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PREPARED & COMPILED BY

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CONTENTS

1. ACCOUNTABILITY

Kupiec,T., Wojtowicz, D. and Olejniczak, K.
Structures and functions of complex evaluation systems: Comparison of six central and eastern European countries. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.202-220

Evaluation practice is vital for the accountability and learning of administrations implementing complex policies. This article explores the relationships between the structures of the evaluation systems and their functions. The findings are based on a comparative analysis of six national systems executing evaluation of the European Union Cohesion Policy. The study identifies three types of evaluation system structure: centralized with a single evaluation unit, decentralized with a coordinating body and decentralized without a coordinating body. These systems differ in terms of the thematic focus of evaluations and the targeted users. Decentralized systems focus on internal users of knowledge and produce mostly operational studies; their primary function is inward-oriented learning about smooth programme implementation. Centralized systems fulfil a more strategic function, recognizing the external audience and external accountability for effects.- Reproduced

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2. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Malmborg, Fransaf and Trondal, Jarle
Discursive framing and organizational venues: Mechanisms of artificial intelligence policy adoption. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.39-58

The purpose of this article is twofold: to theoretically assess ideational and organizational explanatory factors in the adoption of artificial intelligence policies; and to examine the extent to which the European Union has managed to facilitate a coordinated artificial intelligence policy in the Nordic countries. The study utilizes a mixed-methods approach based on systematic web searching, systematic policy document analysis and key informant semi-structured interviews. The study finds that the European Union has utilized framing-based strategies to set an agenda for a coordinated European artificial intelligence policy. Moreover, the strategy has affected member-state artificial intelligence policies to the extent that key tenets of European Union artificial intelligence discourse have penetrated Nordic public documents. However, the extent to which the Nordic countries incorporate European Union artificial intelligence policy discourse diverges at the national level. Differentiated national organizational capacities among Nordic countries make the adoption of artificial intelligence policies divergent. This observation is theoretically accounted for through a conversation between organizational theory of public governance and discursive institutionalism. The study argues that the framing of European Union artificial intelligence policies is filtered through organizational structures among states. – Reproduced

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3. BACKWARD CLASSES

Dabgotra, Pankaj and Gupta, Bhawna
Reservations for other backward classes in Jammu and Kashmir: An impact assessment.
Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p.161-175

Reservation is a system of affirmative action that provides historically disadvantaged groups representation in education, employment and politics in India. This research article assesses the impact of reservations on the economic and educational condition of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004

provided for the reservations in appointments, and admissions in professional institutions to socially and educationally backward classes of the State. The theoretical framework and historical underpinnings of reservations in India have been examined based on secondary data and a survey of OBC beneficiaries (through purposive sampling) in the Jammu district done to assess the impact on the target groups. The authors find that the present approach to reservations has shown dismal improvement in the economic and educational lots of the OBCs in J&K. There is a need for a rational criterion for identifying the beneficiaries and proportionate quantum of reservations. A holistic and integrated approach for addressing lacunas in policy will help bring the required change. – Reproduced

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4. BIOSECURITY

Au, Larry

Expertise, translation, and pandemics. International Sociology Reviews, 38(2), Mar, 2023: p.175-181

Sociologists have much to learn from recent anthropological accounts of expertise in global health. This review surveys three recent ethnographies from Fearnley (2020), Keck (2020), and Porter (2019) to examine how global pushes for biosecurity and zoonotic disease surveillance are unfolding in the global periphery. Collectively, these accounts of global health programs in Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, and Vietnam show how global forms of expertise are translated into local contexts, running up against resistance and creating new alternate networks of expertise to overcome these barriers. While this focus on translation examines how practices of biosecurity originating from the Global North are implemented elsewhere and are transformed in the process, in preparation for future pandemics, global health experts should also consider how to collect, assemble, and

translate local expertise so that it is legible to global science and policymakers faraway. – Reproduced

5. COLLABORATION

Demircioglu, M.A., Hameduddin, T. and Knox, C.
Innovative work behaviors and networking across government. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.145-164

Public organizations have long faced pressures to become more innovative and entrepreneurial. This has been accompanied by a shift from traditional bureaucratic structures toward public management networks, both in scholarship and practice. We use the example of the Australian public service and its emphasis on increased networking to examine whether increased networking behavior is associated with greater innovative work behaviors. In developing our theoretical model, we hypothesize that networking activities are positively related to innovative work behaviors but that too few or too many networked actors are negatively associated with innovative work behaviors. Our analysis finds that networking practices are, indeed, associated with greater levels of innovative work behaviors but that they differ between the types of stakeholders public managers engage with. In addition, we find only limited evidence of a curvilinear relationship between these two constructs. The article ends with implications for research and practice. – Reproduced

6. CORRUPTION

Chen, Can and Ganapati, Sukumar
Do transparency mechanisms reduce government corruption; A meta-analysis. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.257-272

This article presents a meta-analysis of empirical studies to examine the role of transparency mechanisms for curbing corruption. The analysis reveals that transparency has an overall significant, though small, effect size in reducing corruption. Transparency is more effective for reducing subjective than objective corruption measures. While legal transparency mechanisms with freedom of information laws are important, fiscal transparency and e-transparency play a stronger role in fighting government corruption. Accountability and publicity add to transparency mechanisms for reducing corruption. – Reproduced

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7. CYBERSECURITY

Frandell, Ashlee and Feene, Mary
Cyber security threats in local government: A sociotechnical perspective. American Review of Public Administration, 52(8), Nov, 2022: p.558-572

The use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) by local governments is widespread and meant to improve managerial effectiveness and public engagement. ICTs are commonly used by governments to collaborate and communicate with stakeholders. Yet, the use of ICTs increases local govSernments exposure to cyber threats. Cyberthreats are increasing and local governments are often under-resourced and underprepared for them. While many organizations combat cyberthreats with technological solutions, it is well known that social aspects—including manager vigilance and buy-in—are critical in reducing cyber incidents. Thus, governments require both social and technical solutions to cyberthreats. This research takes a sociotechnical perspective to examine the relationships between social (e.g., values and perceptions) and technical factors (e.g., design and capacity) and cyber incidents in local government. We use data from a 2018 national survey of public managers in 500 U.S. cities, data from city government websites, and the U.S.

Census. The results indicate that manager buy-in and perceptions interact with technical aspects to explain reported cyber incidents in government. The findings expand our understanding of how social and technical factors are associated with cyberthreats in government, particularly manager. – Reproduced

8. DEFENCE PROJECTS

Sinha, Gyanesh Kumar and Gupta, Mukesh Kumar
Designing a framework for bidding and estimating life cycle cost in Indian defence sector: A systematic approach. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p.151-160

Lifecycle Management (LCM) is the process of managing the entire lifecycle of products or services right from the inception (design, manufacture, supply) stage to the maintenance and disposal oSf products. It integrates the people, data, processes and business systems and provides product information backbone for enterprises and their extended units. LCM in the defence sector is a very critical and complex process. This is specifically mandated in the operational framework defined by the Government of India at the proposal stage itself. The main objective of the current study is to identify the various challenges being experienced by the companies in executing LMC, especially in the defence sector and critically examine various methods and practices of the bidding system. Crafting a strategy for participating companies, in defence projects in India and winning them, is considered a difficult task. This study evaluates the international best management practices and applies the maturity model for contract management as being practised in the Netherlands. This maturity model consists of a model for the identified tactical level and operational level in contract management. These two models can help an organisation to determine their 'as is' situation and structured review system, identify key factors those having influence on the optimal level found in this process, and their 'to be' situation. The current research also proposes a review gates system to enable organisations to facilitate a systematic approach

in analysing any project opportunity in the context of the procurement life cycle as per guidelines and policies defined by Defence Procurement Procedures (DPP), Government of India. Additionally, a detailed framework has been suggested to generate and maintain agreed cost estimates within the wider business context. – Reproduced

9. DIGITAL SERVICE DELIVERY

Ma, L., Christensen, T. and Zheng, Y.
Government technological capacity and public–private partnerships regarding digital service delivery: Evidence from Chinese cities. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p.95-111

Governments have increased their collaboration with the private sector regarding public service delivery, and their propensities to do so are largely shaped by their own in-house capacities. In this article, we theorize and analyze whether governments with an extremely low or extremely high technological capacity are more likely to collaborate with third-party platforms in order to jointly provide digital services. We expect there to be a U-shaped relationship between the technological capacity of those governments and their public–private partnership choices. An empirical analysis of digital service delivery across 290 prefecture-level cities in China corroborates this hypothesis. These results deepen our understanding of the competing motivations that drive the public–private partnership process. – Reproduced

10. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Sharma, Sanjay

Finance commissions and disaster risk funding: A paradigm shift in methodology by fifteenth finance commission. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p. 47-58

Disaster risk financing has been in practice since the Second Finance Commission in the form of a Margin Money Scheme. Later, it was replaced with a Calamity Relief Fund and a National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF). These funds were based on expenditure-based funding, from which a state is provided relief funds based on its past expenditure. There have been a lot of discrepancies as states like Uttarakhand, with high hazard risk vulnerability, received ₹1,158 crore, and Haryana, comparatively a less hazard risk vulnerability state, received ₹1,699 crore for 2015–2020 from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). States and other agencies like National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) have been demanding, for replacing this expenditure-based funding with a state-specific hazard/disaster risk vulnerability for a long time. The Fifteenth Finance Commission addressed this long-standing demand by incorporating an innovative methodology for disaster risk funding. It made a slight departure from the past method and included area, population and disaster risk index for calculating a state's share in disaster risk funding. This article analytically examines the past and present methodologies of disaster risk funding by applying quantitative and qualitative research methods.- Reproduced

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11. E-GOVERNANCE

Tangi, Luca et al

Exploring e-maturity in Italian local governments: Empirical results from a three-step latent class analysis. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.76-94

This article undertakes a quantitative and holistic approach to frame a model of e-maturity in local governments, defined as the extent to which technologies permeate public service delivery. Moreover, the study adds evidence on the performance associated with different levels of e-maturity. In so doing, we collect survey data from 814 Italian local governments and integrate it with secondary sources. We propose a new angle for assessing e-maturity at the local government level, where the novel approach is the categorisation of public services on the basis of their final users. The application of a latent class analysis shows that the level of e-maturity is quite limited among Italian local governments and that most of them tend to prioritize government-to-business rather than government-to-citizen services in their digitization process. A high level of e-maturity is associated with greater effectiveness rather than efficiency. – Reproduced

Uthaman, Vijaya S. and Vasanthagopal, R.
Key success factors for the e-governance initiatives through common service centres in India: An empirical study with special reference to Akshaya e-kendras in Kerala. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p. 87-103

The National e-Governance Plan formulated by the Government of India lays out the foundation for the long-term growth of e-governance in the country. The Common Service Centre (CSC) scheme is a cornerstone project under National e-Governance Plan, approved in the year 2006, and acts as the delivery point for government, private and social sector services such as G2C, B2C and G2B to the rural citizens of India at their doorsteps. In Kerala, the Kerala State IT Mission is the nodal agency to create and run a CSC network through Akshaya e-kendras. This study aims to provide empirical evidence about the major success factors for e-governance services through Akshaya e-kendras. Infrastructure, accessibility, transparency, system quality, service quality, convenience, trust, e-participation and interoperability were the variables used for the study. SPSS Amos 22 was used for developing confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modelling for the study.

The study found that the key success factors for the success of CSCs are service quality followed by transparency and convenience. Other important factors are accessibility, system quality and interoperability. The least contributing factors are trust and infrastructure.- Reproduced

Zhang, Min et al

A meta-analysis of how the culture and technical development level influence citizens' adoption of m-government. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.129-144

With the popularity of mobile Internet technology, mobile government has become the mainstream of current government affairs management, which highlights the growing importance of exploring citizens' intention to adopt m-government. To find the important driving factors of m-government adoption and understand what roles the cultural and technical development level play in it, this study conducted a meta-analysis to search for important factors in m-government adoption from 42 studies from 17 countries. Based on the socio-technical theory, this study applied a meta-regression to explain the differences in the effects of these factors, from the perspective of culture and technical development level. The results show that perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitude, social influence, perceived compatibility and trust all play important roles in m-government adoption. Culture and technical development level play moderating roles on the above relationships except for the perceived ease of use–perceived usefulness path. Our findings also reveal that the joint moderating effect of cultural and technical development level can better explain the impact of environmental factors on m-government adoption and consequently provide suggestions for the future implementation of m-government in different countries with diverse cultures. – Reproduced

12. EDUCATION

Kumar, S., Madhurima Joshi, S. and Kumar P.

Education: A way forward towards sustainability. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.248-258

The current era is called Anthropocene acknowledging the potential of humankind to alter its surrounding. The population and pollution both are increasing beyond the carrying capacity of the planet earth due to disturbances and hindrance caused by anthropogenic activity. The young minds are the future of the world. In the present times of crisis the burden of conservation and protection falls upon the younger generation who will inherit the damaged and degraded planet earth. There is an urgent need to create an equilibrium between the environmental loss and economic gain. Considering education as an enabler of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The study aims to explore the potential of education towards achieving sustainability. This study analyzed ensuring quality education will bridge the gap between supporting the population of 8 billion people and ensuring sustainability. This study also highlighted that governmental policies play a very crucial role in shaping the education and sustainability. – Reproduced

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13. ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Gao, Y., Janssen, M. and Zhang, C.

Understanding the evolution of open government data research: Towards open data sustainability and smartness. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.59-75

The past decade has witnessed a rapid development of open government data practices and academic research. However, there is no systematic survey of existing research to understand the evolution of open government data. Such research can facilitate knowledge transfer within and across domains, and foster learning for countries in the early stages of open government data development. This study quantitively extracted the evolution trajectory of open government data based on the main path analysis method and then analysed the underlying motivations. The results show that open government data research went through four main phases and that the open government data movement has spread towards developing countries and smart cities. Different challenges and issues faced by the researchers in each phase drove the evolution of open government data research. Finally, we discuss future directions of open government data research based on our findings and recent development. There is a tendency to create sustainable open government data and smartness by employing artificial intelligence and creating data marketplaces. – Reproduced

Bibliometric analysis, Open data smartness and sustainability, Open government, Systematic literature research.

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14. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Sharma, Somesh et al

Seventy of carbon emission in India: Urgency of an environmental policy. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.269-281

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15. EUROPEAN UNION

Proszowska, D., Jansen, G. and Denters, B.

Political trust in a multilevel polity: Patterns of differentiation among more and less politically sophisticated citizens. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.165-185

Differentiation in political trust attitudes occurs when citizens distinguish between different political institutions in terms of their trustworthiness. This article explores patterns of citizens' (non-)differentiation between the local, national and European Union governance levels with regard to political trust. With unique Dutch data, we find that trust evaluations of each pair of governments (local–national/national–European Union/local–European Union) follows a distinct pattern. This suggests that citizens: (1) form more than one political trust attitude; and (2) use different cognitive mechanisms (like cognitive proximity and subjective rationality) to make sense of the political complexities in multilevel governance systems. Although general patterns found at the population level were largely reproduced at the subgroup level, that is, low and high political sophistication groups produced similar patterns of (non-)differentiation, highly politically sophisticated citizens tended to differentiate more – they are more likely to evaluate each governance level 'on its own merits'. Our results are especially relevant in an era of declining trust, where governments want to regain citizens' trust but are very much in the dark about which government level (if any) is the main culprit. – Reproduced
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16. HEALTH SERVICES

Dayashankar, Maurya and Hense, Sibasis
Unintended effects of policy interactions in the health sector: A case of Kerala, India. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p. 138-150

The governments of developing countries, including India, are pursuing policy mixes in collaboration with the private sector to strengthen the public health system. However, little

is known about the interaction of public policies with different instrument logics. We conducted a contextual analysis of two health policies with different instrument logics— emergency care and social health insurance programme—for over a decade in Kerala, employing primary and secondary data, government reports, newspaper articles, and published and unpublished literature. Our analysis suggests that the competition between policies has led to policies working at crossroads. The low political salience of emergency care has led to the diversion of resources and attention to government health insurance programmes. Thus, emergency care is increasingly facilitated at private facilities, shifting the government's role from service delivery to financing. Our findings also highlight that the interaction effects among health policies receive limited attention among researchers and practitioners. These findings are relevant to countries of similar economies undergoing New Public Management reforms leading to the weakening of the public system in dealing with health functions such as emergency care.- Reproduced

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Tabrizi, Negar Monazam

Relational dimensions, motivation and knowledge-sharing in healthcare: A perspective from relational models theory. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.221-238

This study investigates the relational dimensions that shape clinicians' intentionality and motivation for knowledge-sharing. Qualitative data was collected from 40 clinicians in two hospitals, and relational models theory was used to investigate the impact of different relational models (communal-sharing, authority-ranking, equality-matching and market-pricing) on clinicians' intentionality and motivation to engage in knowledge and learning. While communal-sharing and expert-based authority–ranking relationships predominantly encourage intra-professional knowledge-sharing, equality-matching encourages inter-professional knowledge-sharing. This implies that while the idea is to work together to improve public service quality, each actor has their own interests and is motivated to share

knowledge for different collective and/or personal reasons/agendas. In the public sector, formal authority-ranking and market-pricing are the main driving forces of coordination of actions and knowledge flow, through the medium of money and trade. Despite this, power games and a lack of support from those in positions of authority and ignorance of potential conflicts of interest, as well as extrinsic motivators, hamper knowledge-sharing, all of which threaten patient safety. – Reproduced

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17. HOUSING

Bhate, Apoorva and Samuel, Mercy

Affordable housing in India: A beneficiary perspective. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p.188-203

Affordable housing is the need of the hour to overcome the existing housing crisis in India. About 95% housing shortage is observed in the economically weaker sections of the society. Housing for All scheme—Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, ushered in ample opportunities by establishing a lucrative model for all stakeholders. But only 38% of the sanctioned houses are constructed in the span of 5 years. Success of the scheme lies in appropriate identification of beneficiaries and creating a system with linkages for them to avail the benefits stated under the scheme. However, constructed units are lying vacant and an upsurge of 25% in unsold stock inventory is observed. Moreover, the focus of research has always been on supply side to aid the builders and financers in service delivery. This prompts a need to scrutinise the situation and identify the prevailing gaps. Interactions with stakeholders show the impediments in accessing the government affordable housing. The study has generated relevant insights from the users' point of view regarding the various policy aspects which are yielding deviations from the outcomes as previously desired by the policy. The study is case-based orienting around affordable housing schemes in the city of Vadodara in Gujarat.- Reproduced

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18. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Ballesteros, Beatriz Cuadrado and Bisogno, Marco
The relevance of budget transparency for development. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.239-256

This study aims to highlight the relevance of budget transparency in improving human development and fill the gap in the literature, which has traditionally considered the concept of development in economic terms. Here, development refers to levels of knowledge, the possibility of enjoying a long and healthy life and having a decent standard of living. Improving human development is the main point of interest in the assessment of public policy outcomes and this study is focused on one specific policy, namely, budget transparency. By using a pool of 110 countries for the years 2008, 2010, 2012, 2015 and 2017, the empirical results demonstrate a positive effect of the open budget index on the human development index, suggesting that budget transparency is a good way to improve levels of human development. These findings are essential not only for academic debate but also for practitioners because they show transparency as a relevant tool to improve human development.- Reproduced

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19. JOB SATSFACTION

Bae, Kwang Bin
The effect of pay for performance on work attitudes in the private, public, and nonprofit sectors: A panel study from South Korea. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.186-201

The purpose of this study is to examine the differing effects of pay for performance on organizational commitment and job satisfaction in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors. Using data from the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study, this research found that pay for performance has a positive relationship with job satisfaction and organizational commitment in the private sector, a negative relationship with job satisfaction in the public sector, and a negative relationship with organizational commitment in the nonprofit sector. – Reproduced

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20. LAWYERS

Olesen, Annette and Hammerslev, Ole
Bringing sociology of law back into Pierre Bourdieu's sociology: Elements of Bourdieu's sociology of law and dispute transformation. Social and Legal Studies, 32(2), Apr, 2023: p.177-196

The academic response to Bourdieu's sociology of law has mainly followed his Weberian focus on the role of legal professionals in state transformations. However, rereading Bourdieu's "The Force of Law" through the lens of its references and relating it to the sociology of law "of the moment" (i.e. that of the 1980s), it becomes clear that Bourdieu's sociology of law is more sophisticated than has generally been acknowledged. In this article, we reread Bourdieu's article with a specific focus on the hitherto overlooked parts that elucidate dispute transformation. We unpack one of Bourdieu's most central sources, Felstiner et al. (1981), by rereading it in the light of Bourdieu's sociological tools. Emphasizing Bourdieu's implicit points about the pre-dispute phase accentuates how habitual dispositions and forms of capital have an impact on the possibilities available to citizens to transform a justiciable problem into a legal dispute. – Reproduced

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21. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Joseph, Vanishree and Bhanja, Anjan K.
Buying and selling of vote in local body elections: A case study of Telangana. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p. 125-137

This research is an in-depth study on the influence of money in local body elections in India, particularly Gram Panchayat, which is the lowest tier of local governance, and consequences thereof. The age of the voters, genders and their education plays a significant factor in stigmatising the vote-buying behaviour. Women, youths and educated have more stigma towards vote buying. Vote buying takes different forms in different places and is more intense in some places than others. The degree to which democracy is afflicted by these ills, and the particular kind of damage inflicted, thus vary. Vote-buying, should also be noted, has consequences that extend beyond the political realm. Certain kinds of vote buying affect the economy by driving up land prices and concentrating landownership which may have long-term political implications. Most of the cases of the incidence of money is found in the places where real estate business is booming with huge population. The competition is more in the Panchayats where there is more income and grants available in these bodies. – Reproduced

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22. MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Choudhary, Priyanka and Singh, Vijay Kumar
Public policy and prospects of pharmaceutical MSMES: A study with special reference to Dehradunn, Uttrakhand. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.236-247

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the major contributors to the GDP of India and among them the MSMEs involved in pharmaceutical industry are the most viable enterprises. It is indeed a bonanza for developing economies like India. But these MSMEs were the worst sufferers during the Covid-19 pandemic. Considering the significant contribution of MSMEs to the country's overall economic growth, the government has announced a slew of measures under 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' to improve their productivity and sustainability to cope up the losses. One such initiative of the government is the Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI), which has been launched to incentivize the global and domestic players to enhance investment and production of drugs and high-value products in bulk. Thus, the present paper is an attempt to analyze and identify the issues and challenges in the pharmaceutical MSME sector with special reference to Dehradun, Uttarakhand, all in the context of public policies like Atmanirbhar Bharat and PLI schemes.-Reproduced

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23. ORGANIZATIONS

Reed, Michael

Sociology of organizations in the twenty-first century. International Sociology Reviews, 38(2), Mar, 2023: p.163-174

This review article analyses six texts within the sociology of organizations published in the early decades of the twenty-first century, with a view to exploring what they tell us about the key issues and developmental trajectories the former will follow as this century unfolds. It suggests that the sociology of organizations is in good intellectual shape and continues to speak to issues which are central to our lives today and tomorrow. However, it also indicates that intellectual rejuvenation through contestation must be sustained within the field – particularly in the face of pressures towards intellectual closure and conformity – if it

is to retain its relevance at a time when instability and uncertainty seem to be pervasive. – Reproduced

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24. PANCHAYATS

Joshi, Gaurav and Josh, Amit
Does education make local elected officials more efficient?. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p. 37-46

In recent past, various Indian States have enacted legislations prescribing minimum educational qualification norms for contesting elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)—rural self-government bodies—claiming that this would enhance the effectiveness of these local elected officials. The current study is an attempt to investigate the conceptual basis for such an assertion through analysis of existing literature and practices. The study proposes that educational qualification has a significant direct impact on effectiveness of the elected PRI representatives. Furthermore, their educational qualification also determines the extent to which capacity-building training imparted to elected PRI representatives enhances their effectiveness as elected officials. Thus, educational qualification has been identified as both an independent/predictor variable as well as a Moderator. – Reproduced

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25. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT – INDIA

Kumar, Abhinav
Recent issues in politics, preamble and constitution of India: An overview. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p. 8-21

When India is marching to celebrate seventy-five years of Independence, Indian politics has undergone several changes. India has seen one-party dominance, the Emergency period, multi-party alliances, a crisis to the Constitution and much more. Many political parties and socio-political movements have come and gone through the passage of time. Many new streams of thoughts, personalities and movements have emerged. But whatever exists now owes its existence to the legacy of the previous years. Hence, it is necessary to understand and have a general idea of politics of post-colonial India.

This article seeks to draw an overview of the political history of India since its Independence up to the current period; from the Congress System after Independence, to the Emergency period under Indira Gandhi, and finally the surge and dominance of the BJP in 2014 and 2019. Focus would be laid on major issues and debates of the respective periods: Current political issues, such as the Citizenship Amendment Act, protests over the farm laws and other issues have raised the debate on the wording of the Preamble and the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India. – Reproduced

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26. POVERTY

Bara, Anju Helen and Adrija

Impact of Jeevika on poverty reduction: A case study of Gaya, Bihar. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.259-268

Poverty eradication has been one of the most prominent agendas of all the governments since the post-independence era. In the wake of poverty eradication, especially among women, the participatory approach has been adopted and promoted in the shape of Self Help Groups (SHGs) Similarly the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project known locally as JEEViKA, under the aegis of the national flagship programme Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission mobilizes women from impoverished, socially marginalized households into self-help groups. Taking the case study of JEEViKA in Bodhgaya, the present

study intends to examine the role of SHGs in making 'didi' entrepreneurs and eradicating poverty in Bihar. The present paper argues that through savings, credits and financial literacy self-managed community based institutions are developing entrepreneurial skills among didis (JEEViKA entrepreneurs) and generating livelihood opportunities which leads to social and economic empowerment. – Reproduced

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27. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Kumar, Surendra

Strengthening ethical and moral values in Indian governance: An analysis. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 19(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.282-289

Ethical and moral values (EMVs) like Probity, integrity, sincerity, responsiveness, transparency etc. are the quintessential for good governance. But degradation of these values can be witnessed in India evident from prevailing trends of corruption, scandals, scams etc. This impels us to assess the need of strengthening the EMVs in governance and measures applied to check the maladies in governance of our country. Despite these several measures, cases of corruption, dereliction of duties and lack of responsiveness and so on in governance could not be arrested at the desired level. As such the present paper, based on secondary sources of data collection, underlines the challenges and prospects of these governmental measures. – Reproduced

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Kumar, Niraj and Taneja, Anshul

Using intuition to strengthen administrative decision-making. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p. 59-71

Decision-making effectiveness is vital for government functioning and its administration. However, this greatly impacts the changing circumstances of uncertainty and ambiguity. Intuition offers a viable way forward by integrating it with rational thinking and decision-making. It has a scientific basis and can be developed as a skill. It has been found to be helpful to point out the way forward dealing with uncertainty, recognising patterns and handling information overloads. The challenge lies in how to harness this skill. In this paper, a number of ways are discussed to integrate intuition into the workplace, enabling the organisation to support this process and ultimately merge it into the day-to-day decision-making. – Reproduced

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Rattan, Jyoti and Rattan, Vijay

Role of information and communication technologies in the metamorphosis of justice administration in India: A legal study. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p. 72-86

The Internet and the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have entirely changed the way governments function and have revolutionised legal governance as well all over the globe. At the international level for initiating such a gigantic change, to begin with, the Model Law on Electronic Commerce (MLEC), put forward by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and adopted on 12 June 1996 had played a commendable role. Subsequently, Model Law on Electronic Signatures (MLES), was adopted. The Information Technology Act 2000 amended in 2008 contains the provisions for e-governance thus legally recognising the use of ICTs in judicial administration in India.- Reproduced

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Mishra, Purva

Citizen administration relationship: A case study of public service delivery in Chandigarh—the city beautiful, India. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p. 104-124

In recent years, the nature of citizen–administration relationship has undergone considerable transformation within the current global context. This article presents the citizen–administration relationship through a case study of the Department of Registering and Licensing Authority (RLA), Chandigarh—the city beautiful. The article is an empirical study based on primary data, with an objective to gauge the general awareness among citizens of Chandigarh regarding the introduction of the online system of getting a driving license, the extent of satisfaction with the system and the procedural difficulties faced by them. For the purpose of collecting the primary data, a structured questionnaire was prepared for the citizens and an interview schedule for the officials of RLA, Chandigarh. A sample of 100 citizens who were issued driving license during the year 2019–2020 was taken using purposive sampling method. The findings of the study revealed that citizens were well aware about the online system and there was high level of satisfaction among them for this system. However, they were not satisfied with the procedure, as they had to face a number of difficulties due to the introduction of a new system. Therefore, the article suggests measures to revamp the system and make it more citizen-friendly. – Reproduced
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Tanny, Tahmina Ferdous
Dimensions of trust: A review of trust in government. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p. 22-36

This article explains different dimensions of trust relevant to trust in government and, therefore, suggests a brief model for practical application. The study pursues content analysis method for theoretical treatment of knowledge produced from studying secondary sources of literature. Imitating the context, the concept of trust is clarified first, and then

dimensions of trust are arranged under two broad heads: institutional trust and social trust. And then follow the analyses and the subdivisions thoroughly. A compendious model is suggested with possible solutions for public trust in government. Explanations claim that aggregation of institutional trust, that is, political, administrative and social trust, might build an array of trustworthy governance, though adequate pertinent literature are not easily available. This paper recommends that trust in government model may be tested for further empirical study.- Reproduced

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28. PUBLIC FINANCE

Fong, Brian C.H.

Budget oversight in territorial autonomies: A comparative analysis of Hong Kong and Macao. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.292-311

Traditionally, comparative budgeting scholars have focused on analysing budget oversight at the sovereign state level. Budget oversight at the territorial autonomy level remains largely under-investigated. Drawing on the Open Budget Survey methodology, this study is a pioneering attempt to compare the budget oversight institutions and practices in Hong Kong and Macao under the 'one country, two systems' model. This study finds that the varying practices of budget oversight of Hong Kong and Macao are the consequence of their different bases of opposition politics, including democratic opposition, the media and civil society. This study extends the research focus of existing comparative budgeting literature from sovereign states to territorial autonomies. Thus, it has important implications for budget oversight analysis and policy worldwide. – Reproduced

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29. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Mu, R., Wu, P. and Haershanl, M.

Pre-contractual relational governance for public–private partnerships: How can ex-ante relational governance help formal contracting in smart city outsourcing projects?. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.112-128

In the literature on relational governance, it is often assumed that relational governance emerges primarily after formal contracting and acts as a functional supplement to a formal contract. In this article, we show that especially facing deep uncertainties, relational governance can emerge before the start of formal partnerships, in the form of trust-building, exchanging resources, and fostering flexibility. Based on a case study of a smart city outsourcing project, this article introduces a forward-extended framework of relational governance that captures the pre-contractual dimensions of relationship cultivation and their role in facilitating formal contracting. The study finds that pre-contractual relational governance facilitates formal contracting by reducing substantive, evaluative, technological, and procedural uncertainties in the project and helps the partners to design an elaborative contract, undergo an easy negotiation, adopt short-term contracts, and use simple monitoring and evaluation methods. The article thus argues that only understanding post-contractual relational governance is insufficient for exploring the relation between formal contracting and relational governance; facing deep uncertainties, it is necessary to understand how public and private parties develop their pre-contractual relationship and reduce the uncertainties before a formal contract can be signed.- Reproduced

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00208523211059643

30. PUBLIC VALUES

Berrett, Jessica

The iron triangle of affordable homeownership: Habitat for humanity affiliate strategies for balancing efficiency, effectiveness, and equity. American Review of Public Administration, 52(8), Nov, 2022: p.573-585

While the public values of efficiency, effectiveness, and equity have been extensively studied in the public sector, very little research exists in the nonprofit context. In particular, we lack an understanding of what public values nonprofit leaders prioritize, why they prioritize certain public values over others, and how they balance or make tradeoffs between public values. Thirty-six Habitat for Humanity affiliate leaders from the United States were interviewed for this research. Interestingly, while the nonprofit leaders in the sample represent the same mission, they all prioritize different public values—though a plurality focuses on equity. We also found that the three primary challenges they perceive in achieving these public values relate to access, quality, and capacity. While Habitat leaders already apply strategies to deal with these challenges, we offer some additional suggestions for Habitat affiliates and similar affordable homeownership nonprofits to consider. – Reproduced

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/02750740221133754

31. SOCIAL POWER

Mishra, Rapti

Land and social power relations in Bihar: Tale of two villages. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p.176-187

There is a complex relationship between land and the network of social power in Bihar, which cannot be comprehended by a single lens. This article argues that depending upon the historical and local contexts of a place, various patterns of social power configurations evolve, which present an opportunity for theorists to move beyond the established set of narrations and broaden their lenses, thereby challenging the conformity and reposing trust in variations based on day-to-day experiences. To highlight this varied pattern of complex relations between the network of social power and its historical linkages, the article tries to look into the local narratives of land relations of two villages of Samastipur district in Bihar,

namely Shri Kameshwar Nagar and Banda. Through critical discourse analysis (CDA), the article attempts to illustrate that the shifting politico-economic status is intrinsically related to complex land relations, which, in turn, reinforces and perpetuates social inequality in various ways, and therefore, there is a need to have greater insight on the local histories of the land-relations.- Reproduced

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32. SOCIOLOGY

Jiang, George Hong and Kalberg, Stephen

Reviews: Sociologists and their works. International Sociology Reviews, 38(2), Mar, 2023: p.210-213

Yamane, David

Matteo Bortolini, A joyfully serious man: The life of Robert Bellah. International Sociology Reviews, 38(2), Mar, 2023: p.216-219

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/02685809231158856?icid=int.sj-full-text.similar-articles.3

33. SOCIOLOGY OF ILLNESS

Chen, Ying

Erik Olin Wright, stardust to stardust: Reflections on living and dying. International Sociology , 38(2), Mar, 2023: p.219-222

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/02685809231158856c

34. SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE

Xu,Songying

Charles Camic, Veblen: The making of an economist who unmade economics. International Sociology, 38(2), Mar, 2023: p.214-216

https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/issa/38/2

35. TAXATION

Wen, Jun et al

Governance and tax revenue: Does foreign aid matter?. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.273-291

This study seeks to explores the relationship among governance, foreign aid, and tax revenue. A common notion on governance is that it is a multifaceted factor, it may affect from other factor that is foreign aid. Foreign aid can hamper the governance situation and thus can reduce tax collection. To test these theoretical assumptions, we collected the numerical data from Asian economies for the years 2001–2019 and employed the panel FMOLS (fully modified ordinary least square) test to estimate the regression. The empirical findings first reveal that governance and foreign aid have a positive association with tax revenue in the long run. However, a negative trend in tax collection was observed following the interaction of foreign aid and governance. Foreign aid deteriorates the governance situation, which has a negative spillover impact on tax revenue. Our empirical analysis suggests that policy officials should focus on exercising governance and foreign aid effectiveness to meet the objective of more tax collection. – Reproduced

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36. THINK TANKS

Zhou, Wenxing

Think tanks with Chinese characteristics. International Sociology Reviews, 38(2), Mar, 2023: p.194-209

The year 2023 marks the 10th anniversary of the Chinese government's announcement of the strategy to build 'new-type think tanks with Chinese characteristics'. As thousands of new think tanks launched across the country, has the Chinese government attained its strategic goals including advancing the scientific and democratic decision-making and the modernization of the national governance system and capacity? What key questions concerning think tanks remain unsolved? And what prospects on new think tanks could be expected? To answer these questions, this essay reviews five books written by representative Chinese think tank scholars and practitioners. It argues that while China has made progress in terms of quality, quantity, and institution building of new think tanks, as the books under review demonstrate, some major challenges remain. Among them, the most severe is that China has yet to develop a competitive idea market and cultivate an open think tank culture. This essay concludes by arguing that there is a long road ahead for China to shift from a big think tank country to a powerful think tank country. – Reproduced

37. URBAN GOVERNANCE

Bayat, Ali and Kawalek, Peter

Digitization and urban governance: The city as a reflection of its data infrastructure. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p.21-38

This article introduces the 'House Model', an integrated framework consisting of four data governance modes, based on the urban and smart city vision, context, and big data technologies. The model stems from engaged scholarship, synthesizing and extending the academic debates and evidence from existing smart city initiatives. It provides a means for comparing cities in terms of their digitization efforts, helps the planning of more effective urban data infrastructures and guides future empirical research in this area. The article contributes to the literature examining the issue of big data and its governance in local government and smart cities. – Reproduced

Haveri, Arto and Anttiroiko, Ari-Veikko

Urban platforms as a mode of governance. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 89(1), Mar, 2023: p. 3-20

This article provides an analysis of urban platform governance by mapping out the major forms of public governance and depicting the role of platforms in this field. By fusing theoretical analyses and empirical views from three urban platforms set up by the largest cities in Finland, we assess the relevance of platforms as an emerging form of local public governance. It is plausible to view platforms as hybrids that incorporate features of both networks and markets, and, to some extent, even hierarchies. However, platforms also have some irreducible features, which makes it possible to perceive them as a fourth mode of governance. Platform logic broadens the view of network governance to a broader set of connections, the orchestration of multiple logics and ecosystem thinking. – Reproduced

38. WATER POLICY

Khara, Deepratan Singh

Groundwater governance in India: A legal and institutional perspective. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(1), Mar, 2023: p.204-220

Availability of and accessibility to groundwater have played a considerable role in India's development, especially in the agriculture sector. Although the groundwater boom has provided numerous advantages, it has also created a slew of intractable problems in terms of overexploitation and resource depletion, leading to the emergence of a groundwater crisis. Although there exists a policy structure to address these concerns, India's legal

framework for groundwater governance and management is complex and multi-layered, with constitutional and statutory provisions of both the Central and state governments.

The present article aims to explore the nuances of groundwater governance in India from legal and institutional perspectives in an integrated manner. It examines the constitutional and right-based aspects of groundwater management as well as the evolution of associated groundwater policy measures undertaken so far. – Reproduced

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