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**DOCUMENTATION**  
**IN**  
**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

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## LIST OF PERIODICALS COVERED

|   |  |
|---|--|
| American Economic Journal: Applied Economics            | Journal of the United Service Institution of India |
| American Economic Journal: Economic Policy              | Mainstream   |
| American Economic Journal: Microeconomics               | Man and Development                                |
| American Economic Review                                | Man in India                                       |
| American Review of Public Administration                | Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research   |
| Developing Economies                                    | Modern Asian Studies                               |
| Development and Change                                  | Organization                                       |
| Economic and Political Weekly                           | Policy Sciences                                    |
| Economic Journal  | Political Research Quarterly                       |
| Foreign Affairs   | Productivity                                       |
| IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science | Public Administration                              |
| IIC Quarterly   | Public Administration Review                       |
| India Quarterly   | Research Journal Social Sciences                   |
| Indian Economic and Social History Review               | Rural Sociology                                    |
| Indian Journal of Economics                             | Seminar  |
| Indian Journal of Training and Development              | Social and Legal Studies                           |
| Indian Police Journal                                   | Social Policy and Society                          |
| International Journal on Consumer Law and practice      | Social Science Information                         |
| International Journal of Rural Management               | Social Science in Perspective                      |
| International Sociology                                 | Social Scientist                                   |
| Journal of Consumer Policy                              | Social Work  |
| Journal of Economic Literature                          | Sociological Bulletin                              |
| Journal of Economic Perspectives                        | South Asia Politics                                |
| Journal of the History of Ideas                         | South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies     |
| Journal of Social Policy                                | University News                                    |
| Journal of Training and Development                     | Urban Affairs Review                               |
| Journal of the Indian Law Institute                     | Urban India  |
|   | U.S.I. Journal                                     |
|   | World Affairs                                      |
|   | Yojana   |



## SUBJECT INDEX

### ACADEMIC ACTIVISM

973. Challahan, Jamie L. and Elliott, Carole

Fantasy spaces and emotional derailment: Reflections on failure in academic activism. *Organization*, 27(3), May, 2020: p.506-514.

Against a backdrop of contentious political landscapes of Brexit and the Trump victory, we reflect on our own experience of an attempt to engage in an activist event for academics that failed. We contend that our experiences of failure in this event, revealed by fantasy spaces and emotional derailment, serve as lessons for reinvigorating possibilities for academic activism. To provide background, we describe an event designed to form a policy as a collective response to the populism of Donald Trump. We then reflect on our role as critical scholars in this event that failed to meet our objective and taught us other important lessons. Our analysis leads us to address three orthodoxies: diatribes decrying the awfulness of Trump and his administration cronies create fantasy spaces that might 'feel' good, but are actually counterproductive; academia itself is a site for activism that has far-reaching implications; and hiding failure is a form of collaboration with performativity. Our provocation is, in part, to resist the 'heroic' and grandiose success story narrative—both in academia and activism. We do this by foregrounding vulnerability through sharing our own story of failure and reflecting on some of the devices that derailed our attempt at academic activism. — *Reproduced*

### ADULTERATION

974. Sushila, S.

Legal framework regulating food safety: A critical appraisal. *International Journal on Consumer Law and practice*, 8, 2020: p.78-93.

Food safety is crucial for progress and the economic growth of a country. With rapidly increasing urbanization, population and rising economy, India faces many challenges in its quest for food safety. Use of excessive pesticides, growth hormones, exposure to toxic waste etc, results in food contamination at the farm level, additives, contaminants, chemicals etc render the food unsafe for consumption. At any stage of food production right from the primary production to processing packaging and supplying, the quality of the food can be compromised. Every step thus, poses a challenge for enforcement of food safety regulations. The present legislation dealing with food safety in India, ie, the food safety and standards act (FSS act) was passed in 2006 after repealing various central acts relating to food safety. The FSS act 2006 and rules were notified and implemented. A new regime started from August, 2011. In the last few years of its coming into force. FSSAI has done a lot of ground work to effectively enforce the new food safety regime. However, based on the working of FSSAI and a review of the literature including the report of Comptroller and auditor general of India conducting the performance audit of the implementation of the FSS act and the

report of the parliamentary standing committee on health and family welfare on functioning of FSSAI. It is imperative that various measures are required to be undertaken to strengthen the regulatory framework for robust endowment of the FSS Act. In this paper, the researcher intends to critically examine the working of the present Indian food safety regime. The researcher has also used the experience gained during a recently conducted Survey in the national capital region under a UGC funded project in the area of food safety. — *Reproduced*

#### **AFGHANISTAN - FOREIGN RELATIONS - INDIA**

975. Sinha, Amar

Afghanistan: “Deja vu” or a new beginning. U.S.I. Journal, 150(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.127-134.

The long-negotiated agreement to bring peace to Afghanistan appears to be floundering. While the political standoff between the two leading contenders to Presidency has since defused, and a modus vivendi based on power sharing arrived at, commencement of the much awaited intra- Afghan negotiations are delayed. A successful outcome of Afghan reconciliation will bring to naught decades of support to Taliban from some quarters, which successfully chipped away the international resolve to oppose all terrorist activities in, and emanating from, Afghanistan. But this does not suit some parties. This creates a delicate situation that can easily slip out of control due to continuing gruesome violence even when claimed by other extremist groups operating under new flags and symbols. India has been steadfast in its support to the government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Despite the adverse security situation, India has continued with its developmental projects. India’s future policy needs to be based on certain realities which the article brings out. — *Reproduced*

#### **AFRICA - HISTORY**

976. Michalopoulos, Stelios and Papaioannou, Ellas

Historical legacies and African development. Journal of Economic Literature, 57(1), Mar, 2020: p.53-128.

As Africa’s role on the global stage is rising, so does the need to understand the shadow of history on the continent’s economy and polity. We discuss recent works that shed light on Africa’s colonial and precolonial legacies. The emerging corpus is remarkably interdisciplinary. Archives, ethnographic materials, georeferenced censuses, surveys, and satellite imagery are some of the sources often combined to test influential conjectures put forward in African historiography. Exploiting within-country variation and employing credible, albeit mostly local, identification techniques, this recent literature has uncovered strong evidence of historical continuity as well as instances of rupture in the evolution of the African economy. The exposition proceeds in reverse chronological order. Starting from the colonial period, which has been linked to almost all of Africa’s post independence maladies, we first review works that uncover the lasting legacies of colonial investments in infrastructure and human capital and quantify the role of various extractive institutions, such as indirect rule and oppression



associated with concessionary agreements. Second, we discuss the long-lasting impact of the “Scramble for Africa,” which led to ethnic partitioning and the creation of artificial modern states. Third, we cover studies on the multifaceted legacy of the slave trades. Fourth, we analyze the contemporary role of various precolonial, ethnic-specific, institutional, and social traits such as political centralization. We conclude by offering some thoughts on what we view as open questions. — *Reproduced*

### **AGED**

- 977 Eastman, J.K. et al.

The impact of future time perspective and personality on the sustainable behaviours of seniors. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(2), Jun, 2020: p. 275-294.

This study examined a national sample of American seniors to determine the influence of future time perspective (FTP) and personality traits on their sustainable behaviours. Based on a sample of 520 seniors, the study found a significant positive relationship between FTP and sustainable behaviours. FTP fully mediates the impact of the conscientiousness personality trait on sustainable behaviours and partially mediates the impact of the openness and agreeableness personality traits on seniors’ sustainable behaviours. The results contribute to the extant literature by explaining that the three personality traits influence sustainable behaviours through seniors’ future time perspective. The results suggested the need for policy to focus on seniors’ future time perspective and to prioritise more conscientious, open, and agreeable personality traits when encouraging American seniors to adopt sustainable behaviours. — *Reproduced*

### **AGED - KERALA**

978. Jose, M. Angel and Rajan, Rony Thomas

Quality of life among elderly women – An empirical study of Pathanapuram Taluk in Kollam district, Kerala. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.80-103.

### **AGRARIAN CRISIS - PUNJAB**

979. Singh, Birinder Pal

Farmers’ suicides and the agrarian crisis in Punjab: Some sociological observations. *Sociological Bulletin*, 69(2), Aug, 2020: p.270-286.

Farmers’ suicides have been a serious issue over the last three decades in Punjab and also in other states. Much debate has concentrated on the economic factors, especially debt. This article makes sociological observations of Durkheim in the context of Punjab’s society and culture that may help us see the other side of the problem. It argues that debt per se is not the cause of suicide always but that of the agrarian crisis, following the liberal theory of economic and social development. The culture of consumerism is like fuel to the fire. — *Reproduced*

**AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT- GHANA**

980. Asare-Nuamah P, Botchway E. and Onumah J.A.

Helping the helpless: contribution of rural extension services to smallholder farmers' climate change adaptive capacity and adaptation in rural Ghana. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 15(2), Oct. 2019: p.244-268.

While there is no doubt that extension services play an active role in promoting smallholder farmers' adaptive capacity and adaptation to climate change, there is a dearth of information and research on how this institution champions climate change adaptation in rural farming communities in Ghana. This study employed a qualitative case study design and interviewed 15 extension officers and 26 smallholder farmers to understand how extension services enhance smallholder farmers' climate change adaptive capacity and adaptation in the rural Adansi North District in Ghana. The findings indicate that extension services adopt multiple strategies to build the adaptive capacity of farmers to climate change. Through the transfer of skills and knowledge, technology and innovations, supply of inputs, technical advice and liaison role with existing local institutions, farmers are able to adapt to climate change. The study further revealed that extension services are hindered by geographical, sociocultural and economic challenges which affect their alignment and fitness to effectively assist smallholder farmers. The study recommends strengthening the capacity of the extension institution. Moreover, more experts must be trained to provide special, targeted and important services to smallholder farmers in respect of climate change sensitization and adaptation. — *Reproduced*

**AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION**

981. Mzzocchi, Chiara et al.

The dimensions of agricultural diversification: A spatial analysis of Italian municipalities. *Rural Sociology*, 85(2), Jun, 2020: p.316-345.

Diversification in agriculture could ensure the survival of farming by broadening the income base of farms and encouraging agricultural sustainability. The diversification of on-farm activities may depend on socioeconomic and environmental characteristics. Although multi functionality is a hotly debated topic, few papers have focused on the farm characteristics that influence diversification and none have focused on the influence of the spatial pattern. This paper examines the relationship between farm characteristics and the adoption of a specific type of diversification. An econometric model is presented that uses a spatial autoregressive lag model at the municipal scale. The results demonstrate that the activation of each diversification dimension is influenced by both internal and external factors, encompassing farmers' characteristics, the farm structure, and territorial features, including regional and spatial patterns. Deepening is mainly influenced by the farmer's age, education, and the presence of small and labor-intensive farms. The key factors for broadening diversification are the presence of small farms and farms with mixed production (breeding and crop cultivation). Regrounding is most affected by the labor-intensive farms in the area and the farms with mixed production. — *Reproduced*

**AGRICULTURAL LABOURS - KERALA**

982. Malik, Sanjeev

Structure of non- food consumption expenditure and its adequacy and accessibility among the agricultural laborers: a case study of Kollam district in Kerala. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.104-129.

**AGRICULTURAL LABOUR - VISAKHAPATNAM**

983. Rao, D. Pulla

Economic status and living standards of agricultural women workers: A case study of Visakhapatnam district. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.88-93.

**AGRICULTURAL POLICY - SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

984. Balie, Jean and Narayanan, Badri

What should be the focus of agricultural policy reforms in sub-Saharan Africa?: a CGE analysis. *Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research*, 13(4), Nov, 2019: p.401-435.

While a lot of research has been conducted on agricultural subsidies and other forms of policy transfers in developed and developing countries alike, substantial data constraints have characterised those conducted in developing countries. For this study, we employ a novel and uniquely developed dataset on these policies in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), to analyse the impact of policy reforms, using the latest available GTAP 9.1 Data Base, in the widely employed GTAP framework, for the first time. We simulate the scenarios of removal of output subsidies, removal of 'market development gaps' within and outside the country. Our results indicate that removing market development gaps is likely to increase the agricultural output without affecting trade much, while removing the subsidies could harm output a lot by import-substitution of the costly domestic output. We conclude that governments in SSA may do well to focus on developing their markets better rather than cutting the assistance to their farmers, which could in fact be counter-productive instead of raising the efficiency of domestic farmers through competition. — *Reproduced*

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**

985. Hedlund, J., Longo, S.B. and York, R.

Agriculture, pesticide use, and economic development: A Global examination (1990-2014). *Rural Sociology*, 85(2), Jun, 2020: p.519-544.

Modern agricultural production typically requires large quantities of chemical pesticides, a potential source of both environmental and human harm. Previous social science research has suggested that environmental problems such as those associated with pesticide use may begin to decline at higher levels of economic development. Using fixed effects models, we examine whether this possible

relationship holds within nations and over time. This study draws on data from the World Bank as well as pesticide use data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to examine the relationship between pesticide use and economic development within nations from 1990 to 2014. The findings are considered from theoretical perspectives in environmental sociology on the drivers of environmental impacts: the treadmill of production theory, structural human ecology, ecological modernization theory, and the environmental Kuznets curve hypothesis. The results of this study show a positive relationship between economic development and pesticide consumption over time, with no decline in use at higher levels of economic development. Thus, they generally support the claims made by treadmill of production and structural human ecology. — *Reproduced*

### **AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY - INDIA**

986. Kondal, Kappa

Impact of direct Institutional credit on agricultural productivity in India: An empirical analysis. *Productivity*, 61(1), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.82-96.

### **AGRICULTURE**

987. Tanaka, Keiko

Justice and tyranny: Bringing “Rural” back into the sociology of food and agriculture. *Rural Sociology*, 85(1), Mar, 2020: p.3-21.

In the current polarizing political climate, what constitutes just has become increasingly questioned and debated in the public arena. Tyrants seem everywhere to shape people’s understanding of who belongs in communities and nation-states and, therefore, who should be given a voice and what should be valued. This paper unpacks the mechanisms of tyranny and the pursuit of justice in the global agri-food system. The first section discusses justice and tyranny as sociological concepts and practice, followed by the second section that examines two types of tyrannies in the globalized agri-food system: neoliberal capitalism and community. I argue that neoliberal capitalism and community are the logics for organizing social relations and the sites of enacting tyrannies and justice. Third, I argue that in the tension between capitalism and community in achieving justice, rural becomes critical both theoretically and empirically for understanding the current transformations and the future challenges for transforming agri-food systems. Finally, the paper concludes with possible contributions of rural sociological imaginations to shaping the discourse of justice and explore the process of justice. — *Reproduced*

### **AGRICULTURE - ECONOMIC ASPECTS**

988. Bharti, Nisha

Livelihood enhancement through community owned agro-service centres: A case study of MAVIM. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 16(1), Apr, 2020: p.33-61.

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy with more than 50 per cent of population been dependent of agriculture for their livelihood. However, low profitability from agriculture, high input cost and seasonality of agriculture produce, fails to make it a sustainable source of livelihood for Indian farmers. The transaction cost theory believes that collective actions can help decrease cost and increase profitability in the sector. Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) took an initiative to open community managed agro service centers with the objective of providing quality input at a reasonable price. A qualitative study in two districts i.e. Thane and Yavatmal was conducted. Both primary as well as secondary data was collected for this study. Direct contacts and discussions were held with staff of MAVIM district office, community-managed resource center (CMRCs), agro service centers as well as the beneficiaries. The study found that the agro-service centers promoted by MAVIM are doing well and being a form of collective, have helped farmer's in reducing the cost of operation and increasing their bargaining power in the market. The study concludes that with small changes in the design and structure of the intervention, the organization can help them in achieving their objectives. — *Reproduced*

989. Sarada Prasanna

Change of resource use and livelihood empowerment through integrated risk management in agriculture: Instances from three Indian states. *Social Change and Development*, 17(1), Jan, 2020: p.40-50.

Integrated Risk Management in agriculture (IRM-A) has gained new ground amidst rising concerns about food security, sustainable livelihood and climate change nationally as well as internationally. For a country like India, where the majority of its population depends on agriculture, it becomes more important than any other nation. The declining agricultural productivity, climate change and rising resource intensity in Indian agriculture posed a serious threat to future food production. Therefore, a real paradigm shift is necessary in order to manage these threats and risks. In this context, this paper discusses and analyzes the issues around IRM-A taking evidences from three Indian states (Telangana/Gujarat/Maharashtra). The results of the study reveal that implementation of IRM-A has empowered farmers in these three regions by improving their technical and business knowledge in agriculture. It has also helped farmers to change their farming method (from a traditional resource intensive farming method to an eco-friendly method). The changed method/strategy has significantly reduced resource use, which has increased profit. An overall analysis of data suggests that the implementation of IRM-A creates an opportunity for farmers in these three states to make agriculture economically viable in a comprehensive term. — *Reproduced*

#### **AGRICULTURE - ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS**

990. Sahai, Suman

Adapting agriculture to climate turbulence. *IIC Quarterly*, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.83-99.

**AGRICULTURE - INDIA - ASSAM**

991. Hannan, Abdul

Farm size and trade relations of small tea growers (STGs) in Assam and North Bengal. *Social Change and Development*, 16(2), Jul, 2019: p. 78-99.

The current research addresses the nature of farms, holding-size distribution, land rights of Small Tea Growers (STGs) and procedural issues relating to their emergence in Assam and North Bengal. Though they came in existence in early 1990s, yet within a short span of time, they have become an important contributor in tea economy over the years in terms of production and employment in rural areas in both the state. Secondly, it highlights the role of state and how its various agencies have neglected the STGs sector over the years from provincial and national governments. It further focuses on how Tea Board of India has failed to regulate the green leaf market in the tea supply chain and allowed the entry of an army of leaf agents (middlemen) to exploit the STGs in both the states vis-à-vis other Indian states. It also analyses an Industry. The local initiatives and development from below has impacted and surfaced in tea processing and marketing either individually in Upper Assam or collectively in Dooars of North Bengal by progressive STGs and their Associations. Introduction. — *Reproduced*

**AGRICULTURE - INDIA - ODISHA**

992. Alha, Akhil

Features of the agrarian market in Odisha: Insights from a field survey, *Man and Development*, 42(1), Mar, 2020: p.71-88.

This paper explores agrarian relations in Odisha and the change occurred therein in rent years when the state's agriculture is undergoing a pervasive agrarian crisis. On the basis of primary data collected from four villages, it finds that the volume of agricultural employment as well as long-term labour contracts are on a decline. While the structure of tenancy in partially imitated villages has not undergone any major change in the past years, absentee landlordism as well as leasing under fixed rent in cash is on rise, while fixed produce tenancy is declining in the irrigated villages. Though non-farm opportunities generated in nearby urban areas are mostly precarious and insecure in nature, they have helped rural households in sustaining their livelihoods. These opportunities along with an improved coverage of banks and self-help groups (SHGs) in extending credit have helped in loosening the bond of unfreedom in labour relations to agriculture is very slow, the state agencies must intervene to bring agricultural sector out of the crisis through higher public investment in the form of harnessing irrigation potential available in the state, extension of credit and legitimising leasing in the state. — *Reproduced*

993. Sahoo, Soumya Sagarika and Mahapatra, Padmalaya

Role of state administration in accelerating farmers' income in Odisha. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.73-79.

Agriculture and allied activities is an important sector of the economy of Odisha, providing livelihoods, reducing poverty ensuring food security and giving a boost to industry and service sectors. — *Reproduced*

#### **AGRICULTURE - INDIA - WEST BENGAL**

994. Laha, Arindam

Economic history on agricultural productivity in a regional economy: Evidences from the district of Burdwan, West Bengal (India). *Man & Development*, 42(1), Mar, 2020: p.89-100.

In the process of development of economic history within the evolution of western thought and culture, there is a division between ‘analytic philosophy’ which prevailed in Anglo-American culture and ‘continental philosophy’ which prevailed in European culture. The epistemological position American and continental school of thought can be identified based on antithesis between logic and rhetoric, analysis and interpretation, conceptual clarification and vision of the world. In this context, an attempt has been made in this paper to present agrarian history of a local setting (I.E. Burdwan district of West Bengal) agriculture in the Mughal period faded in the late colonial era and eventually reduced to a state of agrarian impasse in the post-independence period. Climatic analysis reveals a trend break in the yield level of most of the crops in the district of Burdwan in the early 1980s especially after implementation of land reform measures and expansion of irrigation facilities. Changing cropping pattern in favour of boro rice cultivation (at the cost of aus and aman rice) was notable feature in the ‘rice bowl’ of the state (i.e. the district of Burdwan) — *Reproduced*

#### **AGRICULTURE - PRICE SUPPORT - INDIA**

995. Baruah, Prerona

Could well-intentioned policies end up worsening inequalities? An investigation of paddy prices across India and the policy of announcing support prices. *Social Change and Development*, 17(1), Jan, 2020: p.25-39.

This study uses wholesale market level data from 2003 to 2016 to examine if, and how, the differences in the access to the support-price policy have influenced price movements of one of India’s major food-grains: paddy. It also analyses whether the pattern of availability/absence of procurement facilities could be indirectly influenced by some other important factor like class relations and economic inequalities. The paper finds that prices often fall below the government declared support price (MSP) wherever procurement is low. Furthermore, it is in States like Jharkhand and West Bengal, where rural regions have a relatively low concentration of landownership that the extent of procurement is lower. By contrast, in States like Punjab and Haryana, which are relatively affluent regions marked by high class inequalities, procurement is higher. As the former regions are also lagging behind in terms of economic development, continuation of such uneven procurement patterns will worsen both inter-regional and intra-regional inequalities. Given that the present government’s response to farmer distress has been overtly in terms of raising the MSP, this pattern will reinforce and worsen the skewed distribution of wealth across already unequal regions. — *Reproduced*

**ARMED FORCES - INDIA**

996. Yadav, R.S.

Re-structuring staffing and equipping of the Indian armed forces. U.S.I. Journal, 150(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.179-189.

India faces a Two and a Half Front active and ever increasing threat viz. China, Pakistan and Internal Terrorism & Insurgency, which definitely places the nation in a high threat category and, therefore, the Indian Armed Forces ought to be structured, manned and equipped on threat basis and not on short term considerations of revenue availability (though this may be an important guiding factor). The Indian soldier has always fought the wars more with personal valour and spirit, as state of the art equipment was mostly not available, so like it was on the icy hills of 1962, or while assaulting on the suicidal cliffs of Kargil or while facing the terrorist bullets in J&K with large deficiency of bullet proof jackets for quite a period. The fighter pilots too have never wavered to fly the ageing jets, and nor have the helicopter pilots ever held back from flying their machines much beyond their endurance and ceilings to support their comrades, and similarly the navy also has been making do with retro-fitted and kitted vessels. Lately, swayed by budget considerations, an impression has been created that the Armed Forces can make do with weapons and equipment of lower specifications. While this too is a subject for debate, one thing is clear that if the soldiers get a feeling that they might be equipped with comparatively inferior weapon systems than their adversaries, it could severely impact the morale. This article outlines in brief the problems and the suggested solutions. — *Reproduced*

**ASIAN AMERICANS - SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR**

997. Long, Carol A.

Concerns about suicide among Asian Americans: The need for outreach?. Social Work, 65(2), Apr, 2020: p.114-122.

Suicide was the ninth leading cause of death for Asian Americans in 2017. The growth of Asian American populations has led to more discussions about suicide prevention efforts. A 128-item needs assessment survey was administered at cultural events in 10 predominantly immigrant Asian communities. In five years, 1,840 respondents (61 percent response rate) filled out the survey anonymously to express their health and mental health concerns. This study aims to identify factors and help-seeking behaviours associated with having suicidal concerns among Asian Americans in various subgroups. Among the respondents, 1,314 rated the intensity of their concerns about suicide with an average of 0.74 (SD = 1.11) on a four-point rating scale in that 13.7 percent rated their concerns as severe. Taiwanese respondents expressed the highest intensity score (1.09) compared with other ethnic groups (from 0.29 to 1.04). A logistic regression analysis found that each unit of health concerns on a four-point rating scale significantly increases the likelihood of suicide concerns by 46 times among Asian Americans. Consistent with previous studies, immigrants were likely to share mental health problems with friends and physicians. Effective suicide prevention requires mental health awareness programming for the Asian American community. — *Reproduced*



**BANKING AND FINANCE**

998. Garg, Seema and Gupta, Pankaj Kumar  
Input-output model selection in DEA evaluation framework efficiency optimization of Indian banks. *Productivity*, 61(1), Apr-Jun, 2020: p. 34-47.
999. Gikilavani, R. and Durgarani, M.  
A study on financial inclusion through mobile banking technology of public sector banks. *Productivity*, 61(1), Apr-Jun, 2020: p. 48-59.
1000. Ghosh, Seema. and Chanda, Deepak  
Artificial intelligence and banking services: A way forward. *Productivity*, 61(1), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.11-18.
1001. Halac, Marina and Kremer, Ltan  
Experimenting with career concerns. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 12(1), Feb, 2020: p.260-288.  
  
A manager who learns privately about a project over time may want to delay quitting it if recognizing failure/lack of success hurts his reputation. In the banking industry, managers may want to roll over bad loans. How do distortions depend on expected project quality? What are the effects of releasing public information about quality? A key feature of banks is that managers learn about project quality from bad news, i.e., a default. We show that in such an environment, distortions tend to increase with expected quality and imperfect information about quality. Results differ if managers instead learn from good news.— *Reproduced*
1002. Sayed, Gazia. and Sayed Najmus Sahar.  
Private and public sector banks. *Productivity*, 61(1), Apr-Jun, 2020: p. 19-33.
1003. Viswanathan, T. Pathak, K and Nair, N.  
Technology investment and its effect on the productivity of Banks in India. *Productivity*, 61(1), Apr-Jun, 2020: p. 1-10.

**BIODIVERSITY - INDIA**

1004. Swamay, Raju Narayana  
Revisiting India's biodiversity landscape in the context of the Divya pharmacy judgment: issues and challenges. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.1-12.

**BITCOIN**

1005. Rab, Ajar  
Smart contracts & blockchain: The panacea to the unequal bargaining power of consumers?. *International Journal on Consumer Law and practice*, 8, 2020: p. 40-58.

The growing use of technology, apps, and internet-of-things is pushing innocent consumers to the bottom of the chain when it comes to freely negotiated contracts. Consumers click 'I agree' without knowing the terms and conditions of the contract. However, this rise in technology may 'hold the cure to the unequal bargaining power in standard form consumer contracts. This paper highlights the current issues existing in consumer law jurisprudence and explains blockchain or decentralized Léger technology, and smart contracts.

The paper argues that the application of such technologies, especially riparian contracts, has the potential to level the playing field and provide equal bargaining power to consumers, without comprising their privacy. It surveys the current use of such technology in areas of insurance, flight compensation and service contracts and demonstrates how issues of consent, legal certainty and enforcement of consumer rights can be better addressed by blockchain and smart contracts.

The paper argues that such technologies foster trust, confidentiality, and efficiency and remove jurisdictional barriers in international trade and commerce. However, before such technologies can be given legal sanction for in the area of consumer law, many legal thresholds and statutory requirements will have to be revamped by legislatures. It concludes that blockchain and smart contracts can help in creating freely negotiated consumer contracts if consumer rights receive support from policymakers. — *Reproduced*

## **BREXIT**

1006. Hensmans, Manuel and Bommel, Koen Van.

Brexit , the NHS and the double-edged sword of populism: Contributor to agnostic democracy or vehicle of resentment?. *Organization*, 27(3), May, 2020: p.370-384.

In this paper we argue that mature political democracies require an agonistic form of populism in order to function. Agonistic populism counters technocratic apathy and instrumental reductionism and provides democracies with discursive legitimacy for the expression of antagonisms. We draw on the exemplary case of Brexit to show how the long-term suppression of English populism by an all-conquering British imperial discourse, and the hegemony of technocratic solutions in Europe, transformed populism's potentially virtuous agonistic effects into an often anachronistic, toxic and ill-directed resentment against the European Union. We call upon management scholars to focus on how popular resentment can be used as a force for good in two ways: (1) by contributing agonistically to an alternative, emotionally founded discourse about England, the European Union and a new popular civilizational project that could bind them; and (2) by inducing the creation of collective moral categories embraced across the elite/non-elite divide in the image of the post-World War II National Health Service. — *Reproduced*

## **BROADBAND INDUSTRY**

1007. Boik, Andre and Takahashi, Hindenori

Fighting bundies: The effects of competition on second-Degree price discrimination. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 12(1), Feb, 2020: p.156-187.

We study how changes in market structure affect how firms engage in second-degree price discrimination. Specifically, we study how a large incumbent cable firm changes its menu of price-quality offerings and mixed bundles in response to entry. Competition strongly decreases the rate at which prices increase in quality and induces the incumbent to introduce additional medium- to high-quality offerings that the incumbent could have introduced absent competition but chose not to. Our findings are relevant for the broadband industry because they suggest that competition can improve broadband quality through direct pricing effects without any changes in investment in maximum quality. — *Reproduced*

### **BROKER ORGANIZATION**

1008. Stadler, Lea. and Karakulak, Ozgu.

Broker Organizations to Facilitate Cross-Sector Collaboration: At the Crossroad of Strengthening and Weakening Effects. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun, 2020: p. 360-380.

Cross-sector collaboration has emerged as an important way for public management to address complex social issues. Given the manifold challenges of governing and implementing such collaborations, scholars emphasize the benefits of using broker organizations to facilitate and strengthen cross-sector collaboration. However, this comparative longitudinal case study of broker organizations that support global health partnerships shows a less straightforward pattern: despite their good intentions, two of the four broker organizations analyzed subtly weakened the collaboration by gradually replacing the partners' cross-sector tasks and decision-making with unilateral, broker-based ones. By juxtaposing this pattern with the other two broker organizations' trajectories, this study reveals the processes underlying brokers' role drift and unintended collaborative weakening and those allowing them to maintain their facilitation role. On this basis, the study exposes overlooked collaboration dynamics to reveal the boundaries of using broker organizations as a mechanism to facilitate cross-sector collaboration. — *Reproduced*

### **BUDGET - UNITED KINGDOM**

1009. Adams, Abi

Mutually consistent revealed preference demand predictions. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 12(1), Feb, 2020: p.42-74.

Revealed preference restrictions are increasingly used to predict demand behavior at new budgets of interest and as shape restrictions in nonparametric estimation exercises. However, the restrictions imposed are not sufficient for rationality when predictions are made at multiple budgets. I highlight the non-convexities in the set of predictions that arise when making multiple predictions. I develop a mixed integer programming characterization of the problem that can be used to impose rationality on multiple predictions. The approach is applied to the UK Family Expenditure Survey to recover rational demand predictions with substantially reduced computational resources compared to known alternatives. — *Reproduced*

**BUREAUCRACY**

1010. Cohen, Nissim and Hertz, Uri.

Street-level bureaucrats' social value orientation on and off duty. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun: p.442-453.

Are street-level bureaucrats more willing to sacrifice their own self-interests to meet the needs of their clients when they are off duty or on duty? If the former is the case, what does that finding tell us about their work environment? Using the social value orientation paradigm in a mixed effects experimental design, the authors found that Israeli police officers demonstrated greater pro-social inclinations off duty compared with on duty. Given these findings, the authors suggest the possibility that the organization's constraints and culture may, paradoxically, reduce street-level bureaucrats' real social value orientations and increase the promotion of their own self-interests when they are on duty. — *Reproduced*

1011. Ling, J., Zhao, T. and Park, S.

Representative bureaucracy, distributional equity, and environmental justice. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun, 2020: p. 402-414.

This article explores the role of bureaucratic representation and distributional equity in the implementation of environmental policy, which has been shaped by the politics of identity, administrative discretion, and a contested discourse on the redistribution of public resources. The authors examine whether minority bureaucratic representation fosters policy outputs for race-related disadvantaged communities and whether the behavior of public administrators reflects distributional equity. Linking representative bureaucracy to environmental justice, this research contributes to the understanding of social equity in public administration and sheds light on the relationship between bureaucratic representation and democratic values. Analyzing a nationwide, block-group-level data set, the authors find that a more racially representative workforce in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency promotes the agency's enforcement actions in communities that have large local-national disparities in minority populations and severe policy problems. The size of the bureaucratic representation effect is larger for neighborhoods that are overburdened with race-related social vulnerability. — *Reproduced*

**BUREAUCRACY - UNITED STATES**

1012. Hjorth, Thomas Lopdrup and Gay, Paul Du

Speaking truth to power? Anti-bureaucratic romanticism from critical organizational theorizing to the White House. *Organization*, 27(3), May, 2020: p.441-453.

In spite of their distinctive normative and political differences, critical organizational scholars use a vocabulary which in several respects resembles that adopted by right-wing populists. This vocabulary, we argue, consists of components that can be deployed in the pursuit of radically conflicting goals. At its heart lies a profoundly antithetical stance toward bureaucracy and the state. In this article, we explore the components of this vocabulary as well as the role

they play in both populist- and critical organizational theory-variants. In doing so, we further discuss the lack of critical potential this vocabulary has in the present. For critical organization scholars, we argue, this should perhaps lead to a renewed consideration and reflexivity concerning not only the merits of bureaucracy and the state, but also of how to conduct critique in populist times. — *Reproduced*

### **BUREAUCRATIC LEGITIMACY**

1013. Malay, Joshua and Fairholm, Matthew R.

How ideological divides serve to limit bureaucratic autonomy: A case study of the BLM. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(4-5), May-Jul: p.375-386.

The main question this article seeks to address is how the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) bureaucratic autonomy is affected by deep ideological divides over public lands management policy. Daniel Carpenter's theory of bureaucratic autonomy serves to provide the definition and method for evaluating the research question. The case study identifies that the bureaucratic autonomy afforded the BLM is intrinsically bound to interest group politics. There exists little room for initiative not supported by specific interests. Actions required by the multiple use mandate, but not supported by interests, will be suppressed. But, of greater interest in understanding the BLM, once support shifts for an initiative, all previous action is undone or at least mitigated to a point of inconsequence. Hence, limited bureaucratic autonomy is afforded either way, as the multiple use requirement will not satisfy all parties and does not allow the BLM to ignore other potential uses of the public lands. — *Reproduced*

### **CAPITAL BUDGETING**

1014. Garrett, Daniel G., Eric Ohn, and Juan Carlos Suárez Serrato

Tax policy and local labor market behavior. *The American Economic Review: Insights*, 2(1), Mar, 2020: p. 83-100.

Since 2002, the US government has encouraged business investment using accelerated depreciation policies that significantly reduce investment costs. We provide the first in-depth analysis of this stimulus on employment and earnings. Our local labor markets approach exploits cross-industry variation in policy generosity interacted with county-level industry location data. This strategy identifies the partial equilibrium effects of accelerated depreciation. Places that experience larger decreases in investment costs see an increase in employment and earnings. In contrast, the policy does not have positive effects on earnings-per-worker. Overall, our findings suggest federal corporate tax policy has large effects on local labor markets. — *Reproduced*

### **CASTES**

1015. Hegde, Sasheej

Caste theory and identity hypothesis: what's the matter?. *Social Scientist*, 48(1-2), Jan-Feb, 2020: p. 17-40.

**CASTES - INDIA**

1016. Choudhary, Renu.

Caste and Its Changing Perception in Modern Era, 42(1), Mar, 2020: p.23-34.

Caste system is an integral part of the Indian society. We can't rally understand Indian society without looking at its caste structure. Caste system in India has been constantly shafting. While G.S. ghurye looked upon Indian castes from structural functional perspective in which it's rigid, hierarchal, endogamous, prohibitive, occupations, based ascription and segmental division of society, Louis Dumont has focused on the binary dialectical approach in which there is opposition between Brahmin and untouchable, high caste and low caste and spiritual and temporal. But in contemporary times caste scenario is changing. These set features of traditional caste system in India have been weakening to some extent. Although, caste as a system is weakening but ironically caste identity has become stronger these days. Dipankar Gupta has called it an optional illusion and has considered edit as a temporary phenomenon in the caste system. Even prominent sociologist like Srinivas and Andre Beteille feel that caste is losing its strength but it is going to stay in India. This paper tries to explore the changing scenario of the caste system in India. What features of the caste system are becoming more prominent this day? If cast as a system is weakening then can we assume that cste will evade from the Indian society in near future? This paper tries to focus on the nitty-gritty's of India's caste system in contemporary times. — *Reproduced*

1017. Mosse, David

The modernity of caste and the market economy. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(4), Jul, 2020: p. 1125-1271.

What place does the caste system have in modern India with its globally integrating market economy? The most influential anthropological approaches to caste have tended to emphasize caste as India's traditional religious and ritual order, or (treating such order as a product of the colonial encounter) as shaped politically, especially today by the dynamics of caste-based electoral politics. Less attention has been paid to caste effects in the economy. This article argues that the scholarly framing of caste mirrors a public-policy 'enclosure' of caste in the non-modern realm of religion and 'caste politics', while aligning modernity to the caste-erasing market economy. Village-level fieldwork in South India finds a parallel public narrative of caste either as ritual rank eroded by market relations or as identity politics deflected from everyday economic life. But, locally and nationally, the effects of caste are found to be pervasive in labour markets and the business economy. In the age of the market, caste is a resource, sometimes in the form of a network, its opportunity-hoarding advantages discriminating against others. Dalits are not discriminated by caste as a set of relations separate from economy, but by the very economic and market processes through which they often seek liberation. The caste processes, enclosures, and evasions in post-liberalization India suggest the need to rethink the modernity of caste beyond orientalist and post-colonial frameworks, and consider the presuppositions that shape understanding of an institution, the nature and experience of which are determined by the inequalities and subject positions it produces. — *Reproduced*

1018. Shin, Jae-Eun

Descending from demons, ascending to kshatriyas: Genealogical claims and political process in pre-modern Northeast India, The Chutiyas and the Dimasas. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 57(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.49-75.

One of the most interesting features of political tradition of pre-modern Northeast India was the presence of local powers tracing their descent from demonic beings. Historical evidence suggests that the demonic royal genealogy was proclaimed at a juncture of transition from pre-state to state society, though the time of transition varied according to the area where it occurred. The nuclear area of the early state of the lower Brahmaputra valley witnessed it in the seventh century, and the spread of state formation from the lower valley to other remote areas of the northeast after the thirteenth century facilitated the dissemination of this lineage model through the agency of brahmins. Asymmetry between the cultural authority of migrant brahmins and peripheral rulers was crucial in this process. Focusing on the Chutiyas and the Dimasas, the local powers established in the fourteenth-century Sadiya area and in the sixteenth-century Cachar hills respectively, the present study will discuss how the descendants of demons were finally approved as kshatriyas; what strategies were employed in this unusual form of legitimation, and how deviation from the traditional demonic lineage occurred. It will help us understand the specificity of political traditions in the peripheral regions of South Asia which cannot be subsumed under the overarching theoretical framework of legitimation. — *Reproduced*

#### CASTES - WEST BENGAL

1019. Curley, David L.

Styles of mastery of a Calcutta Brahman family: Krishnachandra Ghoshal's pilgrimage to Gaya, Kashi and Prayag, 1769, in Vijayram Sen's *Tirthaman.gala*. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 57(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.77-123.

This article examines styles of mastery practised by a wealthy, managerial Brahman family in late eighteenth-century Bengal, when managerial Brahmins found new opportunities in association with the English East India Company. It is based on *TirthamaEgala* by Vijayram Sen, a verse narrative of a pilgrimage in 1769, led by Krishnachandra Ghoshal for the purpose of performing the *trayasthalī ūrāddha* in Gaya, Kashi and Prayag. Krishnachandra was the elder brother of Gokulchandra Ghoshal, who then was the chief banian of Governor Harry Verelst. The poem describes agencies that enabled the Ghoshals' success and purposes that shaped their identity. It represents the family's practices of accountancy, patronage and charity. It represents Krishnachandra's self-control and control of others, his austerity and munificence in shraddha rites (obsequies), and his use of both Indo-Persian and Sanskrit codes of conduct in gift exchanges and formal conversations. In quite different settings, he used 'pleasing conversations' or discussions of knowledge in Sanskrit texts. Both kinds of formal conversation revealed the 'character' or 'dignity' of participants, and introduced them to important men whom they did not already know. Portraying agencies and purposes that were both this-worldly and spiritual, the poem does not categorically distinguish them. It does de-emphasise courtly aesthetics. — *Reproduced*

**CENTRAL CONSUMER PROTECTION AUTHORITY - INDIA**

1020. Singh, Vagish K. and Singh, Ashish K.

Central consumer protection authority: a critical analysis. *International Journal on Consumer Law and practice*, 8, 2020: p.59-77

The Consumer protection act, 2019 paved the way for a familiar yet new regime of consumer governance in India by creating the central consumer protection authority. As opposed to the consumer councils, the CCPA's mandate of regulation has been empowered with a heavy arsenal of investigation, inquiry and injunctive actions. The powers of the CCPA are overarching and have the potential of bridging the gaps left by statutory restrictions and narrow interpretations adopted by the consumer for a and commissions under the previous regime. This paper would examine the potential of the CCPA's legislative mandate and discusses the interaction of these powers with those of the quasi-judicial consumer commissions. The paper would further attempt to suggest prudent manners of exercise of powers by the CCPA by examining the experience of similar foreign regulators such as the federal trade commission, United states of America. — *Reproduced*

**CHILD DEVELOPMENT - INDIA - KERALA**

1021. Nair, Vidya

Children with special needs and the RET in Kerala: Issues and Challenges. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.28-37.

**CHILD WELFARE**

1022. Simmons, Michaela Christy

Becoming wards of the state: Race, crime, and childhood in the struggle for foster care integration, 1920s to 1960s. *American Sociological Review*, 85(2), Apr, 2020: p. 199-222.

Using archival materials from the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, this article traces the conflict between private institutions and the state over responsibility for neglected African American children in the early twentieth century. After a long history of exclusion by private child welfare, the court assumed public responsibility for the protection of children of all races. Yet, in an arrangement of delegated governance, judges found themselves unable to place non-white children because of the enduring exclusionary policies of private agencies. When the situation became critical, the City sought to wrest control from private agencies by developing a supplemental public foster care system. This compromise over responsibility racialized the developing public foster care system of New York City, and it transformed frameworks of child protection as a social problem. The findings highlight the political salience surrounding issues of racial access in the delegated welfare state. Tracing how the conflict over access unfolded in New York City child protection provides an empirical case for understanding how the delegation of social welfare to private agencies can actually weaken racial integration efforts, generate distinct modes of social welfare inclusion, and racialize perceptions of social problems. — *Reproduced*



**CHINA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - VIETNAM**

1023. Tam, T.T.

Dynamics of memory and religious nationalism in a Sino- Vietnamese border town. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(3), May, 2020: p.795-829.

This article analyses the dynamics of official and unofficial religious nationalism in the Vietnamese border town of Lào Cai. In 1979 it was one of many Vietnamese towns that were reduced to rubble during the short but bloody war between Vietnam and China. The normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations in 1991 allowed a booming border trade that let Lào Cai prosper, while the painful memory of this war continued to haunt the town and the daily experiences of its residents, both humans and gods. Since the Vietnamese state forbids any official remembrance of the war, Lào Cai residents have found a religious way to deal with their war memories that skilfully evades state control. By analysing narratives about the fate of the gods and goddesses that reign in the Father God Temple and the Mother Goddess Temple—two religious institutions located right next to the border—this article shows that it is in the symbolism of the supernatural that one can find memories of the war and of the changing social landscape of Lào Cai and reconstruct its history. — *Reproduced*

**CITIZENSHIP**

1024. Biard, Benjamin

How do radical right populist parties influence resurging debates over the strapping of citizenship?. *International Political Science Review*, 41(2), Mar, 2020: p.224-237.

Debates over the stripping of citizenship have been rekindled in many countries in recent years. Radical right populist parties (RRPPs) are often perceived to have played a significant role in these resurging debates, even when they do not possess executive power and are often marginalised by mainstream parties. Thus, RRPPs' real influence on policy-making remains unclear and the way RRPPs intervene in the policy-making process to influence it has not yet been satisfactorily determined. By focusing on policy-making, this study asks the question: how do RRPPs influence resurging debates over the stripping of citizenship? Using process-tracing and evidence from archives, memoirs and 67 interviews with policy-makers and party leaders, this research aims to determine if and how RRPPs intervene in the process in France and Belgium. The results indicate that RRPPs matter but that their influence is strongly curtailed. Their influence is not exercised directly and through institutional arenas, but indirectly: based on a provocative style, in a specific context, and through public opinion and the media. — *Reproduced*

**CITIZENSHIP - INDIA**

1025. Biju, M.R. Padmanabha and Anantha, M.R.B.

The citizenship (aendment) act, 2019: Constitutional and legal dimensions. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.26-29.

**CITIZENSHIP - INDIA - HIMACHAL PRADESH**

1026. Axelby, Richard

The teacher, the activist, and the Maulvi: Emancipatory visions and insurgent citizenship among Gujjars in Himachal Pradesh. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(3), May, 2020: p.867-897.

Exploring the intersection of state, religion, and ethnicity, this article considers the opportunities for individual and collective advancement available to Muslim Gujjars in Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. Following the lives of three prominent members of the community—a teacher, a political activist, and a maulvi—it considers their respective orientations to the state and their relationships with their fellow Gujjars, to illustrate the different ways in which Gujjars have sought to transcend their marginal and subordinated position as an ethnic and religious minority. With state-promoted schemes of affirmative action and reservation offering only limited opportunities for social and economic advancement, we see how Gujjars have responded to their continued marginalization, first through political mobilization as an ethnic group and, more recently, through the establishment of Islamic educational institutions and association with Tablighi Jama'at. This leads to an evaluation of the emancipatory potentials and contradictions of insurgent citizenship when mobilized around specific aspects of ethnic and religious identity. Against a backdrop of economic liberalization and accompanying shifts in civil society, I show how the distribution of rewards that derive from strategies of assimilation, engagement, and withdrawal are structured in particular ways, including by class and gender. — *Reproduced*

**CIVIL SERVICE**

1027. Baniamin, H.M., Jamil, I. and Askvik, S

Mismatch between lower performance and higher trust in the civil service: Can culture provide an explanation?. *International Political Science Review*, 41(2), Mar, 2020: p.192-206.

The existing literature on institutional trust leads us to expect that institutional trust is determined by institutional performance. In the context of three South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka), we find the opposite – that despite poor performance of the civil service, there is high institutional trust. In this study we examine whether such mismatch can be explained by an authoritarian cultural orientation, which generates unquestioning obedience and loyalty and may contribute to inflated institutional trust in the civil service of these countries. — *Reproduced*

1028. Moloney, Kim and Rosenbloom, David H.

Creating space for public administration in International organization studies. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(3), Apr, 2020: p. 227-243.

The emergent global administrative order includes more than 800 international and regional organizations. Just as the rise of the modern state placed greater importance on the study of public administration, the growth of multistate

organizations, their agendas, and personnel require research that draws upon contemporary and classical public administrative thought. This article employs multiple lenses to explore the utility of public administrative theory and empirically based knowledge in analyzing the behavior of international and regional organizations. Specifically, while remaining cognizant of differences between international organizations and sovereign states, we consider the utility of the politics-administration dichotomy, representative bureaucracy, individual and employee due process and other rights, and broader questions of accountability in understanding the administrative life and influence of international organizations in global governance.— *Reproduced*

#### **CIVIL SERVICE - POLAND**

1029. Chaba, Dawid

Public official's liability: a case study on Poland. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 86(1), Mar, 2020: p.169-182.

Performing the role of a public official entails the necessity of accepting a certain responsibility. This results from the fact that officials handle various tasks of great significance to both the state and its citizens. The duties should be carried out in a professional, upright and lawful manner. Otherwise, it is essential to hold public officials responsible and bring them to justice. This article will focus on the basic issues concerning one particular type of responsibility, which is a financial liability for a serious breach of the law. A particular emphasis will be put on the specification of the subjective and objective scope of the said responsibility.— *Reproduced*

#### **CIVIL SOCIETY - INDIA**

1030. Sreelkha, R.G.

Role of civil society in India. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.2018-229.

#### **CLIMATE CHANGE**

1031. Dogra, Bharat

Climate change and beyond: A holistic view. *IIC Quarterly*, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.241-250.

1032. Jolly, Stellina, and Menon, K.S Roshan

Climate change, disasters and gender resilience: A legal analysis from India. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 61(4), Oct-Dec, 2019: p. 420-438.

The impact of climate change and augmented disasters are gendered and Indian women due to the incessant economic and social inequalities and the limited access to participation in decision-making are more vulnerable than men. This paper focuses on the human and social dimensions of climate change, especially the impact of climate change and the consequences of disasters, increasing in

their magnitude, on the women in India. It argues for an environmental justice and human rights approach to gender mainstreaming in climate –disaster management through legal mechanisms and litigation strategies. This paper argues that in the climate- disaster discourse, gender issues are generalized and fails to account for the local community views and perspectives. A globally homogenized approach could mask the internal differences that exist between communities and regions, with regard to gender issues and negatively impact the gender inclusive strategies. This paper argues for the adaptation and development process to be not only inclusive but also locally determined. — *Reproduced*

1033. Ramesh, Madhuri.

The coast is un-clear. IIC Quarterly, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.153-165.

1034. Sturat, S. Gunderosn, and Petersen, B. R.

The climate crisis as a catalyst for emancipator transformation: An examination of the possible, International Sociology, 35(4), Jul, 2020: p. 433-456.

Extinction Rebellion, Fridays for Future, and the Sunrise Movement, have received the most attention and continue to grow. Synthesizing and integrating Erik Olin Wright's theories of social transformation, the authors apply Wright's work to analyze these movements and identify barriers and opportunities moving forward. While significant forces of social reproduction continue to shape politics and constrain climate action, unintended social consequences combined with new social movements are ripening conditions for transformation. The authors identify non-reformist reforms, a forceful form of symbiotic transformation pushed forward by social movements, as the most likely strategy to address the climate crisis and catalyze broader emancipatory transformation. While climate movements face significant opposition, they continue to grow and create a stronger trajectory for deep social change. — *Reproduced*

1035. Singh, Vandana

A transdisciplinary conceptualisation of climate change: An educator's journey. IIC Quarterly, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.251-263.

#### **CLIMATE CHANGES - INDIA - GUJARAT**

1036. Mahadevia, Darshini et al.

Building flood resilience of low-income urban communities through formal public housing: lessons from Ahmadabad and Surat, India. Urban India, 39(2), Jul-Dec, 2019: p.80-98.

Urban floods are one of the many risks and threats that climate change has brought in the last few years. Flooding and water-logging can put large areas of a city in entirely uninhabitable conditions, or damage infrastructure. In places where people lack adequate shelter and basic infrastructure, flooding could directly affect their health through injuries, transmission of infectious diseases, displacements or indirectly affect their living conditions through impact on properties, social infrastructure and livelihoods. Such negative impacts could

exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, especially of the urban poor and the disadvantaged sections of the society who live in precarious housing conditions in low-lying areas or areas unsuitable for building habitation. This research thus looks if floods affect slum dwellers more than those living in formal housing in the two cities of the state of Gujarat – Ahmedabad and Surat. By comparing two different housing typologies - (i) formal settlements i.e. public housing schemes (in particular Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)); and (ii) informal settlements i.e. slum settlements; the study looks at different impacts residents of these housing typologies bear, such as water-logging depths, loss in housing structures, loss in assets, etc. in case of floods and subsequent water-logging in the study areas.— *Reproduced*

### CLINICAL INTERVENTIONS

1037. Clark, Arthur J. and Butler, Carrie M.

Empathy: An integral model in clinical social work. *Social Work*, 65(2), Apr, 2020: p.169-177.

Empathy has held a vital and enduring standing in the theory and practice of clinical social work. Defining and conceptualizing empathy is a continuing challenge in social work and across the human services. A multitude of definitions of empathy exist in the therapeutic literature, creating confusion relating to research findings and treatment processes. Recent trends emphasize an overarching and expansive way of conceiving empathic understanding in the therapeutic relationship and informing treatment practice. Multiple perspectives of empathy facilitate a broad and wide-ranging engagement of the practitioner and the client in the therapeutic process. With significant implications for clinical social workers, an integral model capitalizes on the engagement of empathy from multiple ways of knowing: subjective, objective, and interpersonal. Numerous clinical examples illustrate applications of the tripartite model in social work practice. The integral empathy model is amenable to research and training across therapeutic contexts in social work and related fields. — *Reproduced*

### CO-OPERATIVES

1038. Naseef, Mohammad and Jyothi, P.

Policy for performance: towards integrating entrepreneurial ecosystem approach on co-operative framework - the case of coir co-operatives in Alleppey. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 15(2), Oct. 2019: p. 218-243.

Industrial clustering and co-operativization are two globally acknowledged policy mechanisms for regional industrial development. Alappay district of Kerala is one of the major hubs of coir industry in India and it occupies a substantial place in the coir map of the world. Alappay possesses almost all the physical attributes of a typical industrial cluster with a critical mass of related units and ancillaries enjoying spatial agglomeration and sharing common facilities. The coir industry of Alappay is largely organized on ‘workers’ co-operative’ basis. Despite the incidence of these supportive policy measures and favourable environmental conditions, the industry is on the verge of decline. The findings of the current

study show that though Alappy possesses a fare score in the assessment of its cluster attributes, most of the firms are consistently reporting losses and their number is increasing year by year. A similar trend is seen in the case of firm survival and new firm creation. Among the output indicators, employment generation is the only aspect which is consistently showing positive results. Drawing on personal interviews with relevant stakeholders such as managers/ secretaries of co-operative societies and government officials and a critical analysis of various policy documents, this article attempts to explore why the globally acclaimed policy mechanisms such as industrial clustering and co-operativization fail to bring the fruits of competitiveness and innovation to the coir industry in Alappy. The study also proposes an entrepreneurial ecosystem approach as a mechanism to revive this floundering industry and discusses its adaptability and complementary with the co-operative framework prevailing in the industry. — *Reproduced*

### COFFEE GROWERS - INDIA

1039. Shrivastava, Sharmila

Slopes of struggle: Coffee on baba budan hills. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 57(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.199-227.

The history of Mysore coffee is inextricably linked to the mountainous inam lands of Baba Budan dargah situated atop eponymous hills. In the Malnad region of the Nagar Division in the seventeenth century grew probably the earliest coffee gardens of India. This paper examines the significance of the Baba Budan inam lands coffee in the development of the coffee economy of Mysore. The trajectory of coffee, a peasant and a plantation crop, was shaped by regulation and domination by the British administration and European planters and embedded resistance to this control. Native cultivators and the Baba Budan inamdars, as indigenous coffee growers, clashed with European planters over land and labour issues. Coffee was a profitable and popular cash crop, and natives dominated land and production in the colonial period. Competition, collusion and contestation laid the foundation of the two components of the coffee industry in Mysore— native and European. — *Reproduced*

### COLLEGE STUDENTS - SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR

1040. Lucas, Abigail G. et al.

Trauma and suicide risk in college students: Does **lock** of agency, **lock** of pathways, or both add to further risk?. *Social Work*, 65(2), Apr, 2020: p.105-113.

The present study sought to examine trauma history and hope as predictors of suicide risk in a sample of 561 college students. Furthermore, authors aimed to understand whether the lack of hope agency and hope pathways contributed to further risk for suicide, above and beyond trauma history. Results suggested that trauma history and hope agency were significant and unique predictors of suicide risk among college students. More specifically, hope agency accounted for additional variance in the prediction model of suicide risk, beyond that accounted for by trauma history. Some implications of the present findings for social work practice are discussed. — *Reproduced*

**COMMUNISM**

1041. Robertson, James

Communism as religious phenomenon: Phenomenology and catholic socialism in Yugoslav Slovenia, 1927–42. *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 81(2), Apr, 2020: p.279-301

**COMMUNITY POLICING**

1042. Kaur, Sandeep

Thikri Pehra: A sparingly used initiative of community policing-needs a relook. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.1-20.

Thikri Pehra (Pahara) means to 'guard at local level' or to provide Night Vigil/ Watch for a locality may be a village, town or city in emergencies or in normal times. It may be a term unknown to many in the present Generation. Thikri Pehra is an age old concept in the Indian Society, perhaps emerged 'As and When' 'humans' felt the need for their security. In the early times, the concept of State police was non-existent, thus people were responsible for guarding themselves, against any threat to their life and property. With the coming of State Police or Organised Police, the onus of individual security and security has got shifted to the Police only. Police are playing a multidimensional role today, virtually looking after all the security needs of every individual besides maintaining law and order in society. Today, Police have added responsibilities to perform such as personal verifications, providing security to V.I.Ps, dealing with emergencies such as fire and floods or any other natural or unnatural calamity. Police also have a role to play in sensitising society on many aspects related to life. Pressures of technological developments and changing norms of governance, where transparency and accountability are of prime importance, can visibly be seen. Thus, Police are reeling from pressure of high expectations of society and their limitations to perform under the given work environment which is further hard pressed by the ever increasing population and crime. In the light of above presented scenario, not too frequently used practice, popularly known as Thikri pehra, of early times, to provide security and safety to the residents at local level and relieve police of some of its ever increasing burden, has been examined and assessed to prove its relevance in present times.— *Reproduced*

**COMMUNITY SUSTAINABILITY**

1043. Moldavanova, Alisa V. and Wirght Nathaniel S.

How nonprofits arts organizations sustain communities: Examining the relationship between organizational strategy and engagement in community sustainability. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(3), Apr, 2020: p.244-259.

This article investigates the relationship between several elements of organizational strategy and arts and culture nonprofits perceived contributions to community sustainability. We ask the following research question: What are the drivers of arts and culture nonprofits' engagement in community sustainability? Drawing

on data collected from a survey of 175 nonprofits in the state of Michigan, this article reports the findings about arts and culture organizations perceived engagement in community sustainability and factors that may foster or inhibit such engagement. The study advances our understanding of the role that nonprofit organizations play in fostering local sustainable development, and it also informs broader scholarly discourse on the role of arts and culture organizations in a society— *Reproduced*

## COMPARATIVE SOCIOLOGY

1044. Schutt, K. Russell

Sociology and evolutionary biology: A troubled past, a promising future. *International Sociology Reviews*, 35(2), Mar, 2020: p.138-150.

The New Evolutionary Sociology offers a comprehensive review of the history of evolutionary analysis in sociology that demonstrates its present value ‘once old biases and prejudices are mitigated and, eventually, eliminated’ (p. 14). In the book’s first part, the authors highlight the prominence of evolution in the theorizing of sociology’s founders and the reaction against this approach when it was used to support ethnocentrism, racism, and fascism. The second part describes non-sociologists’ attempts to reconnect evolutionary biology and social science through sociobiology and evolutionary psychology. The book’s last part presents new evolutionary approaches within sociology, focusing primarily on comparative research with primates and a neurosociological explanation of the evolution of the human brain.— *Reproduced*

## COMPETITION LAW

1045. Khandelwal, Pankhudi.

Free services or privacy: Formulating the choice for consumers in zero-price markets. *International Journal on Consumer Law and practice*, 8, 2020: p. 94-104.

Zero-priced markets have become important in the present digital society. The revenue models of facebook and Google use targeted advertising for revenues. Based on this, it can be argued that zero-priced products are not free as consumer pay in form of attention to these advertisements. Zero-priced markets have the potential to be harmful for the consumers in form of less privacy. While the data protection law deals with the protection of personal data, however, this data is acquired by the companies on the basis of consent performance of a contract or legitimate interest. Most consumer sare either not aware about how their data is being used or do not value their data enough to give up the zero priced services. In light of this changing technological environment the article suggests whether this choice should be make on behalf of the consumers though regulation under the consumer welfare standard whereby companies are either required to change their current business model or provide for better provisions for privacy. The article aims to provide an improved legal framework of competition law, consumer protection law and data protection law to provide a balance in regulating detail markets. — *Reproduced*



**COMPLEXITY**

1046. Sliver, Sean

The emergence of texture. *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 81(2), Apr, 2020: p.169-194.

Crucial to accounts of complexity is the history of the concept of emergence. Pride of place is generally given to G. E. Lewes, who in 1879 offered a theory of “emergents,” of the unpredictable and incommensurate effects which follow from the crossing of causes. This essay recovers an earlier tradition; it focuses on experiments in seventeenth-century materials science, which explain emergent properties through an appeal to microstructural “texture.” A full appreciation of the modern turn to complexity, of our own ecological embeddedness and the interrelationship of things, requires therefore a return to the warp and weft of seventeenth-century artisanal practice. — *Reproduced*

**COMPUTERS AND TECHNOLOGY**

1047. Golding, Shaun and Bramon, Monica M.

Science as snake oil: Rural development, discourse, and the broken promise of tech jobs in Vermont. *Rural Sociology*, 85(2), Jun, 2020: p.408-435.

This paper examines the public conversation surrounding two failed technology businesses in rural Vermont communities, documenting a particular techno-development discourse. Engaging with the literatures of rural development and science and technology studies (STS), the paper frames this discourse as a mechanism of power exercised by private capital. It analyzes how perspectives shared in news and social media functioned to attribute financial, technological, and moral authority to developers while dividing communities and scapegoating the state. Our work highlights the need for scholars to be conscious of techno-development discourses that prioritize capital interests over community interests. Rather than using hegemonic conceptualizations of technology, we advocate for development that advances more flexible, local understandings of technology. And rather than centering high-tech development as a vehicle for extending prosperity across space, we propose that greater attention be paid to extending high wages across industrial sectors. — *Reproduced*

**CONCEPTS**

1048. Tsilipakos, Leonidas

Descriptive accuracy in history: The case of narrative explanations. *Philosophy of The Social Sciences*, 50(4), Jul, 2020: p, 283-312.

This article discusses the issue of the conceptual accuracy of descriptions of social life, which, although fundamental for the social sciences, has in fact been neglected. I approach this task via an examination of Paul Roth’s recent work, which recapitulates reflection in analytic philosophy of history and sets out a view of the past as indeterminate until retrospectively constructed in historical narratives. I argue that Roth’s position embraces an overly restricted notion of

historical significance and underestimates how anachronistic descriptions vitiate central historiographical tasks. I contend that the importance of conceptually accurate descriptions for history and the social sciences cannot be overstated. —

*Reproduced*

### **CONSOCIATIONALISM**

1049. Agarin, Timofey

The limits of inclusions: Representation of minority and non-dominant communities in convocal and liberal democracies. *International Political Science Review*, 41(1), Jan, 2020: p.15-29.

Consociationalism starts with the assumption that in divided societies there are multiple groups with reasonable claims which leads to the development of group sensitive mechanisms for political representation. While consociations are put in place to ensure the participation of groups whose past disenfranchisement from (equal) political representation resulted in violence, their disregard for individuals and identities of other, non-dominant groups is comparable to the impact of liberal democratic governments on minority groups. Both the approach observed in consociational practice and the liberal democratic approach of accommodating members of minority groups result from a preference for the political accommodation of majority group identities. Both approaches, I argue, result in the neglect of the input of minority and non-dominant groups. This effect is, principally, a result of the lack of guaranteed representation afforded to their group identities and is exacerbated by the representation of majority interests which is aggregated from individual-level participation. — *Reproduced*

### **CONSTITUTION - INDIA**

1050. Patil, R.L.M.

Constitution and democracy: Seventy years of India's experience. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p. 5-8.

### **CONSTITUTIONALISM**

1051. Agarin, Timofey, McCulloch Allison

How power-sharing includes and excludes non-dominant communities: Introduction to the special issue. *International Political Science Review*, 41(1), Jan, 2020: p.3-14.

As the introduction to the special issue titled *Democratisation in Divided Places: Designing Power-Sharing Institutions for Broad Inclusion*, this article situates the themes, issues, and findings of the issue in a broad disciplinary perspective. Drawing from theories of constitutional design, peacebuilding, democratisation, and ethnonational accommodation, the article outlines the trade-offs that power-sharing faces in war-to-peace transitions and the implications for non-dominant groups. We articulate what we see as a central problem with contemporary power-sharing arrangements, a phenomenon we call the 'exclusion amid inclusion' dilemma. That is, for power-sharing to create stability and pacify the dominant

groups, it must marginalise non-dominant groups. These are groups who were neglected in the original design of power-sharing institutions, who remain on the sidelines of postconflict politics, and who face major institutional constraints on their representation and participation in the power-sharing arrangement. Using ‘exclusion amid inclusion’ as an analytical lens, we explain how the articles included in the special issue highlight how different societies have grappled with the question of facilitating broad inclusion in the design of political power-sharing institutions.— *Reproduced*

### CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

1052. Rish, S.A, Wright, B.J. and Bennett, P.C.

Development of the voluntary simplicity engagement scale: Measuring low-consumption lifestyles. *Journal Of Consumer Policy*, 43(2), Jun, 2020: p. 295-313.

Those who choose to reduce their material consumption to seek satisfaction in non-material ways are said to be living a life of voluntary simplicity. This lifestyle has potentially important implications for both environmental sustainability and individual well-being. In research, voluntary simplifiers are typically identified informally or by using measurement tools that may not reflect current simplifying practices. The aim of the current work was to develop a measure of voluntary simplicity based on the practices of contemporary simplifiers. Using a mixed-methods approach, qualitative interviews with 16 self-identified voluntary simplifiers were used to develop a questionnaire that was then administered to a sample of 423 participants. The questionnaire was refined statistically, resulting in the development of the 21-item Voluntary Simplicity Engagement Scale. The scale displays sound psychometric qualities and, with additional validation, should serve as a useful addition to the study of voluntary simplicity. — *Reproduced*

### CONSUMER CULTURE - IRAN

1053. Ranin, Kazemi

Select doctoring the body and exciting the soul: Drugs and consumer culture in medieval and early modern Iran doctoring the body and exciting the soul: Drugs and consumer culture in medieval and early modern Iran. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(2), Mar, 2020: p. 554-617.

This article focuses on the development of early modern consumerism in a part of the Middle East that historians of consumer culture are yet to fully explore. Making use of a wide variety of unexplored and underexplored original sources, the article contends that early modern consumer culture in Iran was grounded deeply in the ever-widening patterns of exchange and use that had developed slowly over the course of the previous centuries. The discussion below takes the growing popular interest in a few key psychoactive substances as a useful barometer of the dynamics of mass consumption, and chronicles how the slow and ever-expanding use of alcohol, opium, and cannabis (or a cannabis-like product) in the medieval period led to the popularity of coffee, tobacco, older

drugs, and still other commodities in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The aim here is to use the history of drug culture as an entry point to scrutinize the emergence of early modern consumerism among the elites and the non-elites in both urban and rural areas of the Middle East. In doing so, this article reconstructs the cultural and social history of recreational drugs prior to and during the early modern period, and elucidates the socio-economic context that helped bring about a ‘psychoactive revolution’ in the Safavid state (1501–1736). — *Reproduced*

## CONSUMER LAW

1054. Durovic, M.

International consumer law: What is it all about?. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(1), Mar, 2020: p. 125-143.

Increasing effort has been invested in the internationalization of consumer law. Some of the recent huge global consumer law–related scandals (e.g., Dieselgate, Facebook) demonstrate the rising relevance of and the need for international consumer law. This paper argues that the efforts towards the internationalization of consumer law should focus, first, on the establishment of globally accepted minimum standards of consumer protection (as it has been done through the United Nations Guidelines on Consumer Protection) and, second, on the development and facilitation of cooperation as a necessary prerequisite for the efficient protection of consumers (as it has been initiated by the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network), rather than on the harmonization of substantive consumer law. This is not only because coordination among diverse countries in the area of consumer protection is easier to achieve in practice through a policy approach rather than substantive harmonization, but also because coordination in practice is an instrument that, as it stands now, is capable of providing a higher level of protection to consumers than substantive harmonization. — *Reproduced*

1055. Wei, D.

From fragmentation to harmonization of consumers law: the perspective of china. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(1), Mar, 2020: p.35-56.

Since the appearance of consumer law, its norm production landscape has been highly diversified and fragmented among the countries. The features of “lawlessness in some sectors” and “the lack of efficiency and effectiveness of national legal systems” give rise to the proliferation of norm producing originated by other bodies such as international organizations, industries, traders and even hybrid entities composing the public, the private and the civil society. There are many variations and differences in consumer law and policy between the Global North and the Global South. In recent years, harmonization of standards, codes of conduct and good practices have already taken place through international organizations and global businesses. In relation to harmonization of consumer laws among different countries, there have been skeptical views regarding such feasibility taking into account varying levels of institutional development. Thomas Bernauer explains “variation of consumer protection standards across

countries may be a source of trade disputes.” Starting from the past decade, harmonization of consumer law has been achieved or at least advocated at regional levels. Harmonization easily starts within a region since regional integration creates opportunities for approximation of legal infrastructures. The EU is a very successful case in harmonizing consumer laws further guaranteed by a strong judicial system. In Latin America and in Asia, harmonization projects are ongoing and similar initiatives have also been supported. Whilst acknowledging the existing fragmentation and variations of consumer law worldwide, the author highlights the converging environment of consumer protection due to challenges brought by the globalization and advocates the feasibility of the harmonization approach from the perspective of a dynamically emerging and transitional economy such as China. At the outset, it explores the underpinnings of the consumer law which is a fairly modern legal intervention. China, like other countries, has been modernizing its consumer law by adopting a human-centred, rights-centred and social values-centred approach. Then, it examines the more important role played by emerging countries, particularly in areas such as global B2C e-commerce, telecommunication, financial. — *Reproduced*

#### **CONSUMER LAW - AFRICA**

1056. Naude, T.

Fragmentation versus convergence of consumer law within one legal system and across legal systems: An African perspective. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(1), Mar, 2020: p. 11-34.

The theme of fragmentation versus convergence of consumer law has relevance for Africa, inter alia because the African Continental Free Trade Area is foreseen to become a single continental market. Fragmentation of consumer law within one legal system and across legal systems is inevitable. Several types of hyper-vulnerable consumers require special protection. Drafters and interpreters of consumer legislation should remember that the majority of African consumers are hyper-vulnerable. Consumer legislation attuned to this reality needs special reference to the needs of such consumers. More resources should be allocated to the protection of hyper-vulnerable consumers, including through proactive enforcement. The informal economy may require some special rules, but the rules on quality of products should mostly remain the same. More resources should be targeted at enforcing safety standards and rooting out counterfeit goods and creative ways found to bring consumers in the informal economy under the protection of consumer law. Fragmentation of sources of consumer law in Africa and at the level of enforcement agencies is also considered. Even if rules are harmonized across legal systems, fragmentation is inevitable, inter alia due to different interpretations by local agencies. An attempt at some convergence has benefits, but cogent arguments against harmonization exist. Some realities in the Global South militate against harmonization. There is greater potential for some level of harmonization where there is a real cross-border interest, such as in e-commerce, travel, and tourism. When convergence is considered, the reasons behind current divergence should be researched to establish the potential for convergence. — *Reproduced*

**CONSUMER POLICY**

1057. Thorun, C. Diels, J.

Consumer protection technologies: An investigation into the potentials of new digital technologies for consumer policy. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(1), Mar, 2020: p.177-191.

While the different positive and negative impacts of digitalization for consumers' everyday lives gain much attention from both policy-makers and academia, the question on how digital technologies can be applied to better attain consumer policy goals has so far earned comparatively little consideration. This paper endeavours to fill this gap by analysing the potential of what this paper calls consumer protection technologies. With this term, digital technologies are described that are used to foster consumer policy objectives. The paper then argues that these new digital technologies can significantly contribute to the attainment of priority consumer policy outcomes, namely consumer protection, consumer empowerment as well as consumer law and rights enforcement. Yet, both more awareness of consumer policy actors and academics for the potential of these digital technologies as well as a systematic review of consumer protection technologies are needed. — *Reproduced*

**CONSUMER PROTECTION**

1058. Poncibo, Cristina. and Zoboli, Laura

Sandboxes and consumer protection: the European perspective. *International Journal on Consumer Law and Practice*, 8, 2020: p.1-22.

The paper explores the consumer perspective on regulatory sandboxes and their increasing development by authorities particular, this article will shed a light on the conditions for regulatory sandboxes to be considered consumer-friendly environments. To this end, the paper briefly introduces the concept of the regulatory sandbox and discusses it within the framework of consumer law. Specifically, this study outlines risks and benefits that a regulatory sandbox poses to consumers. Furthermore the authors provide an analysis of the current European framework and the role that consumers have taken within the various regulatory sandboxes that have been recently established. Therefore, the article intends to contribute to the academic debate on the interplay between technological innovation, new markets and consumer law. — *Reproduced*

**CONSUMER PROTECTION**

1059. Benobr, I.

The united nations guidelines for consumer protection: Legal implications and new frontiers. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(1), Mar, 2020: p.105-124.

The United Nations set a milestone in the development of consumer law when it adopted the United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection in 1985 (UNGCP), establishing for the first time a set of international consumer law principles. Since then, with the emergence of the digital era, the landscape has

experienced dramatic changes, and consumers have been facing an expanding range of global challenges, especially in the financial services sector. To reflect this changing landscape, new provisions were added by revised Guidelines in 1999 and again in 2015, which included recommendations on good business practices, financial protection and e-commerce. However, the Guidelines are only soft law provisions, as they are not legally binding on Member States. The question therefore arises of how effective they can be in promoting consumer law at the national and global levels. This article will argue that a comprehensive international consumer law framework is essential in the current context, and that there has been some advancement towards this since the adoption of the Guidelines. However, while the United Nations is playing a unique role in promoting an inclusive and broad consumer protection approach, it sometimes lacks the legal powers and resources to ensure the full effectiveness of its Guidelines. The article thus examines the evolution of consumer protection at the international level, assessing the legal landscape and key players in the field. It outlines the increasing involvement of the United Nations in the area of consumer protection, analysing the core features of the revised Guidelines and their implications, and concludes by suggesting avenues for future development.  
— *Reproduced*

1060. Goyens, M

Effective consumer protection frameworks in a global and digital world. *Journal Of Consumer Policy*, 43(1), Mar, 2020: p.195-207.

The author describes the mismatch between the twentieth-century consumer law and twenty-first-century market developments, qualified by globalization and digitalization. She calls for a digital planet proof consumer policy, which needs to focus on strong enforcement of consumer rights, among other things via international and cross-sector networks of enforcement agencies. — *Reproduced*

1061. Howells, G.

Protection Consumer protection values in the fourth industrial revolution. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(1), Mar, 2020: p.145-175.

We are entering into an era of new technological possibilities. Many benefits will be derived for consumers from the development of data and computer-driven innovation. We will have new products and services and new ways of making and supplying goods and services. Without wanting to inhibit innovation, this article calls for the legal system to remain committed to an ideology and legal framework that supports consumer protection. It will counsel against assuming that the law should give way unduly to the technology agenda, whilst accepting that adaptations should be made and also that there should be a critical review of whether traditional forms of regulation are needed in the Fourth Industrial Age.— *Reproduced*

1062. Mak, V. and Terry, E.

Circular economy and consumer protection: The consumer as a citizen and the limits of employment through consumer law. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(1), Mar, 2020: p.227-248.

The role of consumers as citizens contributing to a circular economy must be seen as part of a broader policy mix aimed at stimulating sustainable production on the supply side of the market, and sustainable consumption on the demand side. Consumers can be active contributors to a circular economy through their actions on the demand side, and EU law has sought to facilitate environmentally-friendly consumer choices through information rights. Further reaching measures can however be envisaged whereby sustainability aims can be taken into account when shaping consumer law. Thus, consumers may be stimulated to opt for repair or to engage in shared use of products through “servitization.”— *Reproduced*

1063. Marques, C. Lima

International protection of consumers as a global or a regional policy. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(1), Mar, 2020: p.57-75.

This article argues that the international protection of consumers should be a global policy in the twenty-first century, since consumers are important actor of the globalization. But beside the UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection (UNGCP) from 1985, revised in 1999 and 2015, there is no other universal – or “global” – legal instrument (either soft or hard law) on consumer protection. In opposite to environmental law, there is no single global convention or binding international legal instrument on consumer protection issues. The article analyses the role of South America with regard to the promotion of international consumer law and two efforts of the Brazilian Government to enhance the international protection of consumers, in Mercosur and at the Hague Conference on Private International Law, and the chances of their success as a future hard or soft law. The main problem discussed in this article is whether the current international protection of consumers is a global policy or a mere regional or national policy, which contributes for a fragmented picture of the consumer protection worldwide. — *Reproduced*

1064. Thorun, C. and Diels, J.

Correction to: consumer protection technologies: An investigation into the potentials of new digital technologies for consumer policy. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(1), Mar, 2020: p.193-193.

#### **CONSUMER PROTECTION - INDIA**

1065. Bansal, Sharad.

Taj Mahal hotel vs United India Insurance Co. Ltd: Re-alleging the focus on consumer protection. *International Journal on Consumer Law and Practice*, 8, 2020: p.118-125.

#### **CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT - INDIA**

1066. Nagarathna, A

Consumer Protection Act 2019- A review of criminal sanctions protecting consumers. *International Journal on Consumer Law and Practice*, 8, 2020: p.23-39.



Indian Consumer Protection Act 1986 which was once enacted to provide timely relief to consumers affected with defective products and deficient services, apart from providing both legal as well as institutional framework for protection of consumer's rights came under criticism for being ineffective on certain fronts. On the other hand, increase in the cases of unfair trade practices and misleading advertisements necessitated changes to the law. Hence the new Consumer Protection Act, enacted in 2019 aims to bring in stringent measures so as to effectively protect the consumers. It for the first time provides for remedies that are criminal in nature by way of criminalising false claims. This paper is an attempt to assess these criminalising provisions in general and more specifically from a criminalising perspective. It also exports the scope and ambit of such criminal liability imposing provisions, apart from examining its related procedural aspects. — *Reproduced*

### CONSUMERS

1067. Janssen, Maarten C.W and Ke, T. Tony.

Searching for service. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 12(1), Feb, 2020: p.188-219.

Since Telser (1960), there is a well-established argument that a competitive market will not provide service due to freeriding. We show that with search frictions, the market may well provide service if the cost of doing so is not too large. Any market equilibrium with service provision has two or more firms providing service, implying overprovision of service as the social optimum mandates at most one service provider. Firms that provide service and those that do not can coexist, where consumers direct their search to service providers first to obtain service, and to nonservice providers later to enjoy lower prices. — *Reproduced*

1068. Koivula, A. et al.

Is there room for ethical consumers on the Finnish political spectrum? *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(2), Jun, 2020: p. 255-274.

This paper examines ethical consumption by comparing attitudes between different political party supporters. In recent consumer theories, it is argued that individualistic choices are more important than collective and structural interests. However, shared opinions, norms, and beliefs continue to influence consumer attitudes. This is particularly true when analysing attitudes concerning the use of consumer markets for ethical purposes. Accordingly, we argue that personal political preference is a highly effective factor when comparing citizens' ethical consumption orientations. We also assume that the diffusion of ethical concern over consumption has blurred the differences between parties. To test these assumptions, we utilized data derived from comparable nationwide surveys collected in Finland in 1999 (N=2,492), 2004 (N=3,448), 2009 (N=1,202), and 2014 (N=1,351). All samples consist of respondents aged 18 to 74 years, thus providing an extensive look at the phenomenon. The analysis focuses on differences in ethical consumer orientation between adherents of different political parties as well as temporal changes in these associations. Our findings confirm the assumption that ethical consumer orientation is strongly associated with

citizens' political preference. However, on the basis of temporal analysis, we also found that party differences have narrowed as the differences between the Greens and other parties have declined during the survey period. Overall, the findings emphasize the importance of understanding how citizens' political preference is embedded in way of life and point out new considerations that are fruitful for a clearer understanding of ethical consumption. — *Reproduced*

## CONSUMERS ECONOMICS

1069. Chakraborty, Anujit, Yoram Halevy, and Kota Saito

The Relations between behavior under risk and over time. *The American Economic Review: Insights*, 2(1), Mar, 2020: p.1-16.

The paper establishes a tight relation between nonstandard behaviors in the domains of risk and time, by considering a decision-maker with non-expected utility preferences who believes that only present consumption is certain while any future consumption is uncertain. We provide the first complete characterizations of the two-way relations between the certainty effect and present bias, and between the common ratio effect and temporal reversals. — *Reproduced*

## CONSUMPTION

1070. Giulio, Defila. R. and Antonietta, Di

The concept of “consumption corridors” meets society: how an idea for fundamental changes in consumption is received. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(2), Jun, 2020: p. 315-344.

The concept of consumption corridors is a concept to guide policy design and policy-making. It suggests applying good life and justice as the primary symbolic-interpretative construct in designing and implementing sustainable consumption governance. Proceeding from there, the concept proposes achieving sustainability in consumption by developing corridors of consumption, that is, by defining minima and maxima of consumption. Translating the concept into policies would make it possible to induce fundamental changes in consumption without imposing specific lifestyles on individuals and without demonizing consumption. To investigate how this concept is received in a society, the concept has been subjected to a representative survey in Switzerland (N=1,059) using an adapted semantic differential scale. Respondents were presented with seven deliberative spaces in which they had to position themselves in their role as citizens. Each of these deliberative spaces is formed by juxtaposing contradicting (bipolar) arguments representing a debate, and each deliberative space represents a belief that is crucial to the concept. The results show that the seven deliberative spaces reflect a common latent factor, the openness to endorse the concept of consumption corridors. The results of the respondents' positioning suggest a slightly positive openness to endorse the concept in Switzerland. Multiple regression analysis was used to test if gender, age, income, education, altruism, and political attitude predict participants' openness to endorse the concept. Political attitude is the strongest predictor of the respondents' overall positioning, but the effect of the political attitude on the reception of the concept is, at least

in Switzerland, less strong than assumed. Similarly, at least in Switzerland, the concept is less polarizing than expected, that is, it is controversial but not polarizing. In sum, the concept of consumption corridors offers a new frame for governance that has the potential to provide common ground beyond traditional political divides. People do not reject the frame provided by the concept in terms of its content, and they do not think that it would be impossible to put it into practice. Finally, people are able and willing to engage with the arguments in favour and against the concept. — *Reproduced*

## CONSUMPTION - UNITED STATES

1071. Kuchler, F. et al

Evidence from retail food markets that consumers are confused by natural and organic food labels. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(2), Jun, 2020: p. 379-395.

In the USA, food producers can label their products as organic only if they are certified by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as having met comprehensive regulatory standards for environmental stewardship. In contrast, the Federal Government has not defined the term natural for most food products. Survey and experimental studies suggest that consumers are confused by the meanings of natural and USDA Organic on food labels, and often believe that these two label claims have similar meanings. In this paper, we examine whether this confusion influences aggregate retail food expenditures. High-frequency Google Trends data on the volume of web searches for “organic food” and for “natural food” are used as indicators of consumer interest in those food attributes. Results from a vector autoregression model show that web searches for both terms are correlated with retail purchases of organic food. Web searches for both help predict retail purchases. If consumers were aware of differences implied by the two label claims, searches for natural food would be uncorrelated with decisions to purchase organic products. These results are therefore evidence that consumers view the two claims as related, or even view the two claims as identical. — *Reproduced*

## CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT

1072. Ayub, B. Jamaluddin, M and Ullah, F.

Contingency release during project executing; The contractor’s decision-making dilemma. *Project Management Journal*, 50(6), 2019: p.734-748.

Risk is inherent in construction projects and managed through contingency. Dynamic management of contingency escrow accounts during project execution poses decision-making challenges. Project managers use key performance indicators (KPIs) for contingency release decisions. However, their subjective mental models influence risk perception, exacerbating the decision-making dilemma. This research integrates project KPIs with future risk perception to develop a mathematical model for facilitating such decision making. Results suggest timely completion, project cost, stakeholder satisfaction, quality and safety as top KPIs, and the influence of managerial pressure as a significant decision contributor. The proposed model helps project managers in dynamic decision making for cost contingency. — *Reproduced*

**CORRUPTION**

1073. Tybrski, M. Egan, P and Scheneider, A.

Deep determinants of corruption? A subnational analysis of resource curse dynamics in American States. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.111-125.

Drawing on comparative resource curse literature and American literature on the determinants of corruption, we argue that the impact of natural resource extraction on corruption outcomes is state-dependent. That is, in environments where corruption is already high, natural resource windfalls allow political actors and economic elites to take advantage of state brokerage, further increasing corruption. However, in previously less-corrupt states, increased natural resource extraction will not induce corruption. We rely on hierarchical linear models to interpret federal corruption convictions data for the fifty American states between 1976 and 2012 and employ generalized method of moments estimators to account for potential endogeneity. The findings are robust to alternative specifications and have implications for the management of new resource extraction opportunities. — *Reproduced*

**COSMOLOGY**

1074. Terbish, Baasanjav.

Russian cosmism: Alien visitations and cosmic energies in contemporary Russia. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(3), May, 2020: p.759-794.

This article is about a cultural-philosophical movement called Russian cosmism (Russky kosmizm) and its current status in the Republic of Kalmykia, southwest Russia, home to Buddhist Kalmyks, a people of Oirat-Mongol origin. Emerging in Russia in the early twentieth century and suppressed during the Soviet period, this movement proliferated openly across Russia with the beginning of perestroika. Promulgated as an original product of the Russian mind, cosmism positions itself as a ‘science of the truth and soul searching’ and purports to address various issues, including—but not limited to—the spiritual, psychic, and paranormal anxieties that are on the rise in Russia. Although Russian cosmism is an all-encompassing movement combining various elements of theosophy, philosophy, poetry, theories of evolution and energy, astrology, cosmology, ecology, and even science fiction, this article focuses upon its more cosmic topics—that is, those that are related to outer space, cosmic energies, and alien visitations, as well as responses to these ideas in Kalmykia. The story of Russian cosmism is not just a story of this particular movement, but also that of science in Russia. — *Reproduced*

**COVID-19 (DISEASE) - TRANSMISSION - PREVENTION**

1075. Kapoor, Nimish

Combating Covid-19. *Kuruksheetra: A Journal of Rural Development*, 68(9), Jul, 2020: p.39-45.

**COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

1076. George, Mary

Indian economy through COVID-19 and after. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p. 152-175.

1077. Pulido, Cristina M. et al.

COVID-19 infodemic: More retweets for science-based information on coronavirus than for false information. *International Sociology*, 35(4), Jul, 2020: p. 377-392.

The World Health Organization has not only signaled the health risks of COVID-19, but also labeled the situation as infodemic, due to the amount of information, true and false, circulating around this topic. Research shows that, in social media, falsehood is shared far more than evidence-based information. However, there is less research analyzing the circulation of false and evidence-based information during health emergencies. Thus, the present study aims at shedding new light on the type of tweets that circulated on Twitter around the COVID-19 outbreak for two days, in order to analyze how false and true information was shared. To that end, 1000 tweets have been analyzed. Results show that false information is tweeted more but retweeted less than science-based evidence or fact-checking tweets, while science-based evidence and fact-checking tweets capture more engagement than mere facts. These findings bring relevant insights to inform public health policies. — *Reproduced*

**CRIME INVESTIGATION**

1078. Pendse, Avani and Kacker, Priyanka.

Remembrance of recent Vs. Remote memory of an event: A key to investigation of cold cases. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.89-95.

As time passes, the chances of solving a case reduce. Also, the memory of eye-witness, victim and the suspect gets susceptible. In order to get rid of such issues in solving cold and complex cases related to remote and recent memory, this study can play a vital role as a key to investigation of cold cases. Brain Electrical Oscillation Signature Profiling System (BEOS), a forensic psychological technique enables the investigators to ascertain the involvement of an individual in a crime on the basis of Experiential Knowledge (EK) signatures elicited from the individual's memory. A factor that might impact the effectiveness of BEOS profiling is the amount of time passed between the occurrence of the said crime and the conduction of testing on the individual. The effectiveness of BEOS is suggested due to the comparative permanence of memory, but it hasn't been studied until now. A quasi-experimental research design was followed. The number of EKs elicited in recent memory and remote memory was studied and statistically analyzed. — *Reproduced*

**CRIME PREVENTION**

1079. Singh, Kuldeep and Singh, Satnam

Methods of crime prevention: A case study of Panchkula city, Haryana. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.80-88.

The crimes are inherent part of every human society, which is essentially due to the conflict of interest, rapid industrialization, urbanization, poverty, aspiration for good life, political, social and economic changes, etc. Crime prevention is an act/action, undertaken by the Police to reduce or minimize the incident of crime and to make it citizen-friendly and stress-free living. The legal provisions, preventive patrols, Police presence in the form of beat, patrolling, ghat, nakabandi, record keeping, intelligence and surveillance - are the few methods, which are generally exercised by the Police agencies for the crime prevention. — *Reproduced*

## CRIMES

### 1080. Devasitham. M.

The mindset and tactics of human traffickers. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.40-48.

The purpose of this paper is to provide an in-depth analysis of the mindset and tactics of human traffickers. The traffickers are the key players in human trafficking cycles and they play a vital role in identifying the vulnerable victims, trap them by using false promises, exploit them and selling them as a commodity to other buyers. Despite human trafficking considered as a global crime and all the countries taking constant efforts to combat it, the knowledge on the traffickers, trafficking networks, roles of the traffickers, relationship with other criminals and to the victims, and the modus operandi are less known. To combat human trafficking, understanding the mindset of the traffickers, techniques, traps, mentality, intentions, benefits and networks are important. This paper aims to give clear pictures on human trafficking, forms, current statistics, mindset and tactics of traffickers during trafficking the vulnerable victims. The techniques used by the traffickers to scout, trap and exploit the trapped victim. This paper also discussed why it is important for law enforcement officials to understand the mindset and tactics of traffickers, the significance of being organized to combat this organized crime across the globe. — *Reproduced*

## CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION - INDIA

### 1081. Sodh, G.S, and Kaur, Jasjeet

Forensic Investigation of arson: A Review. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.49-54.

Arson is defined as a fire that is lit intentionally with criminal intent. As compared to conventional crime scenes, arson sites are more difficult to process. In many cases, a building may have completely gutted and the crime scene evidence may have charred. A vital aspect of forensic arson investigation is to establish the point of origin of fire. Equally important is to identify the accelerant used by arsonists to set the scene afire. This communication highlights the complications encountered in the management of arson sites and the difficulties experienced in processing the evidence collected from there. — *Reproduced*

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

1082. Nair, P.M.

Video conferencing in the trial of trans border crimes: A good practice model in victim protection. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.134-144.

In the criminal justice regime, we have enough more and more materials upholding the rights of the suspect and accused, but hardly do we come across the bold decisions upholding the rights of victim. However, in the recent past, things have changed for the good. Besides some judicial pronouncements, outstanding initiatives by law enforcement officers, including police, prosecutors, as well as NGOs, are making good grounds. This article by Dr PM Nair, the father of the anti-human trafficking movement and mission in India, explains the procedures and protocols in respect of video conferencing in the trial of human trafficking crimes, including trans-border. This is a good step to help the reader in not only expediting the justice delivery process, but also in ensuring the rights of the victims. It is a great initiative in victimology, started with the Special court in Mumbai, where the victim was stationed at Kathmandu. The trial was conducted through video conferencing after observing all precautions and protocols, leading to the conviction of the of the accused for 10 years. This was followed by two more cases where the victims were from Bangladesh and were repatriated when the trial came up. They deposed from Bangladesh. Based on this innovative experience, and on the request of the stakeholders, an SOP has been prepared in 2017 by Dr PM Nair. This article covers these protocols and is, therefore, a great tool for the guidance to all persons involving in the justice delivery process. — *Reproduced*

1083. Pyles, Loretta

Healing justice, transformative justice, and holistic self-care social workers. *Social Work*, 65(2), Apr, 2020: p.178-187.

A self-care movement for social workers is beginning to embrace mindfulness and other forms of wellness. However, self-care is often framed as merely an individualistic pursuit and may be a tool of managerialism, reinforcing the social and economic structures and culture that are causing burnout and moral injury in the first place. Particularly for people who are marginalized, the self-care movement may ignore historical trauma and the ways that interlocking oppressions contribute to stress, trauma, moral injury, and burnout. Drawing from the evidence base on East–West mind–body practices and informed by a transformative practice lens, healing justice is presented as a framework and set of practices of the whole self. The whole self includes the physical, emotional, mental, spiritual, social, and ecological selves. A transformative approach to healing can be supported by enhancing the capabilities of mindfulness, compassion, curiosity, critical inquiry, effort, and equanimity. The concept of the healing justice organization is introduced as an opportunity for organizational change beginning with a set of inquiries for social work organizations to attend structurally and more purposefully to collective care. — *Reproduced*

**CULTURAL CHANGE**

1084. Kiley, Kevin and Vaisey Stephen

Measuring stability and change in personal culture using panel data. *American Sociological Review*, 85(3), Jun, 2020: p.477-506.

Models of population-wide cultural change tend to invoke one of two broad models of individual change. One approach theorizes people actively updating their beliefs and behaviors in the face of new information. The other argues that, following early socialization experiences, dispositions are stable. We formalize these two models, elaborate empirical implications of each, and derive a simple combined model for comparing them using panel data. We test this model on 183 attitude and behavior items from the 2006 to 2014 rotating panels of the General Social Survey. The pattern of results is complex but more consistent with the settled dispositions model than with the active updating model. Most of the observed change in the GSS appears to be short-term attitude change or measurement error rather than persisting changes. When persistent change occurs, it is somewhat more likely to occur in younger people and for public behaviors and beliefs about high-profile issues than for private attitudes. We argue that we need both models in our theory of cultural evolution but that we need more research on the circumstances under which each is more likely to apply.—  
*Reproduced*

**CYBER CRIME**

1085. Saxena, Nidhi and Mayank, Veer

Forensic hurdles in Investigating & prosecuting cyber-crime - An overview. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.96-110.

Forensic Hurdles in Investigating & Prosecuting Cyber-crime - An Overview  
Author's Intro: 1 Assistant Professor, Department of Law, Sikkim University (A Central University), Gangtok, Sikkim. 2 Assistant Professor, Department of Law, Sikkim University (A Central University), Gangtok, Sikkim. Abstract: Technology in equal measures has facilitated and impeded the investigation of crimes, particularly crimes that pertain to information & communications technologies. The advancement brought about by information technology while on the one hand has brought ease in the life of the people, but on the other hand has also led to the development of crimes that were unheard of earlier. Further the ICT has also resulted in the increased complexity of crimes which challenge the traditional methods of crime investigation and prosecution. Information and communication technologies have enabled enormous data/information to be searched and analyzed quickly and also have such information transmitted anywhere in the world even to outer space to space crafts in a relatively very short time. The information and communications are not only advancing the knowledge of doer but the wrongdoer is also getting huge advantages out of that. A gigantic amount of information creates considerable problems for investigating agencies that sometimes they have to examine gigabytes of data and break encryption codes for getting the required information. Many investigations and prosecutions fail because of the trans-jurisdictional nature of the crime and the



inability of investigating and prosecuting agencies in criminal justice systems to understand the peculiarity of technology-aided crime. The technicality of crime hinders not only the investigation but also thereby prosecution. On the other hand, the trans jurisdictional nature of crime and laws creates a barrier to investigating & prosecuting agency to completing their task. Consequent upon this situation, the researcher analyses the existing legal approaches and policies on the issues pertaining to cyber-crime investigation and challenges in prosecution while focusing on the importance of cyber forensics. The researcher also tries to find impediments to the investigation of cyber-crime; legal and technical obstructions of prosecutions together with digital forensic investigation. The paper moves with the supposition of cooperation and coordination amongst nations to the investigation, prosecution of cyber-crime involving cross-border issue. — *Reproduced*

#### **DALIT WOMEN - INDIA**

1086. Singh, Soam, Swati and Rajeev Kumar

Insecurity and exclusion among dalit women: A case study. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(4), Oct-Dec, 2019: p.633-642.

#### **DECENTRALIZATION - INDIA**

1087. Sakthivel, P.

Decentralised Governance and good governance in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(3), Jul-Sep, 2020: 329-334.

#### **DECISION MAKING**

1088. Chow, Vivien. and Leiringer, Roine

The practice of public engagement on projects: From managing external stakeholders to facilitating active contributors. *Project Management Journal*, 51(1), 2020: p.24-37.

The premise of public engagement is to invite community members into the project's decision-making processes. In project management research, public engagement is usually addressed under the umbrella of stakeholder management, which, although a useful perspective to adopt, has its limitations. In this article, a processual view is advocated, which treats public engagement as dynamic and emergent. Drawing on ethnographic data, we demonstrate how observing public engagement "in the making" helps explain the politics behind engagement efforts. This allows for conclusions to be drawn about the practice of engagement that reflects the evolving needs of stakeholders and how best to manage them. — *Reproduced*

1089. Lipnowski, Elliot and Dong, Wei

Attention Management. *The American Economic Review: Insights*, 2(1), Mar, 2020: p.17-32.

Attention costs can cause some information to be ignored and decisions to be imperfect. Can we improve the material welfare of a rationally inattentive agent by restricting his information in the first place? In our model, a well-intentioned principal provides information to an agent for whom information is costly to process, but the principal does not internalize this cost. We show that full information is universally optimal if and only if the environment comprises one issue. With multiple issues, attention management becomes optimal: the principal restricts some information to induce the agent to pay attention to other aspects. — *Reproduced*

### **DECISION THEORY**

1090. Fumagalli, Roberto

On the individuation of choice options. *Philosophy of The Social Sciences*, 50(4), Jul, 2020: p. 338-365.

Decision theorists have attempted to accommodate several violations of decision theory's axiomatic requirements by modifying how agents' choice options are individuated and formally represented. In recent years, prominent authors have worried that these modifications threaten to trivialize decision theory, make the theory unfalsifiable, impose overdemanding requirements on decision theorists, and hamper decision theory's internal coherence. In this paper, I draw on leading descriptive and normative works in contemporary decision theory to address these prominent concerns. In doing so, I articulate and assess several different criteria for individuating and formally representing agents' choice options. — *Reproduced*

### **DEFENCE - INDIA**

1091. Chopra, Anil

China, Pakistan aerospace connect. *U.S.I. Journal*, 150(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.32-41.

The JF-17 Thunder fighter aircraft, jointly developed by Pakistan and China, can be considered a show-case of Sino-Pak defence cooperation. Pakistan continues to be China's strongest ally. After dismemberment of Pakistan and creation of Bangladesh in 1971, Pakistan forged a formal strategic alliance with China in 1972. The China Pakistan economic Corridor (CPEC) remains the 'crown-jewel' of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Pakistan continues to be a key element of China's 'string of pearls' policy to create sphere of influence around India. For Pakistan, China is a low-cost-high-value deterrent against India. China helped Pakistan build its military-industrial complex, and Pakistan is the biggest purchaser of Chinese weapons. Aerospace has been the lynch-pin of Sino-Pak defence relationship. China helped Pakistan set up the Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC). Pakistan today produces 25 JF-17 a year, and, with help of China, is looking for export markets in competition with India's Light Combat Aircraft (LCA). Pakistan Air Force (PAF) and Peoples Liberation Army Air Force (PLAAF) regularly conduct Shaheen series of joint air exercises. Close ties between PLAAF and PAF force Indian Air Force (IAF) to cater for a two front war. Pakistan is strong enough to be a spoiler and, in cahoots with China, could pose a substantial threat. — *Reproduced*

1092. Kakkar, Harsha

Creating theatre command to meet our specific conditions. U.S.I. Journal, 150(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.166-178.

In India while nature and range of threats from China and Pakistan have changed, the structure of the forces to counter these threats has remained constant. Each service views its strategic and operational role in isolation. Joint-ness and integrating in operations come secondary to individual service assumed roles and goals. This has led to lack of synergy in operations. — *Reproduced*

1093. Shankar, P. R.

Outline of a counter UAV philosophy. U.S.I. Journal, 150(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.4-11.

The employment of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) in war and peace is proliferating rapidly. These are being used for offensive and defensive roles, to include surveillance, attack and logistics, besides other complimentary tasks. They are changing equations of conflict as was evident in the attack by a swarm of UAVs on the Aramco oilfields and ferrying of arms across the well fenced Indo-Pak border. Their role in non-contact warfare is increasing. In such a scenario, it becomes imperative that effective counter UAV systems are developed. As of now there is absence of a cogent counter UAV philosophy. Some counter UAV measures are being propagated and marketed in an inorganic and isolated manner. There is a requirement to have an overarching and holistic philosophy to counter the UAV threat. The counter UAV philosophy needs to be based on established threat patterns of adversaries. Thereafter, the vulnerabilities of UAVs have to be exploited to detect and locate them. Finally, one of the many kinetic/non-kinetic methods of their destruction have to be put into action. This article outlines such a philosophy from first principles in the near absence of any literature or reference material of significance on the topic. — *Reproduced*

## DEMOCRACY

1094. Fraenkel, Jon.

‘Uncle Tom’ dilemma: Minorities in power-sharing arrangements. International Political Science Review, 41(1), Jan, 2020: p.124-137.

Mandatory power-sharing laws aim to balance power between groups in contexts where majoritarian democracy might disadvantage minorities. Yet, unless veto arrangements are in place, cabinet-level decision-making usually continues to operate under majority rule. Minority parties participating in such power-sharing executives may lose support in their own communities owing to a failure to deliver substantial reforms or to advance minority objectives and become seen as ‘Uncle Tom’ type figures who no longer represent their own community. This article explores examples of these dilemmas facing power-sharing cabinets in Zimbabwe, South Africa, Bosnia–Herzegovina, Fiji, and the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia.— *Reproduced*

1095. Kirkland, Paul E.

Nietzsche, antagonistic politics and spiritual enmity. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.15-26.

This article examines the agonistic elements of Nietzsche's thought in light of theorists who have sought to develop an agonistic democratic theory that would challenge democratic theory oriented by consensus. It argues that Nietzsche's praise for a spiritualization of enmity provides support for a politics that embraces contest rather than seeking the elimination of conflict through either consensus or domination. Yet, unlike contemporary democratic theorists, Nietzsche's view challenges egalitarian commitments by presenting the sources of such conflicts in noble faiths. Instead of following the practice of many scholars in identifying the agonistic with its utility for democratic politics, the paper examines Nietzsche's view of the underlying sources of contest, including important tensions between theory and practice. The paper presents contest among noble faiths as crucial to Nietzsche's political thought while highlighting a contest between politics and philosophy behind it. He thereby offers what he sees as an alternative to the philosophical politics of settled unified authority and reveals the deepest contest as one between politics and philosophy. — *Reproduced*

1096. Stojanovic, Nenad

Democracy, ethnoicracy and convocal democracy. *International Political Science Review*, 41(1), Jan, 2020: p.30-43.

This article questions the notion of 'consociation democracy'. It argues that it rests on shaky ground, empirically and conceptually. As an empirical matter, a consociation is inherently unstable because it tends either to collapse into technocracy (where the power is shared by the main ethnic groups so that citizens who do not belong to them are politically marginalized) or to become a non-consociation, liberal democracy. At the conceptual level 'consociation democracy' is impossible because a polity cannot be both constitutional and democratic. This article argues that consociations can be at best democracies – that is, polities composed not of a single demos but of multiple demos. Yet the problem of stability remains. The article concludes with the suggestion that the stability problem can be addressed by adopting a weak form of democracy – the 'demo-within-demos' constellation – where a thin demos coexists with multiple demos.— *Reproduced*

1097. Zagrabina, Anna

Concepts of democracy in democratic and nondemocratic countries. *International Political Science Review*, 41(2), Mar, 2020: p.174-191.

Democratic experience constitutes an essential part of people's world view and affects their understanding of democracy. This statement is confirmed by evidence from the World Values Survey (WVS) showing that the concept of democracy among citizens differs in democratic and nondemocratic societies. Democratic citizens associate democracy principally with gender equality, while people in nondemocratic countries associate it more strongly with a prospering economy

and social control. People in democratic countries are also less likely to associate democracy with army rule and the intervention of religious authorities in political life than people in nondemocratic countries. — *Reproduced*

## DEMOCRACY - INDIA

1098. Godsmark, Oliver

‘Civis Indianus sum’? Ambedkar on democracy and territory during linguistic reorganization (and partition). *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(2), Mar, 2020: p.338-431.

This article considers Ambedkar’s ideas about the implementation of democracy in India, in the context of the linguistic reorganization of provincial administrative boundaries. In doing so, it looks to emphasize the importance of territorial configurations to Dalit politics during this period and, in particular, the consequences of ‘provincialization’, which has received little attention within the existing literature. Rethinking space by redrawing administrative territory provided Ambedkar with one potential avenue through which to escape the strictures of Dalits’ minority status. In this vision, linguistic reorganization (and partition) were harbingers of greater democratization and potential palliatives to the threat of Hindu majority rule at the centre. In turn, however, Ambedkar simultaneously came to perceive the creation of these new administrative spaces as marking a new form of provincial majoritarianism, despite his best efforts to form alliances with those making such demands. In this sense, the article also seeks to address some of the shared processes behind linguistic reorganization and partition as two related forms of territorial redrawing. In the face of these demands, and the failures of both commensuration and coalition politics, Ambedkar turned to the idea of separate settlements for Dalits, whereby they might themselves come to constitute a majority. Whilst such a novel attempt at separation and resettlement was not ultimately realized, its emergence within Ambedkar’s thought at this time points towards its significance in any history of caste and untouchability in twentieth-century South Asia. — *Reproduced*

1099. Hasan, Joya

Majoritarianism and the future of India’s democracy. *Social Scientist*, 48(1-2), Jan-Feb, 2020: p. 3-16.

1100. Sukhija, Madhuri

A discourse on deepening of democracy in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(3), Jul-Sep, 2020: 345-351.

1101. Yadav, Tanvi and Sole, Nagendra Ambedkar

RTI (amendment) act, 2019: A threat to participatory democracy. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.21-25.

In democracy awareness of people is the only source surviving. Right to information is considered as the fundamental human right under the preview of UDHR at International level. — *Reproduced*

**DEMOCRACY - IRELAND**

1102. Dempster, Lauren

Quiet' transitional Justice: 'Publicness', Trust and legitimacy in the search for the 'Disappeared'. *Social and Legal Studies*, 29(2), Apr, 2020: p.246-272.

There is a pragmatic value to developing Transitional Justice (TJ) processes quietly. At first glance, such 'quietness' may seem to contradict the principles often associated with TJ, such as 'publicness', openness and the leaving behind of secrecy and silence. However, I argue that behind-the-scenes efforts and processes are an often-overlooked part of more public-facing TJ mechanisms, and that their quiet nature raises questions that should be more fully understood, particularly around the notions of trust and legitimacy. This article introduces the notion of 'quiet' TJ, drawing on the example of the establishment of the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims' Remains – established to locate the remains of Northern Ireland's 'disappeared'. I argue that quiet diplomatic efforts in the development of legislation, and the 'quiet' passage of that legislation, facilitated the development of a workable mechanism which has, to a large extent, been effective, has facilitated (limited) truth recovery and the development of trust and can be argued to have legitimacy. — *Reproduced*

**DEMOCRACY - LEBANON**

1103. Aboultaif, Eduardo Wassim

Revisiting the semi-convocational model: democratic failure in prewar Lebanon and post-invasion Iraq. *International Political Science Review*, 41(1), Jan, 2020: p.108-123.

This article revisits the concept of semi-consociational democracy and distinguishes it from full consociationalism. Semi-consociationalism features just two of the characteristics of full consociationalism, proportionality and segmental autonomy, and exists without strong grand coalitions and veto powers. The case studies of prewar Lebanon and post-invasion Iraq demonstrate this new category of power sharing, which relies on three conditions: concentration of executive powers in the presidential office (prewar Lebanon) or premiership (post-invasion Iraq), communal hegemony in the system, and communal control over the armed forces. Full consociationalism then is mistakenly blamed for democratic failure in these two case studies. — *Reproduced*

**DEMONETIZATION - INDIA**

1104. Lahiri, Amartya

The great India demonetization. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 34(1), Winter, 2020: p.55-74.

On November 8, 2016, India demonetized 86 percent of its currency in circulation. The stated objectives of the move were to seize undeclared income, to destroy counterfeit currency, to speed up formalization of the economy, and to increase the tax base. I find that the evidence over the subsequent three years suggests

that the move had limited success in achieving its stated objectives. Disaggregated data suggests that demonetization did have appreciable costs in terms of lost jobs and output. However, the output costs appear to have been temporary. — *Reproduced*

#### **DEMONETIZATION - INDIA**

1105. Sethi, K., Nasreen, R. and Khan, M.

Demonetization and its impact on the financial performance of the microfinance sector in India. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.94-110.

The Microfinance sector has been claimed to be one of the worst-hit sectors of the event of currency Demonetization. Thus, a study has been conducted to measure the impact of Demonetization on the financial performance of the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) in India pre and post the occurrence of the event. For the present study, the data on 71 Microfinance Institutions operating all over India has been acquired from the Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX) secondary source database. The performance of the institutions has been based on the 18 financial performance indicators obtained from the extant literature review undertaken. The indicators have been further categorized into Outreach, Credit Performance, Efficiency & Productivity, Earnings, Profitability, and Leverage. Successive categories of each of the six variables mentioned-above helped frame a suitable Performance Evaluation model for the MFIs and tested for paired sample t-test to conclude that the impact of Demonetization had been negative for both the institutions and their clients in the short run. A mathematical equation modeling has also been formulated to predict the impact of Currency Demonetization on the Individual Financial Performance Indicators. Currently, the situation has found to be improved, and most of the sector is back to the previous Demonetization levels. — *Reproduced*

#### **DIPLOMACY - INDIA**

1106. Chandra, Vikash

India's counter- Terrorism diplomacy at the United Nations: progress and problems. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 76(1), Mar, 2020: p. 40-57.

This paper analyses India's counter-terrorism diplomacy at the United Nations and argues that it is based on five pillars namely, normative, coercive, legal, compliance and domestic implementation, and promotion of international cooperation. The normative pillar elucidates India's stand on de-legitimation of terrorism, the root cause approach and sectoral versus comprehensive approach, whereas the coercive pillar divulges India's position on counter-terrorism sanctions and the use of force. The legal measure explains India's contribution to the development of international legal framework against terrorism through its sponsoring, co-sponsoring, draft proposal and consensus-building initiatives. Methodologically, it is based largely on the analysis of the primary archival sources, speeches of Indian delegates at the UN General Assembly, its Sixth Committee, and India's national reports submitted to the UN Counter-Terrorism

Committee and 1540 Committee. By analysing India's counter-terrorism diplomacy at the United Nations, this paper seeks to spark a discourse among researchers working in this field with cases of India and other states as well, and pave the way for further researches on India's counter-terrorism diplomacy at the United Nations and comparative studies with cases of other states. It concludes with observations that state sovereignty remains at the core of India's counter-terrorism diplomacy and given the divergence of preferences of states, India's diplomatic endeavour could not yield desired results. — *Reproduced*

### **DISABLED - INDIA**

1107. Nair, Vidya

Children with special needs and the RTE in Kerala: Issues and challenges. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p. 28-37.

1108. Nath, Tripti

Empowering 'divyang' and senior citizens. *Kurukshetra: A Journal of Rural Development*, 68(9), Jul, 2020: p.46-50.

### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

1109. Purks, Vanessa et al.

Fishing households, social support, and depression after the deepwater horizon oil spill. *Rural Sociology*, 85(2), Jun, 2020: p.495-518.

This study contributes to the growing body of knowledge on mental health in the aftermath of disasters by examining depressive symptoms among residents of the U.S. Gulf Coast region 6 years after the onset of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill (DHOS). Using data from the Survey of Trauma, Resilience, and Opportunity in Neighbourhoods in the Gulf (STRONG), we test how social support and ties to the fishing industry are related to the likelihood of a positive depression screen. The results show that, among most residents of the Gulf Coast region, social support holds an inverse relationship with the likelihood of a positive depression screen. However, among fishing households, greater social support is associated with a higher probability of screening positive for depression. By showing that fishing households with greater social support are more susceptible to depressive symptoms in this setting, our results uncover a potentially important mechanism that contributes to the unique vulnerability of fishers, which in turn holds implications for differential impacts across social groups in environmental disaster contexts. -*Reproduced*

### **DIVORCE - LAWS - INDIA**

1110. Banka, Neha Kishore

Triple talaq judgement and act: do Muslim women really benefit. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 61(4), Oct-Dec, 2019: p. 439-454.



The debate on the practice of triple talaq in India has become highly politicized. This paper examines whether the Shayara Bano judgement and the subsequent Muslim Women Act, 2019, address the challenges that Muslim women face when confronted with triple talaq. The article argues that in the judgement and the Act, which involve issues of overlap between Muslim family laws and the Constitution, the Indian state has failed to recognize the inter sectionality of women's identity. The principles on which the judgement and the Act are based, fall short of indicating a path to gender just family laws. The paper argues that shared adjudication<sup>1</sup> between the state and religious actors is a useful framework committed to women's group identity and membership interests, as well as gender justice; hence its adoption by the Indian state can address the concern of gender justice without undermining minority rights. — *Reproduced*

#### **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - INDIA - HARYANA**

1111. Jha, Anil Kumar Singh

Sociological study of domestic violence in Haryana. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(2), Apr, 2020: p. 261-268.

#### **DRUG PEDDLING - INDIA**

1112. Kuralarasan, K. Krishnan and Adarsh, Priyamvadha. M.

Spatial and rational choice in drug peddling at Kochi city: A descriptive analysis of news reported in print and electronic media during 2016-2017. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.111-121.

The illegal drug peddling and usage are one of the serious problems in India, especially in metro cities. According to the National Crime Records Bureau of India (NCRB), 2015, the city of Kochi in Kerala reported 654 cases under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, India (1985). Noticeably, Kochi ranked second among the metro cities next to Mumbai in terms of the number of NDPS offences reported. It assumes significance to understand the spatial and rational choice of drug peddlers. The peddlers either sell the drugs in one specific area or they shift their business location to increase the benefits and reduce the risks associated with it. Through analysis of news reported in electronic media, this paper attempts to study the spatial choice, type of drugs involved in drug peddling. Further, through rational choice perspective, this paper tries to understand the rationale in spatial choice and other aspects of drug peddling. Studying spatial and rational choice will help us to understand the possible location of drug peddling in the future. — *Reproduced*

#### **DRUG TRAFFICKING**

1113. Chandra, Yashasvi

Illicit drug trafficking and financing of terrorism: The case of Islamic State, Al Qaeda and their affiliate groups. *Journal of Defence Studies*, 14(1-2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.69-92.

**DRY FARMING - UNITED STATES**

1114. Rosenzueig, S.T., Carolan, M.S. and Schipanshi, M.E.

A dry land cropping revolution: linking an emerging soil health paradigm with shifting social fields among wheat growers of the high plains. *Rural Sociology*, 85(2), Jun, 2020: p.545-574.

Once reliant on year-long periods of unvegetated fallow, dryland farmers are reaping environmental and economic benefits by replacing fallow with a crop, a practice called cropping system intensification. However, in the U.S. High Plains, transitions to intensified cropping systems have been slow relative to other regions, and cropping systems have stratified into varying degrees of intensity. Prior attempts to explain the wave of cropping system intensification have largely focused on simple economic rationales, and thus we lack a critical understanding of the social dynamics underlying the revolution in semi-arid cropping systems. We examined the motivations, perceptions, and social interactions of dryland farmers that practice different levels of cropping system intensity in Colorado and Nebraska. Building on Carolan's application of Bourdieusian social fields to agriculture, we identify overlapping fields expressed among interviewees. While these fields are reflected in farms' different degrees of intensification, they can be used to help identify and locate farmers associated with the emerging soil health (or regenerative agriculture) movement. The paper concludes by identifying strategies for change, some which would serve to reshape social fields, and others which leverage existing social positions and relationships to enable farmers to overcome the barriers constraining cropping system intensification. — *Reproduced*

**E-GOVERNANCE - MAHARASHTRA - NAGPUR**

1115. Deshmukh, Nellima

Role of digital technology in governance for local development: A case study of Nagpur district.. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.52-56.

**E-GOVERNMENT**

1116. Ruijter, Erna et al.

Open data work: understanding open data usage from a practice lens. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 86(1), Mar, 2020: p.3-19.

During recent years, the amount of data released on platforms by public administrations around the world have exploded. Open government data platforms are aimed at enhancing transparency and participation. Even though the promises of these platforms are high, their full potential has not yet been reached. Scholars have identified technical and quality barriers of open data usage. Although useful, these issues fail to acknowledge that the meaning of open data also depends on the context and people involved. In this study we analyze open data usage from a practice lens – as a social construction that emerges over time in interaction with governments and users in a specific context – to enhance our understanding

of the role of context and agency in the development of open data platforms. This study is based on innovative action-based research in which civil servants' and citizens' initiatives collaborate to find solutions for public problems using an open data platform. It provides an insider perspective of Open Data Work. The findings show that an absence of a shared cognitive framework for understanding open data and a lack of high-quality datasets can prevent processes of collaborative learning. Our contextual approach stresses the need for open data practices that work on the basis of rich interactions with users rather than government-centric implementations. — *Reproduced*

### **ECOLOGICAL HOUSES**

1117. Vries, G. et al.

The hassle factor as a psychological barrier to a green home. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(2), Jun, 2020: p.345-352.

In order to reach climate goals, policymakers stimulate homeowners to invest in sustainable measures in and around their house. Unfortunately, however, the number of green home measures lacks behind. This article introduces perceived hassle as an important reason for this shortfall. It is claimed that homeowners perceive hassle during different stages of their (customer) journey towards a green home; the awareness stage, the consideration stage, and the decision stage. It is further theorized that people delay taking green home measures in order to avoid the anticipated stress caused by the accumulation of these hassles. Exploring the hassle factor as a psychological barrier to a green home can advance the successful implementation of policies that stimulate sustainable housing. On the one hand, our insights can help homeowners to overcome their obstacles to invest in green measures. On the other hand, they can help policymakers to improve their policies. It suggests de-hassling policy interventions and discusses their effectiveness. — *Reproduced*

### **ECOLOGY**

1118. Johara, Navtej Singh

Performativity and ecology. *IIC Quarterly*, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p. 264-272.

### **ECOLOGY - CHINA**

1119. Shandra, J.M., Restivo M. and Sommer, J.M.

Appetite for destructions? China, Ecologically unequal exchange, and forest loss. *Rural Sociology*, 85(2), Jun, 2020: p.346-375.

We test the hypothesis from the theory of ecologically unequal exchange that agricultural exports to China are related to increased forest loss in low- and middle-income nations exporting to it. We do so by analyzing data for 75 low- and middle-income nations using ordinary least squares regression. We find support for our hypothesis that flows of agricultural exports from low- and middle-income nations to China are related to increased forest loss in exporting nations. We also find that a country's total agricultural exports, proximity of

forest to infrastructure, and protected areas tend to increase forest loss. — *Reproduced*

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - CHINA

1120. Ang, Ien.

Chinatowns and the Rise of China. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(4), Jul, 2020: p. 1367-1393.

In the early twentieth century, Chinatowns in the West were ghettos for Chinese immigrants who were marginalized and considered 'other' by the dominant society. In Western eyes, these areas were the no-go zones of the Oriental 'other'. Now, more than a hundred years later, traditional Chinatowns still exist in some cities but their meaning and role has been transformed, while in other cities entirely new Chinatowns have emerged. This article discusses how Chinatowns today are increasingly contested sites where older diasporic understandings of Chineseness are unsettled by newer, neoliberal interpretations, dominated by the pull of China's new-found economic might. In particular, the so-called 'rise of China' has spawned a globalization of the idea of 'Chinatown' itself, with its actual uptake in urban development projects the world over, or a backlash against it, determined by varying perceptions of China's global ascendancy as an amalgam of threat and opportunity. — *Reproduced*

1121. Moazzin, Ghassan

Sino-foreign business networks: Foreign and Chinese banks in the Chinese banking sector, 1890–1911. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(3), May, 2020: p.970-1004.

At the turn of the twentieth century, foreign bankers viewed China as one of the up-and-coming markets for international banking. This led to a rapid influx of foreign banks into the banking sector of the China coast. Consequently, foreign banks became a major presence in the treaty ports, where they financed China's foreign trade, provided loans to the Chinese government, and supplied Chinese banks with credit. However, their operations in the Chinese banking sector were always dependent on interaction with Chinese banks. Previous scholarship has largely portrayed the relationship between foreign and Chinese banks in terms of the former dominating and controlling the banking sector of China's treaty ports. This article challenges this view and shows that the relationship between foreign and Chinese banks was one of interdependence rather than one-sided control. It demonstrates how foreign banks had to adapt their business practices to the Chinese business environment and how they were integrated into existing Chinese business networks. Moreover, this article reveals how Chinese entrepreneurs could use their relationship with foreign banks for the benefit of their own business networks and exploit information asymmetries between foreign and Chinese banks to generate profits. The result of the development of this interdependent relationship between foreign and Chinese banks, and of the integration of the former into existing Chinese business networks was the formation of Sino-foreign business networks, which played an important role in making possible the operations of financial markets in China's transnational treaty port economy. — *Reproduced*

1122. Ye, Shirley Ven and Hans, Van De

Introduction to the global China forum. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(4), Jul, 2020: p.1272-1277.

#### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - HONG KONG**

1123. Backer, Bert

The Haiphong shipping boycotts of 1907 and 1909–10: Business interactions in the Haiphong-Hong Kong rice shipping trade. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(3), May, 2020: p.930-969.

The main focus of this article is the Haiphong shipping boycotts of 1907 and 1909–10, which were conflicts over freight rates on rice which arose between several Chinese rice hongcs in Haiphong (Hi Phông), the main port in north-eastern French Indochina, and three European tramp shipping companies. When these companies set up a joint agreement in 1907 unilaterally increasing the freight rates for shipping rice to Hong Kong, the affected merchants felt unfairly treated and boycotted the companies' ships. Furthermore, in 1909, they formed a rival charter syndicate and set up a steamship company chartering the vessels of other companies to apply additional pressure on the firms to return to the previous rate. Although the Chinese suffered direct financial losses due to their insufficient expertise in this business, they were successful in achieving a considerable decrease in the freight rate on rice, which shows that boycotting, even when costly, proved to be an effective means to push for reductions and better arrangements with shipping companies. In contrast to a similar incident in the same trade—the shipping boycott of 1895–96 when the French government intervened with the Chinese government on behalf of a French shipping company—the later boycotts did not provoke the intervention of Western powers. This case suggests that growing anti-imperialism and nationalism in China, expressed in public discourses on shipping rights recovery and in the use of economic instead of political means, had an impact on the boycotts. *Economic, not imperial, power determined the outcome of this struggle. — Reproduced*

#### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - INDIA**

1124. Kapur, Devesh

Why does the Indian state both fail and succeed?. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 34(1), Winter, 2020: p.31-54.

The Indian state's performance spans the spectrum from woefully inadequate, especially in core public goods provision, to surprisingly impressive in successfully managing complex tasks and on a massive scale. It has delivered better on macroeconomic rather than microeconomic outcomes, where delivery is episodic with inbuilt exit than where delivery and accountability are quotidian and more reliant on state capacity at local levels, and on those goods and services where societal norms on hierarchy and status matter less than where they are resilient. The paper highlights three reasons for these outcomes: under-resourced local governments, the long-term effects of India's "precocious" democracy, and the persistence of social cleavage. However, claims that India's

state is bloated in size and submerged in patronage have weak basis. The paper concludes by highlighting a reversal of past trends in that state capacity is improving at the micro level even as India's macro performance has become more worrisome. — *Reproduced*

1125. Lamba, Rohit and Subramanian Arvind

Dynamism with Incommensurate development: The distinctive Indian model. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 34(1), Winter, 2020: p.3-30.

India's sequencing of economic and political development has been unusual. In contrast to the West and more recently East Asia, democratization has preceded economic growth. Notwithstanding its unique path, India has grown substantially over the last four decades, pulling hundreds of millions out of poverty. The pace, durability, and stability of economic growth has been matched by few countries in the post-war period. This dynamism, though, has not been matched by development in several dimensions: a structural transformation that has skipped high-productivity manufacturing despite surplus labor, an increased spatial divergence in income despite integration in internal markets, limited convergence in education and other social metrics across castes but divergence across religions, a deep societal preference for sons that is associated with poor outcomes for women and high levels of stunting amongst children, and an environmental degradation that is severe for its level of income. The paper speculates on two immediate challenges: reviving dynamism when human capital development remains weak and the financial system is impaired and accelerating development when state capacity remains limited. — *Reproduced*

#### **DEMONETIZATION - INDIA**

1126. Vijayan, Jiji

Financial liberalization and capital flows in Indian economy – A trend and composition analysis. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p. 38-59.

#### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- INDIA- ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

1127. Gohain, Swargajyoti

Producing monyul as buffer: spatial politics in a colonial frontier. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(2), Mar, 2020: p.432-470.

This article focuses on the Tawang and West Kameng districts of Arunachal Pradesh, northeast India, collectively known as Monyul. It was ruled by Tibet for three centuries before the 1914 McMahon Line boundary included it in India. Even after that, cross-border exchanges between Monyul and Tibet continued until the 1962 Sino-Indian war, following which border passages between the two were closed. Today, Monyul is a marginal region, geographically distant from centres of industry and education, and lacking in terms of infrastructure. This article traces Monyul's marginality not simply to the border war, but to spatial practices of the British colonial state, beginning with the mapping of the boundary in 1914. It shows how Monyul was constructed as a buffer, despite

being within a delimited boundary, first, by excluding it from regular administration, and, secondly, by pushing back the older Tibetan administration, thereby, making it (what I call) a 'zone of difference/indifference'. But the buffer project was subject to contestation, mostly from the Tibetan religious aristocracy, whose temporal hold over, and material interests in, Monyul were challenged by the latter's incorporation into colonial India.— *Reproduced*

#### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - INDIA - NORTH EAST**

1128. Kumar, Narender

Stability in the Northeast: Imperative for implementation of act East policy. U.S.I. Journal, 150(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p. 54-65.

Conflict resolution and communication connectivity are key to stability in the North-east for implementation of Act East Policy of India. The developing nexus between drug and weapon cartels, insurgents and rogue intelligence agencies (Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan and Chinese Intelligence agencies) will be a greater challenge to the state to bring peace and development in the region. In fact, there is an endeavour to reorganise and realign the anti-talk factions so as to maintain instability in the Northeast. The objective is to revive, resuscitate and energise the insurgent groups by coordinating and organising them under umbrella organisations to avoid inter-group clashes and competition. The objectives are clear to keep India engaged within the Northeast and keep it out of Myanmar to deny land connectivity with the ASEAN and South East Asian nations. The instability in the Northeast is now slowly shifting in the hands of external players and the larger strategic objective is to choke development and economic, political and cultural linkages with ASEAN and South East Asia. — *Reproduced*

#### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - NORTH KOREA**

1129. Kong, Tat Yan

The advance of marketization in North Korea: Between political rigidity and economic flexibility. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(3), May, 2020: p. 830-867.

North Korea is a unique regime that has not followed the 'mono-transition' path (economic reform under modified one-party rule) of other surviving communist regimes (China, Vietnam, Cuba) in the post-Cold War era. Debates over North Korea's unique features (reluctance in economic reform, absence of political modification, international troublemaking) have generated two contending interpretations. The mainstream interpretation attributes North Korea's uniqueness to its regime's highly rigid political system ('monolithic leadership system'). For the alternative interpretation, structural pressures and political calculus have driven the monolithic regime towards economic reform ('marketization from above'), making it more convergent with the 'mono-transition' regimes, at least in the economic aspect. In support of the latter interpretation, this article will delve further into three contentious issues that represent the most common doubts about the advance of marketization in North Korea. First, how can the regime reconcile marketization with the interests of its 'core constituencies'? Second, since 'crony socialism' exists, how does it influence

distribution and productive activity? Third, how does marketization advance in view of the persistence of monolithic rule? In so doing, it will show how the sources of economic reform (structural factors and political calculus) have enabled the marketization constraints to be overcome. — *Reproduced*

### **ECONOMIC INEQUALITY - UNITED STATES**

1130. Michener, J. and Brower, M.T.

What's policy got to do with it? Race, gender & economic inequality in the united states. *Daedalus: Journal of The American Academy of Arts and Science*, 149(1), Winter, 2020: p.100-118.

In the United States, economic inequality is both racialized and gendered, with Black and Latina women consistently at the bottom of the economic hierarchy. Relative to men (across racial groups) and White women, Black and Latina women often have less-desirable jobs, lower earnings, and higher poverty rates. In this essay, we draw attention to the role of the state in structuring such inequality. Specifically, we examine how public policy is related to racial inequities in economic positions among women. Applying an intersectional lens to the contemporary landscape of economic inequality, we probe the associations between public policies and economic outcomes. We find that policies have unequal consequences across subgroups of women, providing prima facie evidence that state-level decisions about how and

where to invest resources have differential implications based on women's race and ethnicity. We encourage scholars to use aspects of our approach as springboards for better specifying and identifying the processes that account for heterogeneous policy effects across racial subgroups of women. — *Reproduced*

### **ECONOMIC THOUGHT - HISTORY**

1131. Eberly Janice and Woodford, Michael

Emi Nakamura: 2019 John Bates Clark medalist. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 34(1), Winter, 2020: p.222-239.

Emi Nakamura is the 2019 recipient of the John Bates Clark Medal from the American Economic Association. Emi is an empirical macroeconomist whose work has studied the nature of price-setting and the effects of monetary and fiscal policies, among other issues, and has been notable for using less aggregated data, while addressing central questions about the macro economy. We describe Emi's key research contributions, with particular emphasis on those identified by the Honors and Awards Committee of the American Economic Association in her Clark Medal citation, as well as her broader contributions to the field of economics. — *Reproduced*

### **ECONOMICS**

1132. Reisch, L.A. and Doebbe, F.C.

Economics and social science "2/2020". *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(2), Jun, 2020: p. 423-432.



**ECONOMICS - EDUCATION**

1133. Bowles, Samuel, and Carlin, Wendy

What students learn in economics 101: Time for a change? *Journal of Economic Literature*, 57(1), Mar, 2020: p.176-214.

We make the case for a shift in what students learn in a first economics course, taking as our exemplar Paul Samuelson's paradigm-setting 1948 text. In the shadow of the Great Depression, Samuelson made Keynesian economics an essential component of what every economics student should know. By contrast, leading textbooks today were written in the glow of the Great Moderation and the tamed cyclical fluctuations in the two decades prior to 2007. Here, using topic modeling, we document Samuelson's novelty and the evolution of the content of introductory textbooks since, and we put forward three propositions. First, as was the case in the aftermath of the Great Depression, new problems now challenge the content of our introductory courses; these include mounting inequalities, climate change, concerns about the future of work, and financial instability. Second, the tools required to address these problems, including strategic interaction, limited information, principal-agent models, new behavioral foundations, and dynamic processes including instability and path dependence, are available (indeed widely taught in PhD programs). And third, as we will illustrate by reference to a new open access introductory text, a course integrating these tools into a new benchmark model can be accessible, engaging, coherent and, as a result, successfully taught to first-year students. Deployed to address the new problems, following Samuelson's example, the new benchmark provides the basis for integrating not only micro- and macroeconomics but also the analysis of both market failures and the limits of government interventions. — *Reproduced*

1134. Mankiw, N. Gregory

Reflections of a textbook author. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 57(1), Mar, 2020: p.215-228.

In this essay, I reflect on textbook writing after three decades of participating in the activity. I address the following questions: What perspective should textbooks take? What is the best approach to teaching microeconomics? What is the best approach to teaching macroeconomics? How does the content of the introductory course evolve? How much material should textbooks include? Are textbooks too expensive? How is digital technology changing the market for textbooks? Who should become a textbook author? — *Reproduced*

**ECOTOURISM**

1135. Morgan, Sanchez Mayra and Winkler, Richelle L.

The third shift?: Gender and empowerment in a women's ecotourism cooperative. *Rural Sociology*, 85(1), Mar, 2020: p.137-164.

Ecotourism is lauded as a path toward sustainable development and women's empowerment in rural areas around the world, but little is known about how gendered expectations shape its processes and outcomes. This paper employs

an in-depth qualitative case study of a female-only ecotourism cooperative in rural Mexico to investigate how local gender dynamics influence women's opportunities to benefit from ecotourism development. Findings show that women's family and work commitments prevent their ability to devote the resources and energy necessary to make the cooperative successful. In this context, women are first expected to be wives and mothers, and to fulfil the substantial daily expectations associated with those roles. In addition, most women work outside the home. This leaves little time or energy for a "third shift" as ecotourism entrepreneurs running their own cooperative. Women put their own interests and goals on the back burner, because of the demands of the first two shifts. If ecotourism is to empower women, localized gender structures must be understood and addressed. Overlooking these challenges can mean that ecotourism projects, even those specifically aimed at empowering women, may only further burden women and reinforce gender models that perpetuate inequality. — *Reproduced*

### **EDUCATION - CHINA**

1136. Wang, Hsien

Partnering with your Pirate: Interdependent sino-foreign rivalry in China's textbook market. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(3), May, 2020: p.1005-1040.

As the Qing state launched its full-scale educational reform at the turn of the twentieth century, tens of thousands of new schools mushroomed all over China. Their urgent and enormous demand for textbooks created a thriving new market that attracted both Chinese and foreign publishing firms. Nurtured in China's traditional book trade, Chinese print capitalists had local knowledge of distribution networks and cultural politics, but not a real command of producing educational Western knowledge. To keep up with Chinese students' increasing demand for Western knowledge, they pirated textbooks published by foreign companies. Meanwhile, leading American and British publishing corporations were expanding their international business by targeting developing countries that had recently established a modern general education system, like China. Drawing from government and company archives, as well as personal papers and legal documents, this article traces the multinational competition, copyright disputes, and business collaborations between a leading textbook provider in China and their Anglo-American competitors between the 1900s and the 1930s. It illustrates an unexpected and uneasy partnership some foreign publishers formed with Chinese pirates in order to gain better access to China's textbook market. Chinese publishers, on the other hand, used piracy and their local knowledge to bargain for better import credit and deals with their foreign rivals. Both sides were dependent on each other to gain the advantage in their transnational business operations in the globalizing Asian textbook business. — *Reproduced*

### **EDUCATION - INDIA**

1137. Iype, Sarah

Education- The backbone of development. *Kurukshetra: A Journal of Rural Development*, 68(9), Jul, 2020: p.22-27.

**EDUCATION - MANIPUR**

1138. Marchang, Reimeingam

Educational development and expenditures on education in Manipur. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.189-209.

Educational level and consumption expenditure (CE) on education have grown concurrently and significantly in Manipur as in India. Manipur continues to spend a larger proportion of CE on education when compared to the country's level, particularly in rural areas. Urban people continue to spend more CE on education than their rural counterparts in it. Concurrently, literacy and educated rates were higher in the State than in the country. In Manipur, the public expenditure (PE) on education has considerably declined in recent times despite educational development. Per capita PE on education has substantially increased due to inflation and that attributes to a costlier educational service. Spending on education must be increased to enhance educational enrolment and attainment and to improve earnings and economic condition of individuals and the economy.

— *Reproduced*

**EDUCATION - UNITED STATES**

1139. Calarco, Jessica McCrory

Avoiding us versus them: How schools' dependence on privileged "Helicopter" parents influences enforcement of rules. *American Sociological Review*, 85(2), Apr, 2020: p.223-246.

As privilege-dependent organizations, U.S. public schools have an interest in catering to higher-SES White families. But, what happens when privileged families' interests conflict with schools' stated goals? Focusing on the case of homework, and drawing insights from organizational theory, cultural capital theory, and research on parent involvement in schools, I examine how schools' dependence on higher-SES White families influences their enforcement of rules. Using a longitudinal, ethnographic study of one socioeconomically diverse public elementary school, I find that teachers wanted to enforce homework rules, but they worried doing so would lead to conflict with the higher-SES White "helicopter" parents, on whom they relied most for support. Thus, teachers selectively enforced rules, using evidence of "helicopter" parenting to determine which students "deserved" leeway and lenience. Those decisions, in turn, contributed to inequalities in teachers' punishment and evaluation of students. Broadly, these findings suggest privilege-dependence leads schools to appease privileged families, even when those actions contradict the school's stated goals. These findings also challenge standard policy assumptions about parent involvement and homework, and they suggest policies aimed at reducing the power of privilege are necessary for lessening inequalities in school. — *Reproduced*

1140. Marchand, Joseph and Weber, Jeremy G.

How local economic conditions affect school finances, teacher quality, and student achievement: Evidence from the Texas shale boom. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 39(1), Winter, 2020: p.36-63.

Whether improved local economic conditions lead to better student outcomes is theoretically ambiguous and will depend on how schools use additional revenues and how students and teachers respond to rising private sector wages. The Texas boom in shale oil and gas drilling, with its large and localized effects on wages and the tax base, provides a unique opportunity to address this question that spans the areas of education, labor markets, and public finance. An empirical approach using variation in shale geology across school districts shows that the boom reduced test scores and student attendance, despite tripling the local tax base and creating a revenue windfall. Schools spent additional revenue on capital projects and debt service, but not on teachers. As the gap between teacher wages and private sector wages grew, so did teacher turnover and the percentage of inexperienced teachers, which helps explain the decline in student achievement. Changes in student composition did not account for the achievement decline but instead helped to moderate it. The findings illustrate the potential value of using revenue growth to retain teachers in times of rising private sector wages. — *Reproduced*

#### EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE

##### 1141. Gurantz, Oded

What does free community college buy? Early impacts from the Oregon promise. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 39(1), Winter, 2020: p.11-35.

This paper examines the Oregon Promise, a state-level program that exclusively subsidizes in-state community college attendance. I estimate impacts using a difference-in-difference design that links students in states with essentially universal 10th-grade PSAT coverage to national-level postsecondary enrolment data. I find that the implementation of the Oregon Promise increased enrolment at two-year colleges by roughly four to five percentage points for the first two eligible cohorts. In the first year of the program, the increase in community college enrolment comes primarily from students shifting out of four-year colleges, whereas in the second year the program predominately increases overall postsecondary enrolment. — *Reproduced*

##### 1142. Kennedy, Kendall J.

The Unexpected effects of no pass, no drive polices on high school education. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 39(1), Winter, 2020: p.191-217.

Since 1988, 27 states have introduced No Pass, No Drive laws, which tie a teenager's ability to receive and maintain a driver's license to various school-related outcomes—most commonly, enrolment and attendance. Enrolment-Based No Pass, No Drive policies, in 21 states, target both enrolment and attendance, and have negligible effects on dropout rates. However, these policies decrease the Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR) by between 1 and 1.7 percentage points. This lower graduation rate stems from students delaying their dropout decision by up to two years. As a result, these students are retained in the ninth and tenth grades, increasing 9th-grade enrollment by 3.6 percent relative to 8th-grade enrollment the year prior; this causes an artificial reduction in the graduation rate, rather than a reduction in the true likelihood that a student will graduate.

Truancy-Based No Pass, No Drive policies, in five states, target only attendance—teens that fail to meet a minimum attendance requirement lose their driver’s license. However, these policies allow students to drop out of school without facing this penalty. These policies increase the annual dropout rate by between 23 and 34 percent (1 to 1.6 percentage points). — *Reproduced*

## EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

1143. Schwasrtz, Amy Ellen et al.

Do housing vouchers improve academic performance? Evidence from New York City. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 39(1), Winter, 2020: p.131-158.

The Housing Choice Voucher program is currently the largest federally funded housing assistance program. Although the program aims to provide housing assistance, it also could affect children’s educational outcomes by stabilizing their families, enabling them to move to better homes, neighborhoods, and schools, and increasing their disposable incomes. Using data from New York City, the nation’s largest school district, we examine whether—and to what extent—housing vouchers improve educational outcomes for students whose families receive them. We match over 88,000 school-age voucher recipients to longitudinal public school records and estimate the impact of vouchers on academic performance through a comparison of students’ performance on standardized tests after voucher receipt to their pre-voucher performance. We exploit the conditionally random timing of voucher receipt to estimate a causal model. Results indicate that students in voucher households perform 0.05 standard deviations better in both English Language Arts and Mathematics in the years after they receive a voucher. We see significant racial differences in impacts, with small or no gains for black students but significant gains for Hispanic, Asian, and white students. Impacts appear to be driven largely by reduced rent burdens, increased disposable income, or a greater sense of residential security.— *Reproduced*

## ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

1144. Merivaki, Thessalla and Smith, Daviel A.

A failsafe for voters? Cast and rejected provisional ballots in North Carolina. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.65-78.

Provisional ballots constitute a failsafe for voters who have their registration or voter identification questioned by poll workers. Scholars have yet to examine who is more likely to cast a provisional ballot, and more importantly, why some provisional ballots are rejected. We suggest that beyond individual-level factors, there are administrative reasons why some prospective voters are more likely to be required to cast provisional ballots than others, and why some provisional ballots are rejected. Drawing on county data collected by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission’s (EAC) biennial Election Administration and Voting Surveys (EAVS) from 2012 to 2016, and individual records of provisional ballots cast in the 2016 Presidential Election in North Carolina, we examine aggregate- and individual-level reasons to explain who casts provisional ballots and why

some are rejected. Our findings raise normative questions concerning whether voters casting provisional ballots are treated equally under the law. — *Reproduced*

## **ELECTIONS**

1145. Carson, J.L. Sievert, J. and Williamson, R.D.

Nationalization and the incumbency advantage. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.156-168.

Legislative scholars have investigated both the growth in the incumbency advantage since the early 1970s and its decline in recent decades, but there are several unanswered questions about this phenomenon. In this paper, we examine the incumbency advantage across a much wider swath of history to better understand its connection with changing levels of electoral nationalization. Based on an analysis of U.S. House elections extending back to the antebellum era, we find that the incumbency advantage fluctuates in predictable ways over time with changes in nationalization, which can be a product of both institutional and political conditions. We also demonstrate that the increased influence of local forces in congressional elections may not be strictly necessary nor sufficient for the existence of an incumbency advantage. — *Reproduced*

1146. Teele, D.L.

Women and the vote. *Daedalus: Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Science*, 149(1), Winter, 2020: p.25-39.

There are four contexts in which women have won voting rights: as part of a universal reform for all citizens (15 percent of countries that granted women suffrage); imposed by a conqueror or colonial metropole (28 percent); gradually, after some men had been enfranchised (44 percent); or a hybrid category, often in the wake of re-democratization (14 percent). This essay outlines the global patterns of these reforms and argues that in a plurality of cases, where women's suffrage was gradual, enfranchisement depended on an electoral logic. Politicians subject to competition who believed women would, on average, support their party, supported reform. The suffrage movement provided information, and a potential mobilization apparatus, for politicians to draw on after the vote was extended. Together, both activism and electoral incentives were imperative for reform, providing important lessons for feminist mobilization today. — *Reproduced*

## **ELECTIONS - BANGLADESH**

1147. Majumder, Shantanu

The three mandatory "M" in the elections of Bangladesh. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(3), Jul-Sep, 2020: 451-458.

## **ELECTIONS - INDIA - MAHARASHTRA**

1148. Nile, Mrudul

General elections 2019 Performance of Maharashtra: An analytical study. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.30-37.

## ELECTORAL POLITICS - INDIA

1149. Bansal, Meenakshi

An analytical study of participation and representation of women in India's electoral politics. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.76-93.

Gender equality is a significant marker of the maturity and efficacy of any democratic nation. In this regard, the Indian constitution has given both men and women equal rights and opportunities in every area. In practice; however, it is often more challenging for Indian women to fully participate in electoral politics and exercise their rights. The main objective of this paper is to present the participation and representation of women in India's Electoral politics mainly in the context of Lok Sabha elections. The research methodology is analytical in nature, the study area is Indian general election from 1952 to 2014 and for data collection; it is confined to secondary sources. The outcomes indicated that there is a gradual increase in the number of women legislatures, contestants, seat allotment by national parties, in women voter turnout and success rate of female contestants for becoming the Member of Parliament. On the other hand, there is a decrease in the gap between men and women turnout. In the end, it has been suggested that Women's Reservation Bill, which seeks to reserve one-third of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies should be passed for ensuring equitable and participatory democracy. — *Reproduced*

## ELECORAL REFORMS

1150. Riera, Pedro

Voting after the change: A natural experiment on the effect of electoral reform on party system fragmentation. *International Political Science Review*, 41(2), Mar, 2020: p.271-286.

This article analyses the causal effect of the 1993 electoral reform in New Zealand on party system fragmentation using the 'synthetic' control method. Previous studies using cross-national evidence suggest that electoral reforms change the number of parties. However, they do not take into account possible endogeneity problems and usually focus on their short-term effects. Since the electoral system in use in this country before the change was first past the post (FPTP), I can create a 'synthetic' control democracy that had the same institutional framework but did not modify the rules of the game. The results indicate that the electoral reform produced the expected effects on party system size at the electoral level, but that these effects tended to disappear in the long run. In contrast, electoral system effects at the legislative level were larger and stickier over time. — *Reproduced*

## ELECTRICITY

1151. Burgess, Robin, et al.

The consequences of treating electricity as a right. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 34(1), Winter, 2020: p.145-169.

1152. Iyohettira, Kaveri K.

Rethinking Institutions for India's transitioning electricity sector. *IIC Quarterly*, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.144-152.

1153. Lee, K, Miguel, E and Wolfram, C

Does household electrification supercharge economic development. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 34(1), Winter, 2020: p.122-144.

### **ELECTRONIC MONEY TRANSFER**

1154. Dhume, Pournima and Viegas, Maura

Price volatility of bitcoins in India - An empirical analysis of bitcoin prices. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p. 317-332.

Cryptography is a type of computer technology that is used for ensuring security, hiding information, and more. Bitcoins is the most recognized cryptocurrency. It is a person to person virtual currency which is used for online transactions. In this paper, an attempt has been made to analyse the price volatility of bitcoins. Further, a detailed content analysis has been presented in this paper. This study considers a study period of 8 and half years ranging from 19th June 2010 to 31st December 2018. Bitcoins prices were considered as variable to study the volatility of Bitcoins prices. Unit Root analysis is employed to check the Stationarity of the data series of bitcoins prices. ARCH Test, Volatility Clustering, ARCH, GARCH, TARARCH and EGARCH have been used to analyze the price volatility. It was found that good news has more effect on the volatility of Bitcoins price returns than the bad news. — *Reproduced*

1155. Nikam, Rahul Jairam

Peer to peer restricted distributed ledger technology (P2PRDLT) arrangement. *Productivity*, 61(1), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.60-66.

### **ELECTRONIC MONEY TRANSFER - INDIA**

1156. Mavale, S. and Narkhede, P.A.

A study of user behaviour and preferences across age groups towards digital wallets. *Productivity*, 61(1), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.67-73.

### **ELITES**

1157. Friedman, Sam. and Reeves, Aaron

From aristocratic to ordinary: shifting modes of elite distinction. *American Sociological Review*, 85(2), Apr, 2020: p.323-350

How do elites signal their superior social position via the consumption of culture? We address this question by drawing on 120 years of "recreations" data (N = 71,393) contained within Who's Who, a unique catalogue of the British elite. Our



results reveal three historical phases of elite cultural distinction: first, a mode of aristocratic practice forged around the leisure possibilities afforded by landed estates, which waned significantly in the late-nineteenth century; second, a highbrow mode dominated by the fine arts, which increased sharply in the early-twentieth century before gently receding in the most recent birth cohorts; and, third, a contemporary mode characterized by the blending of highbrow pursuits with everyday forms of cultural participation, such as spending time with family, friends, and pets. These shifts reveal changes not only in the contents of elite culture but also in the nature of elite distinction, in particular, (1) how the applicability of emulation and (mis)recognition theories has changed over time, and (2) the emergence of a contemporary mode that publicly emphasizes everyday cultural practice (to accentuate ordinariness, authenticity, and cultural connection) while retaining many tastes that continue to be (mis)recognized as legitimate. — *Reproduced*

### **EMPLOYEE TRAINING**

1158. Spreen, T.L., Afonso, W. and Gerrish, ED.

Can employee training influence local fiscal outcomes?. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(4-5), May-Jul: p.401-414.

Employee training is often viewed as essential for incorporating performance management practices into public organizations, but few studies directly link training programs to subsequent changes in organizational outcomes. Typically, evaluations of the impact of training and management innovations more broadly focuses narrowly on improvements at the mean of the distribution, ignoring isomorphic pressures that may spur divergent responses at opposite tails of the distribution. We examine these notions by testing whether training local government personnel on the use of financial performance information in decision-making influences fiscal outcomes. Specifically, we compare the outcomes of North Carolina local governments whose employees participated in training on a new fiscal benchmarking tool at the University of North Carolina School of Government to peer governments that did not participate. Municipal governments with at least one trained employee experienced modest changes, on average, across most of the financial ratios reported in the benchmarking tool. By comparison, the dispersion of the reported outcomes declined considerably among municipal governments whose employees participated in training in comparison to control governments. The strength of this response increased with the number of public officials trained. The results indicate that employee training can facilitate the use of performance benchmarking systems in public sector decision-making. They also suggest that benchmarking without explicit performance targets may encourage convergence toward the average outcome. — *Reproduced*

### **EMPLOYMENT**

1159. Boeri, Tito, et al.

Solo self-employment and alternative work arrangements: A cross-country perspective on the changing composition of jobs. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 34(1), Winter, 2020: p.170-195.

The nature of self-employment is changing in most OECD countries. Solo self-employment is increasing relative to self-employment with dependent employees, often being associated with the development of gig economy work and alternative work arrangements. We still know little about this changing composition of jobs. Drawing on ad-hoc surveys run in the UK, US, and Italy, we document that solo self-employment is substantively different from self-employment with employees, being an intermediate status between employment and unemployment, and for some, becoming a new frontier of underemployment. Its spread originates a strong demand for social insurance which rarely meets an adequate supply given the informational asymmetries of these jobs. Enforcing minimum wage legislation on these jobs and reconsidering the preferential tax treatment offered to self-employment could discourage abuse of these positions to hide de facto dependent employment jobs. Improved measures of labor slack should be developed to acknowledge that, over and above unemployment, some of the solo self-employment and alternative work arrangements present in today's labor market are placing downward pressure on wages. — *Reproduced*

1160. Stock, T. Thiede and B.C. Jensen, L

Race, residence, and underemployment: Fifty years in comparative perspective, 1968-2017. *Rural Sociology*, 85(2), Jun, 2020: p.275-312.

High underemployment has been a chronic structural feature of the rural United States for decades. In this paper, we assess whether and how inequalities in underemployment between metropolitan (metro) and nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) areas have changed over the course of the last five decades. Drawing on data from the March Current Population Survey from 1968 to 2017, we analyze inequality in the prevalence of underemployment between metro and nonmetro areas of the United States, paying special attention to differences between white, black, and Hispanic workers. Our results show that the underlying risk of underemployment has increased in both metro and nonmetro areas over the last 50 years. Nonmetro workers have consistently faced greater employment hardship compared to their metro counterparts, and these differences cannot be fully explained by differences in population characteristics. Nonmetro ethnoracial minorities have experienced particularly poor labor market outcomes. The disadvantage of ethnoracial minority status and rural residence is especially pronounced for nonmetro black workers, among whom underemployment has remained persistently high with only modest convergence with other workers. Hispanic workers also face an elevated risk of underemployment, but we observe a unique convergence between metro and nonmetro workers within this population. — *Reproduced*

#### **EMPLOYMENT - PUNJAB**

1161. Singh, J.K. Satinder, and Patayat, Siba Shankar

Why is employment outcome of vocationally trained youth so poor?: Evidence from selected districts of Punjab and Haryana. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.111-134.

This paper explores the employment patterns of vocationally trained pass-outs in two selected districts of Punjab and Haryana. It also estimates the determinants

of their labour force participation decision and the existing skill gap among them. This paper is based on primary data, which is collected both qualitative and quantitative information using three different and complementary primary surveys. The major findings of the paper suggest that open unemployment rate among vocationally trained pass-outs is very high. This is mainly due to their poor skill endowments. Moreover, demand for relatively higher wages/ earnings compels the private sectors employers not to prefer them. Instead, they prefer to hire low-skilled workers (mostly illiterate or with up to a primary level of general education) with much lower monthly wages rates. The employment situation of vocationally passouts, in government sectors, is even worse. In the case of self-employment, both skill and financial constraints still play a major role. Hence, it is argued that reducing existing skill gaps through reforms in both vocational and general education, along with the provision for wage employment in government sectors would reduce the extent of youth unemployment significantly.— *Reproduced*

#### **ENTERPRISES - KERALA**

1162. Sanoop, S.

Growth and performance of micro small and medium enterprises in Kerala. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.230-243.

#### **ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

1163. Abraham, Mabel.

Gender-role incongruity and audience-based gender bias: An examination of networking among entrepreneurs. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 65(1), Mar 2020: p.151-180.

While most research explaining the persistence of gender inequality has focused on how decision makers' own biases perpetuate inequities, a growing body of work points to mechanisms of bias that may arise when a decision maker is concerned with satisfying a third party or audience. Using data from 2007 to 2013 on 2,310 members of a popular networking organization for entrepreneurs, I examine the extent to which the presence of third parties leads to gender inequality in resource exchange, or connections to potential clients. I show that decision makers are most apt to favor male network contacts in exchanges involving a third party when considering whether to connect a contact in a male-typed occupation. Decision makers do not display this gender bias in exchanges that do not involve a third party or when sharing connections to potential clients with contacts in gender-neutral or female-typed occupations. This setting offers a unique opportunity to compare gender inequality in exchanges involving a third party with cases that do not involve a third party, providing direct evidence of the effects of audiences or third parties for gender inequality. — *Reproduced*

1164. Audretsch, D.B. Siegel S.D. and Terjesen, Siri

Entrepreneurship in the public and nonprofit sectors. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun: p.468-472.

1165. Lashley, Kisha. and Pollock, Timothy G.

Wafting to inhale: Reducing stigma in the medical cannabis industry. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 65(2), Jun, 2020: p.434-482.

When a new industry category is predicated on a product or activity subject to “core” stigma—meaning its very nature is stigmatized—the actors trying to establish it may struggle to gain the resources they need to survive and grow. To explain the process of reducing an industry category’s stigma, we take an inductive approach to understanding how actors in the U.S. medical cannabis industry collectively attempted to create and disseminate a moral public image based on healing and patients’ rights. We find that reducing category-level core stigma is a phased effort that takes place across different relational spaces. A moral agenda based on broadly acceptable values jumpstarts the process, and the industry then creates a new moral prototype reflecting these values that industry actors can identify with. Category members must publicly disidentify with the current, stigmatized prototypes and infuse the new moral prototype among their stakeholder audiences through their language and practices, creating emotional connections that lead to cognitive acceptance. This process is messy, as individual organizations often need to continue engaging in stigmatized behaviors to survive, even as they publicly disidentify with them. Our process model also identifies ways in which category emergence in core-stigmatized categories differs from the process for non-stigmatized categories. — *Reproduced*

1166. McDonald, Rory M. and Eisenhardt, Kathleen M.

Parallel play: start-ups, nascent markets, and effective business model design. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 65(2), Jun, 2020: p. 483-523.

Prior research has advanced several explanations for entrepreneurial success in nascent markets but leaves a key imperative unexplored: the business model. By studying five ventures in a nascent financial-technology market, we develop a novel theoretical framework for understanding how entrepreneurs effectively design business models: parallel play. Similar to parallel play by preschoolers, entrepreneurs engaged in parallel play interweave action, cognition, and timing to accelerate learning about a novel world. Specifically, they (1) borrow from peers and focus on established substitutes for their services or products, (2) test assumptions, then commit to a broad business-model template, and (3) pause before elaborating the activity system. The insights from our framework contribute to research on optimal distinctiveness and to the learning and evolutionary-adjustment literatures. More broadly, we blend organization theory with a fresh theoretical lens—business-model processes—to highlight how organizations actually work and create value. — *Reproduced*

1167. Pierre, Azoulay et al.

Age and high-growth entrepreneurship. *The American Economic Review: Insights*, 2(1), Mar, 2020: p.65-82

Many observers, and many investors, believe that young people are especially likely to produce the most successful new firms. Integrating administrative data on firms, workers, and owners, we study start-ups systematically in the United States and find that successful entrepreneurs are middle-aged, not young. The

mean age at founding for the 1-in-1,000 fastest growing new ventures is 45.0. The findings are similar when considering high-technology sectors, entrepreneurial hubs, and successful firm exits. Prior experience in the specific industry predicts much greater rates of entrepreneurial success. These findings strongly reject common hypotheses that emphasize youth as a key trait of successful entrepreneurs. — *Reproduced*

1168. Zuzul, Tiona and Tripsas, Mary

Start-up inertia versus flexibility: The role of founder identity in a nascent industry. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 65(2), Jun, 2020: p.395-433.

Through an inductive, comparative study of four early entrants in the nascent air taxi market, we examine why start-ups, generally characterized as flexible, malleable entities, might instead exhibit inertial behavior. While two of the firms engaged in ongoing experimentation and adaptation, two firms actively reinforced their original venture concepts, even in the face of environmental shifts and declining firm performance. Comparisons of the firms revealed the importance of founders' identities. Two founders saw themselves as "revolutionaries" building novel ventures to drive radical change. In contrast, two sets of founders saw themselves as "discoverers" identifying new opportunities and exploiting them to build successful businesses. We propose that these identities contributed to the firms' inertia and flexibility primarily through the mechanism of identity affirmation. Acting in a manner consistent with their self-views, revolutionary founders committed to and actively reinvested in radical venture concepts, rejecting potentially adaptive changes that they felt compromised novelty. In contrast, discoverer founders prioritized experimentation and change in reaction to shifting conditions. We propose an emergent framework exploring how, in a nascent industry, a founder's identity can set off self-reinforcing cycles of firm inertia or flexibility. — *Reproduced*

#### **ENVIRONMENT**

1169. Das, Nitoo

The air in her lungs is a destitute pigeon. *IIC Quarterly*, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.231-240.

1170. Dutta, Soumya

From 'climate change' to 'climate justice: Civil society movement (s). *IIC Quarterly*, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.285-301.

1171. Henderson, Rebecca

The unlikely environmentalists: How the private sector can combat climate change. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(3), May-Jun, 2020: p.47-53.

#### **ENVIRONMENT - ASIA**

1172. Dhara, Sagar

Catch 22 and double whammy for south Asia in a warming world. *IIC Quarterly*, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.50-71.

**ENVIRONMENT - ISRAEL**

1173. Dromi, Shai M. and Shani, Liron

Love of land: Nature protection, Nationalism, and the struggle over the establishment of new communities in Israel. *Rural Sociology*, 85(1), Mar, 2020: p.11-136.

Although there is burgeoning research on environmental activism, few studies have examined the interrelationship between nationalism and nature protection in detail. This article examines how groups manage the tension between national commitment and caring for the environment. It focuses on two opposing Israeli activist groups: a settler movement that aims to establish new communities in the fast-dwindling Israeli open expanses and a “green” movement intent on preserving open spaces. Our observations, interviews, and textual analysis show that both groups believe themselves to be committed to the protection of nature, and that both groups see environmental responsibility as an integral aspect of their Zionist identity. However, the Israeli green movement sees abstaining from interventions in nature and adhering to sustainable development as Zionist because it preserves Israel for future generations. Conversely, the settler movement sees active intervention in nature—by building new communities, planting trees, and hiking—as the proper way to protect Israeli natural expanses and to maintain the livelihood of Israeli society. Our case study demonstrates that, although environmental movements often aspire to universalism, local movements also interlace environmentalism and nationalism in ways that generate multiple (and even contradictory) interpretations of the appropriate way to care for nature.

**ENVIRONMENT - UNITED STATES**

1174. James, A. et al.

The strategic case for U.S climate leadership: How Americans can win with a pro-market solution. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(3), May-Jun, 2020: p.18-27.

**ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY**

1175. Gavertsson, L, Milios, L. and Dalhammar, C.

Quality labelling for re-used ICT equipment to support consumer choice in the circular economy. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(2), Jun, 2020: p. 353-378.

The ever-increasing consumption of natural resources required for the production of consumer electronics, and the growing amount of electronic waste, underline the importance and urgency of extending the lifespan and use of such products. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) remanufacturing is a growing industry, which nonetheless faces several barriers. Consumers often have a perception of re-used and remanufactured products that they are of lesser quality than their new counterparts. To increase consumer confidence, a quality label could be used to communicate quality aspects of re-used ICT equipment. This study investigates the potential of establishing a comprehensive labelling scheme for ICT products, covering criteria on product quality, as a way to support the

uptake of re-used and remanufactured products in Sweden. A detailed analysis, through interviews and a literature review of existing re-use certification initiatives in different jurisdictions, highlighted aspects that should be considered for the design and implementation of a labelling scheme, including appropriate marketing, funding sources, establishment of networks, and the necessity of specific quality criteria on ICT products. Interviews with Swedish ICT stakeholders revealed a trade-off between the information communicated by a label of re-used and remanufactured ICT products and the costs to cover and verify these aspects. The Swedish ICT re-use sector is small and it could only benefit from a labelling scheme if there is wide stakeholder participation and government support. Lastly, a quality labelling scheme should be linked to public procurement processes to improve its effectiveness and efficiency. — *Reproduced*

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY - AUSTRALIA**

1176. Ragusa, Angela T. and Crampton, Andrea

Alternative transportation enterprises for rural Australia: an organizational study of greener options and use. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 15(2), Oct. 2019: p.269-292.

Economic and social norms/behaviours challenge ‘greener’ transportation alternatives in rural Australia’s car-dependent society. Surveys (n = 412) and interviews (n = 44) conducted at a rural Australian organization reveal experiences with, and perceptions about, carpooling, public transportation, greener cars and walking/cycling campaigns. Infrastructure, cultural norms and life-stage demands competed against pro-environmental transportation actions, even if self-identifying as ‘pro-environment’. Discussed amid cognitive dissonance and impression management theory, findings support ‘attitude/action’ gaps in environmental psychology research. Interview participants knew vehicles degraded the environment and 81 per cent surveyed used environmental ratings in car purchasing decisions. Thus, deficit-based communication theory and public health campaigns are limiting approaches. Change management requires innovative solutions, not awareness-raising campaigns, to achieve organizational carbon neutrality goals beyond ‘offsetting’ and address the reasons—inconvenience and social/physical undesirability—interviewees shared about their ability/willingness to walk/cycle/share-drive. — *Reproduced*

#### **ENVIRONMENTALISM - INDIA**

1177. Lopez, Pauuna and Agarwal, Ravi

The possibility of acting in climate change: A gandhian perspective. *IIC Quarterly*, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.273-284.

#### **EPIDEMICS - HISTORY**

1178. Rai, Saurav Kumar

Historicizing epidemics: Gleanings from the past. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p. 176-186.

**EPIDEMICS - INDIA**

1179. Harrison, Mark

A dreadful scourge: Cholera in early nineteenth-century India. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(2), Mar, 2020: p.502-553 .

In 1817–21, the Indian subcontinent was ravaged by a series of epidemics which marked the beginning of what has since become known as the First Cholera Pandemic. Despite their far-reaching consequences, these epidemics have received remarkably little attention and have never been considered as historical subjects in their own right. This article examines the epidemics of 1817–21 in greater detail and assesses their significance for the social and political history of the Indian subcontinent. Additionally, it examines the meanings that were attached to the epidemics in the years running up to the first appearance of cholera in the West. In so doing, the article makes comparisons between responses to cholera in India and in other contexts, and tests the applicability of concepts used in the study of epidemics in the West. It is argued that the official reaction to cholera in India was initially ameliorative, in keeping with the East India Company's response to famines and other supposedly natural disasters. However, this view was gradually supplemented and replaced by a view of cholera as a social disease, requiring preventive action. These views were initially rejected in Britain, but found favour after cholera epidemics in 1831–32. Secondly, in contrast to later epidemics, it is argued that those of 1817–21 did little to exacerbate tensions between rulers and the ruled. On the rare occasions when cholera did elicit a violent reaction, it tended to be intra-communal rather than anti-colonial in nature. — *Reproduced*

**ETHNICITY - INDIA**

1180. Kikhi, Kedilezo. and Aanamai, Daveirou

Contested borders and borderlands in northeast India: (IL) legitimate claims of Naga Identity assertion. *Sociological Bulletin*, 69(2), Aug, 2020: p.141-157.

Borders are not to be understood merely as lines where one society or state ends and another begins, but they reflect of how societies get constituted and configured through them. Societies do not constitute borders, but borders constitute societies. The article revisits the northeast as a 'borderland', as a land with many visible and invisible borders. It is an attempt to probe into the complexities of ethnic boundaries by the enforcement of arbitrary dividing lines without cognisance of the local context. The article also endeavours to set a discourse on the proposed Naga 'Framework Agreement' (FA) which requires a deep-seated understanding of its historicity and unique cultural identity. It intends to question the possibility of Nagas nurturing a common supra-national or transnational structure that offers an accepted platform to their life patterns and customs. Very crucially, the article also attempts to explore the several nuanced exemplary models seen elsewhere, amongst those geographically bordering people with analogous but delicately diverse cultures. — *Reproduced*



**ETHNO METHODOLOGY**

1181. Hammenersley, Martyn

The Influence of Felix Kaufmann’s methodology on Harold Garfinkel’s ethno methodology. *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*, 50(1), Jan, 2020: p. 23-44.

This paper examines the “methodology,” or philosophy of social science, developed by Felix Kaufmann in the second quarter of the 20th century, with the aim of determining its influence on the early work of the sociologist Harold Garfinkel. Kaufmann’s two methodology books are discussed, one written before, the other after, his migration from Austria to the United States. It is argued that Garfinkel took over Kaufmann’s conception of scientific practice: as a set of procedural rules or methods that determine whether or not new propositions will be accepted into the corpus of scientific knowledge, and whether previously accepted propositions should be retained or abandoned. However, Garfinkel deployed this methodology not so much as a model for sociological inquiry, but rather for the processes by which the lifeworld is constituted—an area of investigation that is epistemologically prior to the focus of most social science, and one which had been opened up in the writings of Edmund Husserl and (especially) Alfred Schutz. It is suggested that Kaufmann’s “methodology” was an important complement to the work of these other two philosophers in their influence on Garfinkel. — *Reproduced*

**EUROPEAN UNION**

1182. Jeeva, S.

European union development co-operation policy: A critical study. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.38-46.

**EUROPEAN UNION - GREAT BRITAIN**

1183. Boussebaa, Mehdi

In the shadow of empire: Global Britain and the UK business school. *Organization*, 27(3), May, 2020: p.483-493.

In this essay, I scrutinize the ‘Global Britain’ project championed by the UK government since the Brexit vote and reflect on the role played by business schools in it. My argument is twofold. First, I contend the project is bound up with British imperialism, being at once the expression of a melancholic attachment to the colonial Empire of yesteryear and part of a long-standing effort to renew Britain’s imperial greatness in the so-called ‘postcolonial’ era. Second, I maintain that business schools, while notionally anti-Brexit, are complicit in the Global Britain project by virtue of propagating elements of its imperialist discourse. I conclude with some reflections on our role as scholars and educators in fostering debate on this project and challenging its imperialist underbelly. — *Reproduced*

1184. Kerr, Ron and Sliwa, Martyna

When the political becomes (painfully) personal: org-studying the consequences of Brexit. *Organization*, 27(3), May, 2020: p.494-505.

This ‘Speaking Out’ essay contributes to debates over Brexit and populism by suggesting how we, as management and organisation studies scholars, might approach ‘org-studying’ Brexit. First, as UK-based European Union citizens working in UK business schools, we clarify our own position(s) in relation to Brexit. Second, we position ourselves more specifically as management and organisation studies academics by considering how we might begin to analyse the organisational consequences of Brexit through seeing it as part of a continuing global crisis – or series of crises – including and going beyond those affecting American and European societies and economies, as well as their political and other social fields and organisations. We highlight the salience of emotions with regard to Brexit, and in particular resentment in relation to populism as a political methodology. We also note the importance of identity and how political and personal identities are being reconstituted in the United Kingdom in light of the Brexit vote. We put forward suggestions for how management and organisation studies scholars might integrate these insights into an overarching approach to researching the organisational consequences of Brexit based on the works of Pierre Bourdieu and Gisèle Sapiro on the transposition of crisis. Our final remarks address the way that Brexit crisis continues to challenge our own established identities. — *Reproduced*

1185. Vine, Tom

Brexit, Trumpism and paradox: epistemological lessons for the critical consensus. *Organization*.

Brexit and the election of Donald Trump can be interpreted as the culmination of a chain of events beginning with neoliberalism. This certainly appears to be the position we critical scholars have adopted. We readily paint neoliberalism as our ideological nemesis and cite it as the reason the developed world faced austerity measures in the late 2000s and early 2010s. And it is austerity, we tell ourselves, that led to the electoral surprises of 2016. In this article, I invoke the epistemological nuance found in Kierkegaard, Nietzsche and Weber to re-evaluate this linear cause-and-effect logic. Linear thinking is borne of a broader epistemological bias, a bias which the world of physics, for example, has long abandoned. However, linear thinking continues to pervade critical management studies, especially where it yields results consistent with our leftist inclinations. As critical management theorists, our ontological predisposition to continually rationalise macrosociological shifts in respect of oversimplified linear thinking reveals crude ideological conviction, political prejudice and identity anxiety. This article suggests that we can usefully reflect on the events of 2016 such that critical management studies can (1) dislodge itself from its ideological biases; (2) move away from overly simplistic cause-and-effect thinking and instead pay greater attention to nonlinear logic including, in particular, the pedagogical potential of paradox; (3) actively engage across disciplinary boundaries; and (4) breathe new life into truly ethnographic endeavours to better understand the sorts of factors that contributed to Brexit and Trump’s election in the first place.— *Reproduced*

#### **EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMICS**

1186. Nagatsu, Michiru and Favereau, Judith

Two strands of field experiments in economics: a historical methodological analysis. *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*, 50(1), Jan, 2020: p.45-77.

While the history and methodology of laboratory experiments in economics have been extensively studied by philosophers, those of field experiments have not attracted much attention until recently. What is the historical context in which field experiments have been advocated? And what are the methodological rationales for conducting experiments in the field as opposed to in the lab? This article addresses these questions by combining historical and methodological perspectives. In terms of history, we show that the movement toward field experiments in economics has two distinct roots. One is the general orientation of medical and social sciences to evidence-based policy evaluation, which gave rise to randomized field experiments in economics (e.g., behavioral public policy, poverty alleviation policy). The other is an awareness of several methodological limitations of lab experiments in economics, which required practitioners to get out of the lab and into the field. In these senses, the movement is a consequence of influences from both outside and inside economics: the general evidence-based trend in policy science and an internal methodological development of experimental economics. In terms of methodology, we show that these two roots resulted in two somewhat different notions of “external validity” as methodological rationales of field experiment. Finally, we suggest that analysis of experiments as exhibits highlights a methodological strategy in which both strands complement each other. — *Reproduced*

#### **FAMINES - VIETNAM**

1187. Huff, Gregg

The great second world war Vietnam and java famines. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(2), Mar, 2020: p.618-653.

This article provides quantitative assessments of the great famines that occurred in Vietnam and Java in 1944–1945, which together claimed the lives of some 3.4 million people. It shows that in both Vietnam and Java, harvest shortfalls, in which weather figured prominently, were so large that insufficient food was available to feed everyone. Nevertheless, in both instances, even with the pressures of war and weather, governments could have acted differently and largely, perhaps even wholly, prevented famine. Although Java’s famine had few political repercussions, Vietnam’s was instrumental in the August 1945 Viet Minh and communist revolution. — *Reproduced*

#### **FEDERAL COURTS**

1188. Badas, Alex

Elevation potential among circuit court nominees and Its effect on the senate’s confirmation behavior. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.96-110.

Using traits conventionally believed to lead to elevation from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court, this paper uses an item response theory model to estimate latent elevation estimates for each Circuit Court judge nominated and confirmed between 1901 and 2017. I validate this measure by showing that it predicts which Circuit Court judges are promoted to the Supreme Court and which end up on the president’s Supreme Court shortlist. Furthermore, I investigate how

the Senate strategically responds to the nomination of Circuit Court nominees with high elevation estimates. The Senate takes longer to confirm nominees with high elevation scores and is less likely to confirm them by voice vote, and these nominees receive a greater share of nay votes. This paper concludes by suggesting additional uses for the elevation estimates. — *Reproduced*

#### **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT - AMERICA**

1189. Lee, Danbee, and Gregg, G.

Bureaucratic reputation in the eyes of citizens: an analysis of US federal agencies. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 86(1), Mar, 2020: p.183-200.

Bureaucratic reputation has been defined as a set of beliefs about a public organization's capacities, roles, and obligations that are embedded in a network of multiple audiences (Carpenter, 2010). Although one of the most important audiences in a democracy is the citizenry, very little empirical investigation has looked at citizens' beliefs about specific government agencies and what individual or contextual factors influence these beliefs. To examine this question, this study analyzes data from a unique 2013 Pew Political Survey that represents the responses of 1500 US citizens on the reputations of 12 federal agencies. Results demonstrate that citizens view the reputations of some agencies (such as the CDC and NASA) much more favorably than other agencies (such as the IRS and the Department of Education). In regression analyses, findings suggest that the reputation of federal agencies varies according to citizens' general level of trust in government and their political ideology, but that demographic, socioeconomic and regional differences also shape reputation judgments. These findings provide some preliminary empirical understanding of the reputation of government agencies in the eyes of the citizenry and may have implications for agencies seeking to manage their relationship with the public. — *Reproduced*

#### **FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS - INDIA**

1190. Goswami, R., Hussain, F. And Kumar, M.

Banking efficiency determinants in India: a two-stage analysis. *Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research*, 13(4), Nov, 2019: p.361-380.

This study aims at measuring the technical efficiency of banks in India and examining its determinants. Efficiency is said to be achieved if a bank is able to maximise its output subject to limited inputs. To obtain technical efficiency score, input-oriented Malmquist Data Envelopment Analysis is applied on two outputs and three input variables, based on a VRS (variable returns to scale) assumption. Three foreign banks—namely, A B Bank Ltd, Bank of Ceylon, and Citibank N A—and two Indian banks—namely, HDFC Bank and State Bank of India—are found to be most efficient during the study period. The efficiency scores when subsequently used as the dependent variable along with independent variables—bank size, capitalisation, liquidity risk, returns on assets, interest rate, credit risk, market concentration and gross domestic product (GDP)—in a panel regression analysis found the fixed effect model to be more appropriate in explaining the determinants. The results reveal that liquidity risk, returns on

assets, credit risk, market concentration and GDP have a significant effect on the technical efficiency, while banks size, interest rate and level of capitalisation are found to be insignificant variables. — *Reproduced*

#### **FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS - TURKEY**

1191. Bulut, Umit.

Does the central bank of the republic of Turkey respond asymmetrically to Inflation and output?. Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research, 13(4), Nov, 2019: p.381-400.

Turkey (CBRT) considering possible asymmetries in the reaction function. For this purpose, it uses quarterly data over the period 2006:1–2018:1 and performs the nonlinear autoregressive distributed lag (NARDL) co integration test. The findings obtained from the NARDL test indicate that the CBRT has an asymmetric reaction function and considers increases in inflation and decreases in output while adjusting short-term interest rates. Theoretical and practical implications for these findings are also discussed. — *Reproduced*

#### **FINANCIAL LIBERALIZATION - INDIA**

1192. Vijayan, Jiji

Financial liberalization and capital flows in Indian economy - A trend and composition analysis. Social Science in Perspective, 12(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.38-59.

#### **FOREIGN POLICY - NORWAY**

1193. Kolstad, Ivar

Too big to fault?: Effects of the 2010 Nobel peace prize Norwegian exports to China and foreign policy. International Political Science Review, 41(2), Mar, 2020: p.207-223.

In October 2010, the Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded the Nobel Peace Prize to Chinese dissident Liu Xiaobo. The Chinese Government responded by freezing political and economic relations with Norway, introducing sanctions on imports of fish and other products, and limiting diplomatic interaction. Using a synthetic control approach, we estimate the effect of Chinese sanctions on Norwegian exports to China and on Norwegian foreign policy. We find that the sanctions reduced direct exports of fish to China by between 125 and 176 million US\$ in the period 2011–2013, and direct total exports from Norway to China by between 780 and 1300 million US\$. Moreover, immediately following the peace prize, Norwegian agreement with Chinese voting on UN human rights resolutions increased. The results suggest that the Chinese Government can effectively use economic sanctions to affect the foreign policy positions of democratic governments, with potentially chilling effects for international progress on human rights. — *Reproduced*

**FORENSIC SCIENCES - INDIA**

1194. Kumar, Lalit and Singh, Parshuram

Analysis of fake bullion using X-ray fluorescence spectrometer, Density determination method and their linkage with bullion stamp in the forensic context. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.55-62.

It is very challenging to figure out the genuineness of gold items. Numbers of methods are used for gold fraud like gold plating, items made of lead, copper or silver covered with the gold sheet. Large numbers of such type of cases related to gold fraud are registered in various police stations in India. These suspicious gold cases are sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory to determine their genuineness. One of the cases related to fake bullions in which several 20 gm and 100 gm bullions were deposited as exhibits. These exhibits were examined under X-ray fluorescence spectrometer for elemental analysis & Density determination in respect of estimation of purity of gold. The impressions on bullions were also compared with the impression on suspect bullion stamps as well as original bullion stamps. It was observed that the suspicious gold bullions were found fake and impressions on these bullions were made by the suspect bullion stamp. This work may help in the examination of such types of cases and also making investigating agencies aware of such type of fraud. — *Reproduced*

1195. Srivastava, Abhay Kumar

Forensic investigation of suspicious letters/parcels: An Overview. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.73-79.

Important and well known persons, such as politicians and celebrities, keep receiving letters, petitions, representations, fan mails, etc. There are occasions when they also receive letters/ written communications, which are abusive or suspicious in nature. Some letters/parcels may carry actual threat in the shape of an Improvised Explosive Device or other dangerous/hazardous substance, including poisons. Most of such abnormal communications are either anonymous or pseudonymous. A S Osborn in his monumental book *Questioned Documents* (1929) wrote an exclusive chapter on “Anonymous Letters” in which he mentioned “the anonymous letter writer has appropriately been called an assassin of character and these strange missives are often properly described as poison pen letters”. The chapter describes various analytical methods based on language, phraseology and handwriting characteristics for the identification of the anonymous letter writer. However, this paper emphasizes the various forensic aspects of detection as well as handling of suspicious communications so that the inconspicuous identifying traces of the originator remain intact and facilitate the investigation. — *Reproduced*

1196. Sudhir, Gupta. et al.

Credible forensic medical expert opinion for Investigators and judiciary. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.63-72.

When forensic doctor determines that a suspicious death is a suicide, homicide or an accident, the decision virtually becomes incontestable by the investigating

police officer and it becomes an issue whether the Medical Opinion was created with necessary checks and balances on the other probabilities of the case? It is suggested that the opinion of Forensic Medical expert is conventional, mutable and shifting from one expert to another. The determination of suicide, accident or homicide is mandatorily required, which is the Gold Standard for conducting death investigations. Forensic investigations serve many audiences, but the court is by far the most critical. The likely questions on direct and cross-examination determine how forensic doctors gather and handle evidence and what conclusions they reach. A criminal case might be won or lost over doubt cast on the chain of custody. Medically trained forensic doctors, therefore, learn to practice their profession in legally appropriate ways and opinion must be based on medical justifications with credible references. — *Reproduced*

1197. Dabi, T. Mitra and A. Bhuyan, D.

Dependency on common property forest resources: Evidences from few villages of east sang district of Arunachal Pradesh. *Social Change and Development*, 17(1), Jan, 2020: p.51-62.

Forest resources are life supporting in rural North-East India. Culture, tradition, ethos and indigenous knowledge of people of the region to a great extent are influence by forest; hence conservation and sustainable use of forest has become the priority. Based on household level primary data from few villages of East Siang district, this study attempts to bring out the importance of the Common Property Forest Resources (CPRs) in the rural economy in spite of gradual commercialization of forest economy in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. However, there is diversity in degree and nature of forest dependency among different socio-economic groups. The present analysis deals on the forest dependency among different economic categories poor and non-poor. In addition an attempt is also made to determine the significant socio-economic variables determining the forest dependency. It is found that the household's characteristics such as size of landholdings, education, livestock and distance from market significantly affect the dependency on community forests. — *Reproduced*

## **FRANCE - HISTORY**

1198. Falaky, Faycal

The cloche and its critics: Muting the church's voice in pre-revolutionary France. *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 81(2), Apr, 2020: p.239-255.

During the French Revolution, several decrees were issued ordering the bells of suppressed churches to be melted and converted to money and cannons. Through examples drawn from literary and historical sources, this essay explains this fateful condemnation by showing how bells were part and parcel of pre-revolutionary anti-clerical writing. This essay also argues that the conflicting attitudes toward church bells do not just encapsulate a time period in French history in which the experience of religion underwent a significant change; they also represent differing attitudes toward the experience of time. — *Reproduced*

**GENDER**

1199. Roberts, Damon C. and Utych, Stephen M.

Linking gender: Language, and partisanship: Developing a database of masculine and feminine worlds. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p. 40-50.

Seemingly, gender, language, and partisanship are intertwined concepts. We believe that the use of gendered language in political settings may be used strategically by political elites. The purpose of this paper is to craft a tool for scholars to test the interconnection between politics, gender, and language—what we refer to as being the gendered language and partisanship nexus. We test our prediction using original word rating data. From our test, we find significant variation across seven hundred words in ratings as masculine and feminine and discover that words rated as masculine are more likely to be rated as dominant and negatively valenced. We additionally find that Republican men are most likely to rate words as more masculine. Using this dictionary, we find that Republican presidents are more likely to use masculine language than Democratic presidents in their State of the Union addresses and that the Republican Party uses more masculine language than the Democratic Party in their official party platform.—*Reproduced*

**GENDER AND CONFLICT**

1200. Byrne, Siobhan

Feminist reflections on discourses of power + sharing, in power-sharing theory. *International Political Science Review*, 41(1), Jan, 2020: p. 58-72.

A recent call by some feminist conflict mediation practitioners proposes to rename power-sharing: either by prioritizing sharing over power or by replacing ‘power’ with the word ‘responsibility’. The purpose of these discursive reformulations is to move beyond just adding women to power-sharing institutions; instead, these proposals signal a desire to promote inclusion through a feminist emphasis on sharing in power-sharing systems above a masculinist emphasis on power. Inspired by these proposals and reflecting on the experiences of gender mediation experts, I work through critical feminist theories of intersectionality and feminist empowerment to show how power-sharing theory can be reimagined so that power is not just understood as coercive or as a finite resource that can only be divided between a limited number of privileged groups; rather, power can also be productive, as well as a central feature of all hierarchical relationships. I also explore how a feminist care ethic can offer alternative ways of conceiving of sharing in governance. My objective is to demonstrate how feminist approaches can provide a new language of both power and sharing to illuminate pathways through the ‘exclusion amid inclusion’ dilemma in power-sharing theory. — *Reproduced*

**GENDER DISCRIMINATION**

1201. Mathew, Santhosh

Gender inequality and women empowerment through various indicators in India: an explorative study. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.109-113.



Women make 49. 6% of world population and 48. 17% population. India is at 191th position out, of 201 countries in terms of female to male ratio among Asian countries, India is at 43th position out of 51 countries on the basis of MOSPI, India. – *Reproduced*

Employment, Gender discrimination, Indian states, Empowerment indicators, United National organisation (UNO)

1202. Rao, Nitya.

Achieving gender equality in the face of a climate crisis. *IIC Quarterly*, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.114-127.

### **GENDER EQUALITY**

1203. Mackinnon, Catharine A.

Equality. *Daedalus: Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Science*, 149(1), Winter, 2020: p.213-221.

1204. Padavi, I, Ely, R.J and Reid, E.M.

Explaining the persistence of gender inequality: The work-family narrative as a social defense against the 24/7 work culture. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 65(1), Mar 2020: p.61-111.

It is widely accepted that the conflict between women’s family obligations and professional jobs’ long hours lies at the heart of their stalled advancement. Yet research suggests that this “work–family narrative” is incomplete: men also experience it and nevertheless advance; moreover, organizations’ effort to mitigate it through flexible work policies has not improved women’s advancement prospects and often hurts them. Hence this presumed remedy has the perverse effect of perpetuating the problem. Drawing on a case study of a professional service firm, we develop a multilevel theory to explain why organizations are caught in this conundrum. We present data suggesting that the work–family explanation has become a “hegemonic narrative”—a pervasive, status-quo-preserving story that prevails despite countervailing evidence. We then advance systems-psychodynamic theory to show how organizations use this narrative and attendant policies and practices as an unconscious “social defense” to help employees fend off anxieties raised by a 24/7 work culture and to protect organizationally powerful groups—in our case, men and the firm’s leaders—and in so doing, sustain workplace inequality. Due to the social defense, two orthodoxies remain unchallenged—the necessity of long work hours and the inescapability of women’s stalled advancement. The result is that women’s thin representation at senior levels remains in place. We conclude by highlighting contributions to work–family, workplace inequality, and systems-psychodynamic theory. – *Reproduced*

1205. Spar, Debora L.

Good fellows: Men’s role and reason in the fight for gender equality. *Daedalus: Journal Of The American Academy Of Arts And Science*, 149(1), Winter, 2020: p.222-235.

This essay attempts to make the case for including—even embracing—men in the fight for gender equality. I do not mean to argue that men should supplant women in this struggle, or that enlisting men implies dismissing or diminishing women. My aim instead is to make this fight less isolated and more practical, and to attack the so-called women’s problem with a broader, blunter tool. If men believe in equality, then expanding that belief to explicitly include women is not a leap of logic or act of charity. It is instead a basic extension of a truth already deemed self-evident, and a channel through which men can begin to redefine their own identities and interests. Men have been an obstacle to women’s equality for a very long time. Perhaps the moment has come to make them part of the solution as well.

### **GLACIERS**

1206. Shahi, Bhupinder

Seven days without fire. *U.S.I. Journal*, 150(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.230-234.

This personal narrative is about the author’s experience in a super high altitude area, akin to the Siachen Glacier, while serving with the Ladakh Scouts. It brings out how in such areas even a seemingly minor issue like the inability to light a stove becomes life-threatening. To the extent that as in this case, superhuman efforts have to be made — to provide fire! – *Reproduced*

### **GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISES, 2008-09**

1207. Ramsay, I. and Williams, T.

Peering forward, 10years after: International policy and consumer credit regulation. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(1), Mar, 2020: p.209-226.

A key change since the financial crisis of 2008 is the internationalization of interest in consumer finance. International institutions monitor household credit because of its impact on financial stability and market expansion. Macroprudential concerns drove this interest, resulting in a sea change in approaches to consumer credit regulation in many jurisdictions. This article critically analyses the emerging international policy paradigm, contrasting pre- and post-crisis regulatory approaches and highlighting continuing tensions about key policy choices. It then uses two recent sites of contestation, debt adjustment and the regulation of high-cost credit to demonstrate the persistence of conflict over the positioning of consumers within an emergent stability focused paradigm of financial consumer protection. – *Reproduced*

### **GLOBAL INEQUALITY**

1208. Johnson, Paul and Papegeorgiou, Chris.

What remains of cross-country convergence?. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 57(1), Mar, 2020: p.129-175.

We examine the record of cross-country growth over the past 50 years and ask if developing countries have made progress on closing income gap between their

per capita incomes and those in the advanced economies. We conclude that, as a group, they have not and then survey the literature on absolute convergence with particular emphasis on that from the last decade or so. That literature supports our conclusion of a lack of progress in closing the income gap between countries.

We close with a brief examination of the recent literature on cross-individual distribution of income which finds that, despite the lack of progress on cross country convergence, global inequality has tended to fall since 2000. – *Reproduced*

## **GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING**

1209. Zhao, Jianzhi and Lu, Jiahuan

Does government punish nonprofits for high administrative costs in contracting decisions?. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(3), Apr, 2020: p.286-296.

As government financing of non-profit organizations to deliver services and implement policies has become a common practice in the public administration landscape, the question of what factors affect government's source selection has emerged as a significant one. Within this strand of research, how nonprofits' administrative costs affect their receipt of government contracts is still not fully understood. This article explores that relationship using a large panel data set of U.S.-based international development nonprofits from 1967 to 2014. Different model specifications consistently demonstrate an inverted U-shaped relationship between a nonprofit's level of administrative costs and its amount of government contracts. In particular, as a nonprofit's level of administrative costs increases, its amount of government contracts will initially increase, but after its level of administrative costs reaches approximately 16% to 18% of total expenses, further increases in the nonprofit's level of administrative costs will reduce its amount of government contracts. These findings have implications for both public and nonprofit management. – *Reproduced*

## **HEALTH POLICY - INDIA**

1210. Raju, R.S and M, Dayashankar

Lessons from healthcare PPP's in India. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 16(1), Apr, 2020: p.7-12.

The NITI Aayog is working to develop and conduct pilot public-private partnership (PPP) projects to improve the delivery of healthcare services. The last two decades saw a rise in discussions and debates on the varied PPP models, as an opportunity to harness the private sector efficiencies and to supplement the public resources. However, the enthusiasm for experimenting with the PPP models fall short of the learnings from it. The limited but growing evidence based on PPPs in healthcare suggests that even the basic tenets of design and implementation of the PPP model have not been met, such as selection of qualified providers\contractors, designing contracts that align incentives, appropriately allocate risks and managing contracts using appropriate performance management tools. In general, the PPP models involve considerable risks and more so in healthcare given its unique characteristics, therefore if not designed and

implemented with care, PPP's in healthcare would prove to be wasteful and burdensome on the public exchequer. – *Reproduced*

#### **HEALTH SECURITY - INDIA**

1211. Passi, Santosh Jain and Jain, Akanksha

A stop towards health security. *Kurukshehra: A Journal of Rural Development*, 68(9), Jul, 2020: p.28-33.

#### **HEALTH SERVICES**

1212. Lunkka, Nina, Pietlainen, Ville, and Suhonen, Marjo

A discursive sense making perspective on project-based work in public healthcare. *Project Management Journal*, 50(6), 2019: p. 657-672.

This study investigates project participants' sense making of lived work experiences during periods of organizational change within Finnish public healthcare. It introduces a discursive sensemaking perspective to investigate lived experiences, that is, reflexive practitioners' situational thinking. Drawing upon 17 interviews, the study identifies diverse repertoires through which the lived experiences are considered meaningful. These are repertoires of: (1) transformation, (2) realism, (3) politics, (4) individuality, (5) reflexivity, and (6) senselessness. The results show that project-based work in public healthcare differs from project participants' expectations because projects are perceived to increase rather than decrease bureaucracy and include unsustainable working conditions that have to be endured. – *Reproduced*

1213. Sharma, Priyam

From medical pluralism to medical marginality: Changing dynamics within unani system of medicine. *Sociological Bulletin*, 69(2), Aug, 2020: p.234-251.

The concept of medical marginality operates as a framework to differentiate between medical practice that is sanctioned and regulated by the state (Allopathic medicine or the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy—(AYUSH) and that which is not regulated by the state. In Indian context, medical systems under the acronym of AYUSH have been given legitimate position and included in the health service sector. By using Hardiman and Mukharji's concept of 'medical marginality' in a different way, the article attempts to study how one system of medicine is marginalised even within the institutionalised framework. It aims to understand the situation of Unani system of medicine with respect to other alternative medicines as enshrined in the concept of AYUSH along with the Allopathic system. In the process of doing so, the present research, through an ethnographic study, takes Unani hospital as a case in point to analyse the position of Unani system of medicine within the larger realm of healthcare. – *Reproduced*

1214. Singh, Malvika and Singh, K.P.

The need to revisit applicability of sections 323-326 of the Indian penal code to a surgeon's act. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.122-133.

There is a lot of grey area and confusion regarding applicability of sections 323-326 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) to a surgeon's act of surgery. Actually, when the IPC was written, surgical science was in its infancy. Therefore, the writers of the IPC focussed only on injuries inflicted as an act of violence and could not envision any injury attributable to an act of surgery. The definitions of 'hurt', 'grievous hurt' and 'voluntarily causing hurt' given in sections 319,320 and 321 IPC respectively and mechanical interpretation of the ingredients of these sections have led to a gross error, resulting in discrepancy and confusion and implication of surgeons for their acts of surgery under sections 323-326 of the IPC. It is not legally correct to attribute criminality to a surgeon's act of surgery. Though a surgeon's act may be classified as a civil wrong attracting penalties like payment of compensation and damages under the Law of Tort and Civil Laws. The present article analyses, in detail, the reasons as to why these general provisions relating to causing hurt, as contained in the IPC, cannot be applied to a surgeon's act of surgery. – *Reproduced*

#### **HEALTH SERVICES - CHINA**

1215. Brophy, David

'He causes a ruckus wherever he goes': Said Mu%ammad al-Asali as a missionary of modernism in north-west China. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(4), Jul, 2020: p.1192-1224.

This article examines the activities of the Syrian hadith scholar Said Mu%ammad al-Asali al-Iarabulsi al-Shami (1870–1932?), better known as Shami Damulla, as a window onto the relationship between the Ottoman empire and the Muslims of Xinjiang, or Eastern Turkistan. Scholars of Islam in the Soviet Union have identified al-Asali as an influential figure in Soviet Turkistan in the 1920s, but much remains to be clarified about his formative years, and his multiple sojourns in China prior to the Russian Revolution. Here, I seek to fill some of these gaps by tracing al-Asali's connections to modernist and revivalist scholarly circles in India and the Middle East, his activities in Xinjiang, and the strategies he adopted to insert himself into the relationship between the Ottoman court and China. These strategies were both political and intellectual. While moving within Muslim communities across Eurasia, al-Asali also sought to engage the Chinese tradition on its own terms, authoring a 1905 study of Qing institutions entitled *The Law of China (Qanun al-Sin)*—a rare example of intellectual exchange between late-Ottoman Islamic reformism and the revitalized Confucianism of the late Qing. From a diverse range of sources, a picture emerges of a figure much more complicated, though no less controversial, than can be found in existing characterizations of al-Asali. – *Reproduced*

#### **HEALTH SERVICES - INDIA**

1216. Mukhopadhyay, Debabrata and Sarker, Nityananda

Disparities in health outcomes across India states. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.17-32.

This paper focuses on the disparities that persist in India's health sector across different states. Following the conventional measures of disparities such as

standard deviation and coefficient of variation, this work investigate the spatial variations across the Indian states with three basic health indicators viz., infant mortality rate (IMR), under-five mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio. The temporal variations in state-wise disparities of IMR for the period 1998 to 2012 are also analyzed. Finally, three separate multiple regressions of IMR, U5MR and MMR on variables representing health infrastructure and social factors is done to find their roles in health outcomes. – *Reproduced*

### **HEALTH SERVICES - UNITED STATES**

1217. Min, N., Yang, K. and Lee, K H.

Multidimensional publicness and collaboration for community benefits: The case of U.S. hospitals. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun, 2020: p. 380-390.

Recent research on publicness has called for nuanced attention to various aspects of publicness and their effects; in the meantime, public value research has remained largely theoretical and qualitative, calling for more empirical testing. Integrating these two different but related areas in the literature, this article examines how three publicness dimensions (regulative, normative, and cultural publicness) affect organizations' collaborative activities for community benefits. Using data from the 2009 American Hospital Association survey, this article shows that all three dimensions are positively associated with hospitals' collaboration for community benefits. Implications for future research on publicness, public value, and collaboration are discussed. – *Reproduced*

### **HIGHER EDUCATION**

1218. Crow, M.M. , Whitman, K. and Anderson, D.M

Rethinking academic entrepreneurship: university governance and the emergence of the academic enterprise. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun: p.511-515.

The theory and practice of academic entrepreneurship, like many domains of public management, requires active recognition that context affects individual behavior. In this Viewpoint essay, the authors contend that the operational logic of a university affects the values and activities of actors within that university in ways that shape the broader entrepreneurial activities of the university. The authors describe a new entrepreneurial organizational logic, termed the “academic enterprise,” and situate it in relation to the more established academy, bureaucratic, and market logics. The academic enterprise is inherently entrepreneurial in terms of the management of the university and its reliance on faculty and student entrepreneurship as a tool for broad-scale social and economic transformation. – *Reproduced*

### **HISTORY**

1219. Menegon, Eugenio

Telescope and microscope. A micro-historical approach to global China in the eighteenth century. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(4), Jul, 2020: p. 1315-1344.

One of the challenges of global history is to bridge the particularities of individual lives and trajectories with the macro-historical patterns that develop over space and time. Italian micro-history, particularly popular in the 1980s–1990s, has excavated the lives of small communities or individuals to test the findings of serial history and macro-historical approaches. Micro-history in the Anglophone world has instead focused more on narrative itself, and has shown, with some exceptions, less interest for ampler historiographical conclusions.

Sino-Western interactions in the early modern period offer a particularly fruitful field of investigation, ripe for a synthesis of the global and the micro-historical. Cultural, social, and economic phenomena can be traced in economic and statistical series, unpublished correspondence, and other non-institutional sources, in part thanks to the survival of detailed records of the activities of East India companies and missionary agencies in China. Recent scholarship has started to offer new conclusions, based on such Western records and matching records in the Chinese historical archive.

In this article, I offer a methodological reflection on ‘global micro-history’, followed by four micro-historical ‘vignettes’ that focus on the economic and socio-religious activities of the Roman Catholic mission in Beijing in the long eighteenth century. These fragments uncover unexplored facets of Chinese life in global contexts from the point of view of European missionaries and Chinese Christians in the Qing capital—‘end users’ of the local and global networks of commerce and religion bridging Europe, Asia, Africa, and South and Central. – *Reproduced*

## **HISTORY - INDIA**

1220. Ahuja, Ravi

‘Produce or perish’. The crisis of the late 1940s and the place of labour in post-colonial India. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(4), Jul, 2020: p.1041-1112.

This article argues that the late 1940s in India should no longer be reduced to the twin events of partition and independence. A generalized political crisis unsettled, for a brief period, the structures of social and economic power, and not just intercommunity relations and the constitution of the state. These years were thus, among other things, a catalytic moment for the definition of ‘labour’ as both a political category and a parameter of post-colonial politics: processes dating back to the First World War, at least, were consolidated, under pressure from this crisis, into a new labour regime that has withstood political pressure for almost seven decades. The article offers an analysis of the almost-forgotten post-war strike movement, which was nevertheless unprecedented in its social and geographical spread. The movement elicited both repressive and reformist responses: the extraordinary level of emergency powers applied to suppress it are, therefore, as much examined as the series of momentous legislative and institutional changes of the late 1940s. In conclusion, the long-term consequences of this cycle of strike–reform–repression for India’s post-colonial labour regime are adumbrated. A strongly etatist, potentially authoritarian, regime of industrial relations, it is argued, was checked by an enduring political trade union pluralism. At the same time, divisions within India’s working classes were deepened and

consolidated as labour law and social legislation sealed off the comparatively small 'core workforces' of public sector and large-scale industrial enterprises from the majority of workers in what would soon be called the 'informal economy'.

– *Reproduced*

1221. Paul, Subin and Dowling, David

Gandhi's newspaperman: T. G. Narayanan and the quest for an independent India, 1938–46. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(2), Mar, 2020: p.471-501.

The expansion of the colonial public sphere in India during the 1930s and 1940s saw the nation's English-language press increasingly serve as a key site in the struggle for freedom despite British censorship. This article examines the journalistic career of T. G. Narayanan, the first Indian war correspondent and investigative reporter, to understand the role of English-language newspapers in India's quest for independence. Narayanan reported on two major events leading to independence: the Bengal famine of 1943 and the Second World War. Drawing on Michael Walzer's concept of the 'connected critic', this research demonstrates that Narayanan's journalism fuelled the Indian nationalist movement by manoeuvring around British censors to publicize and expand Mahatma Gandhi's criticism of British rule, especially in light of the famine and war. His one departure from the pacifist leader, however, was his support of Indian soldiers serving in the Indian National Army and British Army. – *Reproduced*

#### **HISTORY - INDIA - MYSORE**

1222. Nair, Janaki

Modernity and 'publicness': The career of the Mysore matha, 1880–1940. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 57(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.5-30.

Fin de siècle Mysore witnessed the gathering force of interminable rivalries of prestige between mathas (monastic institutions). Contests over the types and number of honours enjoyed by travelling gurus in Mysore became frequent, reaching a crescendo in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By this time, the contests were also being adjudicated in courts, as the Mysore administration began to exert greater bureaucratic control over these institutions. The widening sphere of engagements of the modernising matha reveals that a new notion of publicness was taking shape, co-constituted by a triangulation of forces: on one side was the rapidly bureaucratising Mysore state which brought a different visibility and public accountability to the matha; a second side comprised the matha itself developing a new, socially purposive public life. Finally, the matha's redefinition was aided and shaped by the adherents of the matha, emerging as a 'public' which both drew on and remained at a remove from its caste identity. This period of reform had enduring consequences, as the Mysore matha took on a supplementary state form after Indian Independence in 1947. – *Reproduced*

#### **HISTORY - INDIA - NORTH EAST**

1223. Arya, Shailender

The Crown colony that never was. *U.S.I. Journal*, 150(2), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.105-122.



As India was inching towards freedom, the idea of a Crown Colony for the hills of North East (NE) India germinated in the minds of the departing colonial rulers. This article outlines the secret proposal of a British-administrated Crown Colony and the circumstances prevailing in the remote borderlands of India at that point. This Crown Colony would have included all tribal areas of NE India as well as the contiguous tribal areas of Burma. As such, most of the tribal areas of the NE, mainly the hills of the province of Assam, were classified as 'Excluded' or 'Partially Excluded Areas' and the British administrators, having developed an admiration for the tribal people due to their long association, were reluctant to put them under far-away Delhi. Therefore, a Crown Colony, like Singapore, Hong Kong, Aden or Gibraltar, on the eastern periphery of India, consisting of tribal areas from Indian and Burma, ruled by benign and tribal-loving British administrators, was achievable. The idea gained considerable traction in the British bureaucracy, from Delhi to Whitehall, and some support among the tribal people. The plan finally did not succeed but was a near miss. It would have significantly changed the map of India and Burma, and challenged the very idea of a diverse India. The article is a narration of this Crown Colony that never was. – *Reproduced*

#### **HISTORY - JAPAN**

1224. Bremner, Lewis

The magic lantern as a lens for observing the eye in Tokugawa Japan: Technology, translation, and the rangaku movement. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(3), May, 2020: p.691-729.

This article explores the thoughts and ideas associated with magic-lantern technology in late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Japan. Its primary focus is on trends in Japanese thought from the 1770s until the 1820s, with specific reference to the Rangaku ('Dutch Studies') movement. The article examines connections between the magic lantern and a wider discourse within Japan on epistemology, knowledge about nature, and the study of the human body, centring upon the device's vital role in the endeavour to understand the workings of the human eye. Through this lens, a fresh perspective is offered on the role of critical analysis in the translation and interpretation of European texts in Tokugawa Japan, as well as on the shifting prominence of empiricism and deductive reasoning in Japanese epistemology. In this way, the history of the magic lantern is used to look beyond the prevailing West-centred narrative of global technological and intellectual development. – *Reproduced*

#### **HOMELESS - INDIA**

1225. Sharam, Rachana

From 'Home' to 'State after care home': Experiences of violence, homelessness and rehabilitation. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.42-57.

Statistically speaking, there has been a sturdy increase in the number of homeless girls and women in India. This article investigates the issue of in-house violence and homelessness among young girls and women in India. Also, it aims to map

their transition from their Home to the State After Care Homes, and present the forms of distress they undergo within these Institutions. To examine this, an ethnographic study of a State After Care Home for homeless women was performed. The study focuses on the lived experiences of homelessness and rehabilitation of the women within these homes. On the whole, the paper points that 'Care' as a 'Right' has been a continually undermined and undervalued feature of women's life as a result of which they experience multifarious forms of violence inside and outside their homes. As the number of homeless population and requirement of shelter homes are increasing, these formal institutions and public arrangements must respond to the changing values and attitudes in the larger society. – *Reproduced*

### **HORTICULTURE - INDIA - HARYANA**

1226. Singh, Kulwant

Horticulture cultivation in Haryana: Challenges and way forward. *Man & Development*, 42(1), Mar, 2020: p.51-70.

Indian economy is realign under agrarian crisis. Crop diversification through horticulture in agriculture sector has been conserved as an urgent requirement for sustainable agricultural development in the country. The significance of horticulture cultivation as an altimeter for crop diversification has been well accepted proposition in the available literature. Horticulture cultivations a highly labour intensive activity which generates/provides abundant employment opportunities to the rural population. Therefore, it has potentials to address crucial aspects of the economy like employment generation income enhancement and poverty elevation. Due to persistence of certain major problems like lack of awareness, insufficient post-harvest infrastructure including cold storage, inadequate marketing mechanism, price fluctuations, shortage of trained manpower etc, the pace of growth of horticulture cultivation in the state has been below expectation. – *Reproduced*

### **HOUSING**

1227. Harding, Andrew J.E. et al.

"It can't really be answered in an information pack "A realist evaluation of a telephone housing options service for older people. *Social Policy and Society*, 19(3), Jul, 2020: p.361-378.

Despite calls for better support to empower people when reassessing their housing in later life, two recent literature reviews highlight a paucity of research on the efficacy of such services. This paper reports a qualitative realist evaluation on the efficacy of a UK telephone service providing information on specialist housing to older people. The findings of 31 realist interviews with 16 older people are presented. Information-seekers' existing tenure (social tenant or private owner-occupier/renter) shaped their experience and utilisation of support. Broadly, however, information was considered too 'light touch' to empower older people. However, the widely recognised lack of accessible housing options and reports of non-transparent and unresponsive market practices were also key

factors. This study underlines the widely acknowledged need to increase the supply of specialist housing, and recommends that housing options support be reflective of market conditions and be more substantive - including discussion, deliberation, education and advocacy. – *Reproduced*

1228. Nayak, D.K. and Hazarika, B.

Employment generation in urban India through PMAY(U). *Urban India*, 39(2), Jul-Dec, 2019: p. 46-63.

To address the problem of housing shortage in urban India, the government approved a massive national housing scheme “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban” (PMAY-U) in June 2015. The scheme aims to construct about one crore affordable houses in the urban areas with a slogan ‘Housing for All by 2022’. This paper attempts to understand the impact of the PMAY(U) scheme on the overall employment generation (both through direct and indirect channels). The study uses Detailed Project Reports for hills and plains as well as the Analysis of Rates, 2018 to estimate the direct employment generation and Input-Output Analysis for an indirect employment estimate. The overall employment generation is estimated considering the number of houses grounded (both completed as well as under construction) in all four verticals of the scheme. The analysis based on secondary data reveals that the PMAY(U) programme has made a

significant impact on employment generation in the economy with important implications for household welfare and overall economic growth of the country. – *Reproduced*

1229. Mahadeva, M.

Human settlement issues India: The housing development strategies and poverty. *Man & Development*, 42(1), Mar, 2020: p.1-22.

India is certainly a leading example of not attaining the human settlement requirements in all measures, especially in the case of housing the homeless families among many. Housing poverty is heralded both quantitatively and qualitatively ever since the independence. Officially, about 20 per cent of the households are facing housing poverty due to inadequate public actions and housing market limitations. The situation in countryside is more pathetic owing to the lack of housing market operation and excessive dependence on the public action, which is proved ineffective to alleviate the housing poverty. This paper captures the development in the housing sector with selected critical parameters and assesses the performance. It also measures the volume of housing poverty taking the incidences of housing adjustment and unsafe as well as life threatening dwellings of the households into consideration. It has offered a few policy implications both to eradicate the present poverty and to evolve perspective plan for the future. – *Reproduced*

1230. Skobba, Kim, Osinubi, Adenola. and Tinsley, Karen L.

What about rural blight? Housing and neighborhood conditions in southeastern small towns. *Rural Sociology*, 85(1), Mar, 2020: p.85-110.

Though the concept of blight clarifies housing and neighborhood changes in rural and small towns experiencing disinvestment and decline, the term is rarely examined outside of urban discourse. This study explores the extent of rural blight and its relationship to community characteristics using survey results from elected officials and staff members of small towns in one southeastern state. We examine the historical background of blight, including its connections to urban renewal, racial bias and stereotyping, and the broken windows theory. Among the small towns in the study, economic blight, particularly dilapidated housing, was prevalent. Social blight, which includes behaviors that are thought to be threatening or criminal in nature, was less common but correlated moderately with economic forms of blight. While social disorganization and collective efficacy theories link a range of demographic characteristics to physical and social disorder, our findings pointed only to a significant relationship between communities with a higher portion of the population who are black and multiple forms of extensive blight. More research is needed to understand the relationship, both observed and perceived, between economic and social blight in rural small towns and how these issues may be remediated through local collective action.  
– *Reproduced*

#### **HOUSING - -INDIA - DELHI**

1231. Chaudhary, Tanya.

Struggles of housing and livelihoods: Displaced urban settlers in a peripheral industrial region of Delhi. *Urban India*, 39(2), Jul-Dec, 2020: p. 99-115.

The vast typology of housing in the lexicon of urban planning is not only suggestive of various forms of calibrated illegalities but also reflects upon the differential citizenship in megacities of the global south. The peripheral region called Narela in the north of Delhi, at a distance of approximately 40 km from the core, witnessed a hasty resettlement project accompanied by industrial relocation. Now industrial migrant workers constitute a major part of the population of this region. This paper explores different sides of the housing infrastructure in the industrial region, arguing that housing is a realm where migrant workers in urban areas are constantly arranging, forging and organizing their relations of social reproduction which affects reactions of production in informal employment. Hence the failure of supplementing housing needs to the Economically Weaker section (EWS), as suggested in master plans leads to a destruction of the social lives of industrial workers and restricts the avenues of labour response. The ways in which housing infrastructure is intertwined with employment conditions reflect the experiences of dystopia amongst workers, hence opening a debate regarding the importance of providing affordable housing for workers along with in situ upgradation of bastis as part of a neo-liberal regime of development. – *Reproduced*

#### **HOUSING DEVELOPMENT - INDIA**

1232. Mahadeva, M.

Human settlements in backward regions: Need for a responsive housing market for India, 39(2), Jul-Dec, 2020: p. 116-131.

The housing market assumes paramount significance in achieving orderly human settlements in the regional context of any country. A responsive and well organised housing market promotes qualitative as well as affordable housing stock keeping the housing needy in view. It mainly consists of three sub-markets which play critical roles in the supply of factors of production or inputs like serviced land, financial services and construction labourers to promoters, builders and housing consumers. Despite these pivotal roles, India has never attempted to develop full-fledged housing market to promote housing development in backward regions. The present housing market has by and large limited its functional operations to urban areas, leaving behind a huge needy population uncovered. This development gap has not only marred the form of orderly human settlements for many decades but has kept housing poverty alive. However, recent public policy attempts have given a few favourable indications that would ensure supply of essential housing inputs in these regions. Village Panchayats (VPs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have been mandated to promote need-based housing markets in their respective regions. Also, roles of the other governments at national and sub-national levels have been clearly defined, keeping the poor and vulnerable communities' housing needs in mind. This paper highlights the missing development discourse in India's housing history and offers a few policy implications to strengthen the functional effectiveness of the housing market in backward regions. – *Reproduced*

#### **HOUSING POLICY - INDIA - MUMBAI**

1233. Pethe, A and Sharma, R.

Wrong-headed policies in the name of the poor: case of Mumbai's ceased-buildings, 39(2), Jul-Dec, 2019: p.64-79.

This paper is based on the premise that good governance and policy design must be informed by sound economic principles since policies create incentives that influence behaviour of the agents and agencies, leading them to take actions that in turn lead to outcomes. Such outcomes when undesired, can distort the respective markets. Indeed, policies in the name of the poor have often led to repositioning of 'agents and agencies' that lead to situations that ultimately harm the interests of the poor. Hence, we believe that upon noticing the undesired outcomes a critical evaluation of the underlying policy framework is paramount to deal with the root cause instead of symptomatic treatment. As an illustration of the above argument, we scrutinise the case of an important segment of housing market viz., cessed-buildings in Mumbai that came about as an outcome of the Rent Control Act 1947 and its surrounding offshoots/tributaries. – *Reproduced*

#### **HUMAN CAPITAL**

1234. Waldman, Michael and Zax, Ori.

Promotion signalling and human capital investments. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 12(1), Feb, 2020: p.125-155.

In a world characterized by asymmetric learning, promotions can serve as signals of worker ability, and this, in turn, can result in inefficient promotion decisions.

If the labor market is competitive, the result will be practices that reduce this distortion. We explore how this logic affects human capital investment decisions. We show that, if commitment is possible, investments will be biased toward the accumulation of firm-specific human capital. We also consider what happens when commitment is not possible and show a number of results including that, if investment choices are not publicly observable, choices are frequently efficient.  
– *Reproduced*

### **HUMAN CAPITAL**

1235. Menon, Prakash

Human capital for the department of military affairs. *Journal of Defence Studies*, 14(1-2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p. 5-12

### **HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY - LAW AND LEGISLATION**

1236. Krajewska, Atina, and Callaghan, Rachel Cahill-O’

When a single man wants to be a father: Revealing the invisible subjects in the law regulating fertility treatment. *Social & Legal Studies*, 29(1), Feb, 2020: p.85-106.

This article takes the example of single men who wish to become single fathers, using surrogacy, as a case study to examine the nature of legal subjectivity and the process by which persons acquire social visibility through legal mechanisms. The article investigates the notion of the absent subjects in law and examines the ways in which single men have been rendered invisible in the area of assisted reproduction. It investigates the emergence of legal subjectivity through the acquisition of rights in the context of fertility treatment. In this respect, it analyses the recent jurisprudence of the English courts and the changes in the human rights law that helped construct single men as subjects of law. The article proposes the concept of (in)visibilization for a number of reasons. It allows us to observe and examine the slow and contingent emergence of legal subjectivity in law. It illuminates ways, in which aspects of the critique of human rights as an inadequate vehicle of social inclusion can be overcome. In both respects, the concept of (in)visibilization provides a diction, in which we can analyse legally relevant experiences, which have not yet crossed the threshold into the formal system of law. – *Reproduced*

### **HUMAN RIGHTS**

1237. Bowher, Josh.

The South African TRC as neoliberal reconciliation: Victim subjectivities and the synchronization of affects. *Social & Legal Studies*, 29(1), Feb, 2020: p.41-64.

This article brings new insights from critical neoliberalism studies into dialogue with recent critical human rights scholarship to develop a theoretically driven analysis of South Africa’s post-apartheid transition. With South Africa’s post-apartheid settlement becoming increasingly fragile, there is a growing need to revisit the purported miracle of transition. Recognizing this need, the article

critically explores the relationships between the social transformations wrought by South Africa's neoliberal transition and the parallel processes of the country's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Understanding neoliberalism as a modality of governing concerned with producing subjects as individualized enterprises, I analyse the TRC as a mechanism which supported this objective by 'de-collectivising' the social and making it more amenable to the demands of post-apartheid neoliberalism. To do so, I explore how the TRC's use of public testimony and mass-media broadcasting displaced collective struggles against apartheid with a range of subjectivities organized around human rights victimhood. The overall effect of the TRC, I conclude, was to constitute post-apartheid society as a thin, individualized and ultimately fragile 'community of emotion' that comfortably sits within the limits of South African neoliberalism. I conclude by reflecting on the implications of this analysis for other transitional contexts.  
– *Reproduced*

## **HUMOUR**

1238. Meghana, J. and Vijaya, R

Humour and gender stereotypes. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions Of Indian Social Science*, 39(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.58-75.

Humour can convey subliminal, but significant, messages that reinforce attitudes and behaviours. Humour is used as a defence mechanism to convey, through jokes, desires otherwise unacceptable to our conscious mind. This paper examines the mutual influence of humour and gender stereotypes. Following quantitative research methodology, data was collected using a questionnaire on humour and gender related attitudes and behaviours, including 12 sample internet jokes, from 60 emerging adults. Statistical analysis showed that except for one of the sample jokes, perceptions of humour and offensiveness of jokes were not related, attributed to the influence of situational factors in humour. Investigation of gender differences showed that it was not biological sex, but pro-feminist attitudes that determined the people's perceptions of humour and offensiveness of jokes. Humour related behaviours and unconscious attitudes were not found to be related. The results are significant in the fields of social psychology, socio-linguistics, humour psychology and gender studies. – *Reproduced*

## **HYBRID WARFARE**

1239. Kumar, Narender

Hybrid warfare division: An urgent operational requirement for India. *U.S.I. Journal*, 150(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.190-198.

Hybrid and asymmetric warfare are an everyday war that developing countries are facing in a military and economic competitive environment. It is difficult to categorise hybrid war as military or quasi military challenge but it has elements of military and non-military domains. This article examines why Hybrid warfare is a necessity for India and therefore development of hybrid warfare capabilities is imperative because, the state may be under attack but unaware of who is attacking, what is he attacking and how is he attacking. To react to such a threat, where lines of peace and war are blurred, India must build hybrid warfare

capabilities for dynamic response to ambiguous and alternative wars. The threat may be kinetic, non-kinetic, political, cyber, transnational organised crime, global terrorism, asymmetric conflict, threat to resources, to diaspora and to key infrastructure. Hybrid war cannot be fought in silos; it requires integration of all elements of hybrid war for offensive and defensive operations. Therefore, India needs to develop asymmetric edge and build capabilities to fight ambiguous and amorphous adversaries by synergised application of intelligence, information, cyber, electronic, conventional and unconventional means. For this India requires a new organisation for Hybrid War, a Hybrid warfare Division, the article brings out similar models in some countries which have gone in for it and thereafter gives a suggested organisation and capability development framework for this division. – *Reproduced*

## **IDEOLOGY**

1240. Bianchin, Matteo

Explaining Ideology: Mechanisms and metaphysics. *Philosophy of The Social Sciences*, 50(4), Jul, 2020: p.313-337.

Ideology is commonly defined along functional, epistemic, and genetic dimensions. This article advances a reasonably unified account that specifies how they connect and locates the mechanisms at work. I frame the account along a recent distinction between anchoring and grounding, endorse an etiological reading of functional explanations, and draw on current work about the epistemology of delusion, looping effects, and structuring causes to explain how ideologies originate, reproduce, and possibly collapse. This eventually allows articulating how the legitimating function of ideologies relates to the constitutive and causal role they play when embedded into the facts they are originally designed to anchor. – *Reproduced*

## **IMMIGRANTS - UNITED STATES**

1241. Abramitzky, R. Bhoustan, L. and Eriksson, K.

Do immigrants assimilate more slowly today than in the past?. *The American Economic Review Insights*, 2(1), Mar, 2020: p.125-141.

Using millions of historical census records and modern birth certificates, we document that immigrants assimilated into US society at similar rates in the past and present. We measure cultural assimilation as immigrants giving their children less foreign names after spending more time in the United States, and show that immigrants erase about one-half of the naming gap with natives after 20 years both historically and today. Immigrants from poorer countries choose more foreign names upon first arrival in both periods but are among the fastest to shift toward native-sounding names. We find substantial cultural assimilation for immigrants of all education levels. – *Reproduced*

1242. Mercan, Yusuf. and Schoefer, Benjamin

Jobs and matches: Quits, replacement hiring, and vacancy chains. *The American Economic Review: Insights*, 2(1), Mar, 2020: p.101-124.



In the canonical DMP model of job openings, all job openings stem from new job creation. Jobs denote worker-firm matches, which are destroyed following worker quits. Yet, employers classify 56 percent of vacancies as quit-driven replacement hiring into old jobs, which evidently outlived their previous matches. Accordingly, aggregate and firm-level hiring tightly track quits. We augment the DMP model with longer-lived jobs arising from sunk job creation costs and replacement hiring. Quits trigger vacancies, which beget vacancies through replacement hiring. This vacancy chain can raise total job

### **IMMIGRATION LAW - UNITED KINGDOM**

1243. Briddick, Catherine

Precarious workers and probationary wives: How immigration law discriminates against women. *Social and Legal Studies*, 29(2), Apr, 2020: p.201-224.

Immigration law prescribes a range of statuses into one of which individuals must try to fit to be allowed entry. This range establishes a hierarchy from highly advantageous forms of permission to enter or remain in the United Kingdom to ones to which few rights accrue, which create dependency or are precarious. Against the backdrop of this hierarchy, I make two claims: that women are disadvantaged by immigration law's distribution of migration statuses; and, that this disadvantage is the result of rules which indirectly discriminate against women, discrimination which may be unlawful under Article 14 ECHR. As it is well-established that indirect discrimination may be revealed by statistical information, I rely on data from over 10 years to demonstrate that certain migration opportunities are distributed differently to women and men. This distribution is then subjected to scrutiny, potential 'justifications' for it, including those premised on sexed/gendered stereotypes, being analysed and refuted. Finally, an understanding of women's disadvantageous and discriminatory treatment in relation to the family and labour migration routes considered, is combined with a broader consideration of gendered patterns of migration and the statuses that such patterns produce, to found the normative claim that immigration law as whole disadvantages women.—*Reproduced*

### **INCLUSION - INDIA**

1244. Anand, B.

Inclusion in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(1), Jan-Mar, 2019: p.69-74.

### **INCOME DISTRIBUTION - UNITED STATES**

1245. Hertz, Thomas and Silva, Andrew.

Rurality and Income inequality in the United States, 1975-2015. *Rural Sociology*, 85(2), Jun, 2020: p.436-467.

Recent events have focused attention on the perceived widening of the economic divide between urban and rural areas, and on the continued rise of national income inequality. We demonstrate that, in fact, the average income gap between

urban (metropolitan) and rural (nonmetropolitan) households has not risen over the past 40 years, and makes virtually no contribution to national income inequality. Rising national inequality is driven by rising inequality within both urban and rural America, not by an urban/rural divergence. As is well known, the growing dispersion of household money income is partly driven by rising wage inequality, particularly in urban areas. Less well recognized is the role played by other income sources. We show that a decline in the progressivity of the distribution of social security payments and cash transfers, and an increase in the regressivity of the distribution of retirement incomes, have jointly made a comparably large contribution to rising income inequality. At the same time, the share of income from self-employment has declined, particularly in rural America, and because self-employment income is very unequally distributed, its diminution has retarded the growth of rural inequality. In 2014–15, however, rural inequality increased, cutting the urban/rural inequality gap in half. – *Reproduced*

### **INDIA - BIHAR – SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

1246. Kumar, Sanjay

Deliberating representation: a study of demoralization and identity politics in Bihar. *Social Scientist*, 48(1-2), Jan-Feb, 2020: p. 53-70.

### **INDIA - DEFENCES**

1247. Gautam, Pradeep Kumar

Historicity of the non-expansionist Indian strategic culture. *U.S.I. Journal*, 150(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.199-206.

In their history, Indians have never undertaken conquest of foreign lands. Even the spread of Hindu kingdoms to Indonesia and Indochina was a consequence of merchant associations spreading influence through trade. The Chola punitive expeditions against Hindu states in South East Asia were more to keep trade routes safe. Why Indian states limited foreign conquests is an important idea to probe today. In contrast, India is the origin of war elephants. It has also contributed to a high-quality literature on statecraft, warcraft and strategy. But the crowning glory is contribution and export of Indian intellectual traditions on scientific and cultural matters. The article deliberates on these enduring values and concepts. – *Reproduced*

### **INDIA - FOREIGN POLICY**

1248. Kukreja, Veena.

India in the emergent multipolar world order: Dynamics and strategic challenges. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 76(1), Mar, 2020: p. 8-23.

India has a middle power status and a rising power mindset. The emerging multipolar world manifests opportunities as well as challenges to India's foreign policy. The newness quotient is Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 'economy first' approach rooted in his desire to create external conditions necessary to ensure domestic economic progress. He has displayed dynamism while engaging all major powers, promoting and reintegrating India with the global economy,

promoting greater cooperation with South Asian neighbours and renewing strategic connections in the Indian Ocean, the Middle East, Central Asia and Africa. Pragmatism in India's foreign policy is seen in Indo-US relations reaching a new level or in cooperation with China on climate change while opposing its territorial claims in the South China Sea and One Belt One Road Project. To counter China, India has sought close strategic partnerships with the USA and its allies and main partners in Asia-Pacific while retaining its strategic autonomy. A major challenge to India's foreign policy is the downward spiral of relations with Pakistan. – *Reproduced*

1249. Mazumdar, Arijit

India's public diplomacy in the twenty-first century: components, objectives and challenges. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 76(1), Mar, 2020: p.24-39.

In recent years, several countries have made sustained efforts to project their 'soft power' abroad. Public diplomacy has been an important tool for this purpose. Public diplomacy involves activities usually undertaken by a national government to inform and influence foreign public opinion and attitudes in order to advance its foreign policy goals. Such activities include 'nation-branding', diaspora outreach, digital engagement, international broadcasting, and international exchange programmes, all of which are designed to promote a positive image and reputation of the country to a global audience. This paper discusses the role of public diplomacy in the service of India's foreign policy goals during the twenty-first century. The practice of public diplomacy helps the country achieve two significant objectives. First, it helps allay any active or dormant fears within the international community about India as a rising power. Second, it helps India compete with other countries as it seeks to boost foreign tourist arrivals, attract foreign investment and secure new markets for its exports in an era of globalisation. This paper also briefly discusses some of the challenges associated with India's use of public diplomacy.– *Reproduced*

#### **INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - BANGLADESH**

1250. Swamy, Raju Narayana

Cross-border geographical indications - an Analysis based on two case studies: Indo-Pak and Indo- Bangladesh. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p. 139-151.

#### **INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - BHUTAN**

1251. Kour Sukhwinder

India - Bhutan bilateral relations. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(1), Jan-Mar, 2019: p.137-143.

#### **INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - CHINA**

1252. Ain, Qurat Ul.

China's string of pearls in Indian ocean and its security implication for India. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.47-51.

China is emerging the great power of 21st century ports and pipeline become veins and capillaries for the survival of great nations. – *Reproduced*

1253. Sharma, B.K

Evolving geopolitical developments in China: Implications for India. U.S.I. Journal, 150(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.12-19.

The upwards trajectory of China's geopolitics in the beginning of 2018 has flattened in the beginning of 2019. This may be the result of the US trade war with China, hiccups in the Belt and Road initiative or the geopolitical churning in Asia. The article illuminates the geopolitical situation and the implications it has for India based upon the author's travel to Chengdu and Tibet in 2018. The problems that China faces are seen in light of its internal dynamics and a prognosis made keeping in view developments in Tibet. With this background, the author looks at evolving Sino-Indian relations which include a yearning to enhance trade relations while being sceptic about growing strategic proximity between India and the US. The conclusive point made is that the Chinese look at the geopolitical issues purely from the prism of their core interests and seem to have hazy understanding of India's core interests and concerns. India needs to bridge this gap. Both credible deterrence and deft diplomacy are required for this. – *Reproduced*

#### **INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - MIDDLE EAST**

1254. Nandy, Debasish

India's policy options in middle-east: Challenges and opportunities. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p. 9-14.

#### **INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - MYANMAR**

1255. Majumdar, Munmun

India-Myanmar border fencing and India's act east policy. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 76(1), Mar, 2020: p.58-72.

The Manipur–Myanmar border is a fine example in establishing that cross-border linkages are far more central to historical change than previously acknowledged. Fencing of the Manipur–Myanmar border created barriers to economic exchanges and livelihood while dividing cultures and families. Therefore, understanding the ways in which the fencing affects the border communities is important and crucial for comprehending the role of the border communities living along the Manipur–Myanmar border in India's Act East Policy (AEP), together with in examining the ways in which they can be engaged for the successful implementation of the policy. – *Reproduced*

#### **INDIA - JAMMU AND KASHMIR - HISTORY**

1256. Gupta, Neerja

Politico-cultural legends of ancient capitals of Kashmir. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 80(1), Jan-Mar, 2019: p.9-14.

### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - NORTH-EAST INDIA

1257. Hrahsel, Anna Laruatfeli and Umdor Sumarbin

A temporal analysis of the growth of manufacturing Industries in Northeast India during 1981-82 to 2014-15. *Social Change and Development*, 16(2), Jul, 2019: p. 59-77.

Government of India has made concerted efforts for industrial development of the North Eastern Region of India with a major initiative in the form of North East Industrial Policy in 1997 followed by a more inclusive North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy implemented since 2007. Based on Annual Survey of Industries data from 1981-82 to 2014-15, the paper examines the growth of manufacturing industries with respect to few selected variables and analyses the impact of the special industrial policies of the Government of India on industrial development in the region,. The analysis indicates that there has been growth of manufacturing industries across various states in the region. For the region too, there has been positive growth for all the variables under study. It has been observed that the manufacturing sector is more capital-intensive, with low level of employment generation over the years. However, the increase in industrial activities has not led to a major structural change in the economy of the region as the share of manufacturing sector in Gross State Domestic Product has increased marginally during the period under study. – *Reproduced*

### INDUSTRIAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT

1258. Eklund, Anna Rylander and Simpson, Barbara

The duality of design(ing) successful projects. *Project Management Journal*, 51(1), 2020: p.11-23.

Project success is an issue of intense interest to both scholars and project management practitioners, and yet its theoretical elaboration continues to be somewhat under-developed. Responding to this gap between theory and practice, we tease out the dynamics of the design(ing) duality in relation to project management. Our argument is informed by the contrasting management theories of Taylor (design) and Follett (designing), and it is illustrated by drawing on two different experiences of a large Initial Training Network project funded by the European Commission. We suggest that a comprehensive appreciation of project success requires an interweaving of the substantive and processual understandings reflected in the design(ing) duality. – *Reproduced*

1259. Buchan, Linda. and Simpson, Barbara.

Projects-as-practices: A deweyan perspective. *Project Management Journal*, 51(1), 2020: p.38-48.

This article contributes a practice-based approach to project management by opening up to the messiness and unpredictabilities involved in actually doing project work. Drawing on the Pragmatist ideas of John Dewey, we theorize projects-as-practices (noun) and projects-as-practice (verb) as complementary concepts that are built respectively on ontologies of being and becoming. For the purposes of this article, we define the notion of project as an emergent social

process of becoming, bounded in time and space, and generative of novel outcomes. We also contribute methodologically by proposing Dewey's Inquiry as a guide to shadowing the bounded becomingness of projects-as-practice (verb). Using an empirical illustration from a Health and Social Care Partnership in Scotland, we highlight the inherently emergent nature of projects as they bring about transformational change. – *Reproduced*

### **INDUSTRIAL SAFETY**

1260. Martin, Elisa M., Myers, Karen and Brickman, Kirstiana

Self-preservation in the workplace: The importance of well-being for social work practitioners and field supervisors. *Social Work*, 65(1), Jan, 2020: p.74-81.

The risks in the human services workplace to social workers' emotional, psychological, and physical well-being is well known. Self-care is seen as a way to minimize workplace risks, including burnout, compassion fatigue, secondary traumatic stress, and vicarious traumatization. This article examines the reported self-care practices of social work practitioners and their agencies, and the barriers that get in the way. Forty-two participants worked in agency settings and supervised students. All reported engaging in some type of self-care practice, and almost all reported some type of support from their workplace; however, 38 reported barriers to self-care. Even with self-care practices in place personally and in the workplace, obstacles remain. Social work educators need to be cognizant of these factors to ensure that field supervisors are well supported in their own self-care practices and are equipped to assist students in developing these positive practices early in their careers to help sustain workers in the social work profession. – *Reproduced*

### **INDUSTRIES**

1261. Lashkaripour, Ahamd

Within-Industry specialization and global market power. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 12(1), Feb, 2020: p.75-124.

Export price levels exhibit tremendous cross-national and spatial variation, even within narrowly defined industries. Standard theories attribute this variation to within-industry quality specialization. This paper argues that a significant portion of the export price variation is driven by rich and remote economies specializing in high-market power segments of industries. I also argue that this particular pattern of specialization (i) accounts for 30 percent of the overall gains from trade, and (ii) explains more than 37 percent of the observed cross-national income inequality. – *Reproduced*

### **INEQUALITY**

1262. Tully, Kendra A. and Scott, John T.

Rousseau's observations on inequality and the causes of moral corruption. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.184-195.

Rousseau's passionate attack on inequalities political, social, and economic, his

critique of reigning governments in the name of democracy, and his questioning of the authority of science or philosophy in defense of moral virtue shook the century of Enlightenment and the aftershocks are still felt today. We examine a neglected but important writing in which he first brings together his diverse but interrelated preoccupations: the Observations, his lengthiest defense of the Discourse on the Sciences and the Arts. We analyze the argument in the Observations regarding the causes of moral corruption, taking our cue in part from several structural anomalies. These textual anomalies reveal two causal arguments: first, a political argument identifying inequality as the first cause of corruption, and, second, an argument about the corrupting effects of philosophy on religious faith and popular morality related to the first argument through a common concern with pride and inequality. – *Reproduced*

### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

1263. Singh, Kishore

Digitalizing education in India: Key issues. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 61(4), Oct-Dec, 2019: p.407-419.

The new trend in the field of education is digitalization of the education sector. India seeks to digitalise school and university education with projects like digital classrooms, digital boards etc. at the school level; and projects like SWAYAM and MOOCs at the university level. Digitalization education can go a long way in improving access to education. However, there is a need for taking a cautious approach to this digitalization i.e., it is imperative to analyse how these technologies are beneficial to learning; as well as how they are detrimental for the students. For example, it may lead to aggravation of exclusion in education for children belonging to the poor families who cannot afford digital devices like laptops, computers etc. In addition to this digitalisation and unbridled access to internet can lead to a whole host of new problems like that of cyber-bullying, cyber-stalking etc. Thus, digitalization of education has both pros and cons to it, and therefore this paper argues that it is important to carefully strategize the use of technology in the education sector. – *Reproduced*

### INTEREST GROUPS

1264. Hanegraaff, M. Ploeg J.V.D. and Berkhout J.

Standing in a crowded room: Exploring the relation between interest group system density and access to policymakers. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.51-64.

The numerous presence of interest groups may be a recipe for policy deadlock or, more optimistically, indicate the vibrancy of a political community. Population-ecology theory suggests that the number of interest groups active in a policy domain is relevant for strategies and political outcomes, such as policy access, and interest group density is expected to reduce access for individual organizations. Competitive pressures in dense domains necessitate groups to specialize to gain access to the policy access. We empirically assess this argument and indeed find

lower levels of access in denser policy fields, moderated by specialization of organizations in lobbying. Furthermore, we identify important differences between mature (the Netherlands and Belgium) and young (Slovenia and Lithuania) interest group systems. These findings address theoretical concerns about the lack of linkages between micro- and macro-studies on interest representation. – *Reproduced*

1265. Minta, Michael D.

Diversity and minority interest group advocacy in congress. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.208-220

This paper examines the role that racial and ethnic diversity plays in improving the legislative success of minority interest groups. Relying on campaign contributions and lobbying expenditures to explain minority interest groups' influence on legislators' behavior is not sufficient, because most minority organizations are public charities, or 501(c)(3) organizations, and as such are both banned by federal law from making candidate contributions and limited in how much they can spend on federal lobbying. I argue, however, that the inclusion of more blacks and Latinos on congressional committees enhances the lobbying influence—and thus the legislative success—of civil rights organizations in Congress. Using data from lobbying disclosure reports on bills supported by black American and Latino civil rights groups in the 110th Congress (2007–2008) and 111th Congress (2009–2010), as well as House markup data, I find that National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights (LCCR), and UnidosUS-supported bills referred to House committees with greater proportions of racial and ethnic minorities received more markups than did bills referred to House committees with less diversity. Diversity is significant in predicting committee attention even when accounting for possible confounding factors, including committee jurisdiction and the ideological composition of committee membership. – *Reproduced*

## INTERNAL SECURITY

1266. Khosala, Anil

Offensive use of air power in no war no peace situation. *U.S.I. Journal*, 150(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.42-53.

In Feb 2019, post a devastating suicide car bombing attack on an armed police convoy in the Kashmir Valley, India selected the Indian Air Force to hit back at terrorist training camp at Balakot in Pakistan. India used air power as a strategic signalling tool — in a less than war scenario — crossing the Line of Control (LoC) on an offensive attack mission inside Pakistan for the first time since the 1971 Indo-Pak war. This intelligence driven counter-terror strike against a terror camp highlighted the flexibility of air power to be used in a No War No Peace situation. In future a potent aerospace force has to be ready to deliver decisive blows at very short notice with precision and minimal collateral. In such a scenario, Artificial Intelligence, high-speed weapons (hypersonic) and space-based sensors and network tools will have a significant impact. Besides imbibing



new technologies, innovation in use of existing capability and training needs reorientation. – *Reproduced*

### **INTERNAL SECURITY - INDIA**

1267. Ranade, V.S.

Neighbours yet strangers: A critical analysis of Naga peace accord. U.S.I. Journal, 150(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.220-229.

The signing of the 'Framework Agreement' between the Government of India (GOI) and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isaac-Muivah) (NSCN-IM) on 03 August 2015, that pledges to restore 'pride and prestige' of the Nagas, took place after more than six-and-a-half-decades of violence and militarisation of the Naga society. The Agreement has been signed at a moment when the Naga society is marked by enormous fragmentation from within. The recent Accord, which has remained silent on those issues, however, has shifted the Naga national discourse from exclusive sovereignty of the Nagas in Nagaland to that of shared sovereignty of the Nagas within the Union of India. Two aspects of the Agreement have become public. It appears that the Indian Government has accepted the 'uniqueness of Naga history and culture' and the NSCN-IM has accepted the primacy of the Indian Constitution. The NSCN-IM had submitted a 20-point Charter of Demand in which it had suggested that relationship between India and Nagaland would be based on the concept of shared sovereignty and the principle of 'asymmetric federalism'. The accord has far reaching consequences not only for Nagaland but also for other North East (NE) states. The potentiality of the 'Framework Agreement' to restore peace in Nagaland needs to be examined by a critical scrutiny. – *Reproduced*

1268. Sawan, Ranendra Singh

Civil-Military relations in India - Introspection and reform. U.S.I. Journal, 150(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.42-53.

### **INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

1269. Ullah, AKM Ahsan, et al.

Migration and security: Implications for minority migrant groups. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 76(1), Mar, 2020: p.136-153.

International migration is a highly contested topic and has become a critical part of the global security agenda due to the growing fear of terrorism notably after 9/11. There is a lack of relevant baselines and a gap in scholarly work that shows the direct connection between migration and security. This paper aims to identify the circumstances under which migration can be considered as a security issue. For this, we conducted an extensive literature review and interviews with policy-makers and staffs from migration regime as well as migrant professionals in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines between May 2018 and March 2019. The concepts of migration and security act as the theoretical standpoint of this paper. The findings show that the formation of an illusory correlation between migration and security has resulted in an extreme act of biasness towards migrant minority groups. – *Reproduced*

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

1270. Parida, Sudhir Kumar

The role media in international politics: A realpolitik analysis. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(4), Oct-Dec, 2019: p.643-650.

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - ASIA**

1271. Loogn, Lee Hsien

The endangered Asian Century. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(4), Jul-Aug, 2020: p.52-64.

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - MONGOLIA**

1272. Bridges, Brian

An ambiguous area': Mongolia in Soviet-Japanese relations in the mid-1930s. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(3), May, 2020: p.730-758.

The Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) became the focus of intense competition between the Soviet Union and Japan in the 1930s, when it was more commonly known as Outer Mongolia. The Soviet Union viewed the MPR as an ideological and strategic ally, and was determined to defend that state against the increasingly adventurist actions of the Japanese military based in northern China. Japanese ambitions to solve the so-called 'Manmo' (Manchuria-Mongolia) problem led the Soviets to initiate ever-closer links with the MPR, culminating in the 1936 pact of mutual assistance which was intended to constrain Japanese pressure. Using unpublished Japanese materials as well as Russian and Mongolian sources, this article demonstrates how the Soviet leadership increasingly viewed the MPR as strategically crucial to the defence of the Soviet Far East. – *Reproduced*

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

1273. Pandey, B.N. Saha and Prabhat Kumar

Special and differential treatment in the WTO current anxieties. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 61(4), Oct-Dec, 2019: p.463-470

Recently, the United States President has threatened to take unilateral trade retaliation, if India continues to avail "special and differential treatment" in the WTO regime. The threat alone has the potential to inhibit the exercise of policy options by India and other developing countries to pursue development objectives. This article highlights the legality of such threat, the significance of "special and differential treatment," non-fulfilment of commitments made by developed countries during Uruguay round negotiations and current WTO-Appellate Body impasse. – *Reproduced*

**INVESTMENT BANKING**

1274. Azoulay, Pierre, et al.

Age and high-growth entrepreneurship. *The American Economic Review Insights*, 2(1), Mar, 2020: p.65-82.

Many observers, and many investors, believe that young people are especially likely to produce the most successful new firms. Integrating administrative data on firms, workers, and owners, we study start-ups systematically in the United States and find that successful entrepreneurs are middle-aged, not young. The mean age at founding for the 1-in-1,000 fastest growing new ventures is 45.0. The findings are similar when considering high-technology sectors, entrepreneurial hubs, and successful firm exits. Prior experience in the specific industry predicts much greater rates of entrepreneurial success. These findings strongly reject common hypotheses that emphasize youth as a key trait of successful entrepreneurs. – *Reproduced*

### ISLAM - ASIA

1275. Jones, Justin

Khandan-i-Ijtihad: Genealogy, history, and authority in a household of ‘ulama in modern South Asia. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(4), Jul, 2020: p.1149-1191.

Revisiting the debate on how Islam’s ‘learned men’ (‘ulama) have sustained their religious authority through changing historical circumstances, this article offers a *longue durée* account of the so-called ‘Khandan-i-Ijtihad’: a family of renowned scholars and jurists who have held scholarly and popular precedence within South Asia’s Shi‘i clerical networks for some 250 years. Instead of analysing the ‘ulama as a corporate group or a class of religious professionals, this article examines the ‘ulama as members of households (*khandan*, *khanwadah*) and emphasizes the important role of family lineage and inherited social influence as conduits of clerical leadership. Tracing both the genealogical succession and the vocational enterprises of this family over several generations, the article proposes a framework for understanding an individual scholar’s relationship with the collective household, arguing that a cleric’s own reputation (*hasab-va-nasab*) rests on a mingling of ancestral pedigree and personal achievement, with the stature of individual and household perpetually affirming and reinforcing each other in the making of Islamic clerical authority. Furthermore, the article establishes the importance of the ‘ulama-biography (*tazkirah*) as itself a mechanism for actively sustaining the relevance of contemporary ‘ulama, by perpetually memorializing their ancestors. – *Reproduced*

### JAPAN - HISTORY

1276. Buc, Philippe

Civil war and religion in medieval Japan and medieval Europe: War for the gods, emotions at death and treason. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 57(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.261-287.

To compare and contrast medieval Japan and medieval Western Europe allows one to discover three things. First, analogous to Catholic holy war, in Japan becomes visible a potential for war (albeit seldom actualised) for the sake, quite surprisingly, of Buddhism. Second, the different role played by emotions during war: in Europe, when vicious (and motivated by emotions such as greed, ambition or lust), they endanger the victors; thus the concern for right emotions foster, to

a point, proper behavior during war; in Japan, however, the focus is on the emotions of the defeated, which may hamper a good reincarnation and produce vengeful spirits harmful to the victors and to the community at large. Finally, while Japanese warriors could and often did switch sides, the archipelago did not know for centuries anything approaching the European concept of treason, ideally punished with the highest cruelty, hated and feared to the point of generating collective paranoia and conspiracy theories. Western treason was (and is still) a secularised offspring of the Christian belief in the internal enemy of the Church, the false brethren. Arguably, the texture of the religions present in the two ensembles gave their specific form to these three aspects of warfare.  
– *Reproduced*

### **JAPAN - SECURITY POLICY**

1277. Gnanagurunathan, A.D.

Examining waltzing structural logic and Japan's security policy. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 76(1), Mar, 2020: p.89-102.

The problematics of a rearming Japan continue to be a jigsaw given its pacifist orientation. Japan had brought about the changes in its security policy citing new security challenges posed by burgeoning China and an unpredictable nuclear North Korea, despite the US nuclear umbrella. This paper investigates as to whether Waltzian structural logic can still explain the changes in Japan's behaviour in the post-11 September 2001 global order. Japan has used the sanction to participate in collective security to modify its military doctrine for a more active role in the use and deployment of Self-Defence Forces and acquisition of offensive weapons. Yet, despite the prevalence of necessary conditions and, as a result, the increased vulnerability to its security, Japan has not breached the nuclear threshold, as Waltzian structural logic had predicted. Japan only managed to augment its military capabilities and ease the constitutional restrictions on use of force to a certain extent. – *Reproduced*

### **JUDICIARY - INDIA**

1278. Mustaq, P Syed.

Indian judiciary-road beyond judicial activism. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(4), Oct-Dec, 2019: p.611-616.

### **JUVENILE JUSTICE - UNITED STATES**

1279. Parrish, Danielle E.

Achieving justice for girls in the juvenile justice system. *Social Work*, 65(2), Apr, 2020: p.149-158.

Female involvement in the juvenile justice system has steadily increased in the United States over the past three decades. During this time, as male arrests have declined, female arrests have increased. Although many social workers have responded to these trends with a national call to identify and address the unique needs of these girls, we lack much high-quality research, including empirically supported interventions or programming to serve the needs of female youths

involved in the justice system. This article provides a summary of the extant research that helps document the unique needs of these female youths and national policy efforts and practice considerations for social work practitioners. These needs and policy initiatives offer important opportunities for social workers to conduct research to improve the understanding of this population and also ways in which to provide services that address these youths' complex needs. The article concludes that these female youths—most of whom are not a danger to society—need services instead of involvement in the justice system.  
– *Reproduced*

### **KINSHIP**

1280. Lowes, Sara

Kinship structure and women: Evidence from economics. *Daedalus: Journal Of The American Academy Of Arts And Science*, 149(1), Winter, 2020: p.119-133.

Economists are increasingly interested in understanding how culture shapes outcomes for women and the origins of these cultural practices. I review recent work in economics on how culture affects the well-being of women in developing countries, much of which is motivated by work in anthropology. I present evidence on the role of kinship structure, particularly matrilineal relative to patrilineal systems, for shaping women's preferences, exposure to domestic violence, and the health and education of children. Additionally, I discuss research on the effects of cultural practices, such as bride-price, and how the organization of production affects gender norms. Economists, with a careful focus on causal identification, contribute to the evidence that culture is an important determinant of outcomes for women. – *Reproduced*

### **KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

1281. Smith, B., Clifford, S. and Jerit, J.

RENDS: How internet search undermines the validity of political knowledge measures. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.141-155.

Political knowledge is central to understanding citizens' engagement with politics. Yet, as surveys are increasingly conducted online, participants' ability to search the web may undermine the validity of factual knowledge measures. Recent research shows this search behavior is common, even when respondents are instructed otherwise. However, we know little about how outside search affects the validity of political knowledge measures. Using a series of experimental and observational studies, we provide consistent evidence that outside search degrades the validity of political knowledge measures. Our findings imply that researchers conducting online surveys need to take steps to discourage and diagnose search engine use.– *Reproduced*

### **LABOUR - INDIA**

1282. Sebastian, Nancy

(Re)investigation of rural women's labour supply in India: the Impact of household

poverty status- a panel data analysis. *Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research*, 13(4), Nov, 2019: p.436-469.

This article examines the role of household poverty in shaping rural female labour supply using the unique panel dataset of India Human Development Survey. The results using Vella and Verbeek's two-step panel estimation reveal the presence of a backward-sloping labour supply curve for rural women from below poverty line households, and an upward-sloping labour supply for rural women from above poverty line (APL) households. This implies the existence of 'forced' or 'need-based' participation among poor women and justifies why they work long hours in poorly paid hazardous jobs. The article also finds horizontal labour supply among agriculture wage workers and for Adivasi and Dalit rural women to some extent, reflecting limited job options, and surplus unskilled labour who are unable to demand higher wages for their labour supply. On the other hand, when categorised by occupation type, the downward-sloping labour supply for rural women from APL households indicates the dominance of the income effect over the substitution effect, and the socio-cultural factors that gain strength as income levels increase.– Reproduced

#### **LABOUR - INDIA - ASSAM**

1283. Bordoloi, Anisha

A colonizer or an anthropologist?: Locating the Identity of the Christian Missionary vis-à-vis the tea garden 'Coolie' in Colonial Assam. *Social Change and Development*, 16(2), Jul, 2019: p. 20-40.

This paper is an attempt to study the role played by Christian missionaries in carrying out Mission work among the tea plantation labourers of Assam during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It explores how politics of power can function through multiple identities apart from the one that seems more visible revealing the non-monolithic identity of a colonizer. It also argues how the world of the general (the tea garden coolies) is constructed through perspectives emanating from the particular (individual Christian missionaries). Missionaries performed a political role in the way they carried out mission work in the tea gardens while simultaneously producing information and knowledge like an anthropologist about the tea garden migrant labourers amidst whom they set out to preach. Especially significant is the search for the 'heathen' that became a prime requisite for mission work, the construction of the tea garden as a 'field' through mission tours and visits, missionary interests in the plantations and the usage of print culture in the form of a newspaper such as the "The Indian Churchman" where debates between Charles Dowding, a missionary and colonial officials entrenched the idea of the subject and the colonizer further.– *Reproduced*

#### **LABOUR - SOUTH INDIA**

1284. Wielenga, Karuna Dietrich

The emergence of the Informal Sector: Labour legislation and politics in South India, 1940–60. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(4), Jul, 2020: p.1113-1148.

The informal sector and informal employment relations occupy a prominent place in India's economy: one of their key features is the apparent absence of the

state from labour regulation. This article seeks to trace the emergence of the division between the formal and informal sectors in India's economy from a historical perspective: it shows how the state, far from being absent, played a fundamental role in creating the dichotomy. This is done through a close study of labour legislation and the politics around it, taking South India as a case study. The article examines the enactment of four laws in Madras province in the late 1940s, ostensibly aimed at protecting workers, and their subsequent implementation by the Madras government. It shows how these laws ended by excluding workers from small unorganized industries (such as beedi-making, arecanut-processing, handloom-weaving, and tanning) from legal protection. It explores the ramifications of this exclusion and argues that the reinforcement of the formal-informal divide was the outcome of a complex political struggle between employers, workers' unions, and the state during this formative period.  
– *Reproduced*

### **LABOUR - WAGES**

1285. Audretsch, D.B., Siegel, D.S. and Terjesen, S.

Entrepreneurship among nonprofit arts organizations: Substituting between wage flexible labor. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun: p.473-481.

### **LABOUR MARKET**

1286. Brell, C., Dustmann, C. and Preston L.

The labor market Integration of refugee migrants in high-income countries. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 34(1), Winter, 2020: p.94-121.

We provide an overview of the integration of refugees into the labor markets of a number of high-income countries. Discussing the ways in which refugees and economic migrants are differently selected and so might be expected to perform differently in a host country's labor market, we examine employment and wages for these groups over time after arrival. There is significant heterogeneity between host countries, but in general, refugees experience persistently worse outcomes than other migrants. While the gaps between the groups can be seen to decrease on a timescale of a decade or two, this is more pronounced in employment rates than it is in wages. We also discuss how refugees are distinct in terms of other factors affecting integration, including health, language skills, and social networks. We provide a discussion of insights for public policy in receiving countries, concluding that supporting refugees in early labor market attachment is crucial.  
– *Reproduced*

1287. Kristal, T. Cohen, Y. and Navot, E.

Workplace compensation practices and the rise in benefit inequality. *American Sociological Review*, 85(2), Apr, 2020: p.271-297.

This article aims to explain why inequality in fringe benefits has grown faster than wage inequality over the past four decades. We depart from previous income

inequality research by studying benefits in addition to wages, but also by focusing on workplaces as the main drivers of benefit determination. We advance the argument that benefits determination is more organizationally embedded than wages mainly because workplaces have greater ability and incentive to alter benefits. Consequently, workplace compensation practices, including type of employment relations, are more important for benefits than for wages. Longitudinal linked employer–job administrative data on wages and voluntary benefits costs from the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC) allow us to test these arguments, as well as examine why benefit inequality has dramatically increased. Results from variance decomposition reveal that between- and within-establishment inequality is higher in benefits than in wages, indicating that workplaces affect benefits more than wages. Regression results show that, as expected, establishment-level pay-settings affect benefits more than wages, and the decline in labor unions along with the liberalization of employment practices partly account for why benefit inequality increased at more than twice the rate of wage inequality. – *Reproduced*

#### **LABOUR MIGRATION - INDIA - ANDHRA PRADESH**

1288. Chittibabu, Kali

Patterns of Internal labour migrations in colonial madras presidency (Adnhra), 1845-1930. *Social Scientist*, 48(1-2), Jan-Feb, 2020: p. 71-91.

#### **LABOURS - INDIA - ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR**

1289. Bannerjee, Hema

Migrant labourers in Andaman Islands and their socio-economic conditions. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(3), Jul-Sep, 2020: 389-394.

#### **LAND REFORMS - INDIA**

1290. Kundu, d. and Sharma, P.

land governance in urban India: Reforms and regional Initiatives. *Urban India*, 39(2), Jul-Dec, 2020: p. 132-150.

Land is the most fundamental asset owned and managed by states and cities and is an important resource to generate revenues. India needs a robust system of land record management in order to optimize this resource. The land laws in the country are still archaic. Land governance system in India is conspicuous by the absence of scientific land record management. The changes in recording land details have not been commensurate with the change in the value of land or the number of land transactions. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched in 2005, made the first attempt to reform land governance in the country. Given this background, this paper overviews the achievement of states/cities with regard to the land related reforms under JNNURM and identifies reasons for the differential success of the reforms. The paper also highlights the areas where concerted efforts are needed for full implementation of the reforms and showcases some of the good practices in the concerned areas. – *Reproduced*



**LEADERSHIP**

1291. Lee, Don S. and Park, Soonae.

Ministerial leadership and endorsement of bureaucrats: Experimental evidence from presidential governments. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun, 2020: p.426-441.

Scholars have debated what constitutes effective ministerial leadership with respect to administrative competence versus political influence. The authors contribute experimental evidence to this debate through a unique survey design of endorsement experiments. Using original data from 949 national civil servants in South Korea, this article examines civil servants' assessments of ministerial leadership in three central dimensions of public management: internal management, interbranch coordination, and policy formulation/implementation. Further, existing variation in the characteristics of agencies is used to test whether such variation induces systematic differences in civil servants' responses. Findings show that that civil servants' attitudes toward ministerial leadership are asymmetric in nature. Ministers with civil service backgrounds are endorsed in all three dimensions, whereas ministers with legislative backgrounds receive increased support only for interbranch coordination skills. The levels of support for ministers with different backgrounds also vary across agency types. This analysis has implications for public management practice and agency control in presidential governments. – *Reproduced*

**LEADERSHIP - UNITED STATES**

1292. Mollan, Simon and Geesin, Beverly

Donald Trump and trumpism: Leadership, ideology and narrative of the business executive turned politician. *Organization*, 27(3), May, 2020: p. 405-418.

In this article, Donald Trump and the emerging ideology of 'Trumpism' are interpreted by drawing on perspectives from management and organization studies and related fields. The article begins by exploring key themes that emerge from a critical interpretation of Trump's business career. Beginning as a real estate entrepreneur in the 1970s and 1980s, Trump experienced a period of mixed fortune in the 1990s, before eventually becoming a popular celebrity via the reality TV show *The Apprentice*. This portrayed Trump as a decisive and successful business leader. Trump's approach to business leadership is critiqued. Emphasis is placed on seeking opportunity in economic decline, a zero-sum or negative-sum approach to profit-making and economic value, often benefitting at the expense of counter-parties. The article then explores how this approach to business was combined with previously marginal right-wing conservative ideas to project Trump as both critic and solution to bleak and troubling perceptions of American politics, economy and society. In turn this has led to a radical conservative agenda in office. – *Reproduced*

**LEADERSHIP - WOMEN**

1293. Keohane, Nannerl O.

Women, power and leadership. *Daedalus: Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Science*, 149(1), Winter, 2020: p. 236-250.

Many more women provide visible leadership today than ever before. Opening up higher education for women and winning the battle for suffrage brought new opportunities, along with widespread availability of labor-saving devices and the discovery and legalization of reliable, safe methods of birth control. Despite these developments, women ambitious for leadership still face formidable obstacles: primary if not sole responsibility for childcare and homemaking; the lack of family-friendly policies in most workplaces; gender stereotypes perpetuated in popular culture; and in some parts of the world, laws and practices that deny women education or opportunities outside the home. Some observers believe that only a few women want to hold significant, demanding leadership posts; but there is ample evidence on the other side of this debate, some of it documented in this volume. Historic tensions between feminism and power remain to be resolved by creative theorizing and shrewd, strategic activism. We cannot know whether women are “naturally” interested in top leadership posts until they can attain such positions without making personal and family sacrifices radically disproportionate to those faced by men. – *Reproduced*

### LEGAL SYSTEM

1294. Cordero, Rodrigo

The negative dialectics of law: Luhmann and the sociology of juridical concepts. *Social & Legal Studies*, 29(1), Feb, 2020: p. 3-18.

This article proposes to read Niklas Luhmann’s sociological theory of law from the perspective of what may be called the negative dialectics of law: namely, the irreconcilable tension between law as a mechanism that reproduces institutional orders and stabilizes normative expectations, and law as a medium that empowers transformative action and motivates social innovations. Drawing on this tension, the article advances an interpretation of the critical potential of Luhmann’s conceptualization of law by pointing out that the normative form of society emerges out of conflicts about the form of the normative within society. This formulation supposes that the unfolding of law is not the rational completion of higher principles into unified social structures, but a contradictory outcome semantically produced through endless iterations of the difference between what is legal and what is illegal. In doing so, it argues for a sociological reconsideration of the work of juridical concepts in the everyday operation of legal communications, as well as in the normatively guided search for what is non-actualized within the existing scope of positive legal forms. By reading Luhmann along the lines of a critical engagement with the law, the article further calls for exploring constituent moments as instances of reflexive instability that signal the unmarked space of normativity and bring the politicality of concepts to the fore. – *Reproduced*

### LIBERALISM

1295. Lafferty, George

Neoliberalism: Venturing into the labyrinth. *International Sociology Reviews*, 35(2), Mar, 2020: p.151-159.

This review essay addresses one of the most widely used terms in contemporary social science debates: Neoliberalism. The term has been engaged increasingly to depict the uncertainties of our contemporary era, from the global political economy to our everyday lives. Despite this widespread usage, though, it lacks any generally accepted interpretation or meaning. These two edited collections provide opportunities to explore the complex and diverse theories, policies and settings within which Neoliberalism has assumed its multiple forms. The essay evaluates how the recognition of complexity and diversity within Neoliberalism and its interpretations might help us to achieve greater clarity and mutual comprehension.  
– *Reproduced*

### **LIBERTY**

1297. Bolla, Peter De, et al.

The Idea of liberty, 1600-1800: A distributional concept analysis. *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 81(3), Jul, 2020: 381-406.

This article presents a reassessment of the seventeenth-century debate over the origin of the Hebrew vowel points. Previous accounts have treated this debate from the perspective of Protestant scholarship, with the reception of Louis Cappel's *Arcanum punctuationis revelatum* (1624) used to measure progress or reaction according to how far scholars accepted or rejected—the latter for theological reasons—the critical advance his work has been taken to represent. The article argues this mischaracterizes the issue, showing why the question only became especially pressing in the mid-1640s in the context of broader developments in Catholic and Protestant biblical criticism. – *Reproduced*

1296. Inamura, Kazutaka

J. S. Mill on liberty, Socratic dialectic, and the logic behind political discourse. *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 81(2), Apr, 2020: p.257-277.

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT - BIHAR**

1298. Tripathi, Yogendra

Historical background of municipal regulations of Bihar. *Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 52(2), Api-Jun, 2020: p.85-90.

This is an article about History of Municipal Regulations of Bihar. As we know Bihar along with Orissa was part of Bengal which was governed under Bengal LSG Government Act, 1885. After first separation, Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922 was formulated. After second separation, Orissa formulated its own Act in due course. The state of Bihar decided to upgrade Patna city Municipality into Municipal Corporation, as such separate Patna Municipal Corporation Act, 1951 was formulated. Thus, two Acts came into operation, one for Municipal Corporation and another for Municipalities of Bihar. The amendments in both Acts were made as per provisions of 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1994. Later on a draft Municipal Act was circulated by the Government of India with the advice to incorporate the provisions of draft model in the existing municipal Acts or make separate Act as per draft. Instead of incorporating the provisions

of draft in the existing municipal Acts, Bihar repealed its both municipal Acts and formulated a new Bihar Municipal Act, 2007, which is full of contradictions and totally against the spirit of 74th Amendment of the Constitution. So far about 250 amendments have been made in this Act and at least same number of amendments are further required for making this Act smoothly workable.  
– *Reproduced*

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT - UNITED STATES

1299. Thomas, M.B, Fay, D.L and Berry, F.S.

Strategically marketing florid’s cities: An exploratory study into how cities engage in public marketing. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(3), Apr, 2020: p.275-285.

Over the course of this decade, Florida has emerged as one of America’s fastest growing and most visited states. As many of the state’s municipalities compete for opportunities to expand their tax base and achieve other municipally centered goals, they are faced with the challenge of needing to strategically differentiate themselves from their peers to attract opportunities. One way to accomplish this is through using marketing as a tool of strategic management. While literature shows that marketing engagement is happening in cities throughout the world, we lack a clear understanding of what American municipalities are doing about marketing and why they are increasingly choosing to participate in the activity. This work provides a glimpse into how a sample of Florida cities are strategically using marketing and what city managers and communication officials are specifically hoping to accomplish with marketing activity. The purpose of this research is to answer the following three questions: Why do city governments engage in marketing? Do city government officials engage in marketing from a strategic management perspective? How do city governments engage in marketing? Utilizing surveys and interviews from city managers and communication officials at the municipal level from across the state, this exploratory study sheds a light onto how several cities using marketing as a strategic management tool to achieve articulated goals. We provide recommendations for practitioners exploring strategic use of marketing and practitioners seeking to expand marketing engagement within their municipalities.– *Reproduced*

1300. Shown, Jongmin and Kwak, Sunjoo

Managing fiscal volatility: An empirical analysis of California county governments’ saving behavior. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(3), Apr, 2020: p.328-345.

The increase in the importance of countercyclical behavior has expanded the research on fiscal saving behavior to local governments. In particular, the Great Recession has shown that local governments are not immune to economic shocks, spurring interest in local savings behavior. County governments are particularly vulnerable to negative economic shocks, as they rely more on intergovernmental revenues. With a focus on the determinants of fiscal slack, we empirically

examined the relationship between tax revenue volatility and unassigned fund balance in 57 California counties over the period of 2004 to 2014. Employing spatial regression models, our empirical analysis revealed that revenue volatility is positively associated with general unassigned fund balance in California counties, and revenue diversification has partially positive effects on the fund balance. We infer that tax revenue volatility threatens the stabilized delivery of local services, which suggests that local governments should look to the factors that potentially affect revenue stability to improve their capacity for financial management. The spillover effects from the findings suggest that spatial effects need to be taken into account in analyzing the determinants of local fiscal slack. – *Reproduced*

#### **MANUAL SCAVENGERS - DELHI**

1301. Kuamr, Abhishek

Manual scavengers of Delhi and their Unending anguish. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 80(4), Oct-Dec, 2019: p. 651-657.

#### **MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES - INDIA**

1302. Indrakumar, D.

Organized vs unorganized manufacturing industries in India: State wise analysis since 1980- an assessment. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.57-65.

There was drastic growth in the manufacturing industries in the country in recent years. As compared with the unorganized manufacturing the organized manufacturing industries has expended at large scale. – *Reproduced*

#### **MANUFACTURING SECTORS - INDIA**

1303. Joshi, Seema

What determines manufacturing sector employment in India: Evidence from panel data?. Productivity, 61(1), Apr-Jun, 2020: p. 74-81.

#### **MAPS**

1304. Nagaraj, Abhishek and Stern Scott.

The economics of maps. The Journal of Economic Perspectives, 34(1), Winter, 2020: p.196-221.

For centuries, maps have codified the extent of human geographic knowledge and shaped discovery and economic decision-making. Economists across many fields, including urban economics, public finance, political economy, and economic geography, have long employed maps, yet have largely abstracted away from exploring the economic determinants and consequences of maps as a subject of independent study. In this essay, we first review and unify recent literature in a variety of different fields that highlights the economic and social consequences of maps, along with an overview of the modern geospatial industry. We then outline our economic framework in which a given map is the result of economic

choices around map data and designs, resulting in variations in private and social returns to mapmaking. We highlight five important economic and institutional factors shaping mapmakers' data and design choices. Our essay ends by proposing that economists pay more attention to the endogeneity of mapmaking and the resulting consequences for economic and social welfare. – *Reproduced*

### **MARRIAGE**

1305. Achinstein, Sharon

Hugo Grotius and marriage's global past: conjugal thinking in early modern political thought. *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 81(2), Apr, 2020: p.195-215.

### **MARXISM - INDIA**

1306. Chattopadhyaya, Pratip

Ideology, globalisation and foreign policy: A study of the Marxist political parties in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(2), Apr, 2020: p.285-292.

### **MASS MEDIA - INDIA**

1307. Jain, S.K.

Media and electoral politics in India - A study of General Election, 2014. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(1), Jan-Mar, 2019: p.51-60.

### **MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY**

1308. Brewer, Alexandra et al.

Who gets the benefit of the doubt? performance evaluations, medical errors, and the production of gender inequality in emergency medical education. *American Sociological Review*, 85(2), Apr, 2020: p.247-270.

Why do women continue to face barriers to success in professions, especially male-dominated ones, despite often outperforming men in similar subjects during schooling? With this study, we draw on role expectations theory to understand how inequality in assessment emerges as individuals transition from student to professional roles. To do this, we leverage the case of medical residency so that we can examine how changes in role expectations shape assessment while holding occupation and organization constant. By analyzing a dataset of 2,765 performance evaluations from a three-year emergency medicine training program, we empirically demonstrate that women and men are reviewed as equally capable at the beginning of residency, when the student role dominates; however, in year three, when the colleague role dominates, men are perceived as outperforming women. Furthermore, when we hold resident performance somewhat constant by comparing feedback to medical errors of similar severity, we find that in the third year of residency, but not the first, women receive more harsh criticism and less supportive feedback than men. Ultimately, this study suggests that role expectations, and the implicit biases they can trigger, matter significantly to the production of gender inequality, even when holding organization, occupation, and resident performance constant. – *Reproduced*

**MEDICINES**

1309. Leung, Angela Ki Che

Globalizing medicine in the canton–Hong Kong–Macau region in late Qing China. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(4), Jul, 2020: p.1345-1366.

This article looks at how globalization in the nineteenth century was inextricably entangled with localization in the Canton–Hong Kong–Macau nexus on the southern fringe of China by tracing the growth of its unique medical culture. It explains the ‘glocalizing’ process by tracing the development of this medical culture, which consists of knowledge construction and institution building, in the context of highly volatile epidemiological conditions aggravated by increasingly heavy inter-regional trade and migration. It traces the dynamic circulation of people, materials, ideas, and practices in this southern edge of China, which was traditionally connected to southeast Asia and shared ecological backdrops that produced similar epidemiological experiences. The Canton nexus in the nineteenth century saw the growth of native medical knowledge that focused less on theoretical innovation than on the efficacy of therapeutic strategies. These ideas were likely to have been informed or reinforced by new anatomical knowledge disseminated by Western medical missionaries on the ground early in the century. The medical culture in the region was also marked by the formation of a series of local institutions that were fusions of Western-style hospitals and native merchant-run charity halls where diseases were studied and treated, and new public health management negotiated and implemented by experts from different traditions. – *Reproduced*

**MEDITATION - HEALTH ASPECTS**

1310. Warren, Sherry Deckert and Jennifer, Chappell

Contemplative practices for self-care in the social work classroom. *Social Work*, 65(1), Jan, 2020: p.11-20.

Social work educators prepare students for the demands of the profession by teaching them the skills, knowledge, and values graduates will use in their work with various clients within the context of varied practice settings. It is crucial that we pair these educational objectives with techniques to take care of themselves as they experience the emotional, psychological, and physically taxing work of being with people whose life circumstances carry trauma, grief, and stress. This article illustrates how contemplative practices in the social work classroom can facilitate self-care during and after the intensity of formal education and better prepare students for wellness in professional settings after they graduate. Specific examples of three contemplative practices used in the authors’ classrooms are provided as is an illustration of student reactions to these practices. Precautions and safety considerations associated with intense personal reflection are referenced and resources for instructors and practitioners are cited. – *Reproduced*

**MENTAL HEALTH**

1311. Cartwright, H.C. and M.E. Pleasants, G.L.

Self-care in an interprofessional setting providing services to detained immigrants with serious mental health conditions. *Social Work*, 65(1), Jan, 2020: p.82-90.

The authors are social workers and lawyers in an interprofessional setting providing legal and social services to detained immigrants in deportation proceedings who have serious mental health conditions. Drawing on direct experience working in the setting, as well as survey responses and feedback from other involved providers, the authors (a) identify barriers to self-care for social workers and lawyers that prevent them from effectively addressing the effects of secondary trauma; (b) propose a relationship-centered framework that, as an alternative to individualized practices of self-care, serves as a way to overcome those barriers; and (c) apply that framework to a case example from their interprofessional setting. The authors advocate for a relationship-centered, recovery-based approach to self-care to manage trauma exposure responses for social workers and lawyers in their specific interprofessional setting and for those working together in similar settings. – *Reproduced*

1312. Goswami, Sribas

The cost of mental health: A socio-psycho analysis. IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science, 39(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.33-41

A human being is endowed with numerous abilities, mental, intellectual, social temperamental, motivational, and attitudinal. But still, some person is found deficient in some of the abilities. They suffer even from the prenatal stage as a result of which they are born with several disabilities in mental and even in physical aspects. The society has the responsibility to take care of the specific deficiencies so that they can utilize their capacity to the maximum and be a part of mainstream society. The study assesses and compares the family burden, social support, marital quality of life, Social Stigma and self-esteem of parents of children with intellectual disability and children with blindness, and to correlate socio-demographic and clinical variables with family burden, social support, marital quality of life, social stigma and self-esteem parents of children with intellectual disability and children with blindness. The results show that there was a significant difference between the two groups with regard to class and type of school and shows that age at first recognized, among the psycho social variables there is a statistically significant difference between the two groups in the domains of family burden. There is a difference between the two groups in other psycho social variables like self-esteem, marital life, social support and social stigma but they are not statistically significant. It can be concluded from the study that the parental psycho social problems are found to be not much severe in this study. – *Reproduced*

**MICRO SAVING**

1313. Doering, Laura B, and McNeill, Kristen

Elaborating on the abstract: Group meaning-making in a Colombian micro savings program. American Sociological Review, 85(3), Jun, 2020: p.417-450.

Access to formal financial products like savings accounts constitutes a hallmark feature of economic development, but individuals do not uniformly embrace these products. In explaining such financial preferences, scholars have focused on institutional, cultural, and material factors, but they have paid less attention



to organizations and small groups. In this article, we argue that these factors are crucial to understanding financial preferences. We investigate a government-sponsored microsavings program in Colombia and find that participants became less interested in banking services over the course of the program, even as they gained access to appropriate accounts and their savings increased. Turning to qualitative data to understand this curious finding, we show that organizational efforts to disseminate abstract information about banking triggered a process of “elaboration” among group members, leading many to develop financial preferences at odds with those promoted by the government. This study integrates insights from economic sociology, organizational theory, and microsociology to advance theories of financial preference. In doing so, we reveal how organizational efforts to compress information, followed by group efforts to personalize and expand upon the information, can shape preferences and potentially undermine organizational goals. – *Reproduced*

### **MIGRANTS WORKERS - KERALA**

1314. Deepika. V.S.

Employers’ perception of labour performance: A study from the in-migration context of Kerala. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.169-188.

Labour performance is crucial for a firm to achieve its objectives and goals. In the background of rapid in-migration in Kerala and increasing employment of migrant workers, it is important to analyze and compare the performance of migrant and native workers in the working environment. Therefore, this paper examines the performance of migrant and native workers from employers’ perspective based on certain performance indicators. The study is based on the primary data collected from 432 employers/owners from construction, manufacturing and hotel/restaurant sectors. The sample was selected from three districts of Kerala namely, Kollam from south Kerala, Ernakulam from central and Kozhikode from north Kerala. Multistage stratified random sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study. The study found that while considering the performance level of migrant and native workers, in majority cases migrant workers perform better than natives. The study also found that there is a significant sector-wise variation in the workplace performances of migrants and natives. In this study employers in all the three sectors have a unanimous opinion that migrant workers are better in workplace performance and therefore, preferable for employment. – *Reproduced*

### **MIGRATION**

1315. Hatton, Timothy J.

Asylum migration to the developed world: Persecution, Incentives, and policy. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 34(1), Winter, 2020: p.75-93

1316. Wolfe, A.W. Black and Welser, H.T.

Sense of community and migration Intentions among rural young professionals. *Rural Sociology*, 85(1), Mar, 2020: p.235-257.

This mixed-methods study examines rural young professionals' migratory intentions in relation to sense of community. The most significant difference we found in migratory intentions was between two groups, which we call stayers and seekers. Both groups highly valued sense of community but they reported dramatically different experiences related to the dimensions of membership and emotional connection to the particular focal community of this study. We find that, in addition to commonly cited factors of age, importance of family, traditional cultural tastes, and achieved sense of community, the experience of disconnection between desired and experienced sense of community represents a distinct influence on respondents' intentions to leave within the next 5 years. The qualitative data suggest that the practices of granting greater access to local stocks of knowledge, offering direct invitations to participate in community life, and providing greater responsibilities in the service of the community cultivate emotional connection and sense of membership, and therefore may be critical to better retaining those people who feel the greatest sense of disconnection. This study examines the dynamics underlying these results and outlines practical implications for other communities hoping to combat local manifestations of brain drain. – *Reproduced*

### **MONETARY THEORY**

1317. Baker, Andrew and Murphy, Richard.

Modern monetary theory and the changing role of tax in society. *Social Policy and Society*, 19(3), Jul, 2020: p.454-469

Theory ('MMT') presents a reversal of the tax-spend cycle, by identifying a spend-tax cycle. Using the UK as an example, we highlight that one of MMT's most important, but under-explored, contributions is its potential to re-frame the role of tax from both a macroeconomic and social policy perspective. We use insights on the money removal, or cancellation function of taxes, derived from MMT, to demonstrate how this also creates possibilities for using tax to achieve social objectives such as mitigating income and wealth inequality, increasing access to housing, or funding a Green New Deal. For social policy researchers the challenge arising is to use these insights to re-engineer tax systems and redesign social tax expenditures (STEs) for creative social policy purposes. – *Reproduced*

### **MONEY LENDING**

1318. Warner, H. William.

The Kabuliwalas: Afghan money lending and the credit complies of British India, c. 1880-1947. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 57(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.171-198.

Immortalised in Rabindranath Tagore's short story *The Kabuliwala*, the Afghan moneylender has appeared in many studies about rural and urban India as an unwanted interloper. This article presents an alternative picture. From the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, Afghans regularly visited the financial frontiers of British India where they offered collateral-free loans with high interest rates to urban and rural communities on the fringes of

respectable creditors, such as banks, cooperative societies and banking networks. More than simply predatory, Afghan moneylenders provided a micro-financial service when and where no one else would. As a result, Afghan money lending operations, considered as a whole, provide insight into the cosmopolitan nature of credit relationships among the working poor in the colonial era and how social and cultural notions informed not only those relationships but also how the imperial government and its allies understood them. Beginning with the Great Depression, novel legal regimes emerged around the subcontinent aimed at eradicating Afghan moneylending and solving the social problems associated with it. In the process, the intrusion of the state into informal finance via regulation hampered deep historical patterns of interregional social connectivity and redefined the cosmopolitanism of credit relations in the informal sectors of the economy.– *Reproduced*

### **MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE**

1319. Naresh, Gautam

Concept of fiscal capacity of municipal governments: Issues and remedial measures for revenue augmentation. *Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 52(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.1-42.

Globally, the role of local governments is very important in ensuring access to goods and basic services even to the marginal citizens. In India also, all the local governments, both rural and municipal, numbering about 267,428, are supposed to perform such activities. They are empowered with the constitutional status as third-tier governments in its federal structure. The 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts (CAA) to the Constitution were passed in 1992, according to which respective states were mandated to assign functional responsibilities to them as per the indicative lists in the Constitution in their jurisdictions. The CAA mandated the states to constitute their State Finance Commissions after every five years. In their recommendations they were mandated inter alia to determine on the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to, or appropriated to the local governments. The state legislatures were free to accept, reject or modify the recommendations. This has led to an array of non-uniformity not only at inter-state level but also at intra-state level. The issue remains that how effectively the local governments manage to exploit optimally their fiscal capacity. For this, they have to understand how to rationalise different components of it, namely, sources of revenues and capacity building of their administrators. The suggestions have come from various commissions, committees and study reports of national and international levels. – *Reproduced*

1320. Voda, Petr and Svacinova, Petra

To be central or peripheral: What matters for political representation in amalgamated municipalities?. *Urban Affairs Review*, 56(4), Jul, 2020: p.1206-1236.

Municipal size and institutional design are important factors influencing representation at a local level. However, this has not been studied with regard to the long-term perspective. The article focuses on the effect of the center/periphery on the representation of units within an amalgamated municipality in local elections.

The analysis is based on data from 2,298 amalgamated municipalities over three sets of elections (2006, 2010, 2014) in the Czech Republic. The article uses multilevel binomial logistic regression to estimate the effect of different types of intra-municipal (settlement) units in terms of central/periphery relations on their representation. Thanks to these unique data, the article presents information about the representation of differently disadvantaged units from the long-term perspective. The results show that political and cultural-economic centers of amalgamated municipalities, as well as settlement units of a bigger relative size, have a greater chance of being represented in the municipal council compared with political and cultural-economic peripheries and smaller units. – *Reproduced*

#### **MUNICIPAL SERVICE**

1321. Andrews, R. , Ferry, L. and Wegorowski, P.

Corporatization in the public sector: Explaining the growth of local government companies. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun: p.482-493.

The creation of companies by local governments to provide public services—referred to as “corporatization”—is an example of systemic public entrepreneurship that is popular across the world. To build knowledge of the antecedents of public sector entrepreneurship, the authors investigate the factors that lead local governments to create companies for public service delivery. Using zero-inflated negative binomial regressions to analyze secondary data from 150 major English local governments for 2010–16, the authors find that governments with higher levels of grant dependence and debt dependence are more involved in the creation and operation of companies, as are larger governments. Further analysis reveals that very low and very high managerial capabilities are strongly associated with more involvement in profit-making companies, while local government involvement in companies is more prevalent in deprived areas. At the same time, government ownership of companies is more common in areas with high economic output. – *Reproduced*

#### **NAXALISM - INDIA**

1322. Prasad, Rajesh

Fifty years of Naxalism: An Investigation of popular movement and oral narratives. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.13-27.

#### **NAXALITES MOVEMENT - WEST BENGAL**

1323. Sarki, Arpon

A study of management approach to naxalite movement in west Bengal: Potential and problem. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(4), Oct-Dec, 2019: p.625-632.

#### **NEPAL - FOREIGN RELATIONS - INDIA**

1324. Kochhar, Geeta

Kalapani-Lipulekh row: Rift between India and China serves Nepal. *U.S.I. Journal*, 150(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.135-144.

Recently Nepal is in uproar against India and anti-India sentiments are rising. This will eventually have lasting effect on bilateral relations. The main causes of this are both, internal political turmoil and the external factors. However, the crucial aspect also lies in Nepal using the 'China card' all along in its diplomacy that is now being threatened due to cooperation between India and China. As the closeness between India and China will rise, the insecurity of Nepalese leaders and the related evoking of nationalist sentiments will become a major obstacle for India to deal in its relations with Nepal. The historical issue of Kalapani-Lipulekh, border dispute, will be a major factor used by Nepalese politicians as a tool to create India-China rift due to the fact that Nepal knows the vulnerabilities of India, and the border tensions with China. Unless, the Indian government settles these critical issues with Nepal, the irritants will become a major factor used by Nepal to impact India's role in the region as well as dent its international image. Nepal will surely use hard bargaining to gain benefits from both neighbours. – *Reproduced*

### **OCCUPATIONAL STRESS**

1325. Lee, J.J. , Miller S.E. and Bride, B.E.

Development and initial validation of the self-care practices scale. *Social Work*, 65(1), Jan, 2020: p.21-28.

Self-care is regarded as essential for effective social work practice, offsetting occupational stress and promoting well-being and resiliency among practitioners. However, the literature reveals a notable absence of psychometrically sound instruments to measure self-care. The purpose of the present study was to describe the development, refinement, and construct validity of the Self-Care Practices Scale (SCPS). The piloted version of the SCPS is a 38-item instrument designed to measure frequency of engagement in personal and professional self-care practices. Data were collected through mailed surveys from a random sample of master's-level clinical social workers and members of the National Association of Social Workers (N = 492). Analysis supports the construct validity of an 18-item SCPS with two subscales that demonstrate strong internal validity. The SCPS is useful for social work educators, practitioners, and administrators to ascertain frequency of self-care practice and build a stronger culture of self-care. The role of SCPS in future research is discussed. – *Reproduced*

### **OCCUPATIONS**

1326. DiBenigno, Julia

Rapid relationality: How peripheral experts build a foundation for influence with line managers. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 65(1), Mar 2020: p.20-60.

This paper develops grounded theory to understand how and when experts in lower-power peripheral roles can develop influential relationships with higher-power line managers in core functions to regularly elicit their cooperation. I use data from an ethnographic study of experts in peripheral roles—mental health professionals hired by the U.S. Army to provide rehabilitative services to active-duty soldiers suffering from conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder

(PTSD)—and the line managers in core functions they depended on for their soldier-care recommendations to be followed—their soldiers’ direct commanders. I analyze relational histories of 56 commander–provider dyads and detail a three-phase process model I refer to as “rapid relationality.” Through the process of rapid relationality, mental health professionals capitalized on short windows of opportunity to quickly develop influential relationships with commanders, despite lacking formal authority over them, before a series of minor conflicts or a major conflict threatened their burgeoning influence. My analysis suggests it is not only what peripheral experts do that allows them to elicit cooperation from line managers but also when and how quickly they do it that matters. Speed and taking early action are important because experts cannot predict when conflict will occur and hence may have short initial windows of opportunity for establishing an influential relationship. I further find that some experts have fewer tactics available to them or must use more time-consuming and energy-intensive tactics than others to achieve the same relational influence based on their personal characteristics (e.g., gender). As a result, it may be harder for some experts to achieve relational influence before their window of opportunity closes.  
– *Reproduced*

## ONTOLOGY

1327. Chen, Shu-Heng.

On the ontological turn in economics: The promises of agent-based computational economics. *Philosophy of The Social Sciences*, 50(3), Jun, 2020: p. 238-259.

This article argues that agent-based modeling (ABM) is the methodological implication of Lawson’s championed ontological turn in economics. We single out three major properties of agent-based computational economics (ACE), namely, autonomous agents, social interactions, and the micro-macro links, which have been well accepted by the ACE community. We then argue that ACE does make a full commitment to the ontology of economics as proposed by Lawson, based on his prompted critical realism. Nevertheless, the article also points out the current limitations or constraints of ACE. Efforts to overcome them are deemed to be crucial before ACE can make itself more promising to the current ontological turn in economics.- *Reproduced*

## OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA

1328. Ruijter, Erna, et al.

The politics of open government data: Understanding organizational responses to pressure for more transparency. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(3), Apr, 2020: p.260-274.

This article contributes to the growing body of literature within public management on open government data by taking a political perspective. We argue that open government data are a strategic resource of organizations and therefore organizations are not likely to share it. We develop an analytical framework for studying the politics of open government data, based on theories of strategic responses to institutional processes, government transparency, and open

government data. The framework shows that there can be different organizational strategic responses to open data—varying from conformity to active resistance—and that different institutional antecedents influence these responses. The value of the framework is explored in two cases: a province in the Netherlands and a municipality in France. The cases provide insights into why governments might release datasets in certain policy domains but not in others thereby producing “strategically opaque transparency.” The article concludes that the politics of open government data framework helps us understand open data practices in relation to broader institutional pressures that influence government transparency. – *Reproduced*

## **OPERATION RESEARCH**

1329. Brito, Mozar Jose. et al.

Organic cachucha production strategy as socio material practice. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 16(1), Apr, 2020: p.13-32.

The main aim of this study is to investigate the effects of sociomateriality in the strategy for artisanal production of organic cachaça—a well-known Brazilian beverage—by means of the case study method. In addition to enabling reconstruction of the trajectory of the studied organisation and its insertion in the institutional context, this method was suitable for investigating sociomaterial practices, enabling identification of the effects of agency (material, biological and human) on the strategy for artisanal production of organic cachaça. The field research conducted was grounded on the postulates of the realist-constructivist ontology and the theory of strategy as practice, in combination with the sociomateriality approach. It was observed that the strategy for artisanal production of cachaça involves a sociomaterial entanglement and reciprocal agencies that encompass equipment, natural resources, knowledge, experience, learning, traditional knowledge, living beings and chemical elements. This study helps redefine the manner of thinking about and conducting studies on strategy as sociomaterial practices, especially by focusing on the interactivity between the social dimension of this practice and the material and technological framework that supports it. – *Reproduced*

## **ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR**

1330. Parker, Simon and Racz, Marton

Affective and effective truths: Rhetoric, normative and critical management studies. *Organization*, 27(3), May, 2020: p.454-465.

In an era of Brexit, Trump and the detritus of post-truth politics, this article calls upon critical management scholars to reflect upon the efficacy of their critique. We examine the post-truth critiques of public relation firms working for tobacco corporations in the 1960s, before discussing contemporary examples of the Flat Earth Society and the growing community of climate change deniers. In doing so, we note similarities to the intellectual tactics and strategies of the critical management community in terms of problematizing truth(s), broader aims to counter mainstream discourses of science and the various attempts to provide

alternative perspectives on the world. In learning from these post-truth communities, we argue that the critical community should be wary of falling back onto a rational, logical and potentially elitist platform of Socratic critique and conversely should not refuse dialogue as in cynical critique. Instead, we argue for more agonistic forms of critique that use salient exemplars to develop affective relationships within communities alongside the discussion of facts, ethics and politics.– *Reproduced*

### **ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE**

1331. Soderstrom, Sara B and Weber, Klaus.

Organizational structure from Interaction: Evidence from corporate sustainability efforts. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 65(1), Mar 2020: p.226-271.

We advance interactionist perspectives on how organizational structures emerge in new issue domains. Our study is grounded in field data collected over 18 months at a large biomedical company that sought to become more sustainable. Over that period, some sustainability-related issues became firmly embedded in formal structures and procedures, while others faltered. We identify the quality of situational interactions among organizational members as the engine behind the structuring of organizational sustainability efforts. Successful interactions generated traces of attention, motivation, knowledge, relationships, and resources that linked fleeting interactions to emergent organizational structures. Our findings point to the importance of internal advocates and distributed processes at middle and lower levels for developing organizational structures, and we show that advocates' interests, commitments, and identities are altered in the course of repeated interactions, as are the political resources available to them. Paying attention to situation-level interactions thus results in a more dynamic view of the emergence of formal structures through political processes. We develop a process model that informs structuration perspectives on organizational change by showing how social interaction dynamics can account for divergent levels of structuring within the same domain. The model also advances political perspectives on organizational change by unpacking the situational underpinnings of advocacy efforts and collective mobilization around issues. – *Reproduced*

### **ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE**

1332. Corritore, M. Goldberg, A. and Srivastava, S.B.

Duality in diversity: How intrapersonal and interpersonal cultural heterogeneity relate to firm performance. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 65(2), Jun, 2020: p.359-394.

How does cultural heterogeneity in an organization relate to its underlying capacity for execution and innovation? Cultural diversity is commonly thought to present a tradeoff between task coordination and creative problem solving, with diversity arising primarily through cultural differences between individuals. In contrast, we propose that diversity can also exist within persons when individuals hold multiple cultural beliefs about the organization. We refer to these different forms as interpersonal and intrapersonal cultural heterogeneity. We argue that the former



tends to undermine coordination and portends worsening firm profitability, while the latter facilitates creativity and supports greater patenting success and more positive market valuations. To evaluate these propositions, we use computational linguistics to identify cultural content in employee reviews of nearly 500 publicly traded firms on a leading company review website and then develop novel, time-varying measures of cultural heterogeneity. Our empirical results lend support for our two core propositions, suggesting the need to rethink the performance tradeoffs of cultural heterogeneity: it may be possible to reap the creativity benefits of higher intrapersonal heterogeneity and, at the same time, the efficiency benefits of lower interpersonal heterogeneity. – *Reproduced*

### **OUTSOURCING**

1333. Lee, Gyeo Reh and Lee, Shinwoo

How outsourcing may enhance job satisfaction in the U.S. federal bureaucracy: Exploring the role of knowledge sharing. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(4-5), May-Jul: p.387-400.

Previous studies reveal that outsourcing practices generally have negative consequences for employee job satisfaction. As employee job satisfaction is a precursor of employee withdrawal, which is an expensive loss to organizations, it is important to design appropriate policies and environment to reduce such threats. In particular, scholars and practitioners alike highlight the importance of learning new knowledge and ideas as the main benefits of government outsourcing. Therefore, this study develops and tests a model that estimates the effect of government outsourcing on employee job satisfaction at the organizational level while exploring the possibility that encouraging knowledge sharing among employees in an organization can result in alleviating the anti-outsourcing sentiment among employees. The findings of this study relying on U.S. federal agency data from 2010 to 2017 suggest that government outsourcing can improve employee job satisfaction through internal management practices, such as promoting knowledge sharing among employees. – *Reproduced*

### **PAKISTAN - FOREIGN RELATIONS - CHINA**

1334. Allauddin, Liu, Hongsong and Ahmed, Raja Qaiser

The changing dynamics and new developments of China-Pakistan relations. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 76(1), Mar, 2020: p.73-88.

The China–Pakistan relation has historical underpinning. By establishing diplomatic relations in 1951, each passing decade has witnessed that China–Pakistan relations coalesce into a dependable friendship. This relationship has gone beyond the usual diplomatic and political comfortability transcending to a broad-based framework incorporating economics, trade and defence dimensions. In the given context, this paper is an empirical study aiming to examine the historical process in the gradual culmination of China–Pakistan relations into a broad-based partnership. It further evaluates the present nature of relationship between the two countries and the prospects it holds in the wake of changing world scenario. By primarily focusing on the secondary sources of data and

interviewing key people from the decision-making circles, this paper argues that the China–Pakistan relation is deep-rooted in the history and the on-going collaboration between China and Pakistan in defence and economy is the natural evolution of their mutual ties.– Reproduced

### **PANCHAYAT - INDIA**

1335. Jain, Neelam

Shifting perceptions of ‘Community’ and ‘State’: Historical outline of socio-political role of Khap panchayats and its caste and gender dimensions. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.135-157.

The article outlines the history of the socio-political role of Khap panchayats along with its caste and gender dimensions from the pre-independent period to contemporary times. It engages in the discursive analysis of the histories written by Pradhans and other members of Khap panchayats as well as written applications, circulars and press notices discussing the issues undertaken by two main Sarvakhap panchayats; Sauram and Maham Chaubisi. Such analysis unfolds how perceptions of the ‘community’ and the ‘other’ have been shifting within its leadership across different historical periods. The discussion also underlines the contestation of power reflected through the state of self-styled leadership among these panchayats and involvement of these panchayats in electoral politics. While discussing the prime agendas of the Khap panchayats in the last decade, it explains how with the gradual erosion of authority, the leaders of the panchayats are getting involved in the newer issues to fulfil their aspirations for power. It also points out the continuity in terms of caste and gender dynamics of organizational structure and decision making processes of these panchayats in the present times. – *Reproduced*

### **PANCHAYATS - INDIA - HARYANA**

1336. Mangat, H.S, Ahmad, S.L and Gill, L.S.

Haryana panchayatiraj amendment bill, 2005: an impact assessment study. *Man and Development*, 42(1), Mar, 2020: p.101-118.

Education is the basic necessity for the development of human resources and socio-economic advancement in any region. An educated person is always more aware about his political rights and obligations. In 2010, Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) elections in Haryana, 30, 06 per cent elected members were illiterate against 24.45 per cent general rate of illiteracy recorded by the state in 2011, suggesting that illiteracy was more pronounced among elected members of PRIs than the population of Haryana. It may be the major reason for government of Haryana to pass ‘Haryana Panchayati Raj Amendment bill, 2015. This study has been conducted to evaluate the impact of this amendment on the improvement of educational status of the PRIs and other related issues. Based on secondary data related to PRIs election of 2010 and 2016, the study reveals that an average educational status score, per elected member of PRIs increased from 33.08 per cent in 2010 to 41.85 per cent in 2016, suggesting positive impact of Haryana

Panchayati Raj Amendment bill. Maximum improvement has been noticed in Mewat district of the state. Apart from enhanced educational status of PRIs, the study also reveals improvements in the participation of females, youths, scheduled castes (SC) and backward castes in the PRIs elections. The study also highlights the spatial patters of PRIs rate of illiteracy in 2010 and improvement in educational status of elected PRIs in 2016 elections, so that target areas may be identified for policy formulation. – *Reproduced*

#### **PANDIT DIN DAYAL UPADHYAY**

1337. Nain, Anusiya

Life and work of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(2), Apr, 2020: p.221-226

#### **PARLIAMENT**

1338. Varone, F, Undi, P and Gava, R.

Policy evaluation in parliament: interest groups as catalysts. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 86(1), Mar, 2020: p.98-114.

Members of Parliament (MPs) request policy evaluations and use the resultant findings to inform law-making and hold the government to account. Since most elected representatives have developed strong ties to interest groups, one might wonder whether these privileged relationships influence MPs' parliamentary behavior. This study investigates how MPs' affiliations to groups affect their demand for policy evaluations. Empirical evidence shows that, regardless of respective party or individual characteristics, MPs are more likely to request evaluations in those policy domains where they have a group affiliation. This effect holds even when controlling for a classical measure of MP's policy specialization, such as legislative committee membership. These findings suggest that ties between MPs and specific types of interest group should be considered when explaining parliamentary behavior across different policy domains. -*Reproduced*

#### **PEACEKEEPING**

1339. Krishnan, S.

UN peacekeeping, responsibility to protect and humanitarian intervention. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 76(1), Mar, 2020: p.120-135

The question of armed intervention on behalf of the international community, in the internal affairs of a state against the wishes of the government of that state, in order to prevent widespread death or suffering among the population, is not a new one. Indeed Imperial Rome grappled with the same problems in Dalmatia and Judaea 2,000 years ago, as the international community does in those same regions today. How effective are peacekeeping operations in preventing and stopping violence? Is there an alternative to United Nations (UN) and regional peacekeeping operations? The practice of UN peacekeeping is evolving in many instances into robust peacemaking actions with a positive responsibility to

protect (R2P) civilians within the field of operations. The R2P (and ‘responsibility while protecting’ (RwP)) concept sets out a key principle to enable the international community to prevent atrocity crimes. Since its emergence, however, there have been intense discussions over how to put the principle into practice. Some aspects of the concept remain unclear, including how to undertake, as the last resort, the use of military force. These issues must be considered within the boundaries set by R2P which seek at all costs to avoid the use of force for other reasons than ceasing mass atrocity crimes. The use of force, therefore – including possible military action by the international community, given growing international reluctance to accept grave threats to peace and security, including mass crimes against defenceless populations – has to be thoroughly analysed and comprehended. This article presents an analysis of the development of civilian peacekeeping, its relevance in the field of conflict resolution and its autonomy from multidimensional peacekeeping, championed by the UN. – *Reproduced*

### **PENSION REFORMS - HONG KONG**

1340. Kuhner, Stefan. and Chou, Kee-Lee

The politics of MPF reform: Lessons from public attitudes in Hong Kong. *Social Policy and Society*, 9(3), Jul, 2020: p.414-430.

This article examines public attitudes towards two reform options for the defined-contribution (DC) Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) scheme in Hong Kong: (i) increasing MPF contributions; or (ii) introducing a universal pension partly funded by switching MPF contributions to the universal pension. Drawing on a phone survey conducted with 975 active contributors to the MPF, we examine whether agreement with these MPF reform options can be explained by respondents’ self-interest, attachment to different welfare ideologies, their level of confusion with the MPF, uncertainty about future MPF income, and trust in the Hong Kong government to deal with MPF issues. This research identifies that it is uncertainty with future MPF income and low trust in the Hong Kong government to deal with MPF issues that have the most significant effect on respondents’ MPF reform preferences. Mainstream accounts of the effect of liberalist, universalist, conservative, and familistic welfare ideologies are only partially confirmed. – *Reproduced*

### **PENSIONERS**

1341. Collins, Micheal L.

Private pensions and the gender distribution of fiscal welfare. *Social Policy and Society*, 19(3), Jul, 2020: p.500-516.

The provision of taxation relief to support pension savings has become a large and expensive aspect of the welfare state in many countries. Among OECD member states this exceeds \$200 billion in revenue forgone each year. Previous research has consistently found this fiscal welfare to have pronounced regressive distributive outcomes. However, little is known about the gendered impact of these fiscal welfare supports, a void this article addresses. Using data for Ireland the article finds that the current structure of fiscal welfare supports notably

favours males over females. Nominal contribution levels are higher among males, and males are more likely to be active contributors to pension savings. The associated tax supports are consequently skewed, with two-thirds received by men and one-third by women. This outcome suggests a continuation of the gender earnings gap into retirement and a discontinuity between longevity expectations and tax policy supports for pension provision. – *Reproduced*

#### **PERFORMING ARTS - INDIA - PUNJAB**

1342. Kapuria, Radha

Of music and the maharaja: Gender, affect, and power in Ranjit Singh's Lahore. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(2), Mar, 2020: p.654-690.

This article focuses on performing artists at the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh (r. 1801–39), the last fully sovereign ruler of the Punjab and leader of what is termed the Sikh empire. After Ranjit's death, his successors ruled for a mere decade before British annexation in 1849. Ranjit Singh's kingdom has been studied for the extraordinary authority it exercised over warring Sikh factions and for the strong challenge it posed to political rivals like the British. Scholarly exploration of cultural efflorescence at the Lahore court has ignored the role of performing artistes, despite a preponderance of references to them in both Persian chronicles of the Lahore court and in European travelogues of the time. I demonstrate how Ranjit Singh was partial to musicians and dancers as a class, even marrying two Muslim courtesans in the face of stiff Sikh orthodoxy. A particular focus is on Ranjit's corps of 'Amazons'—female dancers performing martial feats dressed as men—the cynosure of all eyes, especially male European, and their significance in representing the martial glory of the Sikh state. Finally, I evaluate the curious cultural misunderstandings that arose when English 'dancing' encountered Indian 'nautching', revealing how gender was the primary axis around which Indian and European male statesmen alike expressed their power. Ubiquitous in the daily routine of Ranjit and the lavish entertainments set up for visitors, musicians and female performers lay at the interstices of the Indo-European encounter, and Anglo-Sikh interactions in particular. – *Reproduced*

#### **PHILANTHROPY**

1343. Charles, C., Sloan, M.F. and Schubert, S.P.

If someone else pays for overhead, Do donors still care?. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(4-5), May-Jul: p.415-427.

To better evaluate the effectiveness of overhead-free donations on giving behavior, we seek to further investigate the robustness of the findings from Gneezy et al. using a nonstudent population. In an online experiment, we test whether (a) the level of overhead costs affects giving decisions and whether (b) overhead aversion disappears once donors are informed that an anonymous donor has already covered all overhead costs. Results show that donations decrease as overhead spending increases when donors have to pay for overhead. However, unlike the original article, we find mixed results when someone else covered overhead costs. Participants exposed to a nonprofit with a 33% overhead ratio where overhead was already covered still displayed overhead aversion. However, this aversion

disappeared at a high overhead ratio of 67%. The overall results remain unchanged after controlling for demographics. Our results hold important implications for nonprofit organizations who must find a careful balance between appealing to donors for short-term financial gain and addressing the need to alter skewed donor expectations toward financial efficiency in the long run. – *Reproduced*

### **PHILOSOPHY**

1344. Nordin, Jonas, Laursen and John Christian

Northern declarations of freedom of the press: The relative importance of philosophical ideas and of local politics. *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 81(2), Apr, 2020: p.217-237.

### **PLURALISM**

1345. Veit, Walter

Model pluralism. *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*, 50(1), Mar, 2020: p.91-114.

This paper introduces and defends an account of model-based science that I dub model pluralism. I argue that despite a growing awareness in the philosophy of science literature of the multiplicity, diversity, and richness of models and modeling-practices, more radical conclusions follow from this recognition than have previously been inferred. Going against the tendency within the literature to generalize from single models, I explicate and defend the following two core theses: (i) any successful analysis of models must target sets of models, their multiplicity of functions within science, and their scientific context and history and (ii) for almost any aspect  $x$  of phenomenon  $y$ , scientists require multiple models to achieve scientific goal  $z$ . – *Reproduced*

### **POLICE - INDIA**

1346. Vanalaruathimi, H. Ramdoss S.

The role of police in the protection of children from sexual offences (POCSO) act: A content analysis. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.21-27.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act was enacted in 2012 to address the increasing rate of crimes against children across the country. Police plays one of the major roles in the implementation of the Act. This paper has made an attempt to examine whether the mandates prescribed in the POCSO Act to the police have been followed diligently. The examination has been done with the help of content analysis of news articles published nationally between 2012 and 2018 regarding child sexual abuse. – *Reproduced*

### **POLITICAL ACTIVISM**

1347. Webb, P., Bale, T, and Poletti, M.

Social networkers and careerists: Explaining high-intensity activism among British party members. *International Political Science Review*, 41(2), Mar, 2020: p.255-270.

Drawing on survey data on the members of six British parties gathered in the immediate aftermath of the general election of 2015, this article asks what motivates members to engage in high-intensity election campaign activism. It argues that two factors are especially prominent: the aspiration to pursue a career in politics (which only accounts for a small minority of these activists) and becoming integrated into a local social network (which accounts for a much larger proportion). By contrast, members who lack either of these characteristics, but are mainly motivated to join by ideological impulses, largely restrict themselves to low-intensity activity. These findings are likely to be especially pertinent to countries with single-member district electoral systems. – *Reproduced*

### **POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR**

1348. Menger, Andrew and Stein, Robert

Choosing the less convenient way to vote: An anomaly in vote by mail elections. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.196-207

Nearly two-thirds of persons who receive an unsolicited ballot in the mail before Election Day choose to return their ballot in person, rather than through the less costly and more convenient U.S. Postal Service. Why? How and when voters choose to return their mail ballot is consequential to the administration of elections and the confidence voters have in the outcome of elections. We offer and test four explanations for how vote by mail voters choose to return their ballot, including the social rewards of voting, the costs of voting, trust in U.S. Postal Service and a preference to cast a ballot after campaigning ends. We find supporting evidence for each explanation conditioned by prior history of voting. – *Reproduced*

### **POLITICAL CULTURE - WEST BENGAL**

1349. Chetty, Aniket Tathagata

Patronage & legitimacy in the political culture of medieval Bangal. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.187-202.

### **POLITICAL DISCUSSION**

1350. Carison, T.N, Abrajano, M. and Bedotla, L.G.

Political discussion networks and political engagement among voters of color. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.79-95.

Despite a large and growing literature documenting the powerful and positive role that political discussion networks exert on the political behavior among whites, we know little about how political discussion networks affect political behavior among voters of color. To fill this void in the existing literature, we conducted an original survey in California to gather information on a diverse group of registered voters' political discussion networks and political engagement. The social positioning of ethnoracial groups in society, we contend, will affect how network characteristics explain their levels of political engagement. Our results support this contention. While we find that network characteristics, including network size, partisan homogeneity, and discussion frequency are

positively associated with validated voter turnout and nonelectoral political participation, the effects are not uniform across black, Latino, Asian American, and white respondents. This is the first study that examines the relationship between political discussion network characteristics and political engagement among voters of color. Our analysis demonstrates that the opportunities for political integration and engagement offered by political discussion networks are not afforded equally across the U.S. electorate, which has important implications for broader patterns of engagement. – *Reproduced*

### **POLITICAL ECONOMY**

1351. S. Venkatanarayanan and Fusari, Valentina

Gender and political economy: Dimensions of exploitation. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.15-20

The entrenched in the social fabric, gender organizes social life and thus much of individual experiences. – *Reproduced*

### **POLITICAL INCLUSION**

1352. Juon, Andreas

Minorities overlooked: Group-based power-sharing and the exclusion-amid-inclusion dilemma. *International Political Science Review*, 41(1), Jan, 2020: p.89-107.

Ethnic power-sharing has been accused of decreasing ethnic inequality in unequal ways: while benefitting larger ethnic minorities, it often tends to overlook the smallest groups. Paradoxically, ethnic micro-minorities may thus find themselves in even more marginalised positions in power-sharing regimes than under institutional settings lacking any mandated inclusion. This article tests for the existence of this exclusion-amid-inclusion dilemma using a new group-based dataset that distinguishes between different types of power-sharing. The findings indicate that this dilemma indeed exists for ethnically based, but not for more liberal types of power-sharing, which increase all minorities' political status in an equal, albeit less strong, manner. The article concludes that adopting one form of power-sharing or the other means not only prioritising one form of equality over another, but also making a decision with severe political ramifications for the numerically most vulnerable ethnic minority communities.– *Reproduced*

### **POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

1353. Gunderlach, Birte

Political consumerism: A comparative analysis of established and developing democracies. *International Political Science Review*, 41(2), Mar, 2020: p.159-173.

Research on political consumerism has focused predominantly on highly developed democracies. This focus has led to theoretical explanations closely connected to the social and political transformations of advanced industrialized



democracies. In times of globalization and individualization, political consumerism is assumed to originate in political distrust stemming from perceived governance gaps. Recently, political consumerism has become a more frequent form of political participation in the Global South and a research topic attracting increased attention. The inclusion of the Global South requires a re-evaluation of political distrust as a general stimulus for political consumerism because of its conceptual links to socio-economic contexts in the Global North. This article provides such a re-evaluation and thereby advances the comparative analysis of political distrust as an important impetus of political consumerism in established as well as developing democracies. – *Reproduced*

### **POLITICAL PARTIES**

1354. Murtagh, Cera

The plight of civic parties in divided societies. *International Political Science Review*, 41(1), Jan, 2020: p.73-88.

Civic political parties in divided societies occupy an ambiguous place in the power-sharing literature. Scholarship tends to focus on ethnic parties and assumes civic actors to be marginal. The empirical reality tells a different story: civic parties have contributed to peace, stability and democracy in some of the world's most deeply divided places by playing a mediating role, acting as a moderating force and representing otherwise marginalised groups. Drawing from interviews with representatives from civic parties, ethnic parties and civil society in Northern Ireland and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and broader institutional analysis, I argue that civic parties' survival can be explained by the fact that they meet therein not only with barriers but also critical openings. They adapt to this opportunity structure, with different party types developing under different forms of power-sharing. In illustrating the relationship between governance models and civic parties, this article underlines the importance of post-settlement institutional design.– *Reproduced*

### **POLITICAL POLARIZATION**

1355. Posta, Daniel Della

Pluralistic collapse: The “oil spill” model of mass opinion polarization. *American Sociological Review*, 85(3), Jun, 2020: p.507-536.

Despite widespread feeling that public opinion in the United States has become dramatically polarized along political lines, empirical support for such a pattern is surprisingly elusive. Reporting little evidence of mass polarization, previous studies assume polarization is evidenced via the amplification of existing political alignments. This article considers a different pathway: polarization occurring via social, cultural, and political alignments coming to encompass an increasingly diverse array of opinions and attitudes. The study uses 44 years of data from the General Social Survey representing opinions and attitudes across a wide array of domains as elements in an evolving belief network. Analyses of this network produce evidence that mass polarization has increased via a process of belief

consolidation, entailing the collapse of previously cross-cutting alignments, thus creating increasingly broad and encompassing clusters organized around cohesive packages of beliefs. Further, the increasing salience of political ideology and partisanship only partly explains this trend. The structure of U.S. opinion has shifted in ways suggesting troubling implications for proponents of political and social pluralism. – *Reproduced*

#### **POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - INDIA - ASSAM**

1356. Lalfakazula, J.K and Sarmah, B.

The constitution and beyond: Negotiating autonomy for the plain tribes of Assam. *Social Change and Development*, 16(2), Jul, 2019: p. 1-19.

The route of the plain tribe's movement has been traced from the colonial period, particularly with the demand for recognition, from the Simon Commission to the provincial government including fair proportional representation in the assembly. At the time of framing the Constitution of India the notion of 'autonomy' was arranged for the then Hill tribes of Assam excluding the larger tribal communities living in the plains. Being kept out of the constitutional protection under the Sixth Schedule, the plain tribe seek different means to ensure the protection of their cultural identities and land, negotiating with both the centre and the state. It was in this context that the paper tries to understand the narrative of the plain tribe movement for autonomy which seek for political recognition. In the post colonial context, the movement for autonomy which was consolidated at the initial stages had been distorted in the later stage. Each of the major tribal community aspires to gain autonomy. The paper analyses the process of autonomy movement by the Missing, which ultimately results in the formation of 'autonomous council' under the State acts, different from the Sixth Schedule. – *Reproduced*

#### **POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - INDIA -MANIPUR**

1357. Khangehian, Veronica

Understanding conflict in Manipur: A socio-historical perspective. *Social Change and Development*, 16(2), Jul, 2019: p. 41-58.

This paper intends to trace conflicts in Manipur that were prevalent during the pre-colonial (1759-1826) and colonial period (1891-1947). The numerous conflicts in Manipur where the people directed their grievances or hostility against a 'common enemy', also eventually manifested itself into violence and enmity amongst tribes and communities. In the beginning, the conflict was between the people of Manipur and its neighbouring state, Burma (Myanmar) which resulted in bringing the kingdom of Manipur under the Burmese rule for seven years (1819-1825) which is known in Manipur's history as, 'Seven Years Devastation'. The aftermath of this war with the court of Ava (Myanmar) was followed by even more uprisings and revolts against the colonial power. After the defeat of the Manipuris in the Anglo-Manipur war of 1891, an administrative system known as the 'Native Rule' started and the administration of Manipur

was controlled through a British representative. The seeds of non-cooperation being sown between tribes, the beginning of hill-valley divide; along with other factors, the past conflicts provide us 'background knowledge' for understanding complex contemporary ethnic relations in Manipur. – *Reproduced*

#### **POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - INDIA - NAGALAND**

1358. Moayanger, A.

Support for democracy in Nagaland. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(3), Jul-Sep, 2020: 405-413

#### **POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - NORTH EAST INDIA**

1359. Yumnam, Amar

Thoughts on North East India. *Social Change and Development*, 16(2), Jul, 2019: p. 111-116.

#### **POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - INDIA - TELANGANA**

1360. Agrahari, Kalpana S.

Politics of identity in India: The identical aspect of Telangana movement. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(1), Jan-Mar, 2019: p.29-36.

#### **POVERTY**

1361. Mattiuzzi, Elizabeth and Weir, Margaret

Governing the new geography of poverty in metropolitan America. *Urban Affairs Review*, 56(4), Jul, 2020: p.1086-1131

This article contributes to the research on the new geography of poverty by examining how low-income residents fit into the governmental patchwork that defines metropolitan America. Our analysis pays particular attention to two features of local governments: their size and their status as incorporated municipalities or unincorporated areas. Relying on Census data, we study these patterns for the five largest metropolitan areas in each of the five Census-designated regions of the country (25 metros total) from 1990 to 2012–2016. We show that the distribution of poor people across jurisdiction types, and their concentration in particular jurisdictions or places, has changed over time. In the older metros of the Northeast and Midwest, poverty grew in smaller secondary cities while it expanded in unincorporated areas in the South and in larger secondary cities in the West. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of these shifts for studying local governance and poverty. – *Reproduced*

#### **POVERTY - INDIA**

1362. Ramachandran, M.T.

The logic of randomised controlled tribals in the social sciences. 48(1-2), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.41-52, 48(1-2), Jan-Feb, 2020: p. 41-52

**POWER SHARING**

1363. McCulloch, Allison

Power-sharing: A gender intervention. *International Political Science Review*, 41(1), Jan, 2020: p. 44-57.

Power-sharing may be a leading model for the inclusion of ethnic minorities in post-conflict government, but it is also considered a gender-blind approach to conflict regulation. In this article, I identify recent openings and shifts in power-sharing theory that suggest a new receptivity to the adoption of a gender perspective. Specifically, I focus on two major developments that have emerged over the last three decades – the widening of the power-sharing universe and the refinement of its institutional prescriptions – which have opened up analytical and political space for the inclusion of women in power-sharing theory. Building on these developments, I identify extant gender gaps in power-sharing theory, discuss strategies for overcoming them through the adoption of what I call least-ascriptive-most-prescriptive rules, and outline areas for future research on integrating a gender perspective into power-sharing theory and practice. While power-sharing theory may initially appear resistant to a gender intervention, I demonstrate there is new analytical space in the theory for such a venture. – *Reproduced*

**POWER SUPPLY**

1364. Burgess, Robin

The consequences of treating electricity as a right. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 34(1), Winter, 2020: p.240-247

This paper seeks to explain why billions of people in developing countries either have no access to electricity or lack a reliable supply. We present evidence that these shortfalls are a consequence of electricity being treated as a right and that this sets off a vicious four-step circle. In step 1, because a social norm has developed that all deserve power independent of payment, subsidies, theft, and nonpayment are widely tolerated. In step 2, electricity distribution companies lose money with each unit of electricity sold and in total lose large sums of money. In step 3, government-owned distribution companies ration supply to limit losses by restricting access and hours of supply. In step 4, power supply is no longer governed by market forces and the link between payment and supply is severed, thus reducing customers' incentives to pay. The equilibrium outcome is uneven and sporadic access that undermines growth. – *Reproduced*

**PRISONERS**

1365. Craw, Michae and Bensel, Tusty Ten

Recidivism and neighbourhood governance. *Urban Affairs Review*, 56(4), Jul, 2020: p.1263-1292.

Recent research on recidivism emphasizes the importance of neighborhoods to successful prisoner re-entry. This research analyzes two ways in which

institutions of neighborhood governance affect re-entry. First, offenders in neighborhoods with institutions supporting social control may have more success in reintegrating into the community. Second, neighborhood institutions may create barriers to entry for ex-offenders more likely to reoffend. To test this, we combine Arkansas Department of Corrections data on offenders returning to Little Rock between 2004 and 2014 with geocoded data on neighbourhood and homeowner associations. We analyze this data using Cox proportional hazards and two-stage residual inclusion models of recidivism hazard. We find that a significant relationship exists between recidivism hazard and neighbourhood governance, but that this is attributable to nonrandom assignment of ex-offenders to neighborhoods rather than the role neighborhood organizations play in facilitating reentry. – *Reproduced*

### **PRIVACY RIGHTS - INDIA**

1366. Tripathi, Ashutosh. and Behi, Tushar

Protecting the health data of consumer: Need for an iron-clad law in India. *International Journal on Consumer Law and practice*, 8, 2020: p.105-117.

One of the major concerns for all countries presently dealing with COVID-19 pandemic is to strike a balance between the privacy rights of the patients and public health surveillance, which is being done through various apps like Arogya Setu in India, which is needed in the larger interest of the society. Public health surveillance system although with good intention has to respect the privacy of the people-Supreme Court of India has recognized rights privacy as a part of right to life under the art 21 of the constituting of India in the puttaswamy judgment.

In this essay, it is argued, that the present legal framework regarding the health protection data in India is not sufficient for protecting the sensitive data of the patients although certain steps have been taken but all are in the forms of the bill, namely, digital information security in healthcare and personal data protection of health data mainly that of USA and Australia. The essay explains why India will be well ahead in terms of health protection data if we implement all the laws, which are still at the draft stage. – *Reproduced*

### **PRODUCT MANAGEMENT**

1367. Hair, Joseph F. and Sarstedt, Marko

Factors versus composites: guidelines for choosing the right structural equation modeling method. *Project Management Journal*, 50(6), 2019: p. 619-624.

Structural equation modeling (SEM) is a widely applied and useful tool for project management scholars. In this Thoughtlet article, we critically reflect on the measurement philosophy underlying the two streams of SEM and their adequacy for estimating relationships among concepts commonly encountered in the field (e.g., team performance). We also discuss considerations to ponder when making the choice between the two types of SEM as well as between SEM and regression analysis. – *Reproduced*

1368. Naian, Johan, Mahalingam, Ashwin, and Stewart, Clegg

External stakeholder management strategies and resources in megaprojects: An organizational power perspective. *Project Management Journal*, 50(6), 2019: p. 625-640.

Megaprojects involve managing external stakeholders with diverse interests. Using an Indian megaproject case study, we discuss how the project managed external stakeholders through strategies such as: persuasion, deputation, give and take, extra work for stakeholders, and flexibility. Drawing from theories and frameworks of power, we explain how these strategies emerge through a process of tactical clustering. We also analyze the resources available to the project team—such as recruitment discretion, government backing, and fund discretion—that influence these power dynamics and enable these strategies. We posit that changes in the resource base can significantly affect strategic action and, in turn, megaproject outcomes.— *Reproduced*

1369. Zhang, Zhen, Ahang, Lianying and Li, Alibin

Investigating the effects of reward interdependence and nonfinancial incentives on NPD collaboration in diverse project teams. *Project Management Journal*, 50(6), 2019: p. 641-656.

New product development (NPD) collaboration is an essential trigger for new product success. Many scholars have emphasized the reward system as an effective tool to manage NPD collaboration. Yet, our understanding about what types of rewards should be used for NPD collaboration is still unclear. This research examines the effects of reward interdependence and nonfinancial incentives on NPD collaboration, as well as the moderating roles of team size and deep-level heterogeneity. Findings from a field study involving 83 NPD project teams in China showed that both nonfinancial incentives and reward interdependence promoted NPD collaboration. Specifically, team size negatively moderated the relationships between incentive mechanisms and NPD collaboration. The reward interdependence–NPD collaboration relationship was negatively moderated by deep-level heterogeneity. Finally, suggestions for further research and project management practices are discussed. — *Reproduced*

## **PROJECT STAKEHOLDER**

1370. Seperry, Richard C. and Jetter, Antoine

A systems approach to project stakeholder management: Fuzzy cognitive map modeling. *Project Management Journal*, 50(6), 2019: p. 699-715

Projects that make effective use of project stakeholder management (PSM) tend to run smoothly and be successful because stakeholders understand and agree with the project approaches and outcomes. Projects with ineffective stakeholder management, on the other hand, frequently experience delays and cost overruns or may even be terminated. To date, project teams have limited methodological support for PSM: Existing methods are dominantly static and internally focused, making it difficult to manage so-called external stakeholders, who are not under the authority of the project manager. This work aims to improve PSM practice

by closing the methodological gap. We developed a novel decision-support methodology, based on Fuzzy Cognitive Map (FCM) modeling that leverages stakeholders' public comments to anticipate the project's impacts on them and to make conflicts between stakeholder interests and project objectives transparent. A demonstration of the method is provided using a single case—namely, a longitudinal case study at Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), a federal agency that provides power to the Pacific Northwest. – *Reproduced*

### **PSYCHIATRY**

1371. Robcis, Camille

Frantz fanon, Institutional psychotherapy, and the decolonization of psychiatry. *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 81(2), Apr, 2020: p.303-325.

### **PSYCHOLOGY**

1372. Fang, Wei.

Multilevel modeling and the explanatory autonomy of psychology. *Philosophy of The Social Sciences*, 50(3), Jun, 2020: p.175-194

This article argues for the explanatory autonomy of psychology drawing on cases from the multilevel modeling practice. This is done by considering a multilevel linear model in personality and social psychology, and discussing its philosophical implications for the reductionism debate in philosophy of psychology. I argue that this practice challenges the reductionist position in philosophy of psychology, and supports the explanatory autonomy of psychology. – *Reproduced*

### **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

1373. Hall, Jeremy L. and Battaglio, R Paul

Remember the foundation, keep the faith, find what works, and focus on the future. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun, 2020: p.345-348.

1374. Kunda, Rajesh Kumar

Reforming governance ethics in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(3), Jul-Sep, 2020: 335-344.

1375. Lapuente, Victor. and Suzuk, Kohei

Politicization, bureaucratic legalism, and innovative attitudes in the public sector. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun: p.454-467.

Previous studies have identified institutional, organizational, and individual factors that promote innovation in public organizations. Yet they have overlooked how the type of public administration—and the type of administrators—is associated with innovative attitudes. Using two large, unique comparative data sets on public bureaucracies and public managers, this article examines how bureaucratic politicization and legalistic features are associated with senior public managers'

attitudes toward innovation in 19 European countries. Results of multilevel analysis indicate that the bureaucratic politicization of an administration and the law background of public managers matter. Public managers working in politicized administrations and those whose education includes a law degree exhibit lower pro-innovation attitudes (i.e., receptiveness to new ideas and creative solutions and change orientation). – *Reproduced*

1376. Munshi, Usha Maujoo, et al.

Governance, Institutions and people's participation. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(2), Apr, 2019: p.185-190.

1377. Mughan, S. Li, D. and Crotty, S. N.

When law enforcement pays: Costs and benefits for elected versus appointed administrators engaged in asset forfeiture. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(3), Apr, 2020: p.297-314.

The billions of dollars in assets seized by law enforcement each year represent a crucial source of revenue for these organizations, but also raise important constitutional questions and can create significant tensions within the jurisdictions they administer. Research on asset forfeiture to date has focused heavily on municipal police, largely neglecting forfeiture activities by sheriffs. Thus, it has missed an important opportunity to build theory about the differences between appointed and elected administrators and neglected an important source of institutional variation that may help to explain this particular administrative activity. To develop expectations about the relative levels of asset forfeiture and the response to intergovernmental incentives related to forfeiture, we draw on and extend scholarship comparing the behavior of elected versus appointed administrators in other settings. We test those expectations in analyses of more than 1,200 sheriff's offices and over 2,200 municipal police departments between 1993 and 2007. Results suggest that sheriffs receive less forfeiture revenue than municipal police and are less responsive to state-level policies that change the financial rewards of asset forfeiture for agencies. These results hold whether we examine forfeitures made through the federal Equitable Sharing Program, where civil and criminal forfeiture cases can be distinguished, or jurisdictional level data on forfeiture, where civil and criminal forfeitures are combined. We conclude with a discussion of implications for both the research on asset forfeiture and on elected versus appointed public administrators more generally. – *Reproduced*

1378. Oerman, S., Wood, M. and Busuioc, M.

A multidimensional reputation barometer for public agencies: A validated instrument. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun, 2020: p.415-425.

Reputation is of growing interest for the study of public bureaucracies, but a measurement that can discern between the sub dimensions of reputation and is validated on real-life audiences has remained elusive. The authors deductively build, test, and cross-validate a survey instrument through two surveys of 2,100 key stakeholders of the European Chemicals Agency, the European Union chemicals regulator. This empirical tool measures an agency's reputation and its



building blocks. This scale represents an important contribution to reputation literature, as it allows scholars to distinguish and measure which aspects of reputation public organizations are “known for” and build their claim to authority on, as well as how the profiles of public organizations differ. The authors find that direct stakeholder contact with the agency is necessary for stakeholders to be able to evaluate the separate dimensions of reputation independently. – *Reproduced*

1379. Painezzi, Daniela and Grossi, Giuseppe

Corruption in migration management: a network perspective. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 86(1), Mar, 2020: p.152-168.

This article explores the relation between networks as an emerging mode of public governance and corruption. Adopting the theoretical lens of actor-network theory, the article investigates an Italian episode of corruption related to the awarding of government contracts for the management of Mineo’s CARA, Europe’s largest reception centre for migrants. The analysis shows that a governance network may turn corruption itself into a network where abuse of power can proliferate thanks to the opacity resulting from the multiplicity of actors, interactions and fragmentation characterizing the governance system. – *Reproduced*

1380. Powell, Madeline and Osborne, Stephen P.

Social enterprises, marketing, and sustainable public service provision. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 86(1), Mar, 2020: p.62-79

This article explores whether social enterprises are capable of fulfilling the public policy rhetoric surrounding them, to become sustainable providers of public services. It does this by examining their marketing activity within North-East England and focuses on social enterprises delivering adult social care public services. It finds that social enterprises are employing a product-dominant approach to marketing rather than a service-oriented, relationship marketing, approach. This undermines their ability to build the enduring relationships with all their key stakeholders that are the key to effective service management and fatally weakens their potential as sustainable public service providers. The article subsequently uses service theory to build an alternative model of marketing and business practice predicated precisely upon the need to build such relationships. – *Reproduced*

1381. Svava, James H. and Brunet, R.

The importance of social equity to prevent a hollow public administration. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(4-5), May-Jul: p.352-357.

1382. Wirtz, Bernd W. et al.

Antecedents and consequences of public administration’s social media website attractiveness. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 86(1), Mar, 2020: p. 38-61.

With regard to the increasing use of social media channels in public administrations, this study investigates antecedents and consequences of public

administration's social media website attractiveness, focusing on the local government level. We derive a model based on the Uses and Gratifications Theory and apply a structural equation modeling approach by testing our model based on a survey data of 164 citizens in Germany using social media websites in the context of public administration. As a result, we find that Social Motivation, User-Generated Content and Public Administrator-Generated Content have a significant positive influence on Attractiveness. Moreover, Attractiveness positively affects both Intention to Use and Word-of-Mouth (WoM) Intention. – *Reproduced*

#### **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - UNITED STATES**

1383. Clark, Benjamin Y. et al.

Do advanced information technologies produced equitable government responses in coproduction: An examination of 311 systems in 15 U.S. cities. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(3), Apr, 2020: p.315-327.

This article seeks to answer the following primary research question: Do governments respond differently to citizen service requests depending on where those requests originate in the city? This study is particularly salient in the wake of the Black Lives Matter protests in response to police violence or the gross neglect of infrastructure in Flint, MI. Although numerous studies have been able to demonstrate bias in policing, few (if any) have looked at biases that may be present in other types of general government services. Empirical evidence has supported the claims by some that some cities were responding slower to service requests made in poor and minority neighborhoods than they were in the richer, whiter neighborhoods, but these earlier works were from an era before 311. The article seeks to fill this gap in the modern coproduction literature to evaluate whether advanced information technologies enable equitable responses by governments. The results of our 15-city study of 311 systems (nonemergency service requests made by city residents) demonstrate no systematic differences in how the cities respond that would indicate a bias against minorities and poorer residents. Unsurprisingly, the effects are not consistent across all of our sample cities. Although some cities have statistically significant differences showing slower responses for these neighborhoods and others show quicker, the practical differences are so small as to be of little concern during our study period (2007–2016). – *Reproduced*

1384. Newbold, Stephaine P. and Holzer, Marc

Constructing social equity in theory and practice: Two competing, divergent perspectives. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(4-5), May-Jul: p.351-351.

#### **PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS - INDIA**

1385. Jayan, T.

Public distribution among tribal household in Karnataka and Telangana, 42(1), Mar, 2020: p.35-50.

National food security act (NFSA) was notified on September, 10, 2013. The Act provides for the coverage of up to 75 per cent of the rural population and 50 per cent of the urban population for distributing subsidized food grains under targeted Public distribution system (TPDS). The eligible persons will be entitled to receive 5 kilograms ( kg) of food grain per person per month at subsidized prices of 3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/coarse grains respectively. The existing antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households, which constitute the poorest of the poor, will continue to receive 35 kilogram (kg) of food grains per household per month. This study enquires the performance of public distribution system (PDS) under NFSA among the tribal households in the Khammam district of Telangana and Raichur district of Karnatak. The tribal priority and Antyodaya ( poorest of the poor) households obtained around the entire quantity of entitled food grains following the implementation of NFSA. Leakages and diversions of PDS foods grains declined substantially following the implementation of NFSA. The food grain consumption of beneficiary households increased substantially following the off take PDS food grains. PDS in India continues to be panacea for ensuring essential food grains at affordable prices to the poor and the vulnerable sections of the population which spend a bulk of consumption expenditure on purchasing food grains. Apart from that, it stabilises open market prices of food grains and ensures reasonable remunerative prices to the farmers. The 68th national sample survey organization (NSSO) data collected in 2011-12 reaffirms the wide inequality between the rural poor and the urban upper classes in terms of expenditure. The lowest 10 per of the rural population in the country is estimated to have spend only Rs. 16-78 per capita per day, whereas the corresponding figure among. – *Reproduced*

### **PUBLIC HEALTH**

1386. Swamunathan, Soumya and Prabhakaran, Poornima

The future of health in climate crisis. IIC Quarterly, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.128-143.

### **PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP**

1387. Alexander, James, Ackermann, Fran and Love, Peter E.D.

Taking a holistic exploration of the project life cycle in public-private partnerships. Project Management Journal, 50(6), 2019: p. 673-685.

Operations and projects are typically treated as dichotomous concepts; projects create assets to be operated. The segregation of operations from projects is evidenced in the generic project lifecycle (concept, feasibility, design, execute, and close) in which consideration of an operations stage is omitted. This paper, however, suggests that this omission renders the generic Project Life Cycle (PLC) unsuitable as a frame of reference for managing (and researching) long-term public infrastructure projects, in particular those delivered under the auspices of Private Participation in Infrastructure initiatives such as Public Private Partnerships (PPP). Drawing on the normative literature and the authors' phenomenological research that is embedded in practice, the paper demonstrates that operations are an inherent feature of PPP projects. Thus, the generic PLC model is inconsistent with the actuality of PPPs. Implications of this

inconsistency for operations management and research of PPPs, particularly in relation to quality, risk and human resource management are identified and discussed. – *Reproduced*

1388. Avial, Camilo Benitez, Hartmann, Andreas and Dewulf, Geert

Contractual and relational governance as positioned-practices in ongoing public-private partnership projects. *Project Management Journal*, 50(6), 2019: p. 716-733.

This article introduces a process framework based on the realist social theory for studying governing in ongoing public-private partnerships (PPPs). Contractual and relational practices are defined as activities enacted and re-created by virtue of actors' dual positions: at both the partnership and the parent organizational levels. In PPPs, complementarities and contradictions between public, rule-bureaucratic logic and private, market-oriented logic define structural demands on actors. Nonpredictive and innovative governing activities emerge from the actors' reflexive capacity to balance different demands. The framework allows the examination of the complex interplay of relational and contractual practices, illustrated in a PPP Dutch case. – *Reproduced*

1390. Liu, Jiaqi. et al.

Identifying project factors that affect an investor's escalation of commitment in public-private partnership projects. *Project Management Journal*, 50(6), 2019: p. 686-698.

The study comprehensively discusses 18 project factors affecting investors' escalation of commitment (EOC) in a public-private partnership (PPP) project. Using factor analysis, five factor groupings were addressed: the project information and economic benefit, the reward and punishment mechanisms, project uncertainty, the degree of participation and completeness, and the resources invested in the project. The results revealed that the influence of five grouping factors on investor's EOC is not independent; after performing the weight analysis, the 18 factors had different influences on EOC. These findings offer effective suggestions and theoretical guidelines for reducing the risk of investor EOC. – *Reproduced*

## **PUBLIC SECTORS**

1391. Lapuente, Victor. and Suzuk, Kohei.

Politicization, bureaucratic legalism, and innovative attitudes in the public sector. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun, 2020: p.349-359.

Previous studies have identified institutional, organizational, and individual factors that promote innovation in public organizations. Yet they have overlooked how the type of public administration—and the type of administrators—is associated with innovative attitudes. Using two large, unique comparative data sets on public bureaucracies and public managers, this article examines how bureaucratic politicization and legalistic features are associated with senior public managers' attitudes toward innovation in 19 European countries. Results of multilevel

analysis indicate that the bureaucratic politicization of an administration and the law background of public managers matter. Public managers working in politicized administrations and those whose education includes law degree exhibit lower proinnovation attitudes (i.e., receptiveness to new ideas and creative solutions and change orientation). – *Reproduced*

#### **PUBLIC SECTORS - CHINA**

1392. Ma, Liang and Christensen, Tom

Mapping the evolution of the central government apparatus in China. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 86(1), Mar, 2020: p.80-97.

The structure of political and administrative institutions is important for achieving public goals. It is not fixed, however, but may change as a result of environmental and cultural processes or because of changes in leadership. Structural changes in the central government apparatus feature prominently in the recent strand of reform and change literature, but we know little about structural changes in contexts other than Western democracies. In this article, we analyze the main types of and possible reasons for structural changes in the central government apparatus in China over the past 70 years. We find interesting patterns of structural change in line with administrative developments. Using the multiple perspectives of organization theory, these can be primarily explained by political cycles or action taken by the central leadership, but they have also been influenced by cultural elements, economic growth, and societal transformation. – *Reproduced*

#### **PUBLIC SECTORS - TURKEY**

1393. Tan, Evrim

Quo vadis? The local government in Turkey after public management reforms. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 86(1), Mar, 2020: p.115-133.

In the 2000s, Turkey has reformed its public administration system in line with New Public Management (NPM) principles towards a more decentralized system. Although the initial aim of the reform process is set to achieve a decentralized and more efficient public management system, the empirical data and official statistics cast doubt on whether this outcome will ever be achieved. Analyzing local government legislation, the discretion of central government in local governance, and the changes in the status of local government in public governance, the article presents the evolution of the local government system in Turkey during the Justice and Development Party government. – *Reproduced*

#### **PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY**

1394. Gazley, B., Lafontant, C. and Cheng, Y.D.

Does coproduction of public services support government's social equity goals?: The case of U.S. state parks. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun, 2020: p.349-359.

The growing phenomenon of government-supporting charities prompts the question of whether these institutions help or hinder public values of equity in

service access. Logit and tobit regression analysis using multiple data sources from the California and Florida state parks systems compares public parks with and without supporting “friends” groups. The results suggest that while parks philanthropy has produced real benefits in rallying citizen support for improved public spaces, it also introduces some distributional consequences that policy makers should not ignore. Namely, a philanthropic failure hypothesis is supported whereby wealthier Florida counties with greater income inequality are more likely to benefit from a charity supporting a nearby state park. Finding no similar result in California, the authors conclude that the association between community wealth and park charity presence may also depend on state characteristics such as the funding structure of each state park system, not just community wealth differences. – *Reproduced*

### **PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGEMENT**

1395. Hugg, Victor G.

Public service-function types and interlocal agreement network structure: A longitudinal study of Iowa. *Urban Affairs Review*, 56(4), Jul, 2020: p.1293-1315.

Interlocal service delivery networks have become a prominent subject within the urban governance literature, with significant scholarly attention being focused on the political, legal, and demographic characteristics that influence an organization’s decision to join a collaboration network. However, despite being a theoretically significant factor, few analyses have examined the role that service-function type plays in shaping these networks. This research note replicates and extends previous tests of the hypothesized relationship between service-function type and network structure by relying on a comprehensive 25-year data set of interlocal agreements from the state of Iowa. Using hierarchical linear modeling, the positive relationship between networks of system maintenance service-functions and network centralization is confirmed after controlling for the significant moderating effect of time. This more-generalized finding enhances our understanding of when local governments use service networks to solve public problems and potentially carries important implications for the relationship between network governance and policy performance. – *Reproduced*

### **RACE AND ETHNICITY**

1396. Abascal, Maria

Contraction as a response to group threat: Demographic decline and whites’ classification of people who are ambiguously white. *American Sociological Review*, 85(2), Apr, 2020: p.298-322

How do members of dominant groups, like White people in the United States, react when their privileged social status is threatened, for example, by the prospect of numeric decline? Prior studies identify two sets of reactions: (1) White people identify more strongly with ingroup members, and (2) they withhold material and symbolic resources from outgroup members. This study explores another possibility: White people may alter the boundary around Whiteness by redefining the criteria for membership. I use an original survey experiment to

examine how demographic threat affects how White people in the United States classify people who are ambiguously White, and specifically people who are ambiguously White or Latino. The results reveal that White people are less—not more—likely to classify people who are ambiguously White or Latino as “White” under threat. The results contribute to a growing literature on the racial classification of multiracial and racially ambiguous people that has previously ignored ambiguity around the Latino category. They also speak to an active debate about demographic projections and the classification decisions on which they rest. – *Reproduced*

1397. Gorkom, Joris Van

Immanuel Kant on race mixing: The Gypsies, the black Portuguese, and the Jews on St. Thomas. *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 81(3), Jul, 2020: 407-427.

What is too often lacking in contemporary interpretations of Immanuel Kant’s racial thinking is a more thorough overview of the context and of the literature that he used to support his ideas. This article is mainly limited to Kant’s brief discussion on race mixing at the end of this 1785 essay. He presented there the cases of the gypsies, the black Portuguese, and the Jews on St. Thomas in order to show the consequences of this practice. A contextual understanding will reveal how Kant wished to contribute to on-going discussions and how he used his source material. – *Reproduced*

#### **RAILWAYS - INDIA - HISTORY**

1398. Sahoo, Dipsikha

Creating the urban corridors: The role of colonial railways in India. *Sociological Bulletin*, 69(2), Aug, 2020: p.215-233.

This article argues that the pattern of urbanization in India has kept pace with the growth of railways during the British period. The colonial railways transformed India’s circulatory regime, which resulted in the emergence of social space. Towns and cities in the hinterlands of the port cities under the railways network became more urbanised. Railways, as a biggest British capitalist manoeuvre, helped in the process of industrialization and growth of trade and commerce. Some towns and cities grew up as major railway stations, terminals or junctions, divisional and zonal headquarters during the British period. The growth of railways is demonstrated in relation to the expansion in transportation of goods, passengers and employment opportunities generated. The article discerns the pattern of railway transportation and infrastructural development, which will help us to comprehend as one of the forces underlying the pattern of urbanisation in India during the British rule. – *Reproduced*

#### **REHABILITATION - INDIA**

1399. Sharma, Rachana

From ‘Home’ to ‘State after care home’: Experiences of violence, homelessness and rehabilitation. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.42-57.

Statistically speaking, there has been a sturdy increase in the number of homeless girls and women in India. This article investigates the issue of in-house violence and homelessness among young girls and women in India. Also, it aims to map their transition from their Home to the State After Care Homes, and present the forms of distress they undergo within these institutions. To examine this, an ethnographic study of a State After Care Home for homeless women was performed. The study focuses on the lived experiences of homelessness and rehabilitation of the women within these homes. On the whole, the paper points that 'Care' as a 'Right' has been a continually undermined and undervalued feature of women's life as a result of which they experience multifarious forms of violence inside and outside their homes. As the number of homeless population and requirement of shelter homes are increasing, these formal institutions and public arrangements must respond to the changing values and attitudes in the larger society. – *Reproduced*

### RELATIONSHIPS

1400. Li, Jian Bai and Piezunka, Henning

The uniplex third: Enabling Single-domain role transitions in multiplex relationships. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 65(2), Jun, 2020: p.314-358.

Actors in a multiplex relationship—one crossing multiple domains—can struggle to transition into new roles in one domain without disrupting existing interactions and the role hierarchy in another. Via an inductive study of intergenerational leadership successions in seven Chinese family firms, we examine how actors can complete such a single-domain role transition. We find that a succession between the founder/father and the successor/son is successful when the mother (i.e., the founder's wife) is active in the family but not the firm, acting as a trustworthy third party to the founder and successor in the family while staying nonpartisan to their business disagreements. Limiting her involvement to the family allows the mother to help the founder and successor maintain their existing family roles and interactions while transitioning into new roles in the firm. A mother involved in both firm and family could not stay nonpartisan between the founder and successor, which compromised their trust in her and prevented her from legislating over their multiplex relationship and facilitating the succession. We conceptualize the position of the uniplex third: the network position an actor occupies when she or he is connected in only one domain to two actors who have a multiplex dyadic relationship. Our cases reveal that the uniplex third position grants an actor authority via establishing trustworthiness and nonpartisanship relative to a multiplex dyadic relationship. The uniplex third party can thus facilitate change in one domain and maintain stability in another. We also observe how the mother is inhibited from occupying the uniplex third position when her kin are involved in the firm's top management. If conflicts exist in the firm between the mother's nuclear family and her kin, we find the mother disengages from succession-aiding activities in both family and firm domains. – *Reproduced*

### RIGHT TO INFORMATION

1401. Mabillard, Vinent, Kakpovi, Bellarminus and Cottier, Bertil

Access to information in Benin: a case study. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 86(1), Mar, 2020: p.134-151.



Transparency is nowadays at the top of the agenda for most governments. The number of countries that have adopted a law on access to administrative documents is on the rise. Access to information laws do not provide a substitute for transparency, but they may signal the willingness of a government to increase openness. So far, most studies have focused on states where such laws exist, especially in Europe and North America, while very little research has been conducted in Africa. This contribution is intended to capitalise on previous research to present the case of Benin. Research questions focus on the development of access to information, barriers to an introduction of a stronger law in that country and the administration's expectations regarding transparency. Data are based on interviews with civil society organisations, an official in charge of access to administrative documents in Benin and several employees of the national administration. Findings show how contextual and institutional differences shape transparency reforms, the importance of the issue of global awareness and access, and how current practices influence the approach towards access to administrative documents in Benin. – *Reproduced*

## **ROLE OF ECONOMICS**

1402. Angrist, Josh, et al.

Inside job or deep impact? Extramural citations and the influence of economic scholarship. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 57(1), Mar, 2020: p.3-52.

Does academic economic research produce material of general scientific value, or do academic economists write only for peers? Is economics scholarship uniquely insular? We address these questions by quantifying interactions between economics and other disciplines. Changes in the influence of economic scholarship are measured here by the frequency with which other disciplines cite papers in economics journals. We document a clear rise in the extramural influence of economic research, while also showing that economics is increasingly likely to reference other social sciences. A breakdown of extramural citations by economics fields shows broad field influence. Differentiating between theoretical and empirical papers classified using machine learning, we see that much of the rise in economics' extramural influence reflects growth in citations to empirical work. This growth parallels an increase in the share of empirical cites within economics. At the same time, some disciplines that primarily cite economic theory have also recently increased citations of economics scholarship. – *Reproduced*

## **RUMOURS**

1403. S. Kiran

Disinformation: Spread, impact and Interventions in Indian context. *The Indian Police Journal*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.28-39.

The spread of false and misleading content and the ways in which it spreads and influences people have increased with the rapid proliferation of online news content and social media. The increasing use and acceptance of social media platforms provide a fertile ground for the spread of false information that is

dangerous for the community as a whole. The risks posed by disinformation include rumour mongering, propaganda, targeted attacks and incitement of riots and violence. The very nature of crimes instigated by disinformation point to the fact that the news has the capability to cater to the section of the population that believes them as genuine. Gartner Research predicts that by 2022, the majority of individuals in mature economies will consume more false information than accurate information. This is a very serious proposition, threatening the very fabric society in which we live. The technology which once was considered as a saviour has come back to haunt humanity. In this context, the ways and means to control the spread of disinformation and misinformation need to be discussed. Various mechanisms to identify and detect disinformation are being used, artificial intelligence and machine learning being some of them. The challenges in identifying/tracing the source, classification and control of disinformation are mentioned. We discuss how different social media platforms deal with disinformation. However, technology alone would not be sufficient to control the menace of disinformation. India poses a considerable challenge with 22 official languages. Multiple combinations of transliterations are a linguistic challenge in terms of deciphering the content. Some legislative measures have been undertaken in certain countries to control disinformation. We discuss a case study of how awareness campaigns have helped the fight against disinformation in the state of Telangana. The collaborative efforts of the government and the service providers armed with unambiguous legislation seem to be a possible solution to controlling the menace of disinformation. – *Reproduced*

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

1404. Haan, Erzsi Meerstr-de et al.

An initiators' Perspective on the continuity of citizens' initiatives in rural areas. *Rural Sociology*, 85(1), Mar, 2020: p.213-234.

Against the backdrop of depopulation and the shift toward Big Society, citizens' initiatives in rural areas are believed to be able to mitigate the decline of service provision in rural regions. Consequently, this mitigation requires the continuity of such initiatives. However, so far, we lack an initiators' perspective on the relevance of this continuity and the factors influencing it. From a theoretical standpoint, continuity of citizens' initiatives can be understood at three levels: the participant, group, and initiative levels. Based on empirical data obtained from 157 questionnaires distributed to a variety of initiatives, and using regression analysis, the focus of this paper is twofold. First, how and at which level the initiators understand continuity of an initiative is considered. Second, factors influencing the expected continuity of an initiative are researched. The results reveal that continuity differs from merely being successful and is influenced by other factors as well. Furthermore, continuity on the initiative level—the realization of a certain goal—is most prominent in analyzing expected continuity. In conclusion, we explore the roles that citizens' initiatives can be expected to play in service provision and which levels of continuity align with these expectations. – *Reproduced*

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT - INDIA**

1405. Palanithural, G.

Activities of neo Gandhians for rural transformation. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.100-108.

1406. Sharma, H.L.

Empowering rural Communities. *Kurukshetra: A Journal of Rural Development*, 68(9), Jul, 2020: p.34-38.

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT - NEW ZEALAND**

1407. Vogels, Christina

(Un) knowing the rules of the game: Young men’s precarious talk about “Territory marking” in rural Aotearoa /New Zealand. *Rural Sociology*, 85(1), Mar, 2020: p.190-212.

Research strongly suggests that the social conditions characteristic of rural communities impact gendered experiences of and beliefs about (hetero)romantic relationships. Largely, this is argued because of the privileging of heteronormative-gendered roles within rural areas. What also is argued is that this privileging of heteronormativity correlates with the statistically higher rates of oppressive strategies that men are able to use to control their romantic partners. This article contributes to this body of work by analyzing how younger men from a rural high school in Aotearoa/New Zealand talked about the practice of “territory marking,” which involves men using physical violence against one another over women. What was most striking about their talk was how they spoke about this practice, as it was littered with a range of precarious elements. This meant that while it appeared cogent in places, it was also decidedly unknowing, fanciful, and ambiguous. This article will consider what this precarious talk says about how these young men cultivated a rural habitus, motivating them to articulate how idealized masculine bodies should function within public rural spaces. It will also be discussed how the precarious features of their talk signal how such idealized versions of masculinity could be destabilized. – *Reproduced*

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT - UNITED STATES**

1408. Carolan, Michael

The rural problem: Justice in the countryside. *Rural Sociology*, 85(1), Mar, 2020: p. 22-56.

This paper makes the case that justice scholarship cannot adequately account for the rural grievances that helped launch Trump to the presidency. This relative blind spot in the literature offers an opportunity for rural sociologists and rural studies scholars more generally to elevate their relevance in the academy and beyond. From late-2012 to late-2017, I traversed the state of Colorado interviewing and participating alongside non metro residents from its 24 “rural” and 23 “frontier” counties—the latter designation refers to those counties with a

population density of six or fewer persons per square mile (the state has 64 counties in total). The argument is informed by 129 face-to-face interviews with residents from across these 47 counties. An additional 144 participant observation-related conversations help further inform the argument. After explaining why rural grievances driving much of today's populism remains a problem for justice scholarship, I document injustices experienced among those interviewed, categorizing them along the three axes of distribution, recognition, and representation. I then offer tentative suggestions for building recognition and empathy between metro and non metro Coloradans. The paper concludes discussing its limitations and the next steps for future scholarship. – *Reproduced*

1409. Leap, Braden

A new type of (white) provider: Shifting masculinities in mainstream country music from the 1980s to the 2010. *Rural Sociology*, 85(1), Mar, 2020: p.165-189.

Masculinities have been rearranged in rural communities across the United States over the last four decades in response to shifting socioeconomic conditions. However, whether and how rural masculinity has been redefined at the national level over this same time period has received less attention. This paper presents a longitudinal analysis of representations of masculinity in mainstream country music from the 1980s to the 2010s. Analyzing the lyrics from over 800 weeks of songs that topped the Billboard country music charts, I find that working-class occupations and heterosexuality were relatively consistent components of representations of men across these decades. There were also two notable transformations. Depictions of providing shifted away from a traditional breadwinner toward men providing women with alcohol, transportation, and places to hook up. Masculinity and whiteness also became more closely linked. I argue that these rearranged intersections of gender, class, sexuality, and race enable the continued reproduction of gendered inequalities amid rural men's worsening employment prospects. These results suggest shifting intersections of gender, class, sexuality, and race will inform how gendered inequalities are reproduced as socioeconomic conditions continue to transform in rural communities. – *Reproduced*

#### **RURAL DEVELOPMENT - UTTAR PRADESH**

1410. Kumar, Nomita P.

Agrarian distress and Indebtedness of farmer households in rural Uttar Pradesh: Emerging issues and challenges. *Productivity*, 61(1), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.97-114.

#### **RURAL ECONOMICS**

1411. Menudo, Jose, M. and Rieucan, Nicolas

The rural economics of Rene De girardin: Landscapes at the service of L'ideologie nobiliaire. *Journal of the History of Ideas*, 81(3), Jul, 2020: 429-449.

René-Louis de Girardin is remembered for having invited Rousseau to his Ermenonville estate. Girardin believed it necessary to further the debate on

gardens on the basis of a principle of continuity that rejects any idea of enclosure. This made it possible to establish an agricultural model that increased production and finally allowed the monopoly in grain sales to be broken. At the service of l'idéologienobiliaire, his analysis shows the existence of a form of economic thinking in the second half of the eighteenth century that, giving primacy to agriculture, nevertheless cannot fall within the paths of physiocrats and agronomists.– *Reproduced*

### **RURAL LIVELIHOOD**

1412. Roy, Animesh

The land question: Political economy of dispossession and rural livelihoods. *Social Change and Development*, 17(1), Jan, 2020: p.1-24.

Land dispossession under the neoliberal capitalist development has become a focal point of debate across the states in India and West Bengal is no exception. Based on primary data collected through three rounds of household-survey in 2009, 2014 and 2016 in Rajarhat, West Bengal, this paper examines the mechanism of land acquisition executed by the former Left Front Government (LFG). It illuminates the impact of large-scale land acquisition for a planned township for Information Technology (IT) parks, business centres and dwelling units. The study shows that the government had substantially diluted several legal provisions laid down in the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 and denigrated the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) benefits recommended in the National Policy for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (NRRP). The ensuing transformation in livelihood activities of the dispossessed in the post-acquisition stage came forth with two key characteristics: first, there had been a sudden increase in the share of non-farm workers; and second, a bulk of this increase in non-farm activities comprised both menial and flourishing livelihood activities. The transitional informal employment opportunities in the form of 'syndicates' created by the government for the dispossessed households were 'non-inclusive', which kept three quarters of dispossessed households outside their circuits. Comparatively well-off households well-linked with the local authority and political leadership had better access in gaining these opportunities. – *Reproduced*

### **RURAL POOR - EMPLOYMENT - INDIA**

1413. Tripathy, K.K and Singla, S.K.

MANREGA- a social security net. *Kurukshehra: A Journal of Rural Development*, 68(9), Jul, 2020: p. 5-9

### **RURAL SOCIOLOGY**

1414. Mueller, J. Tom and Tickamyer, Ann R.

A more complete picture: Rural residents' relative support for seven forms of natural resource-related economic development\*. *Rural Sociology*, 85(2), Jun, 2020: p.376-407.

Understanding rural resident support for various forms of natural resource-related economic development has been a common research topic in rural sociology. However, the vast majority of research has only evaluated support for one form of natural resource use at a time. The little research that has explored support for a wide variety of uses has found that residents are likely to support many of the suggested forms of development. We assessed rural resident support for seven forms of natural resource development: commercial logging, natural gas, mining, real estate, wind energy, tourism, and outdoor recreation. Using social exchange theory, this study examines the influence of perceived impacts of development, industry trust, and perceived industry power on general support for the seven forms of natural resource-related economic development using a fixed effects generalized linear model among a sample of residents of rural Pennsylvania communities. Additionally, we use mixed logit discrete choice modeling to evaluate the drivers of relative support, meaning a stated preference for one form of development over other possible options. The drivers of general support and relative support were similar, with trust in industry and impacts to quality of life emerging as the primary drivers of both. – *Reproduced*

### **RURAL TOURISM**

1415. Stiman, Meaghan L.

Discourses of resource dependency: Second homeowners as “lifeflood” in vacationland. *Rural Sociology*, 85(2), Jun, 2020: p.468-494.

In recent decades, rural destinations that once relied on the production and extraction of land and resources now rely on tourism as the primary economic pursuit. Such destinations have experienced a surge of new migrants in the form of tourists, permanent newcomers, and second homeowners. Scholars have turned to how permanent residents perceive these changes and new populations, revealing that in some instances permanent residents are more accepting of newcomers due to economic constraints. I extend this line of research by asking how, and under what conditions, permanent residents favorably view second homeowners, a specific type of rural in-migrant. Drawing on ethnographic data in Rangeley, Maine, I develop the concept “discourses of resource dependency,” to clarify how and why localities justify, explain, and ultimately pursue one economic resource over another. In this case, local residents view second homeowners as a resource that will ensure the town’s economic sustainability, and this frame enables local residents to view their in-migration favorably. This frame emerges not just from structural economic circumstances, but also from a confluence of historical and cultural conditions that elevate the import of second homeowners in Rangeley’s place-making project. – *Reproduced*

### **SANITATION - INDIA**

1416. Chattarjee, Shankar

An innovative CSR project for health and hygiene: Study from Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.80-82.

Accounting to the world toilet organization, a clean and safe toilet ensures health, dignity and well being yes 40 per cent of the world’s population does

not have access to toilets. By constructing and subsequently utilizing toilets many diseases can be prevented and thus health and hygiene can be decently maintained. – *Reproduced*

1417. Nagla, B. K.

Problems of sanitation in India: Does culture Matter?. Sociological Bulletin, 69(2), Aug, 2020: p.252-269.

Although sanitation is a core element of healthy family and community life and an important indicator of social development, it has not received the sociological attention it deserves. Based on an analysis of both rural and urban areas cutting across diverse social groups, this article shows that the sanitation in India is not only a rural but also an urban problem, particularly in the context of growing industrialisation, coupled with concomitant rapid urbanisation and expansion of cities. The article unveils the link between poor sanitation, especially preference for open defecation among rural folks with peoples' practices and perceptions, which are deeply rooted in cultural norms. Ultimately, it is argued that it is not the resources but rather the beliefs, practices and customs of people related to health and environment that matter in improving the sanitary conditions in India. – *Reproduced*

#### **SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES - TELANGANA**

1418. Revathi, E., Kamble, P. and Naresh, S.

Mapping performance of scheduled castes students under different learning environments in Telangana state. IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science, 39(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.210-232.

Provision of better early childhood learning environment plays an important role in shaping the path of educational attainment of children which in turn help in leading a productive life in future. The students belonging to socially and economically marginalised communities like SCs and STs often face difficulties in accessing better learning environment, especially at homes, mainly due to the historical disconnect of community with the education system. The government's initiative of establishing residential schools is a step towards the provision of a better learning environment to children of marginalised sections. The present study indicates that SC students studying in residential schools performed better than SC students of the non-residential schools. This implies that residential schooling managed to correct disadvantageous learning environment that SC children face at home. The study indicates that the residential schools have adopted various advanced learning methods which include participation of parents, students, teachers, community, in the learning process. Therefore, the opening of more residential/Gurukula schools would address the problem of reducing performance inequalities within SC children and between SC and other children. The study also indicates that with the given level of academic infrastructure, facilitating interactions between students and teachers, ensuring school regularities, teacher's educational and moral support to the students would further improve the learning outcome of students. – *Reproduced*

**SCIENCE - HISTORY**

1419. Bargheer, Stefan

Building a global scientific community. *International Sociology Reviews*, 35(2), Mar, 2020: p.115-122.

The three volumes reviewed in this essay assemble over 40 case studies written by more than 50 contributors that trace the development of the social sciences and humanities in Europe (East and West) and a number of countries in Latin America, North Africa, and East Asia. Two of these volumes grew out of the European research project 'International Cooperation in the Social Sciences and Humanities' (INTERCO-SSH); the third volume extends the focus of this project to Eastern Europe. A particularly innovative aspect shared by all contributions is the application of a transnational research perspective. – *Reproduced*

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY - INDIA**

1420. Sahoo, Subhasis

Recast(e)ing scientific temper in a democracy: The eccentricities of Ambedkarian science. *Sociological Bulletin*, 69(2), Aug, 2020: p.174-190.

Histories of modern science in India have been written in which Ambedkar receives barely a mention or in which he appears as a latecomer to ideas about the social function of science that others had pioneered. This article uses seminal ideas of Bhimrao Ambedkar (1891–1956) to interrogate the nature and representation of science in modern India. Ambedkarian science (AS) can be accessed through Ambedkar's own speeches and writings and through the wider project of science, which he identified—critiquing colonialism, challenging Hindu metaphysics and cosmology and the ethics of natural inequality they sanction. The article makes a case for looking at AS as a way of structuring the predicament of postcolonial science, particularly in relation to understanding the authority of science and its evaluation in terms of its capacity to deliver social and economic change. It accordingly seeks to outline AS while revisiting the concept of scientific temper. – *Reproduced*

**SEA POWER - JAPAN**

1421. Bose, Himadri

Influence of Alfred Thayer Mahan on Japanese maritime strategy. *Journal of Defence Studies*, 14(1-2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p.49-68.

**SECONDARY EDUCATION**

1422. Hyman, Joshua

Can light-touch college-going interventions make a difference? Evidence from a state-wide experiment in Michigan. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 39(1), Winter, 2020: p.159-190.



I conduct a statewide experiment in Michigan with nearly 50,000 high-achieving high school seniors. Treated students are mailed a letter encouraging them to consider college and providing them with the web address of a college information website. I find that very high-achieving, low-income students, and very high-achieving, minority students are the most likely to navigate to the website. Small changes to letter content affect take-up. For example, highlighting college affordability induces 18 percent more students to the website than highlighting college choice, and 37 percent more than highlighting how to apply to college. I find a statistically precise zero impact on college enrollment among all students who were mailed the letter. However, low-income students experience a small increase in the probability that they enroll in college, driven by increases at four-year institutions. An examination of persistence through college, while imprecise, suggests that the students induced into college by the intervention persist at a lower rate than the inframarginal student. – *Reproduced*

### **SERVICE MARKETING**

1423. Powell, Madline and Osborne Stephen P.

Social enterprises, marketing, and sustainable public service provision. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 86(1), Mar, 2020: p.62-79.

This article explores whether social enterprises are capable of fulfilling the public policy rhetoric surrounding them, to become sustainable providers of public services. It does this by examining their marketing activity within North-East England and focuses on social enterprises delivering adult social care public services. It finds that social enterprises are employing a product-dominant approach to marketing rather than a service-oriented, relationship marketing, approach. This undermines their ability to build the enduring relationships with all their key stakeholders that are the key to effective service management and fatally weakens their potential as sustainable public service providers. The article subsequently uses service theory to build an alternative model of marketing and business practice predicated precisely upon the need to build such relationships. – *Reproduced*

### **SEX DIFFERENCES**

1424. Cassese, Erin C.

Straying from the flock? A look at how Americans' gender and religious identities cross-pressure partisanship. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.169-183.

White evangelicals—both men and women—are a mainstay of the Republican Party. What accounts for their ongoing loyalty, particularly when Republican candidates and leaders fail to embody closely held moral standards around sexual monogamy and propriety, as Donald Trump did in 2016? To answer this question, I draw on research about social sorting and polarization, as well as gender and religion gaps in public opinion, to theorize about the nature of the cross-pressures partisans may experience as a result of the religious and gender identifications they hold. Using data from the 2016 American National Election Study, I evaluate whether cross-cutting identities have a moderating effect on partisans' thinking

about gender issues, their evaluations of the presidential candidates, and their relationship to the parties. I find only modest evidence that gender and evangelical identification impact political thinking among white Republicans, including their reactions to the Access Hollywood tape. Other groups, however, experienced more significant cross-pressures in 2016. Both evangelical Democrats and secular Republicans reported less polarized affective reactions to the presidential candidates and the parties. The results highlight the contingent role that gender and religious identities play in the United States' highly polarized political climate.  
– *Reproduced*

### **SEX DISCRIMINATION**

1425. Pardy, Maree, Rogers, Juliec and Seuffert, Nan

Perversion and perpetration in female genital mutilation law: The unmaking of women as bearers of law. *Social and Legal Studies*, 29(2), Apr, 2020: p.273-293.

Female genital cutting (FGC) or, more controversially, female genital mutilation, has motivated the implementation of legislation in many English-speaking countries, the product of emotive images and arguments that obscure the realities of the practices of FGC and the complexity of the role of the practitioner. In Australia, state and territory legislation was followed, in 2015, with a conviction in New South Wales highlighting the problem with laws that speak to fantasies of 'mutilation'. This article analyses the positioning of Islamic women as victims of their culture, represented as performing their roles as vehicles for demonic possession, unable to authorize agency or law. Through a perverse framing of 'mutilation', and in the case through the interpretation of the term 'mutilation', practices of FGC as law performed by women are obscured, avoiding the challenge of a real multiculturalism that recognises lawful practices of migrant cultures in democratic countries. – *Reproduced*

### **SEX SEGREGATION - EUROPE**

1426. Tonoyan, V., Strohmeier, R. and Jennings, J.E.

Gender gaps in perceived start-up ease: implications of sex-based labor market segregation for entrepreneurship across 22 European countries. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 65(1), Mar 2020: p.181-225.

Although scholars have long recognized the consequences of sex-based labor market segregation for gendered outcomes in conventional wage-and-salary employment, comparatively little is known about the implications for entrepreneurship. We call attention to implications stemming from manifestations at distinct levels of analysis, specifically to the differential structural positions that men and women are likely to occupy as employees and to the degree of sex-based labor market segregation in a country overall. We hypothesize that the gendering of labor market positions will have the first-order effect of reducing women's likelihood of acquiring entrepreneurship-relevant resources, experiencing entrepreneurial career previews, and being exposed to industry opportunity spaces for launching new firms, which will have the second-order effect of lowering their start-up ease perceptions relative to men's. We further suggest that this gender gap will widen in societies with more highly sex-segregated labor

markets. Data from 15,742 employees in 22 European countries provide strong support for these claims. By demonstrating how pre-entry assessments of entrepreneurship are influenced by gendered employment experiences at the individual level and gendered labor market regimes at the country level, this study lays a foundation for further multilevel research on the relationship between institutionalized labor market practices and entrepreneurial activity. – *Reproduced*

#### **SEXUAL ABUSE - UNITED STATES**

1427. Quinlan, Andrea

Visions of public safety, justice, and healing: the making of the rape kit backlog in the united states. *Social and Legal Studies*, 29(2), Apr, 2020: p.225-245.

Large backlogs of untested sexual assault kits have recently come to light in cities across the United States, fueling public controversies over criminal justice responses to sexual assault and sexual assault forensic services. This article examines these controversies to reveal how kit backlogs have come to matter as a political problem. Using a range of textual data, this article traces the history of the sexual assault kit backlog in New York City and contemporary national campaigns around kit backlogs to examine how sexual assault kit backlogs are being defined as threats to public safety, justice, and healing for victims of crime. Drawing on theoretical insights from actor-network theory, institutional ethnography, and feminist technoscience studies, this article examines the implications of the current framing of kit backlogs for sexual assault survivors and their allies, and current dialogues about criminal justice responses to sexual assault. – *Reproduced*

#### **SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

1428. Lolke, Olle et al.

Sexual harassment of women leaders. *Daedalus: Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Science*, 149(1), Winter, 2020: p.180-197.

Sexual harassment is more prevalent for women supervisors than for women employees. This pattern holds in the three countries we studied—the United States, Japan, and Sweden—where women supervisors are between 30 to 100 percent more likely to have been sexually harassed in the last twelve months. Among supervisors, the risk is larger in lower- and mid-level positions of leadership and when subordinates are mostly male. We also find that harassment of women supervisors happens despite their greater likelihood of taking action against the abuser, and that supervisors face more professional and social retaliation after their harassment experience. We conclude that sexual harassment is a workplace hazard that raises the costs for women to pursue leadership ambitions and, in turn, reinforces gender gaps in income, status, and voice. – *Reproduced*

#### **SEXUAL MISCONDUCT**

1429. Lee, Frances XU and Suen, Wing

Credibility of crime allegations. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 12(1), Feb, 2020: p.220-259.

The lack of hard evidence in allegations about sexual misconduct makes it difficult to separate true allegations from false ones. We provide a model in which victims and potential libelers face the same costs and benefits from making an allegation, but the tendency for perpetrators of sexual misconduct to engage in repeat offenses allows semiseparation to occur, which lends credibility to such allegations. Our model also explains why reports about sexual misconduct are often delayed, and why the public rationally assigns less credibility to these delayed reports. – *Reproduced*

#### **SEXUAL VIOLENCE - UGANDA**

1430. Schulz, Philipp

Examining male wartime rape survivors' Perspectives on justice in northern Uganda. *Social & Legal Studies*, 29(1), Feb, 2020: p.19-40.

This article examines how male survivors of wartime sexual violence in Northern Uganda conceptualize justice. Whereas recent years have witnessed increasing consideration for redressing conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence against women, specific attention to justice for male-directed sexual violence remains absent. Drawing on the empirically-grounded perspectives of 46 male survivors, this article incorporates the seldom-heard voices and perspectives of male wartime rape survivors into debates about justice in the context of sexual violence, thereby contributing towards a gender-inclusive and holistic understanding of gender justice debates. The findings underpinning this article demonstrate that male survivors' justice priorities primarily centre around three interrelated themes: (a) justice as recognition, (b) government acknowledgement and (c) reparative justice. According to male survivors, these three aspects of justice imply the potential to respond to the misrecognition of male survivors' experiences and to remedy their sexual and gendered harms in a reparative and gender-sensitive capacity. – *Reproduced*

#### **SMUGGLING - INDIAN OCEAN REGION**

1431. Mathew, Nisha

At the crossroads of empire and nation-state: Partition, gold smuggling, and port cities in the western Indian ocean. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(3), May, 2020: p.898-929.

This article investigates gold smuggling in the twentieth-century western Indian Ocean. It illustrates how gold, condemned as a 'barbarous relic' by international monetary economists and central banks in the immediate post-war period, created an economy in the intermediate zone between a retreating empire and emerging nation-states in India and the Persian Gulf. Bombay and Dubai—connected by mercantile networks, trading dhows, migrants, and 'smugglers'—were the principal constituencies and key drivers of this trans-regional economy. Partition and the concomitant flight of Indian mercantile capital into Dubai becomes the key to unlocking the many dimensions of smuggling, including its social organization and ethnic constitution. Looked at in such terms, gold smuggling reveals a transnational side to both partition and the post-colonial history of

Bombay which has drawn little critical attention from historians. Consequently, it expands the analytic space necessary to explain how Dubai was able to capitalize on the arbitrage possibilities offered by import regulations in India, tap into the global networks of trade and finance, and chart its own course of development as a modern urban space throughout the latter half of the twentieth century. – *Reproduced*

### **SOCIAL ACTIVISM**

1432. Gupta, Abhinav and Briscoe, Forrest.

Organizational political ideology and corporate openness to social activism. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 65(2), Jun, 2020: p.524-563.

This paper argues that organizations tend to be more “open” or “closed” as a function of their members’ political ideologies and that this variation can help explain firms’ responses to social activism. Integrating research on social activism with political psychology, we propose that when firms experience activists’ protests, a liberal-leaning firm will be more likely to concede to activists’ demands than its conservative-leaning counterpart, because its decision makers will more readily accept the interconnectedness of the firm’s activities with the activists’ claims. Building on this core concept, we examine how factors that increase the salience of an organization’s ideology also amplify its effect on responses to protests. Based on a longitudinal sample of 558 protest events directed against Fortune 500 firms from 2001 to 2015, our results support the notion that liberal-leaning firms concede more to activism, an effect that exists after accounting for the ideological valence of the protest issues. When an organization’s members are more proximate to the corporate headquarters, this effect of its ideology is heightened. The same is true when the firm’s ideology is incongruent with that of its local community or its industry. These findings inform research on the organizational implications of political ideologies, as well as on social movements, institutional complexity, and non-market strategy. – *Reproduced*

### **SOCIAL CHANGE**

1433. Bhaswati, Snigdha

The grammar of desire: of restraints and controls. *Social Change and Development*, 16(2), Jul, 2019: p.100-110.

Human bodies have been the primary sites of control, restricted by norms and traditions in order to keep the Brahmanical, patriarchal societal order functioning smoothly. The essay here is an attempt at getting a glimpse of lives of a few women in 19th and 20th century Assam- the protagonists of certain selected works of Assamese literature. The idea is to analyze the tales that these literary masterpieces spin and locate the trajectory of lives of the women therein. Puberty, marriage and widowhood have been used as the three main tropes providing vantage points to view the ways in which the lives of these female protagonists have been directed here and the idea is to get a very broad picture of how female sexuality and sexual desires are kept under strict control lest they dare challenge the prevalent hierarchies of the society. – *Reproduced*

**SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

1434. Choi, D., Berry, F.S. and Ghadimi, A.

Policy design and achieving social outcomes: A comparative analysis of social enterprise policy. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun: p.494-505.

This article compares American, British, and Korean social enterprise policies to explore how government policy design shapes social enterprises and how “social benefit” and “public value” are defined. A social enterprise is defined as the legally structured organizational pursuit of blending social purpose and economic profit through business activities, and examples from each country are presented. Applying Bozeman’s publicness theory, the authors demonstrate the wide range of roles that governments play in shaping social enterprises’ ownership, funding, and control across the three countries using regulations, subsidies, and procurement policies. These roles may affect the impact of social enterprises in society. The case studies show that the U.S. approach to social enterprise policy is heavily market oriented, while the United Kingdom is in the middle of the market-to-publicness continuum, and South Korea is much closer to the publicness (government-dominated) end of the continuum. – *Reproduced*

1435. Desai, Sameeksha and Tyler, John E.

A viewpoint on research for social business entrepreneurship. *Public Administration Review*, 80(3), May-Jun: p.506-510.

This Viewpoint essay outlines key considerations for research on entrepreneurship, and for social business entrepreneurship specifically, considering the wide range of forms and essentially heterogeneous nature of this broad set of businesses. Themes related to practical research and key questions are outlined, along with considerations for researchers as the social business entrepreneurship space continues to evolve. – *Reproduced*

**SOCIAL EQUITY**

1436. Robert, H., Durant, David and Rosenbloom

Response to James svara and James brunet regarding social equity. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(4-5), May-Jul: p.358-359.

**SOCIAL GROUPS**

1437. Greenwood, John. D.

On the persistence of social groups, 50(1), Jan, 2020: p.78-81.

In this short discussion note, I cast doubt upon the common view that social groups persist throughout changes in their membership, by virtue of the maintenance of their structure and/or function. I offer two counterexamples, and consider two possible responses to a natural objection to them, neither of which

support the view that it is a metaphysical truth that social groups persist through changes in their membership, or persist by virtue of the maintenance of their structure and/or function. – *Reproduced*

## **SOCIAL MEDIA**

1438. Upandhyay, Akshat

Social media: New Dimensions of warfare. U.S.I. Journal, 150(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.93-104.

This essay examines the features of social media platforms (SMPs) and their weaponisation by state and non-state actors alike. The author argues using a host of examples that the age of total war has diminished, if not obliterated completely. A state where every citizen is simultaneously a combatant and a target, a citizen's war, has been the norm ever since the end of the Cold War. Use of SMPs has exacerbated various fault lines within societies. This has been adequately exploited by actors in Low Intensity Conflict Operations (LICO). Examples such as Hong Kong and Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) during the Balakot crisis come to mind. Finally, the author suggests structural, organisational and doctrinal changes by analysing various doctrines, joint and service-specific, to ensure that the Indian Armed Forces are better prepared to take advantage of this extremely potent tool, and use it not only for defence but offensive action too.– *Reproduced*

## **SOCIAL NETWORKS**

1439. Zhang, Lei and Guler, Isin

How to join the club: patterns of embeddings and the addition of new members to Interorganizational collaborations. Administrative Science Quarterly, 65(1), Mar 2020: p.112-150.

Using U.S. venture capital investment data from 1985 to 2008 and qualitative interviews, we examine how group dynamics influence the growth of interorganizational collaborations through the addition of new members. We argue that group dynamics that develop among members in a collaboration, as well as between each member and prospective newcomers, influence which new members join existing collaborations. For prospective newcomers, we distinguish between their depth of embeddedness, the strength of a prospective newcomer's past relationships with any incumbent member of the collaboration, and breadth of embeddedness, the proportion of incumbent members with which the newcomer has had prior ties. For incumbent members, we examine network faultlines, or subgroups in their collaboration, that may lead to power struggles. We find that when strong network faultlines exist, the depth and breadth of a prospective newcomer's embeddedness will have different influences on its likelihood of joining the collaboration: A newcomer with greater depth of embeddedness with the collaboration may be perceived to influence power dynamics in the group, leading to lower likelihood of joining, whereas a newcomer with greater breadth may not suffer the same liability. We also find that newcomers with greater depth benefit from the status of their strongest tie in the collaboration, and

newcomers with greater breadth are more desirable partners when they are more experienced. Overall, our results highlight the mechanisms of anticipated power distribution and mediation as overlooked concerns in member additions to collaborations, especially when there is conflict. – *Reproduced*

## **SOCIAL ONTOLOGY**

1440. Saunders, Daniel

Optimism for naturalized social metaphysics: a reply to Hawley. *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*, 50(1), Mar, 2020: p.138-160.

Metaphysics has undergone two major innovations in recent decades. First, naturalistic metaphysicians have argued that our best science provides an important source of evidence for metaphysical theories. Second, social metaphysicians have begun to explore the nature of social entities such as groups, institutions, and social categories. Surprisingly, these projects have largely kept their distance from one another. Katherine Hawley has recently argued that, unlike the natural sciences, the social sciences are not sufficiently successful to provide evidence about the metaphysical nature of social entities. By contrast, I defend an optimistic view of naturalistic social metaphysics. Drawing on a case study of research into contextual effects in social epidemiology, I show that social science can provide a valuable evidence for social metaphysicians. – *Reproduced*

## **SOCIAL POLICY**

1441. Collins, M.L. Ruane, S. and Sinfield, A.

Introduction of taxation and social policy. *Social Policy and Society*, 19(3), Jul, 2020: p.431-436.

## **SOCIAL RIGHTS - EUROPE**

1442. Polmarkakis, Konstantinos Alexandris

The European pillar of social rights and the quest for EU social sustainability. *Social and Legal Studies*, 29(2), Apr, 2020: p.183-200.

This article sets out to review the policies introduced by the European Pillar of Social Rights and its accompanying initiatives in light of their contribution to European Union (EU) social sustainability, particularly in comparison with their predecessors. The balance between economic and social policies at EU level has long been tipped in favour of the economic, leaving an atrophic social side a servant of market-based objectives. Social sustainability appeared absent from the European vocabulary, at least in substantive terms, something exacerbated by the effects of the 2008 crisis. The criticisms that ensued led to a resurgence of interest in establishing a socially sustainable Union, crystallized in the Pillar and its accompanying initiatives. Despite their potential, further commitment by the Member States as well as more concrete and legally binding proposals are necessary, for without them this social resurgence might once again surrender to economic hegemony. – *Reproduced*



**SOCIAL SCIENCES**

1443. Greene, Catherine

Nomadic concepts, variable choice and the social sciences. *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*, 50(1), Jan, 2020: p.3-22.

The observation that concepts used by social scientists are often problematic is not new; they have been described as Ballung concepts, cluster concepts, essentially contested, and reflexive; however, the need to work with these concepts remains. This article addresses the problem of variable choice in the social sciences by exploring and extending Woodward's recommendations. This article demonstrates why Woodward's criteria are difficult to apply in the social sciences and proposes an alternative, but complementary, framework for assessing variables. – *Reproduced*

**SOCIAL SECURITY**

1444. Wadhwa, Manjula

Social security: Issues, Challenges and Initiatives. *Kurukshetra: A Journal of Rural Development*, 68(9), Jul, 2020: p.11-15.

1445. Mishra, J.P.

Agriculture and social security. *Kurukshetra: A Journal of Rural Development*, 68(9), Jul, 2020: p.16-21.

**SOCIAL SECURITY - SCOTLAND**

1446. Cantillon, Sare and Kirk, Eleanor

Scotland's progressive rhetoric: Devolution and carer's allowance. *Social Policy and Society*, 19(3), Jul, 2020: p. 396-413.

The Scotland Act 2016 devolved powers over eleven social security benefits (including Carer's Allowance) providing Scotland with some, albeit limited, opportunity to differentiate itself in terms of welfare policy progressivity. The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 set out the strategy for supporting those who limit their employment or educational enrolment due to the responsibility of caring for an adult or child with a health condition. Using a microsimulation of Scottish data from the Family Resource Survey, this article explores the potential impact, on income and poverty rates of carer households, of raising the level of CA by various amounts and by changing the eligibility criteria. It concludes that, while the Scottish Government's ambitions are too modest to fully support their progressive rhetoric, or to change the overall income inequality landscape, the reforms in targeted policy do make a substantial difference to the lived experience to carers in poverty and, by extension, to the receipt of that care. – *Reproduced*

**SOCIAL WELFARE**

1447. Sinfield, Adrian

Building social policies in fiscal welfare. *Social Policy and Society*, 19(3), Jul, 2020: p.487-499.

The ways that social spending policies are run by fiscal welfare through the tax system remain relatively neglected, while the costs and impact of public expenditure are constantly under scrutiny. Mostly means-enhancing in contrast to much means-tested public spending, the costs of social tax reliefs are little examined, their distributional impact even less so. This article considers what is needed to provide a better basis for the development of robust and flexible policies for establishing, managing and evaluating fiscal welfare that can contribute to building a more open and equal society. Particular attention is given to increasing accountability and assessing tax and public spending activities together when they benefit the same target group; and to reducing inconsistencies of treatment in comparable tax and public schemes. – *Reproduced*

### **SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE**

1448. Miller, Jay J. et al.

Self-care practices of self-identified social workers: Findings from a national study. *Social Work*, 65(1), Jan, 2020: p.55-63.

Self-care can be an important tool in assuaging professional burnout, workplace stress, vicarious or secondary trauma, and other deleterious employment circumstances. Despite this importance, few studies have examined self-care among social work practitioners. This exploratory study examined the self-care practices of self-identified social workers (N = 2,934) throughout the United States. Primary data were collected with an electronic survey. Data indicate that social workers in the sample engage in moderate self-care practices. Analyses revealed group differences in self-care by several variables including geographic locale of participants' primary place of employment, race, educational level, and social work licensing status, among others. Significant predictors of self-care included perceived health status (self-report), education level, being a supervisor, and financial status. Overall, findings from this study indicate the need for a systemic response to improving self-care practices among social workers. – *Reproduced*

1449. Newell, Jason M.

An ecological systems framework for professional resilience in social work practice. *Social Work*, 65(1), Jan, 2020: p.65-73.

The cumulative effects of chronic work-related stress pervasively and persistently affect the well-being of the human services workforce. As a preventive measure, the ongoing commitment to self-care strategies and resources is essential in maintaining a healthy and resilient professional quality of life. This article describes a holistic approach to cultivating professional resilience through the ongoing practice of self-care. A model for self-care using an ecological systems framework with activities across the biological, interpersonal, organizational, familial, peer-related, spiritual, and recreational aspects of the bio psychosocial self is proposed. Within this model, emphasis is placed on the role of compassion satisfaction and vicarious resilience as key components to fostering meaningful and rewarding careers for social workers. – *Reproduced*

**SOCIAL WORKERS**

1450. Brown, Mary-Ellen

Hazards of our helping profession: A practical self-care model for community practice. *Social Work*, 65(1), Jan, 2020: p.38-44.

The social work profession is a helping profession; social workers provide services with the intent to improve life opportunities in pursuit of social justice for individuals, groups, communities, and society as a whole. Social workers are called to work on behalf of the most vulnerable people in our society, and as such, the hazards of our helping profession are abundant. Though the literature offers numerous frameworks that can be used by social workers in a variety of settings, many issues that are unique to community practice settings can lead to professional burnout and compassion fatigue for social workers. At present there are no comprehensive models for self-care that attend specifically to the unique needs of the community practitioner. This article presents the iM-PAACT model, a four-part conceptual framework that helps to fill this gap in the literature. This practical self-care model has been designed specifically for social workers engaged primarily in community practice settings, including the community activist, community organizer, and community-engaged scholar. – *Reproduced*

1451. Powers, Meredith C.F. and Engstrom, Sandra

Radical self-care for social workers in the global climate crisis. *Social Work*, 65(1), Jan, 2020: p.29-37.

Gradual environmental degradation, more extreme climate change events, and related environmental injustices affect individuals and communities every day. Social work entities around the world are increasingly highlighting professional responsibilities for addressing the global climate crisis. Often, social workers experience vicarious trauma from work with those immediately affected. Working within the context of the global climate crisis brings further risk. Social workers may be personally affected, or experiencing their own challenges, such as climate anxiety and eco-grief. Thus, radical self-care is a dire need as social workers promote sustainable communities and environments and seek ecological justice for all. This article discusses the health and mental health impacts of the compounding factors of the climate crisis, modern technology, and current political contexts. Activism for change and ecotherapeutic strategies are presented as radical self-care for social workers, in both academic and practice-based settings. These strategies are essential for recognizing, legitimizing, and addressing the need for radical self-care practices in the global climate crisis. – *Reproduced*

**SOCIOLOGY**

1452. Baehr, Peter

The arrest of sociology. *International Sociology Reviews*, 35(2), Mar, 2020: p.123-137.

A new book from Colin Campbell, the distinguished British sociologist, asks a disquieting question: Has sociology progressed? Campbell concludes that our

discipline has made little progress in the past half-century. This essay describes what Campbell means by progress, and the factors that, on his account, impede it. The discussion focuses on one such obstacle: the politicization of the university. The older current of ideological advocacy, that Campbell highlights, is today bolstered by a newer development: ideological policing. This is a posture that attacks free expression and viewpoint diversity. The fate of sociology hinges on colleagues grasping the dangers of such policing and finding ways to check it. Remedial measures are suggested. – *Reproduced*

### **SPACE - INDIA**

1453. Singh, Amandeep

Race for space: The battle of the ultimate high ground. U.S.I. Journal, 150(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.66-73.

Outer space is considered to be final frontier of mankind and the ultimate high ground for war fighters. Outer space, as a domain for the Next Generation Warfare (NGW), has gained substantial prominence in the foresight of militaries over the last two decades. The biggest challenge is to integrate space assets into defence architecture in a seamless fashion. Role of outer space in national defence and security is significant and expansion of space capabilities is a crucial component of successful military operations. The outer space turf is explored in varied integrated diverse capabilities in offensive and defensive activities.

Outer space, as NGW, leverages sophisticated technology to manipulate space and time. Keeping in view the advancement in the field of Satellites and Outer Space, employing space and time to optimal military advantage is the need of the hour. Outer Space has clearly emerged as the ultimate high ground and is now a crucial element in Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Information, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4I2SR) for all three Services. The ability to harness space power will be critical to victory on the future battlefield. – *Reproduced*

### **SPECIAL OPERATIONS (MILITARY) - INDIA**

1454. Khosal, Anil

Offensive use of air Power in no war no peace situation. U.S.I. Journal, 150(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.145-154.

In Feb 2019, post a devastating suicide car bombing attack on an armed police convoy in the Kashmir Valley, India selected the Indian Air Force to hit back at terrorist training camp at Balakot in Pakistan. India used air power as a strategic signalling tool — in a less than war scenario — crossing the Line of Control (LoC) on an offensive attack mission inside Pakistan for the first time since the 1971 Indo-Pak war. This intelligence driven counter-terror strike against a terror camp highlighted the flexibility of air power to be used in a No War No Peace situation. In future a potent aerospace force has to be ready to deliver decisive blows at very short notice with precision and minimal collateral. In such a scenario, Artificial Intelligence, high-speed weapons (hypersonic) and space-based sensors and network tools will have a significant impact. Besides imbibing

new technologies, innovation in use of existing capability and training needs reorientation. – *Reproduced*

### **STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT**

1455. Ongaro, Edoardo and Ferlie, Ewan

Strategic management in public organizations: Profiling the public entrepreneur as strategist. *American Review of Public Administration*, 50(4&5), May, 2020. p. 360-374.

Our core argument is that the entrepreneurial school of thought in strategic management as conceptualized by Mintzberg and colleagues holds explanatory value for advancing knowledge about the behavior of public sector organizations, as it does for private firms, albeit with important qualifications when applied to public services: chiefly, the temporal limitation in post for the office-holder of a public organization. After describing our methods, we present qualitative data from a longitudinal case study of strategy making in an European Union (EU) agency, the European Aviation Safety Agency, which has become a key actor globally in civil aviation. Our interpretation of the case suggests the additional usefulness of the entrepreneurial school of strategy, suitably adapted for public agency settings, as an explanatory prism to enlarge the repertoire of conceptual tools for the study of public agencies. Our broader argument is that the field of strategic management may provide theoretical resources for the study of public agencies, provided its theoretical lenses are properly selected and adapted. – *Reproduced*

### **SUPREME COURT - INDIA**

1456. Goswami, G.K. and Aditi, Goswami

Obligated voice sampling: A judicial endorsement in Ritesh Sinha v. State of Uttar Pradesh. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 61(4), Oct-Dec, 2019: p. 455-462.

The voiceprint is a potent forensic tool for speaker's identification mainly used for corroboration to help in determination of culpability. Reference voice sample is required from a suspect for comparing the voice in question. The procedural laws in India are silent on the subject involving order by a court for providing voice sample a suspect without taking informed consent. In Ritesh Sinha case, the apex court, by using extraordinary powers under article 142 of the Indian Constitution, has made contingent arrangement to empower a magistrate in this regard till the Parliament enacts the law. The court verdict has dealt with several significant issues related to self-incrimination and power of a court in expanding the scope of law in absence of unequivocal legislative intent. – *Reproduced*

### **SUSTAINABLE BEHAVIOUR**

1457. McEachem, M.G. Middleton and D, Cassidy, T.

Encouraging sustainable behavior change via a social practice approach: A focus on apparel consumption practices. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 43(2), Jun, 2020: p. 397-418.

To encourage greater sustainability regarding apparel consumption practices, policymakers have traditionally focused on economic and/or social psychology frameworks which rely on information-based campaigns to achieve behavioural change. Whilst such campaigns have had limited success and received significant criticism, additional policy solutions are called for. In contrast to conventional behavioural change strategies, this study responds to calls for further methodological insight and explores the potential of creative methods such as upcycling workshops and contemplative theatre performance, as practice-based mechanisms to engender a greater understanding of the environmental impact of apparel consumption and help bring about behavioural change to current apparel consumption practice. Via the theoretical lens of behavioural change theory and contemplative performance practice, our findings reveal the dynamic and continuously reshaping nature of the apparel market, in that most of our participants were until recently unaware of the unsustainable nature of the apparel industry. Despite some participants citing barriers, such as a lack of time, peer pressure, and the desire to express a specific social identity, reactions to practice-based methods were overwhelmingly positive. Thus, initiating a more proactive engagement with sustainability issues as well as increased reflection and discussion on how they might modify current apparel consumption behaviours in the future. We conclude by making suggestions for policymakers regarding future sustainability initiatives. – *Reproduced*

#### **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

1458. Easidale, Marocs H., Leon, Natalia Perez and Aguriar, Martin R.

Strains in sustainability debates: Traditional ecological knowledge and western science through the lens of extension agents in a pastoral region. *Rural Sociology*, 85(1), Mar, 2020: p.57-84.

Those involved in sustainability debates on developmental pathways concur in the synergistic potential of integrating traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) and Western scientific approaches. Transhumant pastoralism is a livelihood strategy adapted to spatiotemporal environmental variability in many mountainous and arid regions worldwide. This form of livelihood is based on a mobile logic that is increasingly threatened by novel lifestyles promoted from a Western mind-set and by climate change. The aim of this article is to identify and characterize the different perspectives of environmental and social issues in a pastoral region and their association with labor collaboration among extension agents, framed in an institutional action. We tackled the inquiry about viewpoints with Q methodology and related it to regional problems, alternative solutions, and future development pathways for transhumant pastoralism and landscape management in northwest Patagonia. We identified six perspectives and characterized them with their topological position in the social network. Mediating positions registered the highest network centrality of labor collaborations among agents, whereas more dominant perspectives emphasizing TEK or scientific knowledge registered intermediate centrality. There was consensus on the need for sustainable developmental options, but the emphasis on combining knowledge still needs convergent solutions. – *Reproduced*

## TAXATION

1459. Miravete, Eugenio J., Seim, Katja and Thurk, Jeff

One mark-up to rule them all: Taxation by liquor pricing regulation. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 12(1), Feb, 2020: p.1-41.

Commodity taxation often involves uniform tax rates. We use alcohol laws that tax differentiated spirits with a comprehensive uniform markup to evaluate redistribution generated by such simple tax policy. We document preference heterogeneity among consumers, variation in product demand elasticities, and market power among producers with heterogeneous product portfolios. Relative to more flexible product-level markups recognizing demand heterogeneity and strategic price responses of firms, we find that the uniform markup underprices less elastic spirits, implicitly subsidizing low-income and less educated residents. The uniform markup grants additional market power to small specialized firms whose product positioning benefits from the policy. – *Reproduced*

1460. Ruane, S., Collins, M.L. and Sinfield, A.

The centrality of taxation to social policy. *Social Policy and Society*, 19(3), Jul, 2020: p.437-453.

The article reviews the limited existing social policy literature on taxation and sets out a case for the incorporation of the study of taxation into the accepted remit of social policy. Social policy has historically been concerned with the services and benefits which flow from public expenditure, and people's experiences of them, rather than with taxation and the contributions by individual researchers have tended to remain marginal to the main focus of social policy. The article offers a speculative account as to why taxation has remained peripheral to social policy and presents three arguments for the mainstreaming of tax in social policy's domain of study. These concern the role of taxation in shaping the distribution of resources, a fundamental pre-occupation of social policy; the contribution social policy scholars can make to shaping a new discourse surrounding taxation, foregrounding issues of equity and need; and how social policy's engagement with taxation can influence the politics of the welfare state. – *Reproduced*

1461. Shin, Mi Jeong

Why do countries change the taxation of foreign-source income of multinational firms?. *International Political Science Review*, 41(2), Mar, 2020: p.287-302.

Why do some countries continue to tax income that multinational firms create overseas, even as other countries increasingly adopt a system that only taxes income generated within the country? I argue that this phenomenon reflects an interaction between trade openness and the number of veto players. Increasing trade openness incentivizes governments to move to a territorial tax system, because firms that operate across borders want to avoid various tax liabilities in multiple countries. Yet countries with fewer veto players are more likely to move to a territorial tax system than those with many veto players. To test my hypothesis, I employ survival and logistic regression analyses of 15 advanced

industrialized countries between 1981 and 2013. Overall the findings conform to the expectation: Economically open countries with fewer veto players are more likely to shift to a territorial tax system than those with many veto players. – *Reproduced*

#### **TAXATION - UNITED KINGDOM**

1462. Reed, Howard

The distributional impact of tax and social security reforms in the UK from 2010 to 2017. *Social Policy and Society*, 19(3), Jul, 2020: p.470-486.

This article presents the results from a cumulative impact assessment of the distribution of tax and social security reforms in the UK since the 2010 general election. The analysis covers the 2010-15 and 2015-17 parliaments plus measures announced in the Autumn 2017 Budget. The article finds that taken as a whole, reforms since 2010 have had a regressive impact across the household income distribution, with average losses of around 10 per cent of net income in the bottom fifth of the distribution, compared to roughly a zero impact in the top three deciles. I also analyse results by a number of Equality Act protected characteristics including ethnicity, disability, gender, single/couple status and the number of children in the household. Lone parent families lose out more than any other demographic group while Pakistani and Bangladeshi adults lose out more than any other ethnic group. The reforms also have particular negative impacts on disabled people, on low income women and on households with children. – *Reproduced*

#### **TELECOMMUNICATION - KERALA**

1463. Fan, Jiabin. et al.

Bounded solidarity and mobile technology: The decline of core networks in Kerala. *Sociological Bulletin*, 69(2), Aug, 2020: p.191-214.

We examine whether the widespread adoption of mobile technology is associated with changes in core social networks over the main decade of mobile diffusion in India. We focus primarily on network size, as well as the type and location of relationships. Grounded in interaction ritual theory, Ling's bounded solidarity thesis suggests that mobile communication may reconfigure social bonds, leading to a focus on family and friends over workmates and acquaintances, as well as more local networks. This study analyses data from three waves of data (2002–2013) from the state of Kerala. Our key findings are generally consistent with bounded solidarity: family ties increased at the expense of work ties, and there was a shift away from regional and international ties towards local relationships. – *Reproduced*

#### **TERRORISM**

1464. Chandra, Vikash

International terrorism: Origin, evolution, and changing patterns. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(1), Jan-Mar, 2019: p.107-114.



1465. Sahni, Ajai

The changing dynamics of global terrorism. U.S.I. Journal, 150(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.20-31

Commentary on terrorism has underestimated the role of sponsoring states and great power destabilisation, giving rise to gross errors of assessment. Mythmaking and a range of distortions have resulted in flawed policies and irrational interventions. Deliberate provocation of hysteria about the 'rising threat of terrorism' is contra factual and has been used as a bogey to justify unilateral interventions by great powers, inflicting appalling human costs. The reality is, global Islamist terrorism is past its 'half-life' and is declining. Nevertheless, the circumstances that have animated this, and earlier waves of terrorism, persist and, on many parameters, have worsened, creating the likelihood of future and potentially more disruptive waves of terror. – *Reproduced*

1466. Singh, Dushyant

Suicide terrorism: The divine grey zone weapon. U.S.I. Journal, 150(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.155-165.

Terrorism is the preferred means of waging proxy war. Over a period of time, states have evolved effective ways and means to deal with traditional means of terrorist attacks. However, suicide attacks by terrorist organisations help enhance the terror quotient of an attack manifold due to its lethality and helplessness of the target state to deter it. – *Reproduced*

#### **TERRORISM - AFRICA**

1467. Omenma, J. Tochukwu and Onyango, Moses

African union counterterrorism frameworks and implementation trends among member states of the east African community. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 76(1), Mar, 2020: p.103-119.

Attacks from violent extremist organisations have reached unprecedented levels in Africa. Boko Haram, al-Shabaab, al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and Islamic State and Sinai Peninsula activities account for the majority of high attacks and fatality rates. Their membership cuts across national borders; some have established a presence in local communities, while others are controlling territories in a number of states. This continues to happen despite regional measures such as the Algiers Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (2002) and the African Model Anti-Terrorism Law (2011) to contain the activities of violent extremist groups on the continent. The prevailing argument shows that the African Union has initiated several legislations and protocols to contain terrorism on the continent, but the Union lacks the capacity to enforce legislations. Relying on the cost-benefit theoretical explication, we conclude that member states of the East African Community prefer to partner with external organisations in counter terrorism programmes which result in conflicting cross-border rules and challenges in countering violent extremism in Africa. – *Reproduced*

**TERRORISM - INDIA**

1468. Agnihotri, Divya

Terror games and Indian response to the every festering menace. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(4), Oct-Dec, 2019: p.617-624.

**TERRORISM - SOUTH ASIA**

1469. Bindra, Sukhwant S.

Nuclear terrorism and peace in South Asia. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(3), Jul-Sep, 2020: 459-466.

**TOXIC WASTE**

1470. Ureta, Sebastian, Soneryd, L, and Flores, Patricio

Victimization devices: Exploring challenges facing litigation-based transnational environmental justice. *Social and Legal Studies*, 29(2), Apr, 2020: p.161-182.

With the emergence of global mechanism for toxic harm accountability, a transnational environmental justice regime is slowly rising. One of the ways in which its taking form is through transnational litigation schemes where corporations are being locally sued by the alleged victims of their overseas misbehaviours. Using a science and technology studies approach, this article deals with one of the most central components of those schemes: victimization devices. Such concept refers to the highly varied sociotechnical assemblages through which claims about toxic victimhood are mobilized in litigation-based schemes, usually including components such as toxicological evidence and testimonies from the affected people. In order to explore the complexities involved in transnationally mobilizing these devices, this article analyses the lawsuit presented in Sweden by inhabitants of Arica, Chile, against the local mining corporation Boliden for its alleged responsibility in dumping toxic waste near their homes in the late 1980s.– *Reproduced*

**TRADE**

1471. Lighthizer, Robert E.

How to make trade work for workers. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(4), Jul-Aug, 2020: p. 78-92.

**TRADE - CHINA**

1472. Crossley, Pamela Kyle

China normal: Patterns of urbanization, industrialization, and trade on a Eurasian discursive base. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(4), Jul, 2020: p.1278-1314.

Comparative historians have illuminated the weaknesses in the Europe-derived and Europe-centred historical paradigms of the preceding century-and-a-half, while questioning the factual foundations and depth of Europe's development

towards capitalism, imperialism, and industrialism. But a continental perspective on China's early modern development suggests the possibilities of a vicinage—or integrated environment—approach to China's development and its relevance to more widespread changes of the early modern period. – *Reproduced*

### **TRADE - INDIA**

1473. Olivelle, Patrick

Long-distance trade in ancient India: Evidence from Koutilya's Arthashastra. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 57(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p. 31-47.

Much of the significant data for long-distance and maritime trade across South Asia in the ancient period comes from archaeological sources. Nevertheless, textual sources too have some significant things to say about material culture and trade in the ancient world. In a special way, texts give insights into what people thought about trans-regional trade, the globalisation of the ancient world, both the good and the bad that came with it, insights that cannot be culled solely from archaeological data. This article's focus is on the Arthauâstra, which Kaumilya wrote around middle of the first century CE, drawing on sources that predate him by a century or more. The Arthauâstra does not have a separate section on trade, but trade data are scattered over at least four areas: (a) the treasury and its need for luxury goods: pearls, gems, diamonds, coral, sandalwood, aloe, incense, skins and furs, and cloth; (b) military needs: horses and elephants; (c) developing and guarding land and water routes and shipping; and (d) duties and taxes on imported goods. Significant data on trade are also provided in Kaumilya's discussion of trade routes and their protection, as well as data on duties and taxes on imported goods. – *Reproduced*

### **TRADE POLICY**

1474. Pierce, Justin R. and Schott, Peter K.

Trade liberalization and mortality: Evidence from US countries. *The American Economic Review: Insights*, 2(1), Mar, 2020: p.47-64.

We investigate the impact of a large and persistent economic shock on “deaths of despair.” We find that areas more exposed to a plausibly exogenous change in international trade policy exhibit relative increases in fatal drug overdoses, specifically among whites. We show that these results are not driven by pre-existing trends in mortality rates, that the estimated relationships are robust to controls for state-level legislation pertaining to opioid availability and health care, and that the impact of the policy change on mortality coincides with a deterioration in labor market conditions and uptake of disability insurance. – *Reproduced*

### **TRADE POLICY - UNITED STATES**

1475. Dube, Arindrajit, et al.

Monophony in online labor markets. *The American Economic Review Insights*, 2(1), Mar, 2020: p.33-46.

Despite the seemingly low switching and search costs of on-demand labor markets like Amazon Mechanical Turk, we find substantial monopsony power, as measured by the elasticity of labor supply facing the requester (employer). We isolate plausibly exogenous variation in rewards using a double machine learning estimator applied to a large dataset of scraped MTurk tasks. We also reanalyze data from five MTurk experiments that randomized payments to obtain corresponding experimental estimates. Both approaches yield uniformly low labor supply elasticities, around 0.1, with little heterogeneity. Our results suggest monopsony might also be present even in putatively “thick” labor markets. – *Reproduced*

#### **TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT - ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR**

1476. Sarekumar, S.S.

Education and socialisation of tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.203-217.

#### **TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT - INDIA**

1477. Patil, Dhanraj A.

The politics of protracted accommodation: State welfare and denotified, nomadic tribes in India. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.233-244.

The denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes (DTNT & SNT's) are one of the most subjugated groups of Indian society. Due to the historic injustice as roofed as delinquent subjects they continue to remain at the periphery of development and struggling for their constitutional right to justice, equality and freedom. This paper attempts to explore few intricate questions for instance: Why are they not accommodated and represented adequately as legitimate citizens of democracy? And Are they victims of the politics of accommodation and the targets of developmental governmentality? To investigate the research problem under investigation the paper applies critical discourse-method and “politics of accommodation and governmentality” as prime methodological and theoretical foundations. The paper concludes that (DTNT & SNT's) have become the hapless-victims of the politics of accommodation since colonial-period and the post colonial state also failed to ecolonize this false construction, tactically. The paper suggest that, the meaningful accommodation of (DTNT & SNT's) in the democratic structures is intuitively centred on i) how state and the larger society build necessary and sufficient conditions and ii) time bound strategic action framework and rightful dialog with democratic and political institutions upon whom the onus lies for the welfare of historically disenfranchised communities. – *Reproduced*

#### **TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT - KERALA**

1478. Nishamol. M. and Rajesh. K.

Reproduction marginality through developmentalism: The case of tribal population in Attappadi, Kerala. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 20(2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p. 66-72.

The discourses on development is closely linked with the progress in the lives of human being which lies in the attainment of socio-economic stability and quality of the through the effective usage of natural resources and human capabilities. – *Reproduced*

1479. R, Jose.

Community policing in tribal areas in Kerala: Achievements & challenges. *Social Science in Perspective*, 12(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.60-79.

#### **TRIBES - INDIA**

1480. Bajrange, Dakxinkumar, Gandee, Sarha and Gould, William

Setting the citizen, the nomad: ‘Habitual offenders’, rebellion, and civic consciousness in western India 1938-1952. *Modern Asian Studies*, 54(2), Mar, 2020: p.337-383.

This article explores the politics of civic engagement during India’s long decolonization between 1938 and 1952 for communities—the erstwhile ‘criminal tribes’—whose lifestyles were complicated by controls on their movement before and shortly following India’s independence. It argues that their varied and contingent strategies of mobilization increasingly identified community particularities—notably, their marking as ‘criminals’ and a history of movement—as a basis for negotiating their problematic inclusion within the evolving citizenship frameworks of the late colonial, then post-colonial, state. These early forms of civic consciousness set the parameters for later strategies that sought to mobilize communities by engaging with ‘universal’, ‘differentiated’, and indigenized conceptions of civic responsibility and rights. The most surprising finding of this research is that these strategies (via anti-colonialism) often embraced and celebrated forms of illegality and criminality. The romanticism of the dacoit (bandit)-cum-freedom fighter charged Dhaku Sultan-like figures with political heroism. In the context of independence and the founding of the Constitution, strategies turned to the (un)realized promises of freedom and citizenship rights. The final part of the article turns to the implications of ‘denotification’ for the so-called criminal tribes in the early 1950s, which provided both obstacles and avenues to strategies of mobilization after independence. – *Reproduced*

#### **TRIBES - TRIPURA**

1481. Sinha, Anindita

Women’s work, “Bargaining” and household decision-making tribes: A case study of the reangs of Tripura. *Social Change and Development*, 17(1), Jan, 2020: p.63-79.

Given the changing socio-economic milieu in India’s hinterlands, it is critical to understand the role of women’s work as it influences her decision-making power within the household. This is especially so in the case of India’s tribal community as their traditional socio-economic systems are being gradually replaced. While on the one hand, the culturally determined status of women among tribes is being gradually corroded due to social and economic changes, new sources of prestige

and empowerment including salaried employment is somewhat beyond the reach of a large proportion of tribal women. This has resulted in women being pushed out or opting out of work in rural areas. This study takes a critical look at the relationship between tribal women's work and decision-making power within the family using primary data on the Reang tribe of Tripura. Findings suggest women's productive employment in relatively high paying jobs as solution to retaining high status that grants decision-making power in crucial areas. This necessitates a continuous focus on higher education and vocational training of tribal women that would enable them to enter high productivity sectors in the job market. – *Reproduced*

#### **UNITED NATIONS**

1482. Nambiar, Satish

United Nations peace operations personal experiences and reflections. *Journal of Defence Studies*, 14(1-2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p. 13-24.

#### **UNITED STATES - CONGRESS - SENATE**

1483. Bendix, William and Jeong, Gyung-Ho.

Gender and foreign policy: Are female members of congress more dovish than their male colleagues?. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.126-140.

Research shows that female legislators tend to support liberal, pacifistic approaches to foreign policy. But it remains unclear whether they are dovish because they seek to represent the dovish values of women generally or because they tend to represent mostly liberal voters. To answer this question, we examine all foreign policy votes cast in Congress over the last five decades to estimate the ideological locations of House and Senate members on a hawk-dove dimension. Once we control for partisan and constituency effects, we find only limited evidence that female legislators are more dovish than their male counterparts are. – *Reproduced*

#### **UNITED STATES - FOREIGN RELATIONS - RUSSIA**

1484. Nuland, Victoria

Pinning down Putin how a confident America should deal with Russia. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(4), Jul-Aug, 2020: p.93-106.

#### **UNITED STATES - FOREIGN RELATIONS**

1485. Parveen, Ghazala

Major trends in U.S and Saudi Arabia relations with special reference to oil diplomacy. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(2), Apr, 2020: p.293-300.

1486. Cooley, Alexander. and Nexon, Daniel H.

How hegemony ends: The unravelling of American power. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(4), Jul-Aug, 2020: p.143-157.

**UNITED STATES - SOCIAL POLICY**

1487. Faulk, Lewis, et al.

Donors' Responses to profit Incentives in the social sector: The entrepreneurial orientation reward and the profit penalty. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 39(1), Winter, 2020: p.218-242.

This study uses an online survey experiment to test whether the pairing of profit-seeking with mission-related programs in the social sector attracts or deters donations from individual donors. We test individuals' response to three types of profit incentives allowed under current U.S. public policy: (1) non-distributed profit to an organization, which is allowed for nonprofit entities; (2) profit to the organization's equity investors and owners, which is allowed under for-profit social enterprise governance charters; and (3) profit to lending investors, which is introduced by social impact bonds, a pay-for-success policy tool. We test trust theory, under which profit incentives deter donors against entrepreneurial orientation (EO) theory, which suggests that donors are attracted to organizations that use innovative, market-driven programs. Findings indicate support for both theories, but the support depends on how the specific profit incentive is structured. Donors support organizations that use profit-generating social enterprise programs—but only when the profits are non-distributable; donors' support is significantly lower for social enterprises in which owners and equity investors may profit. Importantly however, this negative effect is not found for pay-for-success policy tools where lending investors, rather than equity investors and owners, receive profits. – *Reproduced*

1488. Linoos, Elizabeth, Quan, Lisa T. And Kirkman, Elspeth

Nudging early reduces administrative burden: Three field experiments to improve code enforcement. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 39(1), Winter, 2020: p.243-265.

In the past decade, public sector organizations around the world have worked to simplify administrative processes as a way to improve user experience and compliance. Academic evidence on administrative burden supports this approach and there is a strong body of research showing that learning costs, compliance costs, and psychological costs help to explain why residents do not always take up programs for which they are eligible. This article considers the role of these types of costs in a different set of resident-state interactions: compliance with regulations. We present the results of three large field experiments aimed at improving resident compliance with municipal housing codes using targeted behavioral interventions. We find that contacting property owners earlier, redesigning first notices, and proactively communicating with previous violators, can significantly improve compliance by 14.7 percent, 3.3 percent, and 9.2 percent, respectively, with costs savings ranging from 6 to 15 percent of a city's annual enforcement budget. Our results counterintuitively suggest that sometimes adding steps to an administrative process can reduce the costs associated with the resident-state interaction. – *Reproduced*

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

1489. Holbrook, Thomas M. and Weinschenic, Aaron, C.

Information, political bias, and public perceptions of local conditions in U.S. cities. *Political Research Quarterly*, 73(1), Mar, 2020: p.221-236.

Using two unique surveys, one that includes over 6,000 respondents interviewed across 39 cities and another that includes over 47,000 respondents interviewed across 26 U.S. cities, we investigate the extent to which perceptions of local conditions—the state of the local economy, the quality of local schools, and local crime—reflect actual local conditions. We examine individual-level differences in the accuracy of perceptions of local conditions using two different frameworks, one that emphasizes factors that limit information acquisition and may exacerbate political inequalities, and another that emphasizes motivations for information processing. Objective conditions influence perceptions of conditions, but the relationship between objective and perceived local conditions is strongest among individuals with high levels of education and preexisting knowledge. In addition, we find that partisanship plays a role in shaping perceptions of local conditions. While the partisan match between a respondent and the mayor of their city has little effect on local perceptions, the match between a respondent’s partisanship and the president’s party has a strong effect on perceptions of the local economy. – *Reproduced*

1490. McGovern, Stephen J.

Analyzing urban politics: A mobilization-governance framework. *Urban Affairs Review*, 56(4), Jul, 2020: p.1011-1052

This paper begins by examining recent scholarship on the carceral state and its political consequences as an opportunity to reassess the study of urban politics. Along with illuminating how race structures local power relations, research on the carceral state exposes gaps in the long-standing, political–economy paradigm, and in particular regime theory, concerning the political lives of ordinary people and the role of ideas, values, and ideology in shaping political behavior. At the same time, this paper recognizes the powerful impact of market forces on urban governance, as well as regime theory’s emphasis on organizational resources, intergroup collaboration, and coalition building in accounting for business influence over city policymaking. A new analytical approach is proposed—the mobilization–governance framework—that seeks to build on the insights of scholarship on the carceral state while retaining still-valuable aspects of regime theory. A case study of contemporary politics in Philadelphia is presented to illustrate how the mobilization–governance framework might be applied. – *Reproduced*

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT - INDIA**

1491. Bhide, Amita

Urbanisation unbound: Indian urbanisation through the lens of real estate and housing. *Urban India*, 39(2), Jul-Dec, 2019: p.9-20.



Indian urbanisation has changed its trajectory significantly in the last twenty years or so. Fledgling attempts to accomplish an agrarian transition towards industry-led urbanisation have given way to urbanisation-led development. The shift from state control over land and housing markets to significant private sector expansion is not only dramatic but has led to a situation where 'urban' has become synonymous with real estate-led urbanisation. This paper traces these dramatic developments of the last twenty years and attempts to decipher what these developments mean in a country whose empirical urban reality is defined as much by slums and informal housing as by more formal housing. What are the dimensions of this development? What forms does it take? What do they mean for whom?

Urbanisation in India was itself conventionally understood as 'urbanisation elsewhere' – a deviant experience dominated by poverty, informality and dependence upon the 'central' sites and processes of development located in the North. Its housing deficiencies were thus understood through a lens of limited resources. Contemporarily, the centre-periphery debate acquires a new edge and complexity as the 'centre' shifts South-ward and the 'periphery' gets interconnected with 'centering' processes. It is evident that there is a very real shift in the geopolitics of the world with a tilt towards emerging economies like India. However, does this shift mean a transformation of the empirical realities of slums and informalities and poverty? What is the meaning of the shifting discourse of plentitude for the notions of North, South and elsewhere? The real estate and housing sector is particularly useful in understanding these complexities due to the scale of its growth and its connections with multi-scalar processes. – *Reproduced*

#### **URBAN DEVELOPMENT - INDIA - DELHI**

1492. Prabhakar, P., Agarwal, A. and Rangan D.

Urban policy failure in Delhi: a case of unauthorised colonies. *Urban India*, 39(2), Jul-Dec, 2019: p. 21-45.

There is inadequate formal housing stock at affordable prices to accommodate the surging population of Delhi. According to the projections, Delhi needs 24 lakh new housing units by the year 2021. Of these, 54per cent are required for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG). When the migration flow confronts the lack of developed and planned settlements at affordable prices, it results in formation of unplanned and informal settlements in the city. Unauthorised colonies (UAC) is one form of such informal housing which has been growing at an unprecedented rate, hence becoming a reflection of ineffective urban planning in the city. As an area that needs attention to ensure sustainable housing in the city, this paper attempts to flag the economic implications of such an informality in order to shift the attention of policy makers in this direction. In addition to this, this paper delves into the institutional aspect of unauthorised colonies to understand the depth of the problem. The paper reports the results from a pilot survey of five selected colonies to bring out significant insights with regard to certain socio-economic factors. Although the survey was conducted well before the recent 'National Capital Territory of

Delhi (Recognition of Property Rights of Residents in Unauthorised Colonies) Act, 2019' that was passed in Parliament to confer ownership rights to Delhi's UAC residents, this paper discusses the potential impact of this bill and the gaps that prevail in its structure.— *Reproduced*

## URBAN GOVERNANCE

1493. Handore, Komal

Urban regeneration using geo-spatial indicators. *Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 52(2), Api-Jun, 2020: p.43-67.

The urban regeneration of the core area of the cities is a vital strategy that involves various aspects of the physical, social, economic, infrastructural, institutional, and environmental developmental process. If the infrastructure is not maintained on a timely basis in these core areas, it will degenerate. Recent changes in lifestyle and changing patterns of land use and space usage may lead to further degradation in the already existing spaces. The core areas are severely affected by the degeneration phenomena as these spaces are changing their role in society and are generally dominated by a residential setup with mixed land-use. These residential setups over a span of time are transformed into commercial spaces and expand in a vertical direction. This development takes place at the cost of surrounding open spaces and results in over-use of available infrastructure. This process of development reduces per- capita open space at faster rates. The regeneration is an approach to improve these degraded conditions in city core areas. In the present research article, the comparison is made between different wards by using an indicator approach method. The indicators generated will show the current situation of the infrastructure of the city's core area. The evaluation of the generated indicator for the wards is carried out by a Multi-Criteria Evaluation Technique, which eventually reduces subjectivity in the research approach. — *Reproduced*

1494. Kaufmann, David

Capital cities in interurban competition: Local autonomy, urban governance, and locational policy making. *Urban Affairs Review*, 56(4), Jul, 2020: p.1168-1205.

Capital cities are government cities that tend to lack a competitive political economy. Especially secondary capital cities—defined as capitals that are not the primary economic centers of their nation-states—are pressured to increase their economic competitiveness in today's globalized interurban competition by formulating locational policies. This article compares the locational policies agendas of Bern, Ottawa, The Hague, and Washington, D.C. The comparison reveals that (1) secondary capital cities tend to formulate development-oriented locational policies agendas, (2) local tax autonomy best explains the variance in locational policies agendas, and (3) secondary capital cities possess urban governance arrangements where public actors dominate and where developers are the only relevant private actors. The challenge for secondary capital cities is to formulate locational policies that enable them to position themselves as government cities, as well as business cities, while not solely relying on the development of their physical infrastructure. — *Reproduced*

1495. Nesti, Giorgia

Defining and assessing the transformational nature of smart city governance: insights from four European cases. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 86(1), Mar, 2020: p. 20-37.

Smart cities are a new approach to urban development based on the extensive use of information and communication technologies and on the promotion of environmental sustainability, economic development and innovation. The article is aimed at discussing whether the adoption of a smart city approach entails the transformation of existing institutional structures and administrative practices. To this end, four cases of European smart cities are analysed: Amsterdam, Barcelona, Turin and Vienna. The article describes their models of governance, investigates the level of transformation that occurred in their governmental structures, outlines the main drawbacks and identifies possible connections with the emergent paradigm of the New Public Governance. – *Reproduced*

1496. Singla, A. Kirschner, C. and Stone, S.B.

Race, representation, and revenue: Reliance on fines and forfeitures in city governments. *Urban Affairs Review*, 56(4), Jul, 2020: p.1132-1167.

Historically, revenue associated with things like traffic citations—termed fines and forfeitures—has made up an insignificant portion of city revenue. In recent years, however, cities are increasingly reliant on these revenues. This changed without fanfare, meaning there is little understanding of how or why it occurred. One potential explanation is budgetary, meaning cities rely more on fines due to increased fiscal stress or demand for public safety services. Alternatively, existing research demonstrates that race and representation are significant predictors of crime and punishment outcomes, including traffic citations. Using a stratified random sample of California cities, this study investigates which of these factors explain city reliance on revenue from fines and forfeitures. It finds that cities' reliance on fines and forfeitures is not associated with budgetary need or public safety service provision, but is associated with the race of the population and the racial composition of law enforcement. – *Reproduced*

#### **URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE - TELANGANA**

1497. Reddy, B. Amarnder and Sathya Sai Laxmi, P

Urban Infrastructure: A special reference: to PPP in Telangana state. *Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 52(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.68-84.

Urban infrastructure in the context of Indian scenario is in the transition phase of development which has been recognized as an important factor to sustain economic growth of the nation. It is observed that the quality, efficiency and productivity of the infrastructure affect the quality of life, health and liveability of the society. The rapid environmental changes especially in search of social and economic services such as health, sanitation, transportation, education, business opportunities reflects the current rank-ability of our society. The present study focuses on Telangana state, its role in public private partnership with the innovations that enrich the environmental sustainability on long-term

infrastructural development through the mechanism for finance, management, operational techniques, capacity building and planning which could acknowledge the success rate through quantitative and qualitative linkages in urban development.

– *Reproduced*

#### **URBAN PLANNING**

1498. Zhang, Lin. et al.

Roles and motivations of planning professionals who promote public participation in urban planning practice: Two case studies from Beijing, China. *Urban Affairs Review*, 56(4), Jul, 2020: p.1237-1262.

Public participation in urban planning is a contested issue in China. In this article, we look at the endogenous mechanism of institutional change, by analyzing the roles and motivations of “third-party” planning professionals in two contrasting cases: a government-led and a citizen-led participatory practice. Findings show that planners were advocates of citizen participation in heritage preservation in both cases and acted as “mediators” in the first and “activists” in the second, yet remained within the mainstream planning structure. Their motivation to serve the rights of the citizens was clear, but subordinate to the drive to conform to the professional norms of authenticity in preservation in both cases. In contrast to both the Global North where more agonistic approaches question inclusive planning and the Global South where insurgent planning finds space to maneuver, Chinese urban planning seems to proceed by taking small steps within narrow margins when it comes to citizen engagement. – *Reproduced*

#### **VETERANS - MEDICAL CARE**

1499. Kumar, Ashok

Evolution of veteran medical care support system in India. *U.S.I. Journal*, 150(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.207-219.

The article gives out the evolution of the veteran healthcare of the Indian armed forces post-independence till the start of the Ex-servicemen (ESM) Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) in 2003. Post-retirement benefits are part of terms of engagement of all militaries and are an incentive, as well as reward, for serving the country in difficult circumstances risking one’s own life. In India post-independence, from almost no medical care except for disabled category, that too for selected few disabilities, the veteran medical care has passed through various stages like authorisation of medical treatment in service hospitals, Army Group Insurance (AGI) Medical Benefit Scheme covering high cost treatment not available in service hospitals and finally to ECHS which is a cashless and capless scheme and is one of the largest and efficient healthcare system for veterans in the in world. – *Reproduced*

#### **VIOLENCE**

1500. Htun, Mala and Jensenius, Francesca R.

Fighting violence against women: laws, norms & challenges ahead. *Daedalus*:

Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Science, 149(1), Winter, 2020: p.144-159.

In the 1990s and 2000s, pressure from feminist movements and allies succeeded in pushing scores of states to reform their laws to prevent and punish violence against women (VAW). Even in states with progressive legislation, however, activists face challenges to induce citizens to comply with the law, compel state authorities to enforce the law, and ensure the adequate allocation of resources for social support services. In this essay, we take stock of legislative developments related to VAW around the world, with a focus on the variation in approaches toward intimate partner violence and sexual harassment. We analyze efforts to align behavior with progressive legislation, and end with a discussion of the balance activists must strike between fighting VAW aggressively with the carceral and social support dimensions of state power, while exercising some restraint to avoid the potentially counterproductive effects of state action. – *Reproduced*

#### **WAR**

1501. Singh, Ashish

Achieving jointness in war: One theatre < one strategy. Journal of Defence Studies, 14(1-2), Jan-Jun, 2020: p. 25-48.

#### **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

1502. Nagarajan, Aravindhnan

Dealing with India's plastic waste: Why single-use plastic bans may not work. IIC Quarterly, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.184-195.

#### **WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT - ASSAM**

1503. Saha, S., Dekh, N. and Bhagabati, A.K.

Participatory water resource management in the Bhutan Himalayan foothill environment of Baksa district, Assam. International Journal of Rural Management, 16(1), Apr, 2020: p.81-104.

Participatory Water Resource Management in the Bhutan Himalayan Foothill Environment of Baksa District, Assam Sourav Saha<sup>1</sup>, Nityananda Deka<sup>1</sup> and Abani Kumar Bhagabati<sup>1</sup> Abstract Participatory water resource management assumes great significance in the changing context of fresh water availability and use. The forces of market economy, in most cases, have transformed the rural social scenario in such a way that community participation in resource management has become almost a far cry. But the Himalayan foothill area in Assam sets a good example of management and sharing of water resources by the communities living in the area in eco friendly and socially just ways. This study is an attempt to analyse the traditional management practices called dong-bandh system evolved by the local people to harvest and share the stream water for agricultural and domestic purposes. Based on data collected from secondary sources and generated through primary survey, the study focuses on the organizational set-up of the community participation, water distribution policies,

conflict resolution and perception of the people on dong–bandh governance. The challenges faced by this traditional system during the recent period have also been discussed. – *Reproduced*

## **WATER RESOURCES**

1504. Hitender, Commander

Water war- Implications for India. U.S.I. Journal, 150(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.74-92.

Appositely labelled as ‘Blue Gold’ by famous authors Maude Barlow and Tony Clarke, water is slowly becoming more valuable than oil. If the current water consumption and availability trends are to be believed, water is bound to become increasingly salient in geo-political discourse. For India, water issues with neighbouring countries, like China, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh, hold high strategic significance and have the potential to become catalysts for a future conflict. China is an upstream riparian to some of the major rivers flowing into India from Tibet. A sizable length of these rivers are located in Chinese territory and melt water from the Tibetan plateau contributes around 35 to 40 per cent of the total flow in these rivers. With more and more industrialisation, China’s water appetite is likely to surge further and water will get embroiled in the larger geopolitics. With the recent developments on our western borders and sustained covert support to militancy by Pakistan, even the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) is increasingly faced with challenges it wasn’t designed to deal with. – *Reproduced*

## **WATER RESOURCES - BOTSWANA**

1505. Gondo, Reniko and Kolawole, Oluwatoyin D.

Sustainable water resources management: Issues and principles of water governance in the Okavango Delta, Botswana. International Journal of Rural Management, 15(2), Oct. 2019: p.198-217.

In the recent times, there is an increased awareness about the importance of water management as population growth, new technologies, increased food consumption, land use and economic activities, among others, continue to exacerbate competition among water users in their bid to access natural resources. Thus, water governance encompasses the allocation and management of aquatic resources within the context of a multilayered, competing demand for water resources. Employing a critical review of relevant literature and guided by the legal pluralism conceptual framework and situated within the Dublin water management principles, this article examines key principles and pertinent issues in sustainable water resources management in the Okavango Delta, Botswana; the delta is widely recognized as a wetland of international significance. Findings reveal that demographic and socio-economic factors such as age, education, religion, culture, gender and income play significant roles in household water management decision making. The results also show that although the water legislative environment in Botswana is characterized by outdated Water Acts, efforts and commitment from the government are underway to revise these Acts. This article argues that whilst water research scholars and policymakers continue to make advocacy for water governance at

different levels, the local-level water governance needs to be accorded more priority in rural areas in Botswana. – *Reproduced*

#### **WATER SUPPLY, RURAL - INDIA**

1506. Joy, K.J. Srinivasan Veena

Climate change and rural water security. IIC Quarterly, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.166-183.

#### **WELFARE STATE**

1507. Kanutsen, Carl Henrik. and Rasmussen, Magnus Bergli

Majoritarian systems, rural groups, and (arrested) welfare state development. International Political Science Review, 41(2), Mar, 2020: p.238-254.

While some scholars suggest that rural groups contribute to welfare state expansion, we highlight their incentives to restrain it. The ability of rural groups to achieve this preference hinges on their power resources, but also on the electoral system. We propose that in majoritarian systems, rural groups can often veto welfare legislation. In proportional systems this is less feasible, even for resource-rich groups. Instead, agrarian groups sometimes accept welfare legislation in return for other policy-concessions in post-electoral bargaining. We illustrate the argument with British and Norwegian historical experiences, and test the implications using panel data from 96 democracies. We find evidence that resourceful agrarian groups effectively arrest welfare state development in majoritarian systems, but not in proportional systems. As expected, the electoral system matters less for welfare state expansion when agrarian groups are weak. The results are robust to using alternative estimators, measures, samples and model specifications. – *Reproduced*

#### **WILD ANIMALS**

1508. Anooshahr, Ali

The elephant and imperial continuities in north India. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 57(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.139-170.

This paper builds on my earlier study of the relationship between the elephant and imperial sovereignty in north India, extending the argument from 1200 to 1600 ce . The ritual and military use of the elephant signalled a self-conscious imperial formation, based on the Ghaznavid model, with the emperor as king-of-kings and elephant-master, ruling over subjugated tributary monarchs. However, new conditions in the sixteenth century led to the rise of a centralised and expansive state, now armed with gunpowder weapons, and thus no longer dependent on tributary relations or the elephant. The elephant, which formerly stood for divine or satanic power, was now humanised, and the emperor's status was elevated above it as the closest living being to God. In short, studying the imperial formation in the north through its use of elephants renders meaningless the characterisation of linear evolution from a more orthodox Islamic state (Delhi Sultanate) to a tolerant one (Mughal Empire). – *Reproduced*

1509. Srinivasaiah, Nishant M. et al.

Elephants on the move: Implications for human-elephant interaction. *IIC Quarterly*, 46(3&4), Spring, 2020: p.100-113.

#### **WOMAN LABOUR – TAMIL NADU**

1510. Nagarja, V.

Factors discriminating entitlements to water supply: Empirical evidence from urban household survey in Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu, India. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.266-288.

The world of work is neatly divided into two parts - that of men and women. While men are more into remunerative and recognised work, women shoulder the burden of unpaid and often unrecognised forms of work. Being out of paid formal labour market, they are not paid for their work and hence cannot claim a tangible, monetary contribution to the household. This weakens their bargaining power within the family and in society and prevents their empowerment in true and egalitarian sense. Thus improving Female LFPR and bringing more females into the labour market is a tool for women empowerment, improving GDI & HDI, and reducing GII. This would also raise aggregate work participation and boost the macroeconomic aggregates of the nation along with better health and social indicators. We argue that the impact of increased female employment, especially policy driven formal work, leads to further vacancies in the domestic care-economy space, most often filled up by female domestic worker. Thus a chain effect starts and creates a cascading multiplier impact that improves female work participation much more than the initial and documented rise. In this paper, this multiplier impact is sought to be quantified using primary survey data from four cities of India. Results indicate significant cascading effect is present and needs to be tapped to improve gender composition of the workforce. – *Reproduced*

#### **WOMEN - BIHAR**

1511. Pankaj, Ashok

Jeevika, women and rural Bihar: Cultural impact of a development intervention. *Sociological Bulletin*, 69(2), Aug, 2020: p.158-173.

This article narrates a story of cultural change caused by livelihood intervention in rural Bihar (India). It shows that the impact of Jeevika, a microcredit-based rural livelihood promotion project, goes beyond its call for promoting livelihoods. The article recognises the distinction between structural and cultural aspects of social change and holds that an important impact of Jeevika on rural women of Bihar has been the cultural loosening of the patriarchal noose over their necks. It argues that the sustainability of such an impact is, however, unlikely, as the structural bases of patriarchy, namely, family, caste, land and agriculture, remain largely unaffected. Moreover, the whole process is exogenous—a creation of programme intervention. – *Reproduced*



**WOMEN - EMPLOYMENT**

1512. Hook, Jennifer L. and Paek, Eunjeong

National family policies and mothers' employment: How earnings inequality shapes policy effects across and within countries. *American Sociological Review*, 85(3), Jun, 2020: p.381-416.

Although researchers generally agree that national family policies play a role in shaping mothers' employment, there is considerable debate about whether, how, and why policy effects vary across country contexts and within countries by mothers' educational attainment. We hypothesize that family policies interact with national levels of earnings inequality to differentially affect mothers' employment outcomes by educational attainment. We develop hypotheses about the two most commonly studied family policies—early childhood education and care (ECEC) and paid parental leave. We test these hypotheses by establishing a novel linkage between the EU-Labour Force Survey and the Current Population Survey 1999 to 2016 (n = 23 countries, 299 country-years, 1.2 million mothers of young children), combined with an original collection of country-year indicators. Using multilevel models, we find that ECEC spending is associated with a greater likelihood of maternal employment, but the association is strongest for non-college-educated mothers in high-inequality settings. The length of paid parental leave over six months is generally associated with a lower likelihood of maternal employment, but the association is most pronounced for mothers in high-inequality settings. We call for greater attention to the role of earnings inequality in shaping mothers' employment and conditioning policy effects. – *Reproduced*

1513. Jivani, Anita I.

Gender lens to the future of work. *Daedalus: Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Science*, 149(1), Winter, 2020: p.134-143.

Acquiring new skills will be foundational to surviving in and leading in the workplace of the future. Organizations must make concerted efforts in upskilling women to maintain high levels of productivity and growth. This acquisition of new skills will help women make the transition into new jobs that will be necessary due to automation and today's workplace realities. Without it, the workplace could become even more unbalanced than it is today. Further, today's gaps need to be filled in a holistic manner to ensure that not only are tomorrow's technologies created by a diverse group of people, but also that they are implemented in a human-centered manner that aligns with the original intention. The private sector has a vital role to play in preparing the workforce that it will need and should prototype holistic solutions to help respond to this critical need. – *Reproduced*

**WOMEN - EMPLOYMENT - INDIA**

1514. Mukherjee, Nandini and Majumder, Rajarshi

Cascading effect of increasing female employment in urban India. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.245-265.

The world of work is neatly divided into two parts - that of men and women. While men are more into remunerative and recognised work, women shoulder the burden of unpaid and often unrecognised forms of work. Being out of paid formal labour market, they are not paid for their work and hence cannot claim a tangible, monetary contribution to the household. This weakens their bargaining power within the family and in society and prevents their empowerment in true and egalitarian sense. Thus improving Female LFPR and bringing more females into the labour market is a tool for women empowerment, improving GDI & HDI, and reducing GII. This would also raise aggregate work participation and boost the macroeconomic aggregates of the nation along with better health and social indicators. We argue that the impact of increased female employment, especially policy driven formal work, leads to further vacancies in the domestic care-economy space, most often filled up by female domestic worker. Thus a chain effect starts and creates a cascading multiplier impact that improves female work participation much more than the initial and documented rise. In this paper, this multiplier impact is sought to be quantified using primary survey data from four cities of India. Results indicate significant cascading effect is present and needs to be tapped to improve gender composition of the workforce. – *Reproduced*

#### **WOMEN - INDIA - KERALA**

1515. Gayathri, P.R, Biju

Cultural turn and women's protest in Kerala. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(2), Apr, 2020: p. 249-254

#### **WOMEN - INDONESIA**

1516. Pitono, S.A., Raharjanto, T. and Sinaga, J.B.B.

Woman microfinance in Indonesia: Present status and future direction. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 16(1), Apr, 2020: p.105-124.

Microfinance has broadly been used to alleviate poverty and empower women in Indonesia. Many studies have already examined the microfinance performance but mostly on the basis of a client versus non-client comparative method. In this study, we measure the outreach of and impact of microfinance on poverty alleviation through random sampling of poor households. A case study was conducted at the district of Purbalingga to assess the most widespread woman microfinance in Indonesia, Savings and Loans for Women (Simpan Pinjam Perempuan, SPP). While the SPP has a good repayment rate and asset growth, its performance in poverty alleviation is low. Only 18 per cent of the respondents ever benefitted from the SPP, which indicates low outreach to the poor. The impact on income generation and development of social capital as well as empowerment of the poor is weak. The causes are limited fund, lack of prioritisation to the poor and inexistence of assistance to loan utilisation. Institutionally, the SPP is not connected to the local government. These create a low sense of belonging and fund allocation from the local authorities. The continuity of the SPP requires a closer institutional linkage with the local government and bank institutions in order to have better assistance and budgeting while maintaining informality of loan disbursement. – *Reproduced*

**WOMEN - UNITED STATES**

1517. Parrish, Danielle E.

Achieving justice for girls in the juvenile justice system. *Social Work*, 65(2), Apr, 2020: p.114-122.

Female involvement in the juvenile justice system has steadily increased in the United States over the past three decades. During this time, as male arrests have declined, female arrests have increased. Although many social workers have responded to these trends with a national call to identify and address the unique needs of these girls, we lack much high-quality research, including empirically supported interventions or programming to serve the needs of female youths involved in the justice system. This article provides a summary of the extant research that helps document the unique needs of these female youths and national policy efforts and practice considerations for social work practitioners. These needs and policy initiatives offer important opportunities for social workers to conduct research to improve the understanding of this population and also ways in which to provide services that address these youths' complex needs. The article concludes that these female youths—most of whom are not a danger to society—need services instead of involvement in the justice system. – *Reproduced*

1518. Sanbonmatsu, Kira

Women's underrepresentation in the U.S. congress. *Daedalus: Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Science*, 149(1), Winter, 2020: p.40-55.

Women's elective office-holding stands at an all-time high in the United States. Yet women are far from parity. This underrepresentation is surprising given that more women than men vote. Gender—as a feature of both society and politics—has always worked alongside race to determine which groups possess the formal and informal resources and opportunities critical for winning elective office. But how gender connects to office-holding is not fixed; instead, women's access to office has been shaped by changes in law, policy, and social roles, as well as the activities and strategies of social movement actors, political parties, and organizations. In the contemporary period, data from the Center for American Women and Politics reveal that while women are a growing share of Democratic officeholders, they are a declining share of Republican officeholders. Thus, in an era of heightened partisan polarization, women's situation as candidates increasingly depends on party. – *Reproduced*

1519. Thawani, Madhu

Women empowerment and security: Critical issues in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 80(2), Apr, 2020: p.201-208.

**WOMEN, RURAL - INDIA**

1520. Rizvi, H.S., Khan, S. and Vinaik. M.

Gender and asset ownership in India: Case of agriculture and housing. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.289-305.

The growth and recognition of women in rural India in the economic domain is bound by differences in societal set up they are part of. Though rural women and their contributions are many, yet they are seen as a “missing entity”, especially when it comes to asset ownership. In the context of rural India, agricultural land and housing form two major assets, where women’s identity is missing. This is highly influenced by the nature and setup of the society these women belong to. In light of the above, the objective of the study was to understand the influence of societal set up on ownership of the assets of agricultural land and housing. Also, the problems that the “other gender” faces in accessing them through instances of public policies was highlighted. To analyse the effect of societal set-up, two different societies, matrilineal in Meghalaya and patrilineal in Uttar Pradesh were taken as case studies. The study followed the rationale of highlighting the need for inclusion of gender dimension in asset ownership. Data was gathered from reports of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin, different Agricultural Census and Socio-economic caste Census. The methodology adopted was Data Augmented Descriptive Analysis. Further, SWOT analysis was undertaken to analyse the economic system to provide for ownership of these assets. It was found that matrilineal societies do not perform better at asset ownership especially land as well like patrilineal societies despite of their female dominated societal setup, highlighting the need for inclusion of the gender dimension in asset ownership. – *Reproduced*

#### **YOUTH - INDIA**

1521. Agarwal, Aarushi. et al.

Body mass index, perceived body shape and sex role identity relationship with depression symptoms in young adults in India. *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*, 39(1), Jan-Mar, 2020: p.5-16.

The study is conducted to examine whether actual body shape, perceived body shape and gender role identity have any influence on depression symptoms amongst young adults in Indian culture. The age group being examined ranged from 20-25 years, as this is a crucial phase in our culture as people seek both professional and interpersonal settlements. The actual body shape was calculated by using BMI index, the perceived body shape was inferred through Body shape questionnaire, sex role identity was also measured through BEM sex role inventory and for depression. Beck depression inventory was used. A positive correlation was obtained between BMI and Body shape i.e. as the BMI increased the scores on body shape also increased which showed lack of satisfaction, though gender role concerns were identical amongst all female in all three categories according to BMI, all rated highly for female traits with means of 5.0, 4.99, and 4.96 respectively. We found a positive correlation between depressive symptoms with increased body image dissatisfaction. These results can be implicated in the high school education system for a better body image formation. – *Reproduced*

1522. Damle, Jasmine Y.

Youth crime in India with special reference to terrorism. *Man and Development*, 42(1), Mar, 2020: p.119-144.

Every other day when one reads the newspaper or watches TV news, the growing incidence of terrorist attacks violence leaves a very sad impact on us and the ever increasing involvement of youth in such anti-national activities and heinous crime makes one wonder as to what could be the underlying causes of the bludgeoning effect of youth arrest and violence. The paper tries to trace the trajectories of terrorist activities since its inception in Punjab, its subsequent spread to Jammu and Kashmir and the genesis of ISIS pan-global terrorism. A sociological analysis of this conspiracies phenomenon is being attempted in this paper. – *Reproduced*



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## BOOK NOTES

Ahmed, Ishtiaq. *Jinnah: his success, failures and role in history*. Gurgaon: Penguin Random House, 2020. 808p. Rs. 700.00

Mohammad Ali Jinnah has been both celebrated and reviled for his role in the Partition of India, and the controversies surrounding his actions have only increased in the seven decades and more since his death. Ishtiaq Ahmed places Jinnah's actions under intense scrutiny to ascertain the Quaid-i-Azam's successes and failures and the meaning and significance of his legacy. Using a wealth of contemporary records and archival material, Dr Ahmed traces Jinnah's journey from Indian nationalist to Muslim communitarian and from a Muslim nationalist to, finally, Pakistan's all-powerful head of state. How did the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity become the inflexible votary of the two-nation theory? Did Jinnah envision Pakistan as a theocratic state? What was his position on Gandhi and federalism? Asking these crucial questions against the backdrop of the turbulent struggle against colonialism, this book is a path-breaking examination of one of the most controversial figures of the twentieth century.

Arpi, Claude. *The end of an era India exits Tibet*. New Delhi: Vij Books, 2020. 599p. Rs. 1,049.00

Volume 4 (1958-62) looks into the last years of the Indian presence in Tibet. Delhi was living in a dream world; the reports from Lhasa should have alerted the government and at least opened the eyes of the Indian intelligence agencies; it was not to be the case. The closure of the Indian Consulate in Lhasa in mid-December 1962 was the last straw; a few months earlier the Indian Trade Agencies in Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok had ceased to exist, bringing down the curtain on India's presence in Tibet. An era had come to an end; Mao's China did not want any Indians in 'its' new colony; a sense of jealousy towards India prevailed. Beijing clearly resented the existence of an age-old civilizational relation between India and Tibet and the goodwill of the Tibetans for India.

Chakrabarty, Bidyut. *Politics, ideology & nationalism*. New Delhi: Sage, 2020. 290p. Rs. 5,533.00

Politics, ideology and nationalism: Jinnah, savannah and Ambedkar versus Gandhi is a new argument based on familiar historical evidences. It discusses three leaders—savarkar, Ambedkar and Jinnah their opposition to Gandhi both in terms of ideology as well as social and political discourse. Although there are biographical works and other notable publications on them, none of these attempt to engage in contrasting their ideology and practices on a common platform. This book examines Gandhi and savarkar–ambedkar–jinnah's commonality of opposition and their differing ideas of modernity. All three of them saw Gandhi as the biggest hurdle to the projects that they conceived. The book explores how these differences went beyond politics and shaped the contours of Indian politics during the 1930s and 1940s, and continue to affect it even today.

Chatterjee, Kalyan. *Media and nation building in twentieth Century India*. Oxon: Routledge, 2020. 145p. Rs. 587.00

This book profiles twentieth-century India through the life and times of Ramananda Chatterjee – journalist, influencer, nationalist. Through a reconstruction of his history, the book highlights the oft-forgotten role of media in the making of the idea of India. It shows how early twentieth-century colonial India was a curious melee of ideas and people – a time of rising nationalism, as well as an influx of Western ideas; of unprecedented violence and compelling non-violence; of press censorship and defiant journalism. It shows how Ramananda Chatterjee navigated this world and went beyond the traditional definition of the nation as an entity with fixed boundaries to anticipate Benedict Anderson and Ernest Gellner.

The volume also examines the wide reach and scope of his journals in English, Hindi and Bengali, which published the likes of Rabindranath Tagore, Subhash Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Ananda Coomaraswamy, the scientist J. C. Bose and Zhu Deh, the co-founder of the Chinese Red Army. He also published *India in Bondage* by the American Unitarian minister J. T. Sunderland, which resulted in his arrest. An intriguing behind-the-scenes look of early twentieth-century colonial India, this book will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of history, modern South Asia and media and cultural studies.

Dwivedi, Manan. *Trump's America*. New Delhi: Ane Books, 2020. 210p. Rs. 811.00

The Book is a labour of love and attrition as liberals mount an aggressive and vitriolic attack against the Regime of President Donald J. Trump. The work delineates upon the both the domestic policies and the personalised Diplomacy of President Trump. The Domestic Trump as the author calls it refers to the President's trade policy, Immigration quandary along with the Climate change and the Electioneering themes of the most powerful leader in the larger international system. Prez's twitter responses and the entrepreneurial bit on the American Dream too find a vocal place in the narrative of the Book. The Book is a timely addition on the "America First Diplomacy" of President Donald J. Trump. Contents Preface, Acknowledgements, 1. The American Dream: Trump's Way 2. The Immigration Conundrum : President Trump and his Immigration Policy 3. American Hustings and Prez. Trump 4. The American Immigration Conundrum and Prez. Trump Part Deux 5. Trade and Trump 6. The Grand Captain America and the Serum: As Leaders Disagree 7. Gun Running: The Chutzpah of President Trump 8. US Elections and President: Trump's Rise 9. Culture is a vastly underrated and miscomprehended Term 10. Contemporary Basics: President Trump and the G-20 Summit in Osaka 11. Climate Change 12. India United States Cooperation in the light of the Larger Partnership 13. America Besieged: Will the Impeachment Trial be an Endgame in the US Senate? About the Author Dr. Manan Dwivedi is a Faculty of International Relations and International Organizations at the prestigious Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. The personage is an eminent Media critique being part of Guest panels in eminent TV channels on US Foreign Policy. He has been a Guest faculty at the Foreign Policy Institute training IFS officers and jr. Diplomats at the Indian Society of International Law.

Forbes, Geraldine. *Lost letters and feminist history*. Hyderabad: Orient BlackSwan, 2020. 170p. Rs. 560.00

In the 1920s, amidst the upheaval of the Indian national movement and its sustained resistance to British rule, Mohandas K. Gandhi and the prominent Indian nationalist and feminist Sarala Devi Chaudhurani developed an intense but short-lived association. For over a year, they communicated with each other via letters that were both politically charged and personally insightful. In *Lost Letters and Feminist History*, Geraldine Forbes presents this previously unexplored correspondence, placing them in the political context of their time. Focussing on spirited and uninhibited interactions on a range of topics, the author draws attention to their political ideas and personal feelings, particularly how these intersected and overlapped, as well as their intractable differences. While Gandhi's life and work have continued to fascinate historians, Sarala Devi, like so many other remarkable women in India, has not yet been the subject of a comprehensive biography. Critical of writings that tend to sensationalise Gandhi's relationships with women—among whom Sarala Devi figures prominently—Forbes' analysis instead serves to bring her into focus as an equal participant, highlighting her emergence and ascent as a political leader in her own right.

Gordimer, Nadine. *The conservationist*. London: Bloomsbury, 2005. 323p. Rs. 499.00

Nadine Gordimer's Booker Prize-winning novel, *The Conservationist*: Booker Prize Winner 1974, is a powerful take on the apartheid regime that dominated South African life for most of the time she was there. She draws from her own personal experience to weave together this testament to what she feels is one of humanity's greatest failures. Published by Bloomsbury Publishing India Pvt. Ltd in 2005, the reissue edition of this novel is available as a paperback. It remains one of the most hard-hitting takes on apartheid.

*The Conservationist*: Booker Prize Winner 1974 follows the life and times of protagonist Mehring, a rich, white businessman, who, despite his excesses and wealth, is dissatisfied with his life. He is divorced and his son is a liberal homosexual who disapproves of his father's conservative ways. His midlife crisis leads him to procure a farm, run by black slaves and his call to redeem himself springs from the corpse of an unidentified black man that is found on his estate. The presence of this dead man causes him to question his own assumptions, drawing parallels between the two lives. **Key Features:** *The Conservationist* by Nadine Gordimer was the joint winner of the Booker McConnell Prize for fiction in 1974.

Handke, Peter. *The Goalie's anxiety at the penalty kick*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2007. 133p. Rs. 957.00

The self-destruction of a soccer goalie turned construction worker who wanders aimlessly around a stifling Austrian border town after pursuing and then murdering, almost unthinkingly, a female movie cashier is mirrored by Handke's use of direct, sometimes fractured prose that conveys "at its best a seamless blend of lyricism and horror seen in the runes of a disintegrating world" (Boston Sunday Globe).

Hota, Prasanna Kumar. *India ably served: a good governance story*. Chennai: Notion Press, 2020. 244p. Rs. 399.00

Prasanna Hota retired as the topper of IAS 1969 batch as Health Secretary of India. In 38 years of IAS, Hota turned around each of the eight loss-making public undertakings and substantially improved the performances of field and Secretariat posts he occupied. In his words — “No dull moment in my career”. Born in the tribal region Koraput in 1946, Hota studied in Odia medium competing with the best. Hota was *summa cum laude* in B.A. Honours (Utkal) and M.A. (Delhi). He took time off for MBA (USA) and was a Visiting Fellow at Oxford University. Hota has been honoured with Knighthood for excellence in Public Service. Yet his motto is — India must overthrow ‘Thought Colonialism’; Good Governance must become an Indian discourse within Indian socio-economic realities.

Jain, Devaki. *The Brass Notebook: a memoir*. New Delhi: Speaking Tree, 2020. 215p. Rs. 376.00

In this no-holds-barred memoir, renowned feminist economist and academician Devaki Jain recounts her own story and also that of an entire generation and a nation coming into its own. She begins with her childhood in south India, a life of comfort and ease with a father who served as *dewan* in the Princely States of Mysore and Gwalior. But there were restrictions too, that come with growing up in an orthodox Tamil Brahmin family, as well as the rarely spoken about dangers of predatory male relatives. Ruskin College, Oxford, gave her her first taste of freedom in 1955, at the age of 22. Oxford brought her a degree in philosophy and economics—as well as hardship, as she washed dishes in a cafe to pay her fees. It was here, too, that she had her early encounters with the sensual life. With rare candour, she writes of her romantic liaisons in Oxford and Harvard, and falling in love with her ‘unsuitable boy’—her husband, Lakshmi Jain, whom she married against her beloved father’s wishes. Devaki’s professional life saw her becoming deeply involved with the cause of ‘poor’ women—workers in the informal economy, for whom she strove to get a better deal. In the international arena, she joined cause with the concerns of the colonized nations of the south, as they fought to make their voices heard against the rich and powerful nations of the former colonizers. Her work brought her into contact with world leaders and thinkers, amongst them, Vinoba Bhave, Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu, Henry Kissinger, Amartya Sen, Doris Lessing and Iris Murdoch, her tutor at St Anne’s College, Oxford, who became a lifelong friend. In all these encounters and anecdotes, what shines through is Devaki Jain’s honesty in telling it like it was—with a message for women across generations, that one can experience the good, the bad and the ugly, and remain standing to tell the story.

Jaishankar, S. *The India way: strategies for an uncertain world*. Noida: Harper Collins, 2020. 226p. Rs. 400.00

The decade from the 2008 global financial crisis to the 2020 coronavirus pandemic has seen a real transformation of the world order. The very nature of international relations and its rules are changing before our eyes. For India, this means optimal relationships with all the major powers to best advance its goals. It also requires a bolder and non-reciprocal approach to its neighbourhood. A global footprint is now in the making that

leverages India's greater capability and relevance, as well as its unique diaspora. This era of global upheaval entails greater expectations from India, putting it on the path to becoming a leading power. In *The India Way*, S. Jaishankar, India's Minister of External Affairs, analyses these challenges and spells out possible policy responses. He places this thinking in the context of history and tradition, appropriate for a civilizational power that seeks to reclaim its place on the world stage.

Misra, Sonali. *21 Fantastic failures and what their stories teach us*. New Delhi: Rupa, 2020. 185p. Rs. 232.00

What do Steve Jobs, Oprah Winfrey, Albert Einstein and Amitabh Bachchan have in common? They are all success stories, but they also failed spectacularly. *21 Fantastic Failures* brings to you the real-life stories of icons from the fields of business, science, technology, politics, sports, literature, art, film, TV and music, highlighting the points in their lives where each of them failed but, undeterred, decided to pick themselves up and forge ahead. The decisions they made in those moments converted their setbacks into triumphs and etched their names in history. Covering biographical details, trivia and learnings from the way each figure tackled failure, the lessons within the book can be applied to not just professional but also personal spheres. Every chapter is presented in a simple, entertaining way to serve as a practical guidebook for twenty-first century readers.

Mufti, Mariam. *Pakistan's political parties*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown Univ. Press, 2020. 321p. Rs. 232.00

Pakistan's 2018 general elections marked the second successful transfer of power from one elected civilian government to another – a remarkable achievement considering the country's history of dictatorial rule. *Pakistan's Political Parties* examines how the civilian side of the state's current regime has survived the transition to democracy, providing critical insight into the evolution of political parties in Pakistan and their role in developing democracies in general. Pakistan's numerous political parties span the ideological spectrum, as well as represent diverse regional, ethnic, and religious constituencies. The essays in this volume explore the way in which these parties both contend and work with Pakistan's military-bureaucratic establishment to assert and expand their power. Researchers use interviews, surveys, data, and ethnography to illuminate the internal dynamics and motivations of these groups and the mechanisms through which they create policy and influence state and society. *Pakistan's Political Parties* is a one-of-a-kind resource for diplomats, policymakers, journalists, and scholars searching for a comprehensive overview of Pakistan's party system and its unlikely survival against an interventionist military, with insights that extend far beyond the region.

Ruiz, Don Miguel. *The four agreements*. New Delhi: Hay House, 2017. 140p. Rs. 205.00

According to don Miguel Ruiz, everything we do is based on agreements we have made — agreements with ourselves, with other people, with God, with life. But the most important agreements are the ones we make with ourselves. In these agreements we tell ourselves who we are, how to behave, what is possible, what is impossible.

One single agreement is not such a problem, but we have many agreements that come from fear, deplete our energy and diminish our self-worth. In *The Four Agreements*, don Miguel reveals the source of self-limiting agreements that rob us of joy and create needless suffering. When we are ready to change these agreements, there are four deceptively simple, yet powerful agreements that we can adopt as guiding principles. Based on ancient Toltec wisdom, the Four Agreements offer a powerful code of conduct that can rapidly transform our lives to a new experience of freedom, true happiness and love.

Saini, Angela. *Inferior: how science got women wrong and the new research that's rewriting the story*. London: 4th Estate, 2017. 280p. Rs. 378.00

From intelligence to emotion, for centuries science has told us that men and women are fundamentally different. But this is not the whole story. Shedding light on controversial research and investigating the ferocious gender wars in biology, psychology and anthropology, Angela Saini takes readers on an eye-opening journey to uncover how women are being rediscovered. She explores what these revelations mean for us as individuals and as a society, revealing an alternative view of science in which women are included, rather than excluded.

Schofield, Carey. *Inside the Pakistan army*. New Delhi: Pentagon Security International, 2011. 232p.

Whose side is Pakistan's military really on? Leaked intelligence records suggest the suspicion of collusion with the Taliban. Controversy surrounds the awarding of an extension to the tenure of Pakistan's army chief, General Kayani? target of accusations that he has links with factions responsible for anti-coalition violence in Afghanistan.

Pakistan's army is at the forefront of the war on terror, policing the border with Afghanistan and the lawless tribal agencies where Osama bin Laden is said to be hiding, and sporadically mounting offensives to crush the insurgents of the Taliban. In Pakistan recently, thousands have died in suicide attacks as insurgents have brought their war against the pro-Western government to the country's cities. Its success is seen as critical to the West's hopes of halting the spread of extremism outside the "As Pak" theater of operations. If the Pakistan army fails to stamp out the insurgency it could become unstoppable, with the drastic spread of global terrorism. Carey Schofield is uniquely placed to comment on the contradictions at the heart of this institution. She spent five years with the Pakistan army, accompanying them on maneuvers and getting to know key figures from junior soldiers to Kayani himself. For five years, she travelled everywhere with them. They even had a uniform made for her. *Inside the Pakistan Army* is the truth about the army's vital role as an ally in the war.

Tokarczuk, Olga. *Flights*. U.K.: Fitzcarraldo, 2017. 410p. Rs. 1,307.00

*FLIGHTS*, a novel about travel in the twenty-first century and human anatomy, is Olga Tokarczuk's most ambitious to date. It interweaves travel narratives and reflections on travel with an in-depth exploration of the human body, broaching life, death, motion, and migration. From the seventeenth century, we have the story of the Dutch

anatomist Philip Verheyen, who dissected and drew pictures of his own amputated leg. From the eighteenth century, we have the story of a North African-born slave turned Austrian courtier stuffed and put on display after his death. In the nineteenth century, we follow Chopin's heart as it makes the covert journey from Paris to Warsaw. In the present we have the trials of a wife accompanying her much older husband as he teaches a course on a cruise ship in the Greek islands, and the harrowing story of a young husband whose wife and child mysteriously vanish on a holiday on a Croatian island. With her signature grace and insight, Olga Tokarczuk guides the reader beyond the surface layer of modernity and towards the core of the very nature of humankind.

Woolley, Samuel. *The Reality game: how the next wave of technology will break the truth and what we can do about it*. London: Endeavour, 2020. 242p. Rs. 434.00

Online disinformation stormed our political process in 2016 and has only worsened since. Yet as Samuel Woolley shows in this urgent book, it may pale in comparison to what's to come: humanlike automated voice systems, machine learning, "deepfake" AI-edited videos and images, interactive memes, virtual reality, and more. These technologies have the power not just to manipulate our politics, but to make us doubt our eyes and ears and even feelings. Deeply researched and compellingly written, *The Reality Game* describes the profound impact these technologies will have on our lives. Each new invention built without regard for its consequences edges us further into this digital dystopia.

Yet Woolley does not despair. Instead, he argues pointedly for a new culture of innovation, one built around accountability and especially transparency. With social media dragging us into a never-ending culture war, we must learn to stop fighting and instead prevent future manipulation. This book shows how we can use our new tools not to control people but to empower them.





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