflict, reinforced by

resource-based competition and dynamics introduced by other jihadist groups such as the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM) and TTP, and the state actors like Pakistan, will continue to worsen the geostrategic and humanitarian crises unfolding in the country, with broad regional implications. – Reproduced

79. TOURISM

Yadav, Suyash

Development of tourism sector. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 71(5), Mar, 2023: p.53-57

80. TRADE

Land, Nelson and Ramondo, Natalia

Trade with correlation. *The American: Economic Reviews*, 113(2), Feb, 2023: p. 317-353

We develop a trade model with correlation in productivity across countries. The model spans the full class of generalized extreme value import demand systems and implies that countries with relatively dissimilar technology gain more from trade. In the context of a multisector trade model, we provide a tractable and flexible estimation procedure for correlation based on compressing highly disaggregate sectoral data into a few latent factors related to technology classes. We estimate significant heterogeneity in correlation across sectors and countries, which leads to quantitative predictions that are significantly different from estimates of models assuming independent productivity across sectors or countries.- Reproduced

81. TRIBES - INDIA

Chaturvedi, Sachin

Social sector allocations: Endeavour for effective outcomes. *Yojana*, 67(3), Mar, 2023: p.23-27

Strengthening and expenditure the social sector in the country has always been the priority of the government and this reflects in this year's budget as well. In the nutrition sector, the proposed development action plan for the STs would provide access to nutritious food to tribal groups. – Reproduced

Sirnate, Vasundhara and Osteramann, Susan L.

Democracy in tribal areas of India and Pakistan. *Seminar*, 763, Mar, 2023: p.47-51

Gautam, Neera and Singh, Anamika

A situational analysis of scheduled tribes of Jharkhand in relation to their spatial distribution, demographic composition and educational status. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.101-111

Stratification is one of the important features of Indian society. It involves the process of division of society into different categories along the lines of caste, power, wealth, occupation, prestige, control etc. It is related with distribution of unequal rights and privileges among the members of a society. Scheduled tribes occupy lowest position in this hierarchy. They have been subjected to exclusion and discrimination since centuries. Jharkhand occupies an unique position among different states and union territories because of preponderance of tribes in its population as well as abundance of minerals. According to census 2011, the total population of them is 8,645,042 in Jharkhand representing 8.2 percent of total population of scheduled tribes of our country. More than two decades have passed since the formation of this new state, the gap between tribes and non tribes on various parameters of Human development Index still persists. This paper explores spatial distribution, demographic composition of Scheduled tribes of the state along with focussing upon educational their status. Data have been collected from various secondary sources such as Census reports of 2011, Recent reports of Ministry of tribal affairs Government of India and Ministry of Education Government of India. – Reproduced

82. URBAN GOVERNANCE

Mukhopadhyaya, Partha and Sircar, Nellanjan

Proximity and precocity in urban governance. *Seminar*, 763, Mar, 2023: p.68-74

83. VACCINATION

Hayakawa, Kazunobu

Impacts of vaccination on international trade during the pandemic Era. *The Developing Economics*, 60(4), Dec, 2022: p. 206-227

This paper examines how COVID-19 vaccinations change international trade. We analyze monthly level trade data from January 2020 to March 2022 that cover the bilateral exports from 40 reporting countries to 220 partner countries. Our findings can be summarized as follows. On average, the effects of vaccination rates in importing and exporting countries on exports were found to be insignificant. When considering the income level, we also did not find significant effects of vaccination rates in high- and low-income importing countries on exports. In contrast, the rise of vaccination rates in low-income exporting countries significantly increased their exports though no significant increase in exports was detected when vaccination rates rose in high-income exporting countries. These results imply that since low-income countries are mainly engaged in labor-intensive industries, the relaxation of lockdown orders (i.e., movement and

gathering restrictions) driven by the rise of vaccination rates plays a crucial role in production activities in low-income countries. – Reproduced

84. VIOLENCE

Franko, Katja and Goyes, David Rodriguez

Drug violence, war-crime distinction, and hierarchies of victimhood. *Social and Legal Studies*, 32(1), Feb, 2023: p.75-95

Issues related to victimhood are central to transitional justice and international criminal justice. However, processes of transitional justice do not usually include victims of drug-related violence, despite the fact that in several Latin American countries deaths caused by cartel violence easily meet criteria of civil war. This article's central argument is that distinctions between victims of war and victims of what is often termed conventional crime are of great importance to notions of legitimate victimhood in transitional contexts. Taking Colombia's Victims' Law (2011) as a case study, we argue that the binary distinction between war and crime fails to address the needs of victims of mass drug violence and creates a hierarchy among victims. This has important symbolic, legal and material implications for those who find themselves in the less favoured category. Victims of drug related violence struggle to access justice and to make their voices heard in public discourses about violence. We argue that the current understanding of mass drug violence as 'conventional crime' represents a Northern perspective on violence, which can be counter-productive when used uncritically in Southern contexts. – Reproduced

Scheuerman, William E.

Good-bye to nonviolence?. *Political Research Quarterly*, 75(4), Dec, 2022: p.1284-1296

John Rawls and other liberals from the 1960s and '70s are usually interpreted as having refurbished the idea of nonviolent civil disobedience, as practiced by Gandhi, King, and many others. That standard reading has recently provided a launching pad for a growing body of critical theoretical reflection that challenges strictly nonviolent civil disobedience's privileged normative status. Here I offer a revisionist account of both liberal (and especially) Rawlsian nonviolent disobedience and recent attempts to supersede it. Recent critics occasionally miss their targets: the main differences separating Rawls from the critics revolve around competing empirical assessments of contemporary liberal societies and rival accounts of political violence. Rawls and other liberals, in fact, provided normative space for limited forms of "violent" lawbreaking, when resulting typically not in injuries to other persons but perhaps damage to property. The debate about nonviolent vs. violent political illegality needs to pay closer attention to the difficult issue of how best to understand and define political violence. Although we may need to provide normative space under unjust conditions for limited types of violence (e.g.,

property damage), substantial grounds remain for principally favoring lawbreaking that avoids injuring or violating persons. – Reproduced

Scheuerman, William E.

Good-bye to nonviolence?. *Political Research Quarterly*, 75(4), Dec, 2022: p.1284-1296

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Gerring, John and Knutsen, Carl Henrik

Homicide and state history. *American Sociological Review*, 87(6), Dec, 2022: p.950-980

We argue that cross-national variability in homicide rates is strongly influenced by state history. Populations living within a state are habituated, over time, to settling conflicts through regularized, institutional channels rather than personal violence. Because these are gradual and long-term processes, present-day countries composed of citizens whose ancestors experienced a degree of "state-ness" in previous centuries should experience fewer homicides today. To test this proposition, we adopt an ancestry-adjusted measure of state history that extends back to 0 CE. Cross-country analyses show a sizeable and robust relationship between this index and lower homicide rates. The result holds when using various measures of state history and homicide rates, sets of controls, samples, and estimators. We also find indicative evidence that state history relates to present levels of other forms of personal violence. Tests of plausible mechanisms suggest state history is linked to homicide rates via the law-abidingness of citizens. We find less support for alternative channels such as economic development or current state capacity. – Reproduced

Srivastava, Sumit Saurabh

The social and political violence: Some preliminary observations. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.166-175

The present research paper aims to give an account of violence engaging with both sociological and political strands of conceptual and definitional debates. In this process, the paper engages with the multiple dimensions & types of violence. The research paper's central argument is that violence is a multi-layered concept anchored in the diverse socio-economic specificities. Taking into account that violence is more than mere physical and 'bodily' hurt, the research paper also engages with Pierre Bourdieu's writings on symbolic power & symbolic violence. It emerges from the discourse on violence that the acts of violence may be experienced by the victims / survivors 'willingly' without any effective opposition as these are 'internalized' by those who suffer. Such 'normalcy' of violence makes it difficult to discern its content and context. Furthermore, the gender dimension of violence is sketched through the Violence Against Women (VAW) framework. The paper addresses such related issues.- Reproduced

85. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Rath, Swatiprava and Swain, Pranaya Kumar

The interface between political ecology and actor-network theory: Exploring the reality of waste. Review of Development and Change, 27(2), Dec, 2022: p.264-278

The human-environment relationship and its association is a prominent discourse in many academic disciplines. Environmental pollution, climate change and vulnerabilities associated with waste have been major concerns for policymakers, activists and academicians across the globe over the past two decades. However, it remains under-theorised despite its significance in the academic world. Waste being a physical and external phenomenon makes it difficult for social science researchers to understand all of its sociocultural aspects with the help of any existing theoretical paradigm. This article addresses the urgent need to understand the multidimensional nature of waste and waste management with the help of political ecology and actor-network theory (ANT). The article provides the areas of possible linkages between both theories to study waste with the help of secondary research tools like the literature review. By adopting theoretical pluralism and a pragmatic approach, this article aims at explaining waste-related issues through the theoretical lens of political ecology and ANT, which corroborate and extend each other on the aspects of analysing the power structure in waste issues, in exploring the changing relationship between waste and people in the globalised world. – Reproduced

Anand, K., Inakhiya, G.K. and Rao, D.

Solid waste management and municipal governance: A case of policy implementation in Patna Municipal Corporation. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.112-125

Solid waste management (SWM) in big cities in India has become a tough task for municipal governments. It entails the support of national and state governments as well as people. In view of its severity, new regulatory policies and re-institutionalization initiatives have been taken by the government from time to time. As such the present paper intends to highlight the issues of policy implementation and governance through the assessment of waste quantity and quality of existing status of collection, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal activities of Patna Municipal Corporation. It is mainly based on secondary sources of data collection including electronic sources. Interviews with concerning officials of Patna Municipal Corporation were also conducted telephonically. Analysis of data takes care of implementing the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016. The study finds that implementation of the policies of SWM in Patna has not been at desired level and municipal governance faces the challenges like lack of problem mapping, skilled personnel, resources, recycling plan and people's cooperation. – Reproduced

86. WATER RESOURCES

Agrawal, Sanjay Kumar

Implementation of Ganga Jal Aapoorti Yojna of Bihar: A unique policy of providing water from abundance to scarce areas. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.23-34

Water for human use is a scarce resource on the earth evident from the fact that about 71% of the earth's surface is covered by water but only 3% is freshwater, out of which only 1.2% is fit for drinking. This is why judicious management of water becomes an urgent imperative for both the policy masters and academics. So far Bihar is concerned, it is a State having abundance of water but there are wide temporal & spatial variations over the entire geographical area of the state. Some parts of Bihar are flood-prone, whereas some parts are drought-prone. Many-atimes, we face challenges to provide drinking water to the residing population of drought-prone area. Here comes the issue of transporting water from abundance to scarce. In view of the situation, Bihar Government, committed to provide safe drinking water to its citizenry, has undertaken an ambitious & unique project named 'Ganga Jal Aapoorti Yojana' (GJAY) with an objective to transport the excess flood water of the River Ganga from Mokama to the areas of severe waterscarce like Gaya, Rajgir, Nawada and Bodh Gaya. The present paper examines the entire policy process of 'Ganga Jal Aapoorti Yojana' with the help of primary sources (author's personal experience as part of the entire policy process) and secondary sources of data collection. The paper finds that the project has not only been beneficial to providing safe drinking water but also recharging the ground water table of the water-scarce areas. It further traces the challenges faced during the implementation of the project such as difficulties in source point identification, environmental protection, land acquisition and people's cooperation. – Reproduced

Rafey, Will

Droughts, deluges, and (River) diversions: Valuing market-based water reallocation. *The American Economic Review*, 113(2), Feb, 2023: p. 430-471

This paper develops and applies a method to value water trading on a river network. The framework relies on regulatory variation in diversion caps to identify production functions for irrigated farms, then uses the estimated shadow values to assess the market's reallocation. I apply this framework to the largest water market in human history, located in southeastern Australia. Observed water trading increased output by 4–6 percent from 2007 to 2015, equivalent to avoiding an 8–12 percent uniform decline in water resources. Reallocation and average surplus both increase substantially during drought, implying that water markets can be most valuable when climatic variability is most severe. – Reproduced

87. WATER SUPPLY

Priya, Eesha and Raj, Rishi

Implementation of cost-effective running water scheme for government primary schools: A case of Mainpuri District (UP). *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.72-84

In view of severity of adverse health conditions among school going children, particularly in UP, caused by waterborne diseases, it becomes an urgent imperative to provide safe running water in the schools. Protecting the children from these diseases is a pre-requisite for achieving the goal of universal education one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs). The present article attempts to find a midpoint between the UNSDGs' achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality, and reducing child mortality through implementation of low-cost running water scheme under WASH framework and ensuring creation of necessary physical infrastructure in government primary schools. In view of the acute gender based educational inequality at the school level, competing demands of grassroots development and limited fund availability in Mainpuri district, we have selected the district for our study. Keeping in mind the scope of the problem, "Running water availability" was identified as the significant element in fulfillment of the WASH framework. The qualitative survey methods were used to assess the efficacy of interventions. It finds that nearly cent percent implementation of provision of running water and toilets in all government primary schools across the districts was achieved with the support and participation of panchayat bodies. – Reproduced

88. WELFARE ECONOMICS

Gupta, Asha

From the welfare state to the welfare society: A shift in paradigm. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 68(1), Mar, 2022: p.62-74

Covid-19 and its aftermath brought home the lesson that in future we just cannot rely on welfare state to deal with sudden outbreaks or natural calamities. We would have to empower individuals in the era of digitalisation for quick support and social solidarity. We are living in a world today where profound socio-economic, political and cultural changes are taking place due to rapid technological changes and globalisation. The 2008 fiscal crisis made it clear that the new liberal philosophy is no longer valid in early 21st century. Unless and until there is solidarity at the societal level, the woes of modern men and women cannot be mitigated effectively. This study seeks to explore the possibility of a shift in paradigm from the welfare state to the welfare society in order to deal with some of the challenges faced by the welfare states in the 21st century. It concludes by highlighting the urgent need for associating participatory society and various stakeholders in the enterprise of welfare in future. The methodology adopted is analytical, comparative and empirical. –Reproduced

Ameriks, John et al

Cognitive decline, limited awareness, imperfect agency, and financial well-being. *American Economic Review: Insights*, 5(1), Mar, 2023: p.125-140

Cognitive decline may lead older Americans to make poor financial decisions. Preventing poor decisions may require timely transfer of financial control to a reliable agent. Cognitive decline, however, can develop unnoticed, creating the possibility of suboptimal timing of the transfer of control. This paper presents survey-based evidence that older Americans with significant wealth regard suboptimal timing of the transfer of control, in particular delay due to unnoticed cognitive decline, as a substantial risk to financial well-being. This paper provides a theoretical framework to model such a lack of awareness and the resulting welfare loss. – Reproduced

89. WOMEN

Rani, N., Indira and Vesavila, A.

Unpaid and care work of women in fishing families: A case study in Andhra Pradesh. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 83(4), Oct, 2022: p.517-534

Studies have established that women spend a significant amount of time on unpaid and care work compared to men in families. Women are usually considered as caregivers and men as breadwinners. The present paper examines the gender dynamics of rural fisher folk communities. The time spent on unpaid and care work varies significantly between men and women. An attempt is made to understand the implications of care burden on women. The paper discusses the need for recognition and redistribution of unpaid work and care work in families and also emphasises the need for policies to provide subsidized public services to meet care agenda. – Reproduced

Prabhu, Swapna S.

Women, energy and empowerment: Reconstructing the unconcealed synergy, Access to electricity by the rural poor has always been a matter of concern in India. The present paper is based on the argument that all efforts towards an inclusive development must necessarily integrate with access to energy. Attempt has been made to examine the impact of rural electrification on the livelihoods of women at both the theoretical and conceptual levels to reconstruct the link between access to energy and women empowerment. The paper is based on the predominant assumption that since energy issues affect men and women differently, as each have different roles and responsibilities in their households, workplaces, markets and communities, access to modern energy plays a determining role in empowering rural women. The present paper argues that providing electricity to rural communities and homes for tasks considered to be women's work can promote greater gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's and girls' access to basic education, health care, and employment besides bringing reforms in their socio-cultural sphere. The paper is based mainly on secondary sources of data collection. - Reproduced

Mallick, Shabana Parveen

Upsurge of women's political participation: A study of voters' turnout in the general elections in India. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.176-186

This paper seeks to underline the political activism among women and political empowerment of women reflected through their voting behaviour in parliamentary and assembly elections. The major indicator of women's political activism and empowerment is the voters turn out during the general elections. The present paper is mainly based on secondary sources of data collection. The changes in women's voting pattern have taken place over the decades from 1960s till date. In order to mark the gradual and silent rise in voters' turnout among women, an assessment of their voting behaviour from one general election to other is essential. Their political participation in shape of casting votes can only be assessed if compared with their male counterparts. It will also be interesting to note the women friendly attitude of political parties in recent general elections. Our analysis indicates that political parties have enthusiastically turned to women friendly promises due to rising voters' turnout among women. Further, it can be clearly read that despite rise in women's political participation their share in parties' electoral candidature has not improved in proportion to their increased political participation. Though women have silently outnumbered their male counterparts at polling stations yet their representation in the Parliament and Legislative Assemblies are not in proportion to their population. – Reproduced

90. YOUTH

Guryan, Jonathan et al

Not too late: Improving academic outcomes among adolescents. *The American Economic Review*, 113(3), Mar, 2023: p.738-765

Improving academic outcomes for economically disadvantaged students has proven challenging, particularly for children at older ages. We present two large-scale randomized controlled trials of a high-dosage tutoring program delivered to secondary school students in Chicago. One innovation is to use paraprofessional tutors to hold down cost, thereby increasing scalability. Participating in math tutoring increases math test scores by 0.18 to 0.40 standard deviations and increases math and non-math course grades. These effects persist into future years. The data are consistent with increased personalization of instruction as a mechanism. The benefit-cost ratio is comparable to many successful early-childhood programs. – Reproduced