ACCESS TO EDUCATION

1686 Ahmed, Rumi

1687 Anand, Smita

ACCIDENTS

1688 O'Neil, Patrick D. and Kriz, Kenneth A.

1689 Tiwari, Geetam

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

1690 Goldfinch, Shaun, DeRouen, Karl (Jr) and Pospieszna, Paulina

Although considerable resources and attention have been allocated to recent 'good governance' public management reform in low income and fragile states, there is little evidence as to what degree this agenda has been implemented nor as to whether it has led to improved services and outcomes for populations. To address this lacuna, we conduct a review of the large but almost entirely qualitative literature on good governance reform in the 49 countries classed as low income by the United Nations. We find only a small number of documents that link good governance public sector reform agendas with implementation. Fewer still assess outcome. We conduct an empirical analysis of the relationship between reform agenda (using data from the literature review), implementation, service delivery and outcomes, as measured by performance on Millennium Development Goals indicators. We report that there is little, if any, empirical evidence that reform enhances service delivery. - Reproduced.
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

1691 Manish, B.K.
People's agenda administrative reforms.

1692 Mascio, Fabrizio Di and Natalini, Alessandro
Analysing the role of ministerial cabinets in Italy: Legacy and temporality in the study of administrative reforms.

The article explores the transformations which have occurred in ministerial cabinets as entrenched advisory structures in the Italian executive since the early 1990s when the party system collapsed and a permanent cycle of public management reforms was introduced. It examines how ministerial advisers have acquired a greater role in executive coordination filling the void of governing capacity left by the failed institutionalization of the new party system. In doing so, the empirical analysis identifies the constellation of actors that reproduced ministerial cabinets as a legacy of the past in the present set-up of the Italian system, eventually hindering the innovation of governance structures according to international standards. - Reproduced.

1693 McGrath, Robert J.
The rise and fall of radical civil service reform in the US states.

Initiated by a 1996 Georgia statute, radical civil service reform quickly swept the United States. This article explains the wax and eventual wane of state efforts to increase the number of at-will employees at the expense of the population of fully protected merit system employees. Using an event history approach to explain this policy diffusion with state-level variables, the author shows that electoral competition and gubernatorial powers are the most significant determinants of this kind of policy diffusion. Whereas previous literature concluded that these reforms ceased spreading because the new programs were failing to create the promised governmental efficiency, this article argues that the institution conditions for these human resource management policies have been less propitious in recent years. The article signifies an important contribution in that it brings civil service reform back into the scope of policy diffusion literature and identifies political insights into a perpetually important question. - Reproduced.
**AEROSPACE INDUSTRY**

1694 Das, Malay Kumar and Salwan, Prashant
Leveraging value chain competencies & resources on a global platform: The case of HAL.

**AGEING**

1695 Sheen, Seongho
Northeast Asia's aging population and regional security: Demographic peace.

**AGRARIAN STRUCTURE**

1696 Vijay, R. and Sreenivasulu, Y.
Agrarian structure and land lease arrangements. An investigation in nine villages in Andhra Pradesh.

**AGRICULTURAL MARKETS**

1697 Tripathi, Vivek Kumar and Marwah, Tanu
Corporate-shg linkages for rural markets.
Kurukshetra (English), 61(9), 2013(Jul): p.5-8.

**AGRICULTURE**

1698 Jakimow, Tanya, Williams, Liana J. and Tallapragada, Chiranjeevi
A future orientation to agrarian livelihoods: A case study of rural Telangana.

1699 Kumar, Parveen and Nain, M.S.
Agriculture: A SWOT analysis.
Kurukshetra (English), 61(9), 2013(Jul): p.36-40.

1700 Sidhu, M.S. and Singh, Varinder Pal
Problems and prospects of agriculture in Punjab.

1701 Sun, Dingqiang et al
Liquidity constraints and post harvest selling behaviour: Evidence from China's maize farmers.
AIDS

Falleiro, Savio P. and Noronha, Silvia
The impact of HIV/AIDS on the food consumption of households.

Rao, Sujatha
HIV/AIDS epidemic in India - Issue and challenges.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Lamour, Peter
Interpreting corruption: Culture and politics in the pacific Islands.

Corruption is a popular topic in the Pacific Islands. Politicians are accused of it and campaign against it. Fiji's coup leaders vowed to clean it up. Several countries have "leadership codes" designed to reduce corruption, and others have created specialized anti-corruption agencies. Donors, the World Bank, and NGOs such as Transparency International have made it an international issue. Yet there is often disagreement about what constitutes corruption and how seriously it matters. What some view as corrupt may be regarded as harmless by others. Existing laws have proved difficult to enforce and seem out of step with public opinion, which is often very suspicious of corrupt behavior among island elites. As well as talk there is silence: People fear the consequences of complaining. The dangers of anti-corruption campaigns became apparent during the "cleanup" following Fiji's 2006 coup.

So what counts as corruption in the Pacific and what causes it? How much is really going on? How can we measure it? What types are present? Are gifts really bribes? Is "culture" an excuse for corruption? Is politics-in particular, democracy-intrinsically corrupt? In clear and concise language, this work attempts to answer these questions. The author takes a comparative approach, drawing on economics, law, political science, and anthropology, as well as literature and poetry from the region. He looks at Transparency International's studies of National Integrity Systems and at newer research, including events since the Fiji coup.

Interpreting Corruption is a highly accessible and approachable look at an age-old problem. Those interested
in the Pacific Islands and public integrity will find it remarkably comprehensive as will students and scholars of anthropology, sociology, and political studies. - Reproduced.
ARCTIC COUNCIL

1705 Sidhu, B.K.
India and the challenge of the melting article.

AUDIT

1706 Krishnan, S. and Mathur, B.P.
Damaging a basic institution of democracy: Another attempt to denigrate by Montek and Chidambaram.

AUSTERITY

1707 Mason, J.W. and Jayadev, Arjun
Strange defeat: How the new consensus in macroeconomics let austerity lose all the intellectual battles and still win the war.

BACKWARD CLASSES

1708 Adagale, Raju
Dalit access to common lands: A case of two initiatives in Maharashtra.

1709 Chalam, K.S.
Dalit-Muslim relations in pre-partition Bengal: Paradigm shift in Dalit discourse.

1710 Deore, Shrawan and Munde, Narayanrao
Reservation for Marathas?

1711 Dogra, Bharat
Justice needed for most deprived among the BOCs.

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1712 Ahmed, J.V.
Productivity analysis of Meghalaya rural bank: Evidence from Indian rural banks.
Das, Gopal

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1714 Debasish, Sathya Swaroop
An empirical study on day of the week effect among stocks of selected banks in India.

1715 Patel, Amrit
Strategic action plan for direct benefit transfer scheme.
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1716 Ryoo, Soon
Bank profitability, leverage and financial instability -
A Minsky-Harrod model.
Cambridge Journal of Economics, 37(45), 2013(Sep):
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1717 Tripathy, Ajit Kumar
Human value in man management and administration.

1718 Heap, Shaun P. Hargreaves
What is the meaning of behavioural economics?
Cambridge Journal of Economics, 37(5), 2013(Sep):
p.985-1000

1719 Kohli, Kanchi and Bhutani, Shalini
The legal meaning of biodiversity.
Economic and Political Weekly, 48(33), 2013(17 Aug):
p.15-17.

1720 Chakravarthi, Indira
'Defective' Genes, Breast cancer and preventive
mastectomy.

1721 Heywood, Paul and Meyer-Sahling, Jan-Hinrik
Danger zones of corruption: How management of the ministerial bureaucracy affects corruption risks in Poland.
This article examines the relationship between management of the ministerial bureaucracy and the risk of high-level corruption in Poland. Four danger zones of corruption in the ministerial bureaucracy are distinguished, comprising the personalisation of appointments, the emergence of multiple dependencies, the screening capacity of the personnel system and the incentive of bureaucrats to develop a reputation of honesty and competence. Empirically, the article investigates the case of Poland from 1997 until 2007 and sets the findings in a comparative East Central European perspective. The article shows that corruption risks in the ministerial bureaucracy increased in most but not all danger zones after 2001 and, in particular, during the period of the centre-right governments that were in office between 2005 and 2007. The increase in corruption risks is reflected in Poland's deteriorating corruption record during the same period. The conclusion discusses the findings with regard to alternative causes of corruption and the relationship between civil service professionalisation and corruption in other East Central European countries. Reproduced.
CHILD LABOUR
1726 Sharma, Subhash
Conception and legal aspects of child labour: A critical appraisal.

1727 Sharma, Subhash
Dimensions of child labour.
Kurukshetra (English), 61(7), 2013(May): p.36-41.

CHILDREN
1728 Appleyard, Bruce S.
Livable streets for school children.

1729 Coffey, Diane et al

1730 Jayachandran, Seema and Pande, Rohini
Choice not genes probable cause for the India-Africa child height gap.

CHINA STUDIES
1731 Sen, Tansen
Is there a need a China studies in India?

CIVIL AVIATION
1732 Stewart, Mark G. and Mueller, John
Aviation security, risk assessment and risk aversion for public decision making.

CIVIL SERVICE
1733 Anderson, Sarah E., Hodges, Heather E. and Anderson, Terry L.
Technical management in age of penness: The political, public and environmental forest ranger.
IAS must assert itself.
Collaborative government managers succeed where other fail.  

Pettibone, Craig  
What would GS system pay reform look like?  

Vargas, Jeffrey  
Generation of Y yearns for challenging and satisfying government work.  

Vyas, Lina  
Role of civil services in ethical governance: Hong Kong civil services.  

Classical understandings of bureaucratic structure and organisation theory have provided little in the way of an ethical basis for administrative activity. In traditional management, Weber's bureaucracy was about ethics of neutrality. It was an alienating organisation which took person as machine and treated people impersonally. Economy, efficiency and effectiveness were emphasised. As to scientific management, it stressed technical efficiency as the vehicle for successful management that was not concerned with the humanistic and ethical components of organisation behaviour. Both traditional management and scientific management believed in politics - administration dichotomy. It was not until the repeated occurrence of unethical conduct within the government did ethics start being subject to attention. - Reproduced.

Civil society initiatives: The case of BPA in Karnataka.  

Domingues, Patrick and Barre, Thomas  
The health consequences of Mozambican civil war: An anthropometric approach.  
CLIMATIC CHANGE

1741 Barker, David C. and Bearce, David H.
End-times theology, the shadow of the future, and public resistance to addressing global climate change.

1742 Magbadelo, John Oulshola
Managing climate change for sustainable development: Nigeria's oil and gas sector.

1743 Shivay, Yashbir Singh and Rahal, Anshu
Climate change - Impact on agriculture and adaptive and mitigative measures.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

1744 Martinez A., Claudia
Intrahousehold allocation and bargaining power: Evidence from Chile.

COMMUNALISM

1745 Saxena, Saumya
Reinventions of communal identities and implications for democracy.

This paper places communal identities in the context of representative politics in India's plural democracy. It seeks to understand how social groups become politicised entities and what the implications are for democracy. It also attempts to move beyond the conception of community-based identity to encompass the multiplicity of identities that emerged in the past few decades and began to alter political agendas. - Reproduced.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

1746 Saliesh Mohan and Reddy, K. Srinath
Tackling non communicable diseases in India.
India's software and IT service sector: A teacher to treasure.
For generations the tribal communities have been the custodians of the country's over-ground and under-ground wealth in the form of minerals, ores, forests, water and such other natural resources. Yet they have been and are being driven out of their ancestral homes and hearths for the sake of felling forests and mining minerals and ores. Their forced displacement has cut deep gashes in the tribal psyche. The recent years have seen a big spurt in mining-industrial activity in the country which is required, for economic development. But in the process tribals' rights are violated with impunity by authorities that put the interests of the corporate sector above their survival. In spite of a number of constitutional provisions, protective laws, and existence of constitutional and statutory institutions the tribal are faced with soul-searing atrocities, deprivations and displacement. There have even been overt and covert attempts to subvert the afore-said instruments, enactments and institutions hurting the tribal communities. As a way out it is desirable not to upset the applecart too hard, but to discover solutions within the subsisting structures to surmount the challenge. - Reproduced.
Where's the promised speed and simplicity?
CONSUMER PROTECTION

1752 Patil, Ashok R.
Student activism.

CONSUMERS

1753 Arnade, Carlos, Kuchler, Fred and Calvin, Linda
Consumers' response when regulators are uncertain about
the source of food borne illness.

1754 Bajaj, Sanjeevan
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1755 Benohr, Iris
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Collective actions.

1756 Cheriyan, George
State of the Indian Consumer.

1757 Collaco, Alan
In advertising.

1758 Gabizon, Sascha
Consumer alert.

1759 Gupta, Abhay
Estimating direct gains in consumer welfare in
telecommunications sector.

1760 Halan, Monika
Household finance and the law.

1761 Hanspal, Savita
Regulating advertising.

1762 Helberger, N. et. al
Digital content contracts for consumers.

1763 Kapoor, Ashmeet and Mitra, Sumita
A chemical-free consumer guide to survival.
Khanna, Sri Ram
The national consumer helpline.
CONSUMERS


CONSUMPTION


COOPERATIVES

COPYRIGHT

1776 Prakash, Pranesh
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1777 Towse, Ruth
The quest for evidence on the economic effects of copyright law.

CORPORATE CULTURE

1778 Dwivedi, Sulakshna, Kaushik, Sanjay and Kaushik, Luxmi
Impact of organizational culture on turnover intentions in BPO sector in India.

CORRUPTION

1779 Datta, Prabhat Kumar
Combating corruption for ethical governance in India.

Administration in a democracy is a dependent variable. The erosion of ethical values in governance cannot be understood in isolation of the general political atmosphere and social environment. Demystification of the administrative procedure has to be followed by two separate steps. Decentralisation of power can be effected through local government with provision for participatory governance and empowerment of people. It is therefore necessary to create objective situations not only by tightening codes of conduct and corrective measures but also by sensitising the citizens about their roles and responsibilities in case they become victims of corruption. For this purpose the constitutionalised democratic bodies at the grassroots need to be made more effective. The society has an important role in the reforms process aimed at combating corruption in public life and making governance ethical. - Reproduced.

1780 Hatti, Neelambar and Hoadley, Mason C.
Middlemen in the corruption bazar: India and Indonesia.

1781 Shahi, S.P.
Corruption in public life.
Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 8(1), 2011(Jan-
Many anti-corruption organisations work from the notion that both petty and grand corruption axiomatically results in negative consequences. However, few studies have asked citizens to evaluate the effects of different scales and types of corruption. This article investigates how rural people in Papua New Guinea associate dysfunctional or functional consequences to different types and scales of corruption. It draws on findings from focus groups conducted in four provinces of the country. The article finds that most examples of corruption considered by respondents were perceived as dysfunctional however, marginalised respondents considered small-scale corruption as functional—if the acts described benefitted marginalised people. These findings suggest that it is critical that anti-corruption organisations understand and respond to the constraints faced by poor and marginalised people when operating in weak states.

Reproduced.

1784 Winters, Matthew S. and Shapiro, Rebecca Weitz
Lacking information or condoning corruption: When will voters support corrupt politicians?

1785 Zhu, Jiangnan, Lu, Jie and Shi, Tianjian
When Grapevine News Meets Mass Media: Different information sources and popular perceptions of government corruption in Mainland China.

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1786 Das, Kartick
Micro Credit-The engine of inclusive growth.

1787 Sarker, Debnarayan
Vulnerability of government induced microcredit programme under SHGs in India : The task ahead.
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1788 Bandyopadhyay, Siddhartha
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1790 Hazra, Nirupam
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1791 The international criminal court and its small fry justice.

1792 Patel, Gautam
Cities under siege.

1793 Prasad, Kilaya
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CROPS

1794 Bala, Brij
Price spread and marketing efficiency in the marketing of high value cash crops in Himachal Pradesh.

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1795 Nawn, Nandan
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1796 Sharma, Sunita Kumari
Steep decline in moral and spiritual practices in Indian culture and tradition: Role of education.
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1797 Chey, Hyoung-kyu
Can the renminbi rise as a global currency? The political economy of currency internationalization.

DAIRY INDUSTRY

1798 Das, B.C.
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1799 Rao, P. Sarveswara
Working capital management in dairy industry.

DATA PROTECTION

1800 Mittal, Prabhat and Madan Mohan
Fighting cyber crimes in India - achievements and challenges.

1801 Swamy, Rajy Narayana
Cyber crime and law: A study of cases in Kerala.

DECENTRALIZATION

1802 Wunsch, James S.
Analyzing self-organized local governance initiatives: Are there insights for decentralization reforms.

In spite of the great enthusiasm and arguments supporting decentralization in Africa, its performance has frequently fallen well below expectations. However, a number of self-initiated, local governance efforts have been quite successful. The article finds that all governance initiatives face a number of collective action problems that they must overcome to succeed. These include issues of collective choice, free riding, principal-agency, and constitutional design. The article explores two cases of locally initiated self-governance initiatives where smaller population size, the ability to focus on only a few services, and the ability flexibly to redesign their institutions were important in their success in overcoming these governance challenges. In one case, challenge by and negotiation with formal governance
institutions furthered their success. - Reproduced.
DECISION MAKING
1803 Dasgupta, Utteeyo and Mani, Subha
Altruism in the household: A pilot study.

DEMOCRACY
1804 Iyengar, Sudarshan
Inclusive democracy: A Gandhian perspective.

1805 Narayan, Babri
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1806 Singh, Indrajeet
Nature and process of history in Indian democracy: Conflict trajectories and reconciliation.

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1807 Burnell, Peter
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1808 James, K.S. and Goswami, Baishali
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1809 O'Brien, Rourke L.
Economy and disability: Labour market conditions and the disability of working age individuals.

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1810 Grover, Chris and Pigott, Linda
Disability and social (in) security: Emotions, contradictions of inclusion and employment and support allowance.
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1811 Pai, Sudha
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1812 Pal, Mahi
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1813 Aldrich, Daniel P. and Crook, Kevin
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1814 Chopra, Ravi
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1815 Sumitra Mohan
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1816 Prakash, P. and Reddy, G. Laxma
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1817 Clarke, Alan and Wydall, Sarah
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empowering victims and tackling perpetrators of domestic
violence.

DRINKING WATER

1818 Brara, Sarita
Drinking water facility for villages.
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1819 Singh, Surinder
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1820 Gawande, Sunil M.
Integrating e-Government in the education sector.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

1821 Morabito, Christian, Vandenbroeck, Michel and Roose, Rudi
The greatest of equalisers: A critical review of international organisation views on early childhood care and education.

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1822 Kangoye, Thierry
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1823 Arun Kumar
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1824 Binswanger-Mkhize, Hans P
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1825 Dasgupta, Paramita, Ghosh, Partha Pratim and Chakraborty, Debesh
Structural analysis of the Indian Economy based on conventional and modified input-output models.

1826 Jia, Nan and Dong, Xiao-Yuan
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1827 Kothari, Ashish
   This paper is aimed at policy-level discussions, as well as an aid to civil society to push for necessary changes to take Indian economy, society and polity towards the goal of human well-being with ecological sustainability as one fulcrum. A possible post-2015 framework of implementation of the Millennium Development Goals that combines sustainability and human well-being that could be applied globally, including its key principles, is attempted at here. -Reproduced.

1828 Murthy, N.V.K.
   Think big and act boldly.

1829 Raghavendra, Srinivas
   Economic paradigms and democracy in the gage of financial globalization.

1830 Spolaore, Enrico and Wacziarg, Romain
   How deep are the roots of economic development.

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1831 Sen, Ratna
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1832 Felipe, Jesus
   Why has China succeeded and why it will continue to do so

1833 Hatekar, Neeraj and Sharma, Ashutosh
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1835 Kaur, Gurleen and Ahmed, Neetu
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1836 Rajwade, A.V.
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1837 Reddy, Sanjay G.
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1838 Zhong, Yang and Chen, Yongguo
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1839 Fenna, Alan
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1840 Agarwala, Pranjit
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1841 Estrades, Carmen and Llambi, Cecilia

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An appraisal of rural education.
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1855 Nutan Kumari
Indian education from ancient to modern period.

1856 Ozga, Jenny
Accountability as a policy technology: Accounting for education performance in Europe.

This article discusses the investigation of accountability in different national contexts in the rapidly developing and increasingly important policy field of education in Europe. It draws on recent and current research to argue for a focus on what changing practices of accountability in education tell us about changes in governing education (and by extension, other public policy areas) within and across shifting policy spaces. The article further argues that accountability in education is increasingly defined as technical accountability through international and national comparative measures of performance, so that political accountability has been displaced, and performativity contributes to growing problems of diminished trust across and within education systems. - Reproduced.

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The need, types, objectives and rewards of autonomy in higher education.
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Financing of higher education in India: then and now.

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1863 Akash, S.B. and Kamble, H.Y.
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ELECTIONS

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Substantiating democratic decentralisation through free and fair elections: Case of local bodies' elections in Tamil Nadu.

Panchayati raj institutions represent the vigour of democratic functioning at the grassroots. Although the gram panchayats constitute the lowest rung in the political network, the elected members play an important role not merely in the elections to the taluk and the zilla panchayats but also to the legislature as well. According to the Panchayati Raj Act elections to the PRIs should be strictly conducted on apolitical lines, but political parties do get involved overtly or covertly. The people also participate in these elections with the same enthusiasm and involvement which they display in the elections to the Parliament or state assemblies. Yet the local body elections are much complicated and complex than the elections to national or state legislatures. - Reproduced.

1883 Pinto, Ambrose
Are elections more than rituals?

1884 Puniyani, Ram
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1885 Quddusi, Kazi S.M. Khasrul Alam
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The role of emotions in the process of making choices about welfare services: The experiences of disabled people in England.

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It's not easy being a federal best place to work.
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Sounding a note of caution: Data on MGNREGA in Tamil Nadu

1898 Chatterjee, Shankar
A unique case of MGNREGS workers from Rajasthan.
Drivers of non-farm employment in rural India: Evidence from the 2009-10 NSSO round.
The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) has given a new lease of life to the rural people who earn their livelihood as wage earners. It is among the largest social welfare schemes implemented anywhere in the world. The scheme is poised to play an important role in providing livelihood security for the rural poor, conserving natural resources and sustaining water supply and food production. It has brought a positive overall impact on the rural lives with improved levels of income, access to medical and educational facilities. The trends show that a more effective implementation of MNREGA provisions will have a multiplier impact on the rural poor by way of enhancing their economic independence and self-confidence with more just and equitable socio-economic relations. An attempt is made here to measure the extent of manpower employment generated under the scheme, their various socio-economic characteristics and gender variability in the sample districts of Himachal Pradesh implementing NREGA. - Reproduced.
ENERGY CONSUMPTION

1906 Mukhopadhyay, Kakali
Energy consumption and GHG emissions in India: Analysis in input-output framework.

ENERGY POLICY

1907 Nadeem, Ahmed
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ENERGY RESOURCES

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ENGLISH

1909 Metri, Dhanappa M.
Need of enriching English language skills with the skills of scientific English.

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1910 Mukherji, Shoma and Sharma, Radha P.
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ENVIRONMENT

1911 Sadashivam, T.
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Environmental governance for carbon neutrality: Issues of externality sharing mechanism in Himachal Pradesh.

1913 Singh, Shyamli
Keeping track of environmental governance.
Environmental governance is experiencing particularly dynamic developments over the past few decades. Numerous institutions, conventions and processes operate today in the international arena. These initiatives need an integrated approach across policy areas since they are distinctly multi-sector and multi-level. Although these developments should be welcomed, it has become increasingly clear in recent years that the surfeit of instruments and actors concerned with environmental protection gives rise to governance problems, and that there is a need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the environmental regime. Accordingly, various efforts and processes aimed at strengthening the international environmental regime are now under way. The environmental governance and energy initiative receive the lion share of the environmental aid. Despite of the aids, grants and nuances in the environmental sector there is still an ample scope of improvement and betterment.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

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The Australian environment policy agenda.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

1915 Koo, Young-Mo
Greenhouse facilities and environmental control in South Korea.

ETHNIC GROUPS

1916 Francis, Andrew M. and Tannuri-Pianto, Maria
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Ethnic group inequalities and governance: Evidence from developing countries.
EUROPEAN MONETARY FUND

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The European monetary fund and the Chiang Mai initiative: New approaches to regional monetary cooperation.

EUROPEAN UNION

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Coalition building and consensus in the council of the European Union.

1920 Kluver, Heike and Rodon, Toni
Explaining policy position choice of Europarties: The effect of legislative resources.

1921 Vesely, Arnost
Accountability in Central and Eastern Europe: Concept and reality.

This article deals with accountability in EU new member states (the EU-10). First, the different meanings of the concept of accountability are reviewed. Second, accountability in the EU-10 is analysed in terms of three theoretical perspectives (accountability deficits, overloads and traps). Then the specificity of the accountability regime in the EU-10 is discussed as well as its possible explanations. It is argued that the accountability regime in the EU-10 is characterized by discrepancy between the formal existence of many accountability mechanisms and their actual performance (‘sleeping accountability’). This might be explained by the context in which accountability mechanisms are embedded (the high level of corruption, clientelism, low level of trust), frequent changes in political representation and public administration and the lack of knowledgeable and impartial accountees. The article concludes with implications for empirical comparative research and theory-building. - Reproduced.

EXAMINATIONS

1922 Mundhra, Durga Das
Human resource approach to crumbling examination system of Indian Universities.
FARMERS

1923 Dogra, Bharat
Farmers crisis in India and urgency of remedial action.

FINANCE

1924 Panigrahi, Sangram and Shah, Deepak

1925 Tiwari, Alok
Rethinking the microfinance recovery framework.

The present dispensation of microfinance to the new micro entrepreneur is grossly unfair. The amount of funding needed is comparatively small, yet it can make lot of difference. They generally operate under the threat of a stiff recovery terms in the event of enterprise failure due to reasons beyond their control. The most acute constraint of microfinance service providers on the other hand is the loan capital. A pragmatic recovery approach to microfinance services would ensure the financing flow to the poor, which can in turn prevent the depletion of assets and resore livelihoods. - Reproduced.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

1926 Dash, Saumya Ranjan
Investor sentiment and stock return: Do industries matter

1927 Hasan, Asif
Return on investment in training and development.

FISCAL POLICY

1928 Correia, Isabel
Unconventional fiscal policy at the zero bound.

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Rising with the tide without flipping the boat: Analyzing the successes and challenges of fiscal capacity building in China.
Public Administration and Development, 33(1), 2013(Feb):
p. 29–49.
FISCAL POLICY

While many developing countries experience a short period of economic boom and then spiral quickly into periods of deficit, currency fluctuation, and indebtedness, China has been able to sustain rapid economic growth and maintain solid fiscal capacity for the past 30 years, even during the Asian financial crisis in the late 1990s and the global recession in the beginning of the 21st century. This article examines three key strategies behind China's fiscal success - its flexibility in adapting tax policies to the changing economic and social conditions, its success in realigning the intergovernmental fiscal relationship in 1994 and forcing subnational governments to become more entrepreneurial in revenue generation, and its pursuit of institutional reforms since the mid-1990s to improve the government's capacity in budgeting and financial management. The article evaluates the implications of the Chinese experience for other developing countries and discusses the future challenges of fiscal reforms in China. - Reproduced.

FISHERIES

1930 Masud, Jariah


In discussing gender issues, the topic of poverty inevitably arises. Men are perceived as tough and hardworking and in control of their environment whereas women are caring, nurturing and expected to be there for children as well as extending their caring role beyond the home. Fishing activities are perceived as only for men. Will a household with more men be at greater risk of poverty if they are injured or not able to work? Will a household with more women also suffer poverty because they may not be able to do fishing related activities? This paper used part of the data collected in 2007 from three Malaysian districts with among the lowest rates of poverty. Household income data were collected only from those households involved in open sea fishing or aquaculture activities. A list of poor or hardcore poor households was obtained from the Malaysia Department of Social Welfare. The findings showed an average of eight persons in each household, with an equal distribution between males and females. These findings suggest that collaboration between male and female family members of developing downstream activities to empower female folk in fishing communities such as food processing for fish-based product. - Reproduced.
FLOODS

1931 Bandyapadhyay, Jayanta
   Human footprint on the Devabhoomi.

1932 Hood, John, Stein, Bill and Jarman, Mark
   Public sector risk financing: Exploring potential use of
   weather derivatives by fire and rescue services.

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1933 Lombardini, Chiara and Lankoski, Leena
   Forced choice restriction in promoting sustainable food
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   mandatory vegetarian day in Helsinki Schools.

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   Managing food security in India: Finding the alternatives
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1936 Arun Kumar
   A macro economic view of the national food security bill.

1937 Bansal, Sangeeta
   Labelling of genetically modified foods in India.

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FOREIGN INVESTMENT

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FOREIGN INVESTMENT

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The role of foreign direct investments in the development of Brazil and India: A comparative analysis.

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Foreign direct investment in Indian retail sector: Some issues.

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Craziness about FDI.

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Foreign institutional investments and volatility of Indian stock markets.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

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Implementation of the forest rights act: Undoing historical injustice.

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Forest - dependant people, their livelihood challenges and forest rights act: a review.

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Sustainable development and analysis of people's participation with reference to joint forest management in India.

GAS RESOURCES

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The economics of natural gas: Its geopolitical implications.
GLOBALIZATION

1949 Ani, Kelechi Johnmary
Globalisation and its impact on African political culture.

GOLD

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The increase in oil and gold prices: An objective economics process.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASING

1951 Walker, Helen et al
Collaborative procurement: A relational view of buyer-buyer relationships.

GROUNDWATER

1952 Kamta Prasad
Ground water governance in India: Gaps and the way out.

The management of ground water through indirect as well legal measures leaves much to be desired. Hence, the paramount need is to moderate demand in water stressed areas so as to bring about equilibrium between demand and supply. Management of demand, however, is not easy. This is the reason why authorities have a tendency to avoid it as far as possible. But, in the case of ground water in water stressed areas, the situation has become so critical that demand management in the real sense cannot and should not be postponed any longer. This puts a focus on sound governance of this resource, which is the real challenge. Since the Constitution of India also lists minor irrigation, water management, drinking water as items to be handled by such institutions like Panchayats, a better alternative is to empower local institutions in the task of regulation through appropriate laws. - Reproduced.

HEALTH SERVICE
- INDIA - MAHARASHTRA

1953 Lakshminarayana
Health conditions in tribal areas of Maharashtra State.
HEALTH SERVICES

1954 D'Souza, Alwyn Prakash and Leelavathi, D.S.
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Why don't we deliver on our health promises?

1962 Mattei, Paola et al
Reshaping public accountability: Hospital reforms in Germany, Norway and Denmark.

The article contributes to the literature on multi-level welfare governance and public accountability in the context of recent European hospital reforms. Focusing on the changing dynamics between regional and central governance of hospitals in Germany, Norway and Denmark, we raise concerns about the reshaping of traditional public accountability mechanisms. We argue that, triggered by growing financial pressures, corporatization
and professionalization have increasingly removed decision-making power from regional political bodies in hospital funding and planning. National governments have
HEALTH SERVICES

tightened their control over the overall trajectory of their hospital systems, but have also shifted significant responsibility downwards to the hospital level. This has reshaped public accountability relationships towards more managerial or professional types embedded within multi-level forms of governance. - Reproduced.

1963 Plumper, Thomas and Neumayer, Eric
Health spending, out-of-pocket contributions, and mortality rates.
Public Administration, 91(2), 2013: p.403-418.

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Improving maternal health care through public private partnership Gujarat.

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1969 Avery, Christopher N. et al
A revealed preference ranking of U.S. colleges and universities.

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Contemporary challenges in higher education.

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Indra Kumar  
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Madhu Prasad  
The decimation of a university.  

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1986 Vashishtha, K.C. and Vyas, Karnica  
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1987 Bajpa, Alok  
Some contextual reflections on Hind Swaraj. a critique of 'Modernity' and an argument for Indian modern consciousness.  

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The essence of history: Four crucial relationships.  

1989 Nayar, Kuldip  
The partition story.  

1990 Haldar, Uday Kumar  
Human development through non-training methods.  

Human development through non-training methods are managerial initiatives where employees are not required to attend a structured course of training programs. Initiatives covered in this paper include: job redesign; job enlargement; job enrichment; job rotation; career counselling; suggestion schemes; human resource development (HRD) auditing; climate and job satisfaction surveys; and stress and time management. - Reproduced.

1991 Hassan, Shahidul  
American Review of Public Administration, 43(5), 2013(s ep): 539-557
The purpose of the current study was to investigate how
perceptions of organizational fairness may facilitate positive outcomes and prevent negative consequences ingovernment organizations. In that effort, this study examined relationship between perceived organizational fairness and organizational identification, job involvement and turnover intention with data collected through an organizational survey from 764 professional employees working in 65 geographically distributed offices in an agency in state government. The findings indicated that perceptions of procedural and distributive fairness have positive effects on professional employees' job involvement and negative influences on their turnover intention, though these effects are mediated by their organizational identification. Implications of these findings for public management theory and practice are discussed. - Reproduced.

1992 Kar, Sayantani
Crisis in HR.

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Impact of strategic HRD initiatives on individual performance.

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HUMAN RIGHTS

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When is the pen truly mighty? Regime type and the efficacy of naming and shaming in curbing human rights abuses.
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IDENTITY

1999 Shroff, Firdos T. and Chellani, Dilip K.
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IMMIGRANTS

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Constructing the model immigrant: Movement strategy and immigrant deservingness in the new sanctuary movement.

IMMIGRATION

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Immigration and refuges: Punctuations in the commonwealth policy agenda.

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Accountability of immigration administration: Comparing crises in Norway, Denmark and Germany.

Accountability can be conceptualized as institutionalized mechanisms obliging actors to explain their conduct to different forums, which can pose questions and impose sanctions. This article analyses different 'crises' in immigration policies in Norway, Denmark and Germany along a descriptive framework of five different accountability types: political, administrative, legal, professional and social accountability. The exchanges of information, debate and their consequences between an actor and a forum are crucial to understanding how political-administrative action is carried out in critical situations. First, accountability dynamics emphasize conventional norms and values regarding policy change and, second, formal political responsibility does not necessarily lead to political consequences such as minister resignations in cases of misbehaviour. Consequences strongly depend on how accountability dynamics take place. - Reproduced.
INCOME TAX
2003 Mertens, Karel and Ravn, Morten
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INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS
2004 Sanders, Will

INDUSTRY
2005 Gill, R.S.
   Role of industry in Himachal Pradesh economy: Problems and prospects.

2006 Pandey, Shruti J
   What explains the industrial slowdown?

INFLATION
2007 Murasawa, Yasutomo
   Measuring inflation expectations using interval coded data.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
2008 Cheeran, Maria T. and Moolakkattu, John S.
   Single digit attrition rates in information technology industry in Kerala – Strength or weakness? – A narrative enquiry.

   Perceiving the Information Technology (IT) potential employment, Kerala has invested a lot of money in government sector and also in public-private partnership mode in developing IT industry enabling Keralites to work from Kerala. Attrition in IT industry in cities such as Bangalore, Chennai, Pune were reported to be high while
the attrition in Kerala maintained a single digit. This article makes a critical analysis on this interesting phenomenon. Narrative informal and semi structured
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Interview approach is adopted for this research. The study leads to the inference that the reason for the low attrition rate is the lack of opportunities for employment in Kerala and not the employment friendly Human Resource (HR) policies. The tactics played by the employers to lower the attrition have already affected the credibility of companies in Kerala in the job market. Some pragmatic suggestions proposed to make the state a favourite of IT Employee's choice which becomes imperative to keep Kerala as an employer's choice. "For the growth and success in business and trade, what is needed is a creative leader. Who is the creative leader? Creative leadership means exercising the vision to change the traditional role from the commander to the coach, manager to mentor, from director to delegator and from one who demands respect to one who facilitates self-respect." - Reproduced.

INSURANCE

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National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) in India: An assessment.

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The strategic stasis in the India-China relationship.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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2017 McDonald, Matt
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2018 Szalontai, Balázs and Choi, Changyong
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2019 Ziegler, Charles E.
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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

2020 Kangasabapathy,K., Tilak, Vishakha G. and Krishnaswamy, R.
   A rethink on India's foreign trade.

2021 Rajesh, M.
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INTERNET

2022 Chandrasekhar, C.P.
   The business of news in the age of internet.

INVESTMENT

2023 Reddy, C. Sheela and Reddy, Krishna Mohan
Direct investment in retail sector as 'public policy'.
INVESTMENT

Modernisation of retail trade is a critical and necessary condition for sustaining high growth impulses in the economy. With a listless growth in the markets across the globe and Indian retailers facing high debt cost of expansion, the new policy on foreign direct investment in retail sector presents an opportunity for both foreign companies and Indian manufacturers and consumers. In such a situation the infusion of foreign capital into multi-brand retailing needs to be secured in such a way that it results in an advantage for India. Integrating certain inbuilt safety valves into the rules and regulations for FDI in multi-brand retailing can put things in proper perspective and allay popular misconceptions. But the transformation in the wake of new policy on FDI in multi-brand retailing require more concerned and informed support from the government. One hopes that the government would stand up to its responsibility, because what is at stake is the stability of the vital pillars of the economy—retailing, agriculture, and manufacturing. – Reproduced.

IRRIGATION

2024 Mukherji, Aditi, Rawat, Stuti and Shah, Tushaar

JUDICIARY

2025 Dhrub Kumar
Role of judiciary in a democracy.

2026 Gegout, Catherine
The international criminal court: Limits, potential and conditions for the promotion of justice and peace.

2027 Hanretty, Chris
The decisions and ideal point of British Law Lords.

2028 Kumar, Arbind
Conflict between judiciary and executive in India during second world war.
Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 8(1), 2011(Jan-
The use of market mechanisms has been progressively introduced as an alternative solution to public service delivery since the 1980s. This work addresses an uncommon public service function - civil law notaries - and seeks to analyse the factors that led to the formation of diverse market structures as a result of the choice of the privatization path over civil service status by public notaries. The Portuguese government gave public notaries the choice of becoming private, and regulated anumerus clausus of notaries by district. Since the reform was completed, a diversity of market structures have prevailed throughout the 278 notarial districts. Our key hypothesis is that markets with multiple agents formed in jurisdictions having a larger and more profitable number of notary and legal acts that provided financial survival and profit. In contrast, monopolies formed as a result of a perceived absence of market opportunities and demand. During the period 2010-11 we collected data from official statistics of the notary system supplemented by data on the economic and demographic features of each jurisdiction. Multinomial logistic regression is used to test the key hypothesis regarding market arrangements in the 278 notarial districts of continental Portugal. - Reproduced.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

2034 Young, Jacob T. N. and Weerman, Frank M.
Delinquency as a consequence of misperception: Overestimation of friends' delinquent behavior and mechanisms of social influence.

KEYNES

2035 Rangarajan, C. and Sheel, Alok
Relevance of Keynesianism in the post-recession period.

LABOUR

2036 Abraham, Vinoj
Missing labour or consistent "De-feminisation"?

2037 Jose, A.V.
Changes in wages and earnings of rural labourers.

2038 Kampen, Thomas, Elshout, Judith and Tonkens, Evelien
The fragility of self respect: Emotional labour of workfare volunteering.

2039 Padhi, Ranjan
The crisis is upon us: Maruti Suzuki and its workers.

LABOUR DISPUTES

2040 Chen, Feng and Tang, Mengxiao
Labour conflicts in China: Typologies and their implications.

LABOUR MARKET

2041 Akgunduz, Yusuf Emre and Plantenga, Janneke
Labour market effects of parental leave in Europe.

2042 Badiqannavar, Vidu
Labour market regulations and the prospects of social partnership in India.
The article explores how recent changes in the governance of employment services in three European countries (Denmark, Germany and Norway) have influenced accountability relationships. The overall assumption in the growing literature about accountability is that the number of actors involved in accountability arrangements is rising, that accountability relationships are becoming more numerous and complex, and that these changes may lead to contradictory accountability relationships, and finally to an “multi accountability disorder”. The article tries to explore these assumptions by analysing the different actors involved and the information requested in the new governance arrangements in all three countries. It concludes that the considerable changes in organizational arrangements and more managerial information demanded and provided have led to more shared forms of accountability. Nevertheless, a clear development towards less political or administrative accountability could not be observed. - Reproduced.
When can liberal states avoid unwanted immigration? self-limited sovereignty and guest worker recruitment in Switzerland and Germany.
LABOUR SHORTAGES

World Politics, 65(3), 2013(Jul): 491-538

LABOUR SUPPLY

2048 Rogerson, Richard and Wallenius, Johanna
Nonconvexities, retirement and the elasticity of labor supply.

LABOUR VALUES

2049 Frohlich, Nils
Labour values, prices of production and the missing equalisation tendency of profit rates: Evidence from the German economy.

LAND ECONOMICS

2050 Beyers, Christiaan
Urban land restitution and the struggle for social citizenship in South Africa.

LAND REFORM

2051 Faizi, Amir Afaque Ahmad
Policy for land to homestead landless rural people in India.

LANGUAGES

2052 Bhardwaj, Amita Pandey
Needed measures for empowerment of Sanskrit Language.

LEADERSHIP

2053 Berman, Evan et al
Public agency leadership: The impact of informal understanding with political appointees on perceived agency innovation in Taiwan.
Public Administration, 91(2), 2013: p.303-324.

2054 Hansen, Kathrene
From theory to practice—the federal executive board: Leadership in action.
LEADERSHIP

2055 Marathe, Gaurav and Balasubramanian, Girish
Two pathways of union leadership for participation.

2056 Sangita, S.N.
Ethical leadership and inclusive governance in India:
Role of political parties.

Ethical political leaders in public life are central to promote efficient, equitable, transparent, responsive and accountable governance. An analysis has been made here on the nature and pattern of ethical political leadership in India over the years with a view to understand its relation with the society and political parties. The important issues raised are: how ethical leaders' effect inclusive governance? What are the factors responsible for the decline of ethical leadership? To what extent, these factors can be attributed to society, which is responsible for socialisation and inculcation of values and selection of leaders? Or to what extent these factors can be attributed to political parties (ideologies, socialisation and internal democracy), electoral laws and ethical institutions. - Reproduced.

2057 Wart, Montgomery Van
Lessons from leadership theory and the contemporary challenges of leaders.

Leadership theories and the academic literature can sometimes seem difficult for practitioners to understand because of complex conceptualizations, obscure terms, and its enormousness. Yet taken as a whole, the literature makes a great deal of sense and has much to offer. Indeed, the truths are often quite simple, elegant, and straightforward. The purpose of this article is to review the major findings of the organizational leadership literature and to identify the important overarching insights, specifically those of particular importance to today's leaders in administrative positions in the public sector, where an evolving context constantly reconfigures age-old challenges. - Reproduced.

LEAVE

2058 Tamm, Marcus
The impact of a large parental leave benefit reform on the timing of birth around the day of implementation.
LIBERALISM

2059 Rodrigues, Joao
The political and moral economics of neo-liberalism: Mises and Hayek.

LIBRARIES

2060 Koovakkai, Dinoshan
Cloud libraries: Opportunities and challenges.

2061 Singh, Anil
Libraries without librarians.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

2062 Linden, Russ
Abraham Lincoln and the art of collaborative leadership.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

2063 Alexander, Damon
Crossing boundaries: Action networks, amalgamation and inter-community trust in a small rural shire.

2064 Bel, Germa, Fageda, Xavier and Mur, Melania
Why do municipalities cooperate to provide local public services? An empirical analysis.

2065 Cruz, Carlos Oliveria and Marques, Rui Cunha
Endogenous determinants for renegotiating concessions: Evidence from local infrastructure.

2066 Deshmukh, Neelima
Effective local self-governance in tribal areas: A case study of implementation of PESA in gadchiroli district.

2067 Garrone, Paola, Grilli, Luca and Rousseau, Xavier
Management discretion and political interference in municipal enterprises. Evidence from Italian utilities.

2068 Huang, Haifeng
Signal left, turn right: Central rhetoric and local
reform in China.

53
Decentralisation of decision making for planning and development of local government areas is critically contingent on fiscal decentralisation. Whereas deepening of democracy at the local level through decentralisation promotes transparency and accountability in local decision making process, the fiscal decentralisation prevents 'tax exporting' and facilitates funding at the margin through fiscal transfers from the higher level(s) of government. It also promotes accountability for the decision makers to fully bear the cost of decisions taken by them. It requires adequate sources of revenue that must be in consonance with the range of functions devolved to the local government. In India, one comes across a conspicuous mismatch between sources of revenue and functions devolved to the local self-governments. An overview of practices in fiscal transfers in different countries suggests that central to design of transfer system is the concern for equalisation that should enable local governments with different resource capabilities and different needs to provide the same level of services with some standard tax rates across various local government areas. - Reproduced.

Public sector managers in less developed countries are confronted with opposing forces. A lack of sufficient resources along with a tradition of corruption are obstacles for developing and using performance measurement systems. However, recent public sector reforms in less developed countries, including decentralisation and anti-corruption programmes, stimulate the development and use of such systems. On the basis of a framework, which distinguishes different types
of stakeholders, each with particular performance interests, we analyse how public sector managers are coping with the two opposing forces, given the relative
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

power positions and the interests of their stakeholders. On the basis of four cases studies of local government agencies in Bali (Indonesia), we found that with respect to the annual performance reports, managers in these agencies focus more on fulfilling the formal requirements regarding the format of these reports and on their timely submission than on their contents, which are all symptoms of a symbolic rather than functional use of performance information. However, the reports include information on inputs that is linked to similar information in short-term reports, which the managers use in a functional manner. These managers show a kind of juggling behaviour, in the sense that they partially try to serve conflicting performance interests. - Reproduced.

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Class consciousness or class composition?

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2093 Pandey, Manoj
Social media: Are governments using its potential citizen engagement and socio-economic development?

Media has traditionally been helpful in government communication, but it has mostly remained one-directional. Social media, with its limitless possibilities of engagement with people, can transcend communication barriers and help governments bring in transparency in administration, reach people, elicit their participation and deliver services. Constraints such as poor literacy and low internet penetration in developing countries can be overcome, provided governments change their mindset from one-way communication to engaging citizens as valuable stakeholders. - Reproduced.

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NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

2116 Siwach, Raj Kumar
Government - NGOs relations in India: An analysis.

The Government-NGOs relations have always been a matter of a great deal of interest for the researchers, professionals and policy makers. In India, the equations between the Government and NGOs have been erratic and unpredictable not for officially prescribed conditions but for political affiliations, regime ideology, lobbying and invisible benefits shared by the vested interests. This article seeks to explain the nature of Government-NGOs relations in the context of emerging trends and the cumbersome process of receiving and utilising governmental grant. On the basis of an empirical analysis of 24 registered NGOs working in 15 states, the researcher concludes that prevailing ethos and strait-jacket-culture governing relationship patterns have given enough scope for corrupt practices, political expediency, red-tapism, arbitrariness and abuse of discretionary powers. It is observed that intense campaigns by NGOs for transparency and good governance, media surveillance and citizens' assertiveness, in a long run, could play a vital role in transforming archaic traits of government NGOs relations in India. - Reproduced.

2117 Zhan, Xueyong and Tang's, Shui-Yan
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2123 Stevens, Martin et al  
International perspectives on the mistreatment of older and vulnerable people in long-term care setting.  

OMBUDSMAN

2124 Agarwal, U.C.  
Role of lokpal in fostering ethical governance and society.  

It needs to be realised that a fear ridden and slow moving administrative machinery is a serious handicap in the country's progress and development. Undoubtedly corruption has become highly worrisome and ought to be given highest priority in combating it. This fight would however, be more fruitful if undertaken in rational and prudent ways. Thus the need for an independent, informal and speedy citizens' grievance redressal machinery was
thought to be a sine qua non by the ARC in our democratic form of government. This is the simplest and quickest way to deal with corruption of all kinds. The long delayed
OMBUDSMAN

Lokpal Bill should therefore be enacted now for the long term interests of the country and the people.
Reproduced.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

2125 Atkinso, Philip
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2152 Menghaney, Leena
Drop the case: Campaigning against Novartis.

2153 Rangnekar, Dwijen
The Supreme Court judgement: Lawmaking in the South.
Interest in performance management has never been higher. But what does actual research on this topic tell us about the effects of performance management, reform efforts, and governance more generally? Historically, the answer often seemed to be that such reforms did not work very well. This article focuses on a recent chapter in the history of performance management at the U.S. federal government, the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). PART was created by the George W. Bush administration, and ended by the Obama White House. PART, like many management initiatives, came and went. What distinguishes it, however, is the quality and breadth of the research it prompted—research that has increased our knowledge of performance management and reform implementation as well as a whole host of fundamental
governance phenomena such as political ideology, administrative burden, performance information use, leadership commitment, and goal ambiguity. - Reproduced.
PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

2160 Newcomer, Kathryn, Baradei, Laila El and Garcia, Sandra
Expectations and capacity of performance measurement in NGOs in development context.

There are many obstacles to promoting learning as an outcome of performance measurement in non-governmental organizations (NGO) social service providers, especially in less developed countries. Building upon a conceptualization of accountability as a multifaceted set of relationships through which funders, or principals, and non-profit providers, or agents, jointly shape organizational learning, and performance, this study expands our understanding of how accountability mechanisms affect learning within service providers. This paper explores the role that funders play in shaping performance measurement, or monitoring, practices within NGOs serving disadvantaged children in developing countries. We examined the experience of service providers in Egypt and Colombia to assess how the barriers to use of performance data and learning may be addressed. We conducted interviews using the same protocols with program managers in six non-profit providers in each country that provide services to children, and we also interviewed major donors in the arena of children's services in the USA. We probed the NGO managers' experiences with performance measurement to identify obstacles and potential solutions to improve the use of the data to promote learning. Our findings support previous research about the potential for upward accountability mechanisms to influence internal learning. We suggest that funders should be held accountable for how the incentives and disincentives they provide to grantees affect their internal learning about how to improve their services. This notion of 'reverse accountability' means that funders need to be strategic and intentional when they design reporting mechanisms that affect the learning behaviours within their grantees. In line with our call for reverse accountability, we offer a model demonstrating our notion of the two-way flow of accountability and we offer recommendations to help improve the performance reporting environment for NGOs who are addressing complex problems with less than adequate capacity. - Reproduced.

2161 Poister, Theodore H. et al
Does performance management led to better outcomes?
Evidence from the U.S. public transit industry.

Although performance management processes are widely
assumed to be beneficial in improving organizational performance in the public sector, there is insufficient empirical evidence to back this claim. In this article,
PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

The authors examine the impact of performance management practices on organizational effectiveness in a particular segment of the public transit industry in the United States. The analysis utilizes original survey data on performance management practices comprising both strategy formulation and performance measurement in 88 small and medium-sized local transit agencies in conjunction with comparative outcome data drawn from the National Transit Database maintained by the Federal Transit Administration. The results provide evidence that more extensive use of performance management practices does in fact contribute to increased effectiveness in this segment of the transit industry. - Reproduced.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

2162 Amana, Amade Robert and Amana, Samuel Abu
State objectives and petroleum development contracts: The case of Nigeria.

PHILOSOPHY OF MIND

2163 Chandwani, Rajesh and Srinivasan, Vasanthi
The concept of mindfulness and its organizational implications.

POLICE

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On the receiving end: The governance of the police in Britain.

2165 Drakulich, Kevin M. and Crutchfield, Robert D.
The role of perceptions of the police on informal social control: Implications for the racial stratification of crime and control crime.

Recent research has established the importance of informal social control to a variety of aspects of neighborhood life, including the prevalence of crime. This work has described informal social control as rooted in a neighborhood’s structural and social context, but has less frequently explored the interconnections between informal and formal social control efforts. Drawing on data from Seattle, this article suggests that perceptions
of formal social control—specifically perceptions of police procedural injustice and police efficacy—directly influence both individual evaluations of informal social
control efforts as well as neighborhood capacities for informal social control. We suggest a pragmatic mechanism to explain this relationship: that low evaluations of the police will influence perceptions of the effectiveness of and costs associated with informal social control efforts and we control for alternative cultural explanations related to the desirability of social control. Most strikingly, we find that strong racial disparities in faith in the police help explain why neighborhoods with larger race-ethnic minority populations have lower capacities for informal social control. We conclude with a discussion of emerging accounts of the role of culture in local organizational processes and of the larger social implications of the race-ethnic stratification of perceptions of the police. Reproduced.

2166 Fondevila, Gustavo
Controlling the madrinas: The police informer management and control system in Mexico.
Police Journal, 86(2), 2013: 116-142

2167 Gatade, Subhash
Modi's 'Vanzara' moment: Encounter killings as state policy?

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Accounting for the police: The new police and crime commissioners in England and Wales.
Police Journal, 86(2), 2013: 143-157

2169 Sanghaik, Gopal Krishan
Ethics for police and society.

The police is an important organ for the smooth functioning of any society. So it has been entrusted with vast discretionary powers for using police force for maintaining law and order when necessary. Police role has become more significant with increasing crime and problem of law and order. However, the sharp increase in cases of corruption, illicit operation, bribery and extortion has damaged the police image and the distrust against police force is quite alarming. The constant dealing with public requires a deep understanding of human attitude and behaviour which cannot be easily acquired. For laying the foundation of a strong and pervasive culture of integrity, the police force requires trainings based on moral values and ethical awareness. An attempt has been made to suggest effective methods for bringing attitudinal change or inner transformations of police. -
Reproduced.
POLICY MAKING

2170 Toshkov, Dimiter
Policy making beyond political ideology: The adoption of smoking bans in Europe.
Public Administration, 91(2), 2013: p.448-468.

2171 Zhu, Xufeng
Policy change and expert involvement in China.

Policy change and expert involvement in China
Expert involvement is usually regarded as one of the causes of policy changes. However, how does the nature of policy change, in turn, influence expert involvement? This study constructs an analytical model by adopting and developing policy network and principal-agent theories, suggesting that expert involvement can be regarded as the result of the inherent characteristics of policy change in the Chinese policy process. Two key characteristics of policy change, namely 'loss embeddedness' and 'knowledge complexity', are employed to form four types of policy changes. Empirically, a comparative study with four policy change cases illustrates that Chinese experts adopt four behavioural strategies, such as linear access, outside-in enlightenment, deprofessionalized campaign, and locked-out, in different types of policy change. These policy change cases include the new-type rural cooperative medical care system, the new urban medical care system, revocation of detention and repatriation system, and the new economically affordable urban housing policy. - Reproduced.

POLITICAL PARTIES

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Regional political parties in India: A study of base of their origin.
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West Bengal: Understanding Trinamul Congress.

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2180 Dommett, Katharine
A miserable little compromise? Exploring liberal democrat fortunes in the UK coalition.

2181 George, T.J.S.
We can do with structured new states, but not ad-hoc partitions of India.

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A Telangana state: An illustrative analysis of the stakes in modifying internal borders.

2183 Khan, Iqbal Ahmed
The confused Pashtun.

2184 Kumarasingham, Harshan
Exporting executive accountability? Westminster legacies of executive power.

The Westminster system places great power upon the Executive with minimal accountabilities. Despite the dissolution of the British Empire, so many countries maintained the Westminster system whether it was transplanted or implanted to their soil. The Westminster
system provides various actors with a great potential of increasing power autonomy over others due to the high levels of flexibility and manoeuvrability. Political
actors, especially following independence, were able to operate generally unencumbered by fixed and formal institutional expectations. This allowed the countries and their executive, particularly the Prime Minister, the ability to mould and establish constitutional traditions, which in turn shaped the nascent polity that surrounded the real and constitutional independence. This article examines the Westminster system's critical legacy to accountability and its impact on executive power. -

Reproduced.

2185 Marsh, Ian
The decline of democratic governance: An analysis and a modest proposal.

2186 Mehra, Ajay K.
India's statehood cauldron: From simmer to boil.

2187 Ramdas, R.
A separate Telangana: Promise and prospects for tribal people.

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Look beyond Hyderabad for the growth of Telengana.

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Another demarcation on the map.

2190 Reddy, S. Sudhakar
Why CPI changed its stand on Telangana's statehood.

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2192 Saha, Sreerupa
Quest for Telengana: A charismatic sociopolitical movement.

2193 Sinha, Dipankar
Same side goal politics: West Bengali new brand image?
The people of West Bengal want to live with security and dignity and desire the fulfilment of basic needs and amenities in everyday life. There are too many pressing
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

issues in the state waiting to get the attention of authorities. Unfortunately, it seems that the powers that be are playing a thankless and self-destructive game of "same side goal". - Reproduced.

2194 Sinha, Navanit
The role of opposition in a democracy.

2195 Teltumbe, Anand
Nemesis of Narendra Modi?

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PRIMARY EDUCATION

2205 Rani, P. Geetha
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How should inmates be released from prison? An assessment of parole versus fixed-sentence regimes.

2208 Murray, C.R.G.
A perfect storm: Parliament and prisoner disenfranchisement.

PRODUCTION (ECONOMIC THEORY)

2209 Davar, S. C. and Parti, Mani
Does training affect productivity of employees? Two methods of Meta-Analysis.
North-South research capacity building (RCB) partnerships have attracted considerable academic attention during the last two decades, especially with regard to issues related to partnership governance. Less attention has been given to the management aspects of partnership implementation, but in order for partnerships to comply with general governance-level recommendations, a better understanding is needed of how specific context-dependent factors influence the development and execution of projects. In this article, we aim to contribute to the understanding of factors influencing the design phase of RCB partnerships and examine how they influence the balance between performing collaborative research and developing general organizational capacity. Data collection was based on a survey (n=225), and individual interviews and focus group discussions with 17 Danish project managers from the Danish Bilateral Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Developing Countries. Our results lead to rejection of the proposition that RCB projects are either focused on building capacity for research or conducting merit-based research. Because of the 'politics' of the front-end process, reality is more complex. We identify 11 specific factors influencing front-end project management related to structure, process and relationship, and we theorize about how these factors influence the choice between research and more general capacity development activities. - Reproduced.
the pharmaceutical industry.
PROJECT MANAGEMENT

2215 Teller, Juliane
Portfolio risk management and its contribution to project portfolio success: An investigation of organization, process and culture.

2216 Thamhain, Hans
Managing risks in complex projects.

PROSTITUTION

2217 Cao, Liqun and Maguire, Edward R.
A test of the temperance hypothesis: class, religiosity and tolerance of prostitution.

2218 Karandikar, Sharvari and Frost, Caren
Exploring patriarchy in sex workers intimate relationships: A case study from Mumbai.

PROTEST MOVEMENTS

2219 Arce, Moises and Mangonnet, Jorge
Competitiveness, partisanship, and subnational protest in Argentina.

2220 Oliva, Jaime and Khoury, Aline
Renewal of democracy in Brazils protests.

2221 Teltumbde, Anand
Can caste-based rallies be banned?

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

2222 Bartels, Koen P.R.
Public encounters: The history and future face-to-face contact between public professionals and citizens.

Public encounters, face-to-face contact between public professionals and citizens, was first identified as a key
issue in public administration 80 years ago, but never
developed into a subject area of its own. Although
receiving attention in research on street-level
bureaucrats' contact with customers, clients, and citizens, the concept of public encounters is hardly used. However, it has great potential to overcome current limitations in understanding how public encounters can enhance the quality of services, decisions, and outcomes. This article traces the historical development of research on public encounters and sets a future agenda for developing it into a subject area of its own. The main argument is that, so far, the encounter, or 'in-between', has not been captured as a distinct phenomenon. A framework is developed to examine this in-between in terms of the everyday communicative practices and processes through which public professionals and citizens encounter each other. - Reproduced.

2223 Chatterjee, Tishyarakshit
Ethical governance and society.

Ethical governance provides freedom to society and individuals within to attain their best selves. The bottom-up heterogeneity of governance will throw up its own common links, codes of behaviour, transactions, economic and social relations as the basis for ethical governance in society to take form in total sync with the norms of extant society. Therefore, our ethical vision must ultimately promote a ground swell of support for a government structure that reflects society in all its vertical and horizontal heterogeneity. To this end an approach spearheading social sector reforms and empowerment of human resources is needed. Such a strategy will involve knowledge development from research, knowledge processing and knowledge sharing in all areas of governance and social sector reforms. - Reproduced.

2224 Considine, Mark
Governance networks and the question transformation.

Governmental systems are deeply inscribed by processes of path dependence and lock-ins, yet they are also required to play a central role in both policy reform and institutional transformation. This paper offers an account of governance networks and posits a solution to the traditional problem of dynamic inertia in governmental institutions and thus provides the foundations for a theory of transformation. By first identifying network governance as a typology of institutional ensembles, the paper describes how the 'complementary configurations' of institutions may provide crucial pathways for change. Such networks are
also identified as viable enabling structures for the
learning, storage, and sharing of hidden alternatives to
established institutional routines. The key to their
success is identified in administrative rather than political authorization. - Reproduced.

Dalal, Rajbir Singh
Ethical governance: A potential succor for the Indian society.

In a democratic state, the sphere of welfare and development activities has expanded much more and their success depends upon the quality of persons engaged in public functioning. India being a democratic country has launched a variety of welfare and development schemes for the well being of people, but most of the schemes and programmes failed to attain the desired goals despite of infusion of huge resources due to prevailing mal-governance. Many among constitutional and statutory functionaries lack commitment, integrity and sincerity of the purpose, which results in corruption, nepotism, poor performance and decline of public faith in the rulers of the day. That’s why ethical governance is required as a potential remedy to most of the problems being faced by the country. - Reproduced.

Goel, Aruna
Ethical governance and society: Essential parameters.

India has surpassed the limits of scams and scandals, which have become normal for the governance in India. How to overcome the occurrence of big scams which are causing misery to people? How can we tackle the corrupt machinery of governance? The article tries to enumerate some practices based upon India's traditional wisdom to promote ethical governance for the welfare of the people. Much had been said about the sovereignty of the people. We have held that the ultimate sovereignty rests with moral laws. People as well as kings, are subordinate to that Dharma, righteousness is the king of kings - Dharmaman Kshtrasva Kshtram - It is the sovereignty of this law we have asserted. - Reproduced.

Goel, S.L.
Ethical governance and society - Politics and administration.

Moral and spiritual values are the foundations of the
highest path of civilisation, and since they emancipate humanity from narrow grooves of thought, they deserve to be understood more and more clearly and more and more
meaningfully. Moral and spiritual values appear to be the common elements of various religions promoting everlasting peace and universal harmony; we look up to the ethical and spiritual values in our effort to rise above differences among religions. - Reproduced.

Goel, S.L.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and public administration.

What we have is not swaraj but only freedom from foreign rule. We have still to win internal swaraj, abolish distinctions of caste and creed, banish untouchability, improve the lot of hungry masses, and live as one joint family - in short to create a new way of life and bring about a change of heart and a change of outlook. We always speak of India's culture, of India's civilisation, but do we ever pause to think that the relief of the poor, mutual aid amongst neighbours, charity to the helpless and kindness to the downtrodden have been the shining virtues of that culture and civilisation? Let us ask ourselves if we are living in the spirit of those ancient virtues! - Reproduced.

Goel, S.L.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Public Administration.

Grimmelikhuijsen, Stephan

Transparency is considered a key value for trustworthy governments. However, the effect of transparency on citizens' trust across national cultures is overlooked in current research. This article compares the effect of transparency on trust in government in the Netherlands and South Korea. The effect is investigated in two similar series of three experiments. The authors hypothesize that the effect of transparency differs because the countries have different cultural values regarding power distance and short- and long-term orientation. Results reveal similar patterns in both countries: transparency has a subdued and sometimes negative effect on trust in government. However, the negative effect in South Korea is much stronger. The difference in the magnitude of transparency's effect suggests that national cultural values play a significant
role in how people perceive and appreciate government transparency. - Reproduced.
Netaji Subhas Bose's social, economic and political notions were empirically formulated for a purposeful observance and implication with the sole objective of liberation of India from the yoke of exploitation and oppression and reconstruction of a free India. His emergence as a socio-political thinker can be traced on a careful study of his activities, letters, writings and speeches at different phases of the freedom struggle. The sum of his ideas and convictions that constitute his social and ethical moorings are represented in this article. It shows a course of evolution of his social, economic and political concepts connected with the development of his own deliberations responding to the changing socio-political environment in India and the world outside. - Reproduced.

Recent events such as audit reports on alleged economic irregularities across various sectors and the general atmosphere of under confidence in the Indian economy and quality of governance indicate that we urgently need to concentrate on regulatory reforms and strengthening of our governance capabilities. One area where policy and regulation can have a tremendous positive impact is the institution of a robust and comprehensive competition policy framework. The draft National Competition Policy (NCP) holds great promise to promote good governance leading us away from damaging effects of rent seeking behaviour and towards the benefits of accountability, transparency, equity and rapid and inclusive economic growth. This article highlights the key provisions of the NCP and strives to demonstrate how implementation of these stipulations, supported by National Competition Rules (NCR) can effectively transform the quality of our governance. - Reproduced.
Post-conflict reconstruction programs increasingly include components designed to strengthen the performance.
of the public service and to support public sector reform. Although there is a growing body of literature on the relationship between public administration, and peace and development, there have been few case studies of donor efforts to strengthen public administration as part of post-conflict reconstruction. This study examines efforts to strengthen the civil service in Aceh, Indonesia, following the province's first post-conflict elections in 2006. It examines the impact of a donor-funded program designed to assist Aceh's first post-conflict administration (2007-2012) to reform its personnel management practices. The case study sheds light on weaknesses in current donor approaches to public administration reform in post-conflict situations.

2234 Jindal, Parineeta
Ethical governance and society: Through Indian tradition of Yoga (Note).

2235 Kapur, V.P.
Ethical governance and society.

Governance and administration were almost on an even keel during first fifteen years or so after Independence. But, there has been progressive deterioration in the type of political leadership, working atmosphere and the quality and performance of government officers in the last three decades. The crumbling structure of governance since then is quite apparent. It is an uphill task to affect any improvement in the present circumstances and the dismal scenario. What is needed most is strict enforcement of time-bound programmes, transparency in public administration and accountability of political leaders and officers and a credible agency to enquire into allegations of corrupt practices against them. The changes can take place only if there is relentless pressure by the right-thinking members of society and ethical opinion leaders.

2236 Linberg, Staffan
Mapping accountability: Core concept and subtypes.

The recent surge in popularity of 'accountability' in public administration and international development seems in part divorced from centuries of conceptual and
empirical work done in related disciplines of finance and accounting, and in political science. This article brings together the core meaning of accountability as used in
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

hundreds of previous works, and seeks to bring order to the litany of subtypes in this literature. An organizing scheme with three dimensions (source of control, strength of control, and direction of relationship) captures all the existing varying types of accountability. The resulting typology also clarifies that varying subtypes have not only different actors and characteristics, but also seek to uphold varying values and are facing different challenges. These have important implications both for research and the (im-)possibility of translating findings from one subtype field to another; as well as practical implications for the policy world. - Reproduced.

2237 Mallick, Bipin
Pathways for inclusive indian administration: A view point.

2238 Mishra, Anil Dutta
Gandhian perspective on ethical governance and society.

Ethics cannot be shaped and sustained in isolation. The heuristic process required a supportive environment in which public opinion plays a significant part. In every field of activity, the components of ethical conduct have to be identified and its dynamics worked out. Efficiency, economy, effectiveness, equity and equality of treatment, transparency, purity, neutral, and excellence, among others, are deemed to be commonly the ingredients essential to the conduct of public life. Ethics in more general terms deals with moral duty and obligation. Thus, ethics becomes a tool for searching moral standards. The utility of ethics rests on the fact that it requires one to reason, to analyse and to search for morally correct position while taking a decision or pursuing a particular course of action. Ethics, as an academic area, is a branch of philosophy. The philosophers have studies and argued about ethics for centuries. But our concern here is to relate the term ethics particularly in the context of Gandhi. - Reproduced.

2239 Mukhopadhyay, Asok Kumar
Ethics in governance: Identifying the crucial issues.

The ethics of democratic governance is based on three kinds of value systems: ethical values, democratic values and corporate values. Ethical values include a sense of
fair play and personal integrity. Democratic values stand for rule of law, participation, responsiveness, transparency. The ethical preparation of the
participating individuals and groups in the larger society, positive or negative, unlike the scientific and technological level attained, is the crucial factor in human life that produces welfare and happiness or, alternatively, misery and sorrow. Ethical consciousness about the social consequences of all kinds of decision-making can serve as the monitor in order to check the sharp decline in governance ethics. What is conventionally called corruption is essentially the result of decline in ethical consciousness of the individual, group and society at large. Rationality must be guided by ethics in governance. In other words, government is to be responsive to the needs, aspirations and choices of the governed. - Reproduced.

2240 Narain, Yogendra
Ethics in the life of nations: National conscience versus national consensus.

Any action which helps in giving freedom to evolve—whether it is the individual, communities or nation, is in accordance with conscience. On the other hand actions that purport to restrict such development or evolution, are against the principles of conscience and ethically wrong. Evolution here connotes the development of the human mind, the freedom to express oneself, the space to let a thousand flowers bloom simultaneously. If a country has to develop, first it must slowly move from the stage of 'national consensus' to the stage of 'national conscience'. National consensus always implies a compromise between what should be and what is practicable at present for the larger majority of people. This article probes as to what happens when national conscience gives way to expediency and becomes national consensus. Is ethical governance in consonance with the ethical and conscientious society? - Reproduced.

2241 Nath, Kamleshwar
Ethical governance and society: Judicial and constitutional concerns.

To know or appreciate what is right or wrong and to conduct oneself only in the direction of right (and abjure wrong) is the demand of ethics. Truth', 'Justness', 'Honesty', 'Non-violence', 'Self-control', 'Humanism', 'Equality' and the like are principles of morality which make life worth living; their antonyms are immoral and devilish. Society can be sustained only on
principles of morality; immoral behaviour is destructive of social order. A government which cannot inspire people to right conduct, which treats citizens unequally and
unfairly violates the basic principles of good governance and generates criminality-political and social-breeds corruption and hostile discrimination; it is not fit to stay in power. - Reproduced.

Oberoi, Roopinder
A comprehensive construct for ethical society and governance through an integrity framework.

Rethinking the role of integrity implies consenting that something is immoral within the existing paradigm and metaphor of activities. This article sets out a number of practical mechanisms for setting and institutionalising standards of integrity and good governance for elected officials and civil servants. Ethics is a set of standards that a society places on itself and which helps guide behaviour, choices and actions. The prevailing negative view of the state of integrity can be ascribed to the levels of putrefying moral standards and broken relationship between state and civil society. Integrity is much more than financial honesty. Public office is a trust. But, we are congnisant to the fact that standards do not, by themselves, ensure ethical behaviour; that requires a robust culture of integrity. Building trust and confidence requires an environment where there is a premium on transparency, openness, boldness, fairness and justice. The article also attempts to push the notions of integrity implementation and its assessment further, by taking "wholeness" of the concept of integrity to include not only the behaviour of officials and their organisations but also the internal climate of public institutios - their stated procedures, informal norms, incentive and accountability systems, monitoring processes, transparency mechanisms and to interactions with the wider society. Assessing integrity in public institutions requires that breadth of focus; a subject which will be delved into this article. - Reproduced.

Palanithurai, G.
Ethical governance and society: Concerns at grassroots.

The significance of ethics in political authority acquired importance and significance in theoretical discussions in view of the growing decline of ethical values in public governance and administration. Corruption is not exclusive to politics, governance and administration. It is a truism that corruption emanated from politics and has now percolated into every sphere of
human activities. Unless the society is watchful corruption cannot grow, expand and become a culture. The concern now is that the society has been deeply
influenced by government and whatever character and quality both government and polity have, will affect the society also. Ethics is a standard, values and norms set by the society for the conduct of individuals, organisations and institutions. Adequate principles, ethical norms and values can be generated from below as community based organisations have evolved volume of norms, values ethical principles for their management. Good and honest society alone will get a good and ethical government. - Reproduced.

Panda, Snehalata
Ethical governance and tribal society: A case study.

Judged by outcomes India presents a poor case of governance. Most of the personnel steering the system are deficient in ethical values, attitude to serve the people and efficacy to manage their position as well as funds for public benefit. Overwhelming personal interests cloak the noble intentions with which decisions are made. Even decisions are not free from the influence of powerful groups. However, there are instances of communities where material wealth is considered as less valuable in comparison to social capital like trust, cooperation, intergroup interaction and other immaculate human values which are intact despite their contact with the urban materialist culture and availability of huge funds for development. The article captures a group of people, analyses their culture, the role of women representatives and argues that such values are imperative for ethical governance. - Reproduced.

Pardhasaradhi, Y.
Revisiting minnowbrook: Praxis and change.

A vast literature exists on the various perspectives on the three Minnowbrook conferences the world over. This article attempts to look at the important formulations of the Minnows and tries to put into perspective certain key articulations of the conferences. A central theme across all three Minnowbrook gatherings and their subsequent influence on public administration theory and practice has been the development of public administration who act as "agents of change" to reform public problems into solutions. These solutions should reflect a commitment to public values that ultimately result in enhanced public trust in governments in general and administration in particular. The article also lists out the key issues
raised at the Minnowbrook III conference with emphasis on
global outlook. - Reproduced.
The spirit of good governance lies in ethics and morality, and with the erosion of values, moral deviation, corrupt behaviour and actions, it demises. In a modern society, public administration has mainly three goals to achieve – to serve public interest, to establish rule of law, and to reflect people's expectations in governmental works. The menace of corruption is an important issue that is bothering the policy makers, administrators and the general public for a long time. There is an emerging global consensus that fighting corruption and building 'good governance' are essential for the socio-economic development of any nation. Therefore for the success of ethical governance both in theory and practice, there must be transparency, openness, information flow, degree of congruence in communication coupled with effective use of information and communication technology.

Recent attempts at reengineering governance show an inclination towards the introduction of ethical governance in civil services as well as in formal systems of education stressing its surging importance in both administrative and academic spheres. This article attempts to take an overview of the endeavours in the backdrop of such a move by the Nolan Commission on Principles of Public Life in UK from 1995 onwards. Patterned on the same, the Indian state too indicated its resolve to adopt it. These together raise questions about adaptability in not only civil services but more importantly their observance among political class. Can they be implemented given the difficulties in their measureability especially in an environment marked by competitive politics and status quoist bureaucracy?
The paradigm shift in governance is intricately linked with the spread of globalisation that swept through the 1990s and consolidated its philosophy by the beginning of the new millennium. The transformation, albeit, began with the New Public Management (NPM) movement that caught the imagination of the Western Europe, Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and South Korea. India, too, began to follow the NPM norms, though on a slower note. Globalisation brought in its wake the ever evolving information and communication technologies to the doorsteps of developing world countries and the process of modernising the administrative systems in conformity with the global standards began in earnest. However, conditions have not been that conducive in the developing world, including India, to move from administration to governance on account of parochialism, localisation, authoritarian systems and over all, political culture. - Reproduced.

A number of prior studies have found evidence for the expectancy-disconfirmation theory of citizen satisfaction with public services, which holds that citizens judge public services not only on experienced service quality but also on an implicit comparison of service quality with prior expectations. But the evidence to date has been based on surveys (observational studies) and on subjective measures of expectations and performance, which are likely endogenous. Thus, the present study aimed to test the expectancy-disconfirmation theory of citizen satisfaction with public services using an experimental method. Participants in an Internet panel (N = 964) were randomly assigned to receive either low- or high-expectations statements from a hypothetical government official and to view either low- or high-performance street cleanliness photographs, in an online survey experiment. The findings are in line with previous research and generally confirm the core relationships in the theory, although the effect of expectations varied by age and political ideology. Because this study is a true randomized experiment, it provides better evidence than
previous studies regarding the true causal nature of these relationships. - Reproduced.
The article highlights the implications of globalisation as a process and shows how the ever expanding trends of consumerism create impediments for the ethical values in the realm of public administration. The social, economic and cultural capitals provide impetus for few to be functional in the established power structure whereas those who are devoid suffer. The reality of ethics in the subordinate many and superordinate few strategically becomes an incongruent reality which in turn abates the degree of social development. The crisis in ethics seems to have become so acute that cultural configuration of our society is constrained to gradually accept it which symbolically shows a strengthened force of dehumanisation. The self-realisation and pan-sensitisation are only capable tools to foster the ethics in public administration which is the need of the hour.

Ethics and governance are mutually important for stability of society. Ethics is the moving spirit of a welfare state. Persons with ethical values are known to perform their duties with dedication. Such people are self-motivated and do not require any guiding spirit. The institutions are but a reflection of society and its values. An ethical administration draws its moral strength mainly from the obtaining value system of the society at large. This is indeed the most critical phenomenon that leads to a 'Virtuous Cycle' of ethical behaviour, in private or in public. Ethical standards in administration are largely drawn from the efficiency and motivation level of the people. The administrative
systems can be galvanized by proper thrust on motivation of the human resource, organisational change management, effective monitoring and evaluation supported by
In order to fight corruption, the state is expected to promote integrity, honesty and responsibility among its public officials in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal systems. In a democracy all public functionaries derive their legal authority from the people, hence they are the trustees of the latter. The ethics is more than the absence of corruption as it is a positive and ideal parameter and frame of reference. Any state functions through a government that has three arms—Legislature, Executive and Judiciary and there is a clear separation of power between them. This article is an attempt to discuss the prime issues of ethics and corruption in the context of these three wings.

The performance of Public Sector Undertakings is a testimony of efficient governance system of India. Maharatna and Navratna enterprises are examples of good and ethical governance with very high standards of conduct of business as well as making huge contributions to the national exchequer. It is possible only because of ethical governance, best practices of the management being followed and a strict code of conduct. Most of these enterprises are listed among Fortune 500 companies of the world and have made a strong global presence. Maharatna and Navratna are living examples of ethically managed enterprises in an otherwise corrupt and ineffective government administrative setup.

The notion of ethics has evolved alongside the human
civilisation. New meanings, relevance and dimensions emerged with every stage of human cognition of social, personal and hedonistic tendencies. But one element -
righteousness, ran through the whole process and series of development. This righteousness stands for an attribute that ensures pervasive welfare. Even when the ethics became akin to religion this essence remained the prime concern. Traditional Hindu scriptures and theological literature spoke highly of ethics in context of statecraft and statesmanship. Individual morality developed with the evolution of social life when men began to think of themselves as having some rights and properties of their own. It is wider application of social and individual ethics, which becomes relevant both for good governance as well as good society.

Thuesen, Annette Aagaard
Experiencing multi-level meta-governance.

This article analyses the outcome of dividing the meta-governor role among various levels of governance and describes local actors' experiences under multiple meta-governors. The empirical case presented here involves Danish local action groups in contemporary EU Rural Development and Fisheries programmes. This article takes its theoretical point of departure from the four types of meta-governance that Sørensen identified. The data analysed are derived from a survey sent to all Danish local action group board members and coordinators. The article demonstrates that authorities at the sub-national level in the context of multi-level meta-governance engage in various types of activities and identifies important differences between board members' and coordinators' perceptions of meta-governance.

Vigoda-Gadot, Eran, Eldor, Liat and Schohat, Lior
Engage them to public service: Conceptualization and empirical examination of employee engagement in public administration.

This article deals with the emerging concept of Employee Engagement (EE) and its meaning for public administration research and theory. Generically, EE reflects a positive, fulfilling, affective-motivational, work-related state of mind characterized by vigor, dedication, and absorption. In an attempt to understand whether the concept of EE is meaningful for public administration research and theory, we examine its essence and foundation using a comparative method. First, we compare EE with two well-established employee-organization
relationship (EOR) concepts: Affective Commitment (AC) and Job Involvement (JI). Second, we compare EE in public versus private sector employees, and finally, we compare
the conceptin employees and managers in the public sector. Our study is based on an interactive sample of 593 employees and managers from both the private and public sectors in Israel. The results support several hypotheses. First, EE is an empirically distinct construct compared with other EOR concepts. Second, EE is higher among public sector employees than private sector employees. Third, EE is higher among public managers than public employees. Implications of our findings and recommendations for future theoretical and empirical studies of EE are discussed. - Reproduced.

2260 Walker, Richard M. and Xue, Lan
Reform and transition in public administration theory and practice in greater china: Su, Tsai-Tsu

Public administration has undergone a fundamental change in China since Deng Xiaoping initiated a process of openness and reform in the late 1970s. While reform is widespread in Greater China (China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau), only limited scholarship has been conducted to theorize these changes and empirically document them. This is somewhat surprising given the growing international prominence of China as a major powerhouse in the world economy and a political leader. This symposium seeks to contribute towards building knowledge and evidence on the changing nature of public administration in Greater China. In this article, key themes unique to Greater China are drawn out, the emergent status of public administration scholarship in China is discussed, and the key ingredients of a research agenda are presented. - Reproduced.

2261 Whetsell, Travis A.
Theory-pluralism in public administration: Epistemology, legitimacy and method.
American Review of Public Administration, 43(5), 2013(s ep): 602-618

Neopragmatists in public administration (PA) consistently argue that neopragmatism upgrades regular pragmatism. This claim rests on the contention that pragmatism is host to epistemic foundationalism, which undercuts legitimacy in PA. This article provides a new refutation of the upgrade claim, dissolving the hard-link constructed between epistemology and legitimacy by articulating theory-pluralism in research methods. Haack’s "Analytic Framework" is advanced as a useful conceptualization of epistemic debates in PA, and Laudan’s philosophy of science is advanced to provide a productive conceptualization of PA's theory competition. Theory-
pluralism is then applied to a variety of research areas in PA, demonstrating the need for an approach that harmonizes PA’s competing research traditions under the
public administration

broader goal of problem resolution in PA. - Reproduced.

2262 Wu, Jiannan, Ma, Liang and Yang, Yuqian
Innovation in the Chinese public sector: Typology and distribution.

The article examines more than 80 winners and finalists in the Innovations and Excellence in Chinese Local Governance (IECLG) awards programme between 2001 and 2008. Our results show the main types of innovation in the Chinese public sector to be management, service and collaborative innovation, although instances of technological and governance innovation are emerging. State and party agencies at the city and county levels in eastern China appear to be more innovative than their counterparts at other levels in central and western China. We identify several factors that affect innovation in China, and find the country to have some distinct innovation characteristics relative to other countries. Our analysis contributes to an understanding of the state of the art in public sector innovation in China and suggests directions for further international comparative research. - Reproduced.

2263 Wu, Xun, He, Yan-Ling and Sun, Milan Tung-Wen

The development of Public Administration (PA) as a field of study in China has been tremendous over the last three decades. This paper provides an overview of PA research in China from a sample of 2,877 articles published in six top PA journals in mainland China and Taiwan between 1998 and 2008. Our analysis based on these journal publications reveals several critical shortcomings of PA research in China in research reporting, approaches, and methodologies, pointing to a long journey ahead before full potential of such research can be unleashed. Our comparison of journal publications between mainland China and Taiwan suggests that scholars in Taiwan have made great strides in improving quality of research in a short period of time, and that such experience could provide their colleagues across the Taiwan Strait with valuable insights into the future direction of the field. - Reproduced.

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2264 Stix, Helmut
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2265 Dahan, Momi and Strawczynski, Michel
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2268 Dowding, Keith, Hindmoor, Andrew and Martin, Aaron
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2269 John, Peter
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2270 Parida, Pradip Kumar
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2272 Athias, Laure
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2273 Bel, Germa, Brown, Trevor and Marques, Rui
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2274 Martínez-Lacambra, Albert
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2277 Kulkarni, Manoj
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2279 Harrison, Jill Lindsey and Lloyd, Sarah E.
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2280 Singh, B.B.
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2281 Thomas, Pradip Ninan
Redeeming All India Radio Public (Service) broadcasting and communication rights.
Economic and Political Weekly, 48(31), 2013(3 Aug):
p. 34–39.
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2282 Daley, Patricia
Refugees, IDPS and citizenship rights: The perils of humanitarianism in the african great lakes region.

2283 Jacob, Mathew
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2285 Dhanagare, D.N.
Sharmila Rege (1964-2013), Pursuing knowledge for social transformation.

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2291 Srivastava, Swami Prakash and Arora, Charu
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South Asian of Socio-Political, 13(2), 2013(Jan-Jun): p.66-70.

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2292 Belloni, Michele and Alessie, Rob
Retirement choices in Italy: What an option value model tell us.

2293 Matkin, David S.T. and Krivosheyev, Alexy
Recognizing and responding to retirement obligations:
Other postemployment benefits in Florida cities and countries.
American Review of Public Administration, 43(5), 2013(sep): 558-580

With the implementation of recent accounting standards (GASB 43 and 45), local governments began reporting their liabilities and funding levels for postemployment benefits other than pensions-so-called OPEBs. In this article we pose three questions: (a) What factors affect the size of a government's OPEB liability? (b) How did the OPEB standards affect the way governments manage their OPEB plans? and (c) What factors explain government responds to the OPEB standards? We draw data directly from audited financial reports in Florida counties and cities to examine those questions. Our results suggest that benefit policies, personnel characteristics, and actuarial cost methods are the most influential factors in determining a size of a government's OPEB liability. Our results also provide evidence that many governments responded to the OPEB standards by reducing their benefits and changing their funding approaches. We show preliminary evidence of differences in governments that changed their policies or funding approaches with those that continued the status quo. - Reproduced.

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2296 Chaudhary, Sohanvir S.
Is right to education a distant? An analysis.

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Kurukshetra (English), 61(9), 2013(Jul): p.3-4.

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2309 Khera, Reetika
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2310 Lakshmidevi, N. et al
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2311 Modi, Anita
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The rise of a 'New Slavery;' Understanding african unfree labour through neoliberalism.

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SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

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Fighting corruption with social accountability: a comparative analysis of social accountability mechanisms'
SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Given the poor track record of traditional anti-corruption initiatives, donors and governments are increasingly looking at how civil society can fight corruption in public administration. Social accountability mechanisms intend to perform this role by holding officials directly accountable through citizen engagement. However, this article argues that social accountability mechanisms are only capable of reducing corruption systemically if they activate horizontal accountability and sustain it through the sanctioning mechanisms of electoral accountability. A comparative case study analysis using the cases of the Ugandan Public Expenditure Tracking Survey and the Bangalore Citizen Report Card is applied to test this hypothesis. The Tanzanian Public Expenditure Tracking Survey and an example of citizen engagement in Mumbai are employed as shadow cases to provide additional evidence for the hypothesis. The results indicate that social accountability mechanisms must be inclusive, broad, with public effect and embedded in other accountability relationships to fight corruption effectively. Electoral accountability is key, and support to social accountability mechanisms should therefore always be well placed within a broader agenda aimed at strengthening democratic governance. – Reproduced.

SOCIAL CAPITAL

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SOCIALISM

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The 21st century: Is there an alternative (to socialism)?

In the light of the great capitalist failures over the past two decades, it is necessary to reevaluate both the historical performance of, and historical justification for, socialism. Even if one follows the logic of mainstream economic theory, there is no clear theoretical case why socialism is necessarily inferior to capitalism. There is no clear evidence that the socialist economies performed worse than the capitalist economies in terms of economic growth. But there is evidence that the socialist economies met the population's basic needs better than the capitalist economies, especially with countries in the periphery and semi-periphery included in the comparison. In the 21st century, the historical task of socialism is no longer about how to successfully compete against capitalism in the capitalist world system. Instead, as capitalism ceases to be a viable historical system, socialism may prove to be the only viable solution to the fundamental crisis confronting humanity. Reproduced.
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STATE SECURITY

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STRATEGIC PLANNING

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Strategic planning and the fiscal performance of city
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American Review of Public Administration, 43(5), 2013(s ep): 581-601

Strategic planning has the potential to enable cities to
weather the effects of fiscal crises. City officials can
use the information gathered though internal and external
scanning to implement fiscal policy changes that can
minimize their governments' exposure to external fiscal
shocks, and to experiment with alternative service
delivery arrangements that generate cost savings. Linking
strategic plans to budgets allows cities to focus on core
services, and reduce expenditures for nonessential
programs. Strategic plans can also provide a framework
for operations, facilitating closer cooperation and
coordination among managers and workers in preventing
the further deterioration in the fiscal condition of their
organization. Can cities that implement comprehensive
strategic planning adjust better to the current fiscal
crisis and minimize their budget deficits? The results of
advanced econometric analysis are inconclusive. Adjusting
for selection bias and endogeneity, strategic planning is
associated with the perception of improving city
government fiscal health. Planning, however, has no
effect on actual deficits. - Reproduced.

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VIOLENCE

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Does violence towards others affect violence toward oneself? Examining on suicidal behavior.

Although interpersonal violence and suicide are two of the leading causes of death among young Americans, analyses focusing simultaneously on violence and suicide in sociological inquiry are sparse. Analyses also tend to be limited by their focus on either the individual-level predictors of suicidal behaviors or the aggregate-level predictors of suicide rates, despite the recognition that psychological and sociological forces contribute independently as well as interactively to facilitate suicide. To address these issues, I use data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) to examine the direct and moderating effects of individual- and neighborhood-level violence on attempted suicide. Estimates from hierarchical logistic regression models indicate that individual acts of violent aggression, but not neighborhood levels of violence, increase the likelihood of attempting suicide. Furthermore, the well-established relationship between depression and attempted suicide is conditioned by individual- and neighborhood-level violence, such that the effect of depression is (1) amplified for individuals living in neighborhoods characterized by violence and (2) attenuated for individuals engaging in violent behavior. Finally, the combined effect of neighborhood violence and individual violent aggression on the depression/suicide relationship is greater than the partial moderating effects of these variables. - Reproduced.

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The fight against inequality and commodification of women in society has been the cornerstone of discussions on feminism. Since women have multiple identities based on gender, looks, caste, class, ethnicity and age, at any given point of time they could be oppressed by any one or various other factors. In fact, women have been pushed to lag behind men on all vital aspects of life whether it is the choice of education, or employment opportunities, health and nutrition, sexuality or even crucial decisions about their family. A corrective to this situation would be ensuring for them a right to education and gainful employment and also empowering them through self-help groups besides providing them enough opportunities of participation at all levels of governance. These rights would not only increase their self image and confidence but also provide for greater autonomy within the household along with the question of survival with men on an equal footing. - Reproduced.
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