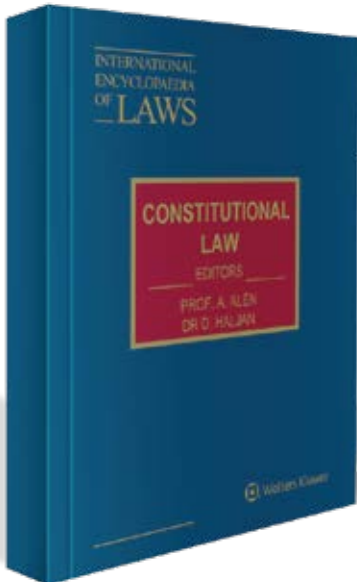विद्याविनियोगाद्विकासः

IIM
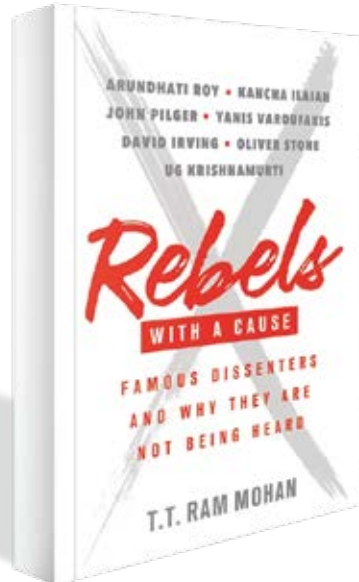## AHMEDABAD

Newsletter

from the Research & Publications
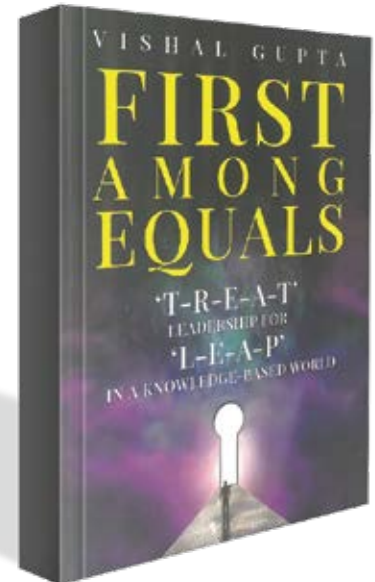Office, Indian Institute of Management
Ahmedabad

December 2020

BOOKS

Ajeet N. Mathur
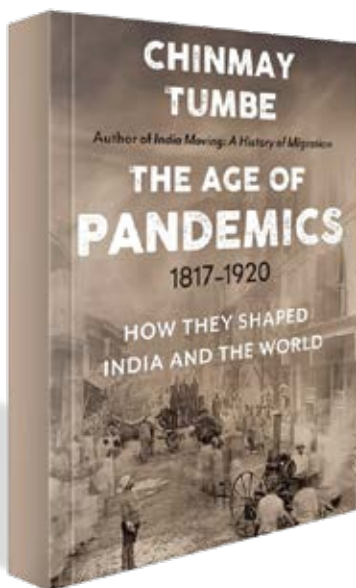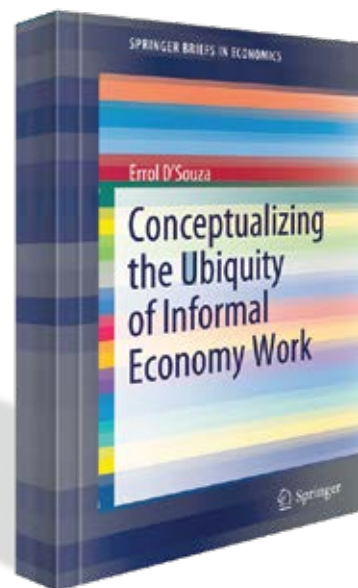The Constitutional Law of Nepal

Ram Mohan, T. T.
Rebels with a Cause : Famous Dissenters and Why they are not being Heard

Vishal Gupta
First among Equals : 'T-R-E-A-T' leadership for 'L-E-A-P' in a knowledge-based world

Chinmay Tumbe
The Age of Pandemics, 1817-1920 : How they Shaped India and the World

Errol D'souza
Conceptualizing the Ubiquity of Informal Economy Work

Message from Chairperson

Happy New Year to the IIMA community!

During July-December 2020, IIM Ahmedabad has made significant progress on strengthening research activities including outreach. While we continue to organize research webinars, we also launched a monthly workshop on research methods. IIMA faculty led research workshops in different areas such as Quasi-experiments research methods in Economics and Marketing, Mixed-Methods Research, Applied Game Theory and Marketing - What makes for an interesting investigation, and Census, National Sample Surveys and Historical Research Methods. Hundreds of researchers availed this workshop opportunity and the research community in management is highly appreciative of this initiative. We also organized a two-series workshop on research paper writing and publishing, mostly attended by our doctoral students across the areas. The facilitator of the writing workshop, Prof. Brad Huges, was thrilled to see the participation and enthusiasm. The brown bag seminar series, coordinated by Prof. Namrata Chindarkar, is introduced for IIMA researchers to present their early stage research work and receive feedback.

The Research and Publications (R&P) office is committed to support the research aspirations of faculty and research students on multiple fronts. The office supports faculty with short-term, long-term, and collaborative research grants. Further, the office will continue to organize research webinars, seminars, and customized workshops to acclimatize them with the research developments in all areas of management. This biannual R&P newsletter is prepared to celebrate the research related accomplishments of IIMA faculty during the period, July - December 2020.

Going forward, we are trying to streamline the webinars and strengthen our digital footprint. Thanks all for your contributions.

Debjit Roy
Chairperson, Research & Publications Committee

Abstracts of ARTICLES Published in Refereed Journals

01 Analyzing the role of national culture on content creation and user engagement on Twitter : The case of Indian Premier League cricket franchises

C.Deep Prakash, Adrija Majumdar

The content generation strategy of a sports franchise determines whether the user engagement increases or decreases on social media platforms. Thus, the role of Chief Operating Officer (COO) is profound who generally decides and governs social media policies of the franchises. We show that the cultural differences between local- COO vis-`a-vis foreign-COO-governed sports franchises reflect in their content generation strategy and are also associated with user engagement. We use Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory and extract relevant features from the tweets. Overall, the results show that user engagement is more when the content generation strategy is in alignment with fans' national culture. The first contribution of our work is towards showing the incremental impact of power distance, individualism and collectivism on user engagement. The second contribution of our work is towards feature construction, feature selection and building authorship attribution classifiers to understand the content generation strategy. Prior literature shows that national culture impacts writing of online reviews. We investigate the role of national culture in social media content generation and user engagement and extend the literature. Our study is useful for organizations to understand the role of national culture in content generation and how it is related to user engagement.

Adrija Majumdar

02 Evaluating adolescents' responses to internet ads: Role of ad skepticism, internet literacy, and parental mediation

Akshaya Vijayalakshmi, Meng-Hsien (Jenny) Lin, Russell N. Laczniak

In this article, we first compare adolescents' responses to two formats (easily recognizable versus not easily recognizable) Internet ads. We find that Internet literacy and ad skepticism are necessary for adolescents to effectively apply persuasion knowledge to identify both ad formats. Second, we demonstrate that parental mediation and parents' levels of Internet skills are critical for children's development of Internet literacy. As a result, this article advances our understanding of adolescents' responses to different Internet ad formats and the influential role of parental mediation in facilitating children's development of such skills.

Akshaya Vijayalakshmi

03 Too much care: Private healthcare sector and caesarean sections in India

Mitul Surana, Ambrish Dongre

In the context of India where public expenditure on healthcare is low, the private sector plays an important role in delivering healthcare during childbirth. An analysis of the latest round of National Family Health Survey data to estimate the differential probability of caesarean sections in private medical facilities relative to government facilities, and focusing on unplanned C-sections, reveals that the probability of an unplanned C-section is 13.5–14 percentage points higher in the private sector. These results call for a critical assessment of the role of private sector in healthcare in the context of inadequate public provision, expanding private provision and weak governance structures.

Ambrish Dongre

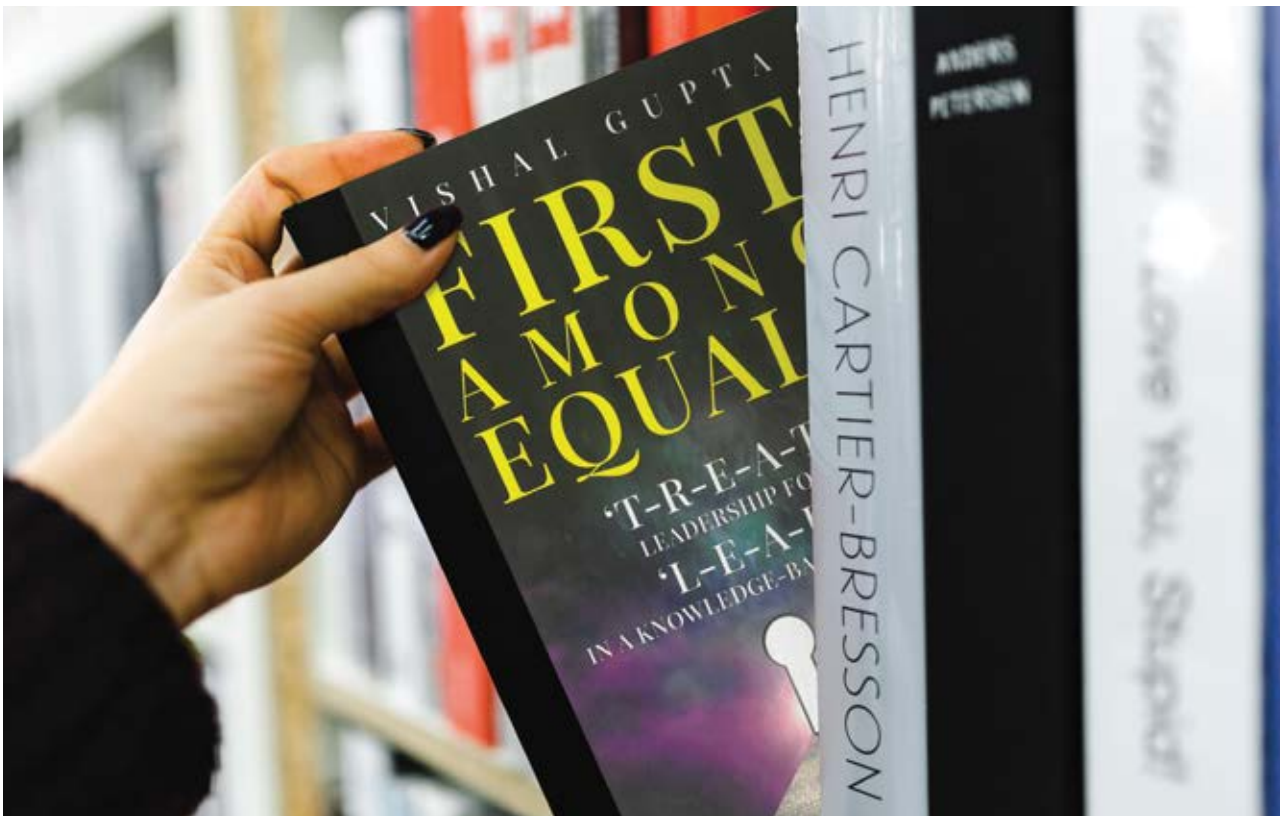## 04 Sustainable development and carbon neutrality: Integrated assessment of transport transitions in India

Dipti Gupta, Amit Garg

Amit Garg

Dependence on crude oil imports, high correlation with economic growth, and contribution to air pollution cause the transformations in transport sector in India to have significant ramifications. Moreover, these transitions are to be steered through the global and domestic sustainable development and carbon neutrality goals. In this paper, we determine the energy-environment-economy implications of transport sector dynamics by undertaking an integrated analysis using a novel methodological approach involving two main aspects: soft-coupling the IMACLIM-IND and AIM/Enduse models; and back-casting approach with long-term benchmarks. We examine four scenarios: business-as-usual (BAU), development first (DEVF), carbon neutrality (CNT) and synchronous (SYNCH). Our synchronous scenario pathway reduces the crude oil and natural gas imports by 68% for the year 2050 compared to 2012 in the BAU scenario, leading to foreign exchange saving of 5.8 trillion US$ during 2013−2050. The envisioned transitions necessitate formulation of strategic policies which provide equitable access of transportation to all.

Disentangling shock diffusion on complex networks: Identification through graph planarity

Sudarshan Kumar, Tiziana Di Matteo, Anindya S. Chakrabarti

Anindya S. Chakrabarti

Large scale networks delineating collective dynamics often exhibit cascading failures across nodes leading to a system-wide collapse. Prominent examples of such phenomena would include collapse on financial and economic networks. Intertwined nature of the dynamics of nodes in such network makes it difficult to disentangle the source and destination of a shock that percolates through the network, a property known as reflexivity. In this article, we propose a novel methodology by combining vector autoregression with an unique identification restrictions obtained from the topological structure of the network to uniquely characterize cascades. In particular, we show that planarity of the network allows us to statistically estimate a dynamical process consistent with the observed network and thereby uniquely identify a path for shock propagation from any chosen epicentre to all other nodes in the network. We analyse the distress propagation mechanism in closed loops giving rise to a detailed picture of the effect of feedback loops in transmitting shocks. We show usefulness and applications of the algorithm in two networks with dynamics at different time-scales: worldwide GDP growth network and stock network. In both cases, we observe that the model predicts the impact of the shocks emanating from the USA would be concentrated within the cluster of developed countries and the developing countries show very muted response, which is consistent with empirical observations over the past decade.

06 Ripples on financial networks

Sudarshan Kumar, Avijit Bansal, Anindya S. Chakrabarti

In the financial markets, asset returns exhibit collective dynamics masking individual impacts on the rest of the market. Hence, it is still an open problem to identify how shocks originating from one particular asset create spillover effects across other assets. The problem is more acute when there is a large number of simultaneously traded assets, making the identification of which asset affects which other assets even more difficult. In this paper, we construct a network of the conditional volatility series estimated from asset returns and estimate a many-dimensional VAR model with unique identification criteria based on the network topology. Because of the interlinkages across stocks, volatility shock to a particular asset propagates through the network creating a ripple effect. Our method allows us to find the exact path the ripple effect follows on the whole network of assets.

Unpacking the effects of adverse regulatory events: Evidence from pharmaceutical relabeling

Matthew J. Higgins, Xin Yan, Chirantan Chatterjee

We provide causal evidence that regulation induced product shocks significantly impact aggregate demand and firm performance in pharmaceutical markets. Event study results suggest an average loss between $569 million and $882 million. Affected products lose, on average, $186 million over their remaining effective patent life. This leaves a loss of between $383 million and $696 million attributable to declines in future innovation. Our findings complement research that shows drugs receiving expedited review are more likely to suffer from regulation induced product shocks. Thus, it appears we may be trading off quicker access to drugs today for less innovation tomorrow. Results remain robust to variation across types of relabeling, market sizes, and levels of competition.

Chirantan Chatterjee

08 AGV or lift-AGV? Performance trade-offs and design insights for container terminals with robotized transport vehicle technology

Govind Lal Kumawat, Debjit Roy

Debjit Roy

New container terminals are embracing robotized transport vehicles such as lift-automated guided vehicles (LAGVs) and automated guided vehicles (AGVs) to enhance the terminal throughput capacity. Although LAGVs have a high container handling time, they require less coordination with other terminal equipment in comparison with AGVs. In contrast, AGVs are hard-coupled resources, require less container handling times, but operate with high coordination delays in comparison with LAGVs. The effect of such operational trade-offs on terminal performance under various design parameter settings, such as yard block layout and a number of resources, is not well understood and needs to be evaluated at the terminal design phase. To analyze these trade-offs, we develop stylized semi-open queuing network models, which consist of two-phase servers and finite capacity queues. We develop a novel network decomposition method for solving the proposed queuing models. The accuracy of the solution method is validated using detailed simulation models. Using the analytical models, we study the performance trade-offs between the transport vehicle choices: LAGVs and AGVs. Our results show that the throughput capacity of the terminal in the container unloading process increases by up to 16% if LAGVs are chosen as transport vehicles instead of AGVs. However, at certain parameter settings, specifically, when the arrival rate of containers is low, the throughput time performance of the terminal is higher (up to 8%) with AGVs than with LAGVs. We also derive insights on the yard block layout and the technology choice for quay cranes.

09 A new solution approach for multi-stage semi-open queuing networks: An application in shuttle-based compact storage systems

Govind Lal Kumawat, Debjit Roy

Multi-stage semi-open queuing networks (SOQNs) are widely used to analyze the performance of multi-stage manufacturing systems and automated warehousing systems. While there are several methods available for solving single-stage SOQNs, solution methods for multi-stage SOQNs are limited. Decomposition of a multi-stage SOQN into single-stage SOQNs and evaluation of an individual single-stage SOQN is a possibility. However, the challenge lies in obtaining the job departure process information from an upstream single-stage SOQN to evaluate the performance of a downstream single-stage SOQN. In this paper, we propose a two-moment approximation approach for

estimating the squared coefficient of variation of the job inter-departure time from a single-stage SOQN, which can serve as an input to link multi-stage SOQNs. Using numerical experiments, we test the robustness of the proposed approach for various input parameter settings for both single and multi-class jobs. We find that the proposed approach works quite well, particularly when the coefficient of variation of the job inter-arrival time is less than two. We demonstrate the efficacy of the proposed approach using a case study on a multi-tier shuttle-based compact storage system and benchmark our results with an existing approach. The results indicate that our approach yields more accurate estimates of the performance measures in comparison to the existing approach in the literature.

10 Stochastic modeling of parallel process flows in intra-logistics systems: Applications in container terminals and compact storage systems

Govind Lal Kumawat, Debjit Roy, René de Koster, Ivo Adan

Many intra-logistics systems, such as automated container terminals, distribution warehouses, and cross-docks, observe parallel process flows, which involve simultaneous (parallel) operations of independent resources while processing a job. When independent resources work simultaneously to process a common job, the effective service requirement of the job is difficult to estimate. For modeling simplicity, researchers tend to assume sequential operations of the resources. In this paper, we propose an efficient modeling approach for parallel process flows using two-phase servers. We develop a closed queuing network model to estimate system performance measures. Existing solution methods can evaluate the performance of closed queuing networks that consist of two-phase servers with exponential service times only. To solve closed queuing networks with general two-phase servers, we propose new solution methods: an approximate mean value analysis and a network aggregation dis-aggregation approach. We derive insights on the accuracy of the solution methods from numerical experiments. Although both solution methods are quite accurate in estimating performance measures, the network aggregation dis-aggregation approach consistently performs best. We illustrate the proposed modeling approach for two intra-logistic systems: a container terminal with automated guided vehicles and a shuttle-based compact storage system. Results show that approximating the simultaneous operations as sequential operations underestimates the container terminal throughput on average by 28% and at maximum up to 47%. Similarly, considering sequential operations of the resources in the compact storage system results in an underestimation of the throughput capacity up to 9%.

11 Performance analysis of batching decisions in waveless order release environments for e-commerce stock-to-picker order fulfillment

Vishal Bansal, Debjit Roy, Jennifer A Pazour

Warehouse automation is increasingly adopted to manage throughput fluctuations in e-commerce order fulfillment. This work develops queuing network models and solution methodologies for performance analysis of a stock-to-picker system that connects an upstream automated storage system to a downstream pick station. We focus on the pick station process, quantifying the throughput differences between a pick station that employs a static versus dynamic batching strategy. We consider a waveless order release environment where the item totes are requested from the storage system only when an order arrives. We capture throughput performance in this environment for single as well as multi-line orders with/without item commonality by developing closed-queuing network models. The consolidation of multiple product-lines for a multi-line order is modeled using fork–join synchronization stations within the closed queuing network. For analyzing such queuing networks, we develop a network-decomposition based solution methodology. We validate the models using a simulation model of the upstream storage and downstream order-picking system. We find that in waveless order release environment, dynamic batching always outperforms static batching in terms of system throughput. However, for single-line orders, the percentage gain in the throughput (by implementing dynamic batching) decreases for smaller item tote inter-arrival times. For multi-line orders, dynamic batching increases the system throughput by 37−43%. We also analyze the effect of batch size on the throughput performance. The results indicate that the system throughput increases with an increase in the batch size under both batching policies. But, the marginal benefit reduces as we increase the batch size.

12 Exploring reasons that U.S. MD-PhD students enter and leave their dual-degree programs

Devasmita Chakraverty, Donna B. Jeffe, Katherine P. Dabney, Robert H.Tai

Devasmita Chakraverty

In response to widespread efforts to increase the size and diversity of the biomedical-research workforce in the U.S., a large-scale qualitative study was conducted to examine current and former students' training experiences in MD (Doctor of Medicine), PhD (Doctor of Philosophy), and MD-PhD dual-degree programs. In this paper, we aimed to describe the experiences of a subset of study participants who had dropped out their MD-PhD dual-degree training program, the reasons they entered the MD-PhD program, as well as their reasons for discontinuing their training for the MD-PhD.

13 Insights into the complexity of the impostor phenomenon among trainees and professionals in STEM and medicine

HwaYoung Lee, Cheryl B. Anderson, Melinda S. Yates, Shine Chang, Devasmita Chakraverty

Although the imposter phenomenon (IP), characterized by fear of exposure as a fraud, is prevalent in higher education, studies disagree about its dimensionality, its relation to individual characteristics, and how IP relates to self-evaluation. Analyzing data from 959 graduate students and professionals in science, technology, engineering, mathematics (STEM), and medicine, we examined the psychometric properties of the Clance IP scale and evaluated IP's conceptual clarity in relation to demographics and self-evaluation. Factor analyses yielded three factors: Self-Doubt, Fear of Evaluation, and Luck. Older age groups, people currently not in-training, and men had lower sub-scale IP scores. We created four IP groups using factor scores and found that "Fear IP" (low self-doubt/high fear) and "High IP" (high self-doubt/high fear) groups reported less positive self-evaluations than "Self-Doubt" IP (high self-doubt/low fear) and "Low IP" (low self-doubt/low fear) groups. Findings suggest different types of IP that includes more strategic self-presentations of ability, and the defining feature of IP may be fear rather than self-doubt, with implications on training in higher education.

14 Preservice elementary teachers and science instruction: Barriers and supports

Katherine P. Dabney, Kimberly B. Good, Michael R. Scott, Teri N. Johnson, Devasmita Chakraverty, Brittany Milteer, Alicia Gray

Research suggests that elementary school is a crucial period for sparking students' long-term interest in science and consideration of a STEM career. Teachers influence students' dispositions towards science; therefore, it is important to consider elementary teachers' identity development, a preservice teacher's own voice and self-image, with science as a factor in science education. This longitudinal, qualitative study examines the experiences that served as barriers or supports to elementary Master of Teaching preservice teachers' science teacher identity development. Six preservice teachers were interviewed at the beginning of their graduate teacher education programs and again during their first year of teaching. Our findings indicate that identity development of future elementary teachers begins during their own elementary school experiences as a student and spans through their teaching practicums. Barriers to science identity development included prior elementary science experiences/lack of interest, science content and coursework requirements, practicum experiences, and socioeconomic status. Supports that bolster elementary teacher identity for instructing science included hands-on/inquiry-based science coursework, prior experience in schools and working with children, positive practicum experiences, and support from family and friends. This research indicates that in order to develop more rigorous elementary science teacher preparation programs, in regard to instruction and self-efficacy, educators and public policymakers will need to provide a series of supports for future science teachers ranging from their initial elementary school experiences through their practicum placements.

15 The impostor phenomenon among black doctoral and postdoctoral scholars in STEM

Devasmita Chakraverty

- **Aim/Purpose**
  This study examined experiences related to the impostor phenomenon among Black doctoral and postdoctoral scholars in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).
- **Background**
  Research on the impostor phenomenon is usually focused on undergraduates, especially for Blacks, with sparse research on Black doctoral and postdoctoral scholars. This phenomenon was originally investigated among Whites. Due to fewer studies on Blacks, culturally-relevant understanding of the impostor phenomenon is limited.
- **Methodology**
  This study used surveys and interviews (convergent mixed-methods) to examine the impostor phenomenon among U.S.-based doctoral and postdoctoral scholars (together referred to as "trainees") in STEM. Participants took a survey (that used the Clance Impostor Phenomenon Scale or CIPS to individually compute impostor phenomenon scores) and a one-on-one, semi-structured interview. Survey (with CIPS scores) and interview data were converged from the same participants, who were recruited from a national conference focused on minorities in STEM (convenience sampling). Using constant comparative method and analytic induction, interview-data were categorized into themes.
- **Contribution**
  Findings documented race-based impostor-experiences, possibly culturally relevant to other groups of underrepresented minorities (URMs). Findings have implications for research, policy, and practice. These include future initiatives to broaden participation in STEM careers among the underrepresented groups, support those who might experience this phenomenon and transition challenges in academia, and create greater awareness of the challenges trainees face based on their background and life experiences.
- **Findings**
  Surveys indicated moderate to intense impostor phenomenon among 15 participants at the time data were collected. Interviews with the same participants found six themes linked to the impostor phenomenon: 1) Being the only-one, 2) Lack of belonging, 3) Stereotyping, micro-aggression and judgment, 4) External appearances, 5) Feeling like the "diversity enhancers," and 6) Complications of intersecting identities.
- **Recommendations for Practitioners**
  Practitioners should consider the tensions and complications of Black identity and how it ties to training experiences in STEM as well as how race-based impostor phenomenon could shape an individual's interaction with faculty, mentors, and peers. This knowledge could be helpful in designing professional development programs for Blacks.
- **Recommendation for Researchers**
  Study findings could have research implications on the way doctoral and postdoctoral training is reimagined to be more inclusive and welcoming of diversity across multiple axes of gender, race/ethnicity, class, first-generation status, ability, sexual orientation, and country of origin, among others.
- **Impact on Society**
  Black trainees could be vulnerable to leaving STEM fields due to their underrepresentation, lack of critical mass, racial discrimination, and other unpleasant experiences. Conversations around training, development, and means to address psychological distress could focus on culturally-relevant experiences of the impostor phenomenon.

- **Future Research**
  Future research could look at the experiences of other underrepresented groups in STEM such as Native Americans and Hispanics as well as among faculty of color and individuals from other fields beyond STEM.

16 Why do institutions revert? Institutional elasticity and petroleum sector reforms in India

Kshitij Awasthi, K. V. Gopakumar, Abhoy K. Ojha

The institutional change literature has predominantly focused on successful changes and sparsely on failed changes, but the idea of institutional fields reverting to their pre-change or near pre-change state, after change attempts, remains underexplored. Although recent studies have explored similar phenomenon from the perspective of actors resisting change and trying to restore status quo, a field-level understanding of the processes and the dynamics associated with it remains underexamined. The present study, using the case of reforms in the field of petroleum exploration and production in India, examines an institutional change where the institution, once modified, gradually reverted near to its prechange state. We suggest the concept of institutional elasticity to explain such reverting of institutions, and elaborate on three boundary conditions—scope of change, pace of change, and field-level actor constellations—which have implications for the relationship between institutional elasticity and reverting of institutions.

K. V. Gopakumar

17 A mathematical model for predicting length of postoperative intensive care requirement following cardiac surgery in an Indian hospital

Goutam Dutta, Ajay Naik, Dipa Gosai, Priyanko Ghosh

Goutam Dutta

Intensive care unit (ICU) is a critical resource in a hospital, especially in developing countries such as India. The length of ICU stay after a cardiac surgery is an important variable for effective use of this critical resource. In this context, a predictive model can help a hospital to make optimum use of its ICU occupancy. A study was thus conducted on ICU patients and data gather over a 1-year period in a hospital in India. The critical factors for prolonged ICU stay (more than 72 h) were identified using univariate and multivariate logistic regression and a predictive index was built based on model development set. The predictive index was tested on a validation set and the mean length of ICU stay appeared to increase with an increase in the risk score. In addition, the risk score was tested in case of mortality. Efficient use of the ICU facility is possible with the help of this predictive index.

18 Going it alone or together: The role of space between products on consumer perceptions of price promotions

Hyokjin Kwak, Yuli Zhang, Marina Puzakova, Takeshi Moriguchi

Hyokjin Kwak

This research demonstrates that the existence (vs. nonexistence) of space between products on a retail shelf has a significant impact on the effectiveness of multiple vs. single unit price promotions. In particular, we establish the novel relationships between space and consumers' distinctiveness motivations. As a result, we demonstrate that the existence of space reduces the effectiveness of multiple (vs. single) unit price promotions. We further uncover the relationships between no space and consumers' relational thinking and show that no space enhances the effectiveness of multiple (vs. single) unit price promotions on consumer purchase intentions. Furthermore, we demonstrate important boundary conditions of the core interactive effect between space and multiple (vs. single) unit price promotions. That is, building on the notion that product variety decreases consumers' distinctiveness motivations, we show that in the space context, the negative effect of multiple (vs. single) unit price promotion on purchase intentions is attenuated by product variety. We also demonstrate that product popularity diminishes the positive impact of no space on the effectiveness of multiple (vs. single) unit price promotion on purchase intentions.

19 When the unknown destination comes alive: The detrimental effects of destination anthropomorphism in tourism

Hyokjin Kwak, Marina Puzakova, Joseph F. Rocereto, Takeshi Moriguchi

This research theorizes and empirically investigates the concept of brand anthropomorphism in the context of tourist destinations, namely, destination anthropomorphism. First, we demonstrate that anthropomorphizing a culturally distant tourist destination (e.g., Tokyo, Japan; Hanoi, Vietnam) leads to consumers' lower intentions to travel to the destinations, whereas this negative destination anthropomorphism effect is attenuated for culturally close tourist destinations (e.g., London, United Kingdom; Sydney, Australia). In contrast, as anticipated, this research reveals that destination anthropomorphism leads to positive consumer reactions for destinations within the same culture (e.g., Seward, Alaska, USA). As such, we provide insights into the effects of anthropomorphizing in-group versus out-group entities in the realm of tourism and travel. Specifically, we show the negative downstream effects of anthropomorphizing entities that belong to a different group (i.e., out-group), which results in tourists' heightened perceptions of a key perceived travel risk, social risk,

that manifests as lower intentions to visit that destination. Finally, this research provides critical managerial recommendations that can be incorporated into advertising strategies not only to enhance communication effectiveness but also to avoid negative repercussions of destination anthropomorphism.

20 The COVID-19 pandemic and food insecurity: A viewpoint on India

Khushbu Mishra, Jeevant Rampal

Jeevant Rampal

In this article, we present our viewpoint on COVID-19 pandemic and one of the humanitarian challenges it will likely pose: food insecurity. We begin our article by presenting the status of hunger and food insecurity around the world, followed by that in lower and middle income countries, and in India. Then we discuss the COVID-19 lockdown and India's current economic status, followed by India's ranking in the 2019 Global Hunger Index (GHI) as well as hunger-related facts on Indian women and children. Then after, we discuss the damages to lives caused by COVID-19 and hunger with implications for food insecurity, nutritional status, productivity, education, and wage earnings (based on literature). More importantly, we discuss various complimentary steps to preventing COVID-19 related deaths with steps to preventing deaths related to food insecurity and hunger for the immediate, medium, and long terms. Finally, we provide a concluding paragraph highlighting the need for the Indian government to carefully combine governmental and non-governmental interventions, in reducing India's food insecurity and hunger rates despite the COVID-19 related slowdown.

21 Does negative teacher behavior influence student self-efficacy and mastery goal orientation?

Kathan D. Shukla, Samvet Kuril, Vijaya Sherry Chand

Kathan D. Shukla

In a hierarchical society such as India's, negative teacher behaviors are often part of the routine. However, there is a gap in the literature investigating the influence of negative teacher behaviors (specifically admonishing and dissatisfied behaviors) on students' mastery goal orientation (MGO) and self-efficacy for learning which are important for student success. Accordingly, we examined these associations in Indian middle schoolers (N = 6423) after controlling for prior year outcomes and demographics. The data were collected

through paper and pencil-based surveys at the beginning and the end of the 2015–16 academic session. Teacher behavior was measured using the Questionnaire on Teacher Interaction (QTI) whereas self-efficacy and MGO were measured using the Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ). The analysis involved structural equation modelling of admonishing and dissatisfaction behaviors and student self-efficacy and MGO where we controlled for students' prior outcomes and demographics. The independent variables collectively explained 27.4 % and 22 % of the variation in MGO and self-efficacy. Higher levels of teachers' dissatisfied behaviors reduced self-efficacy and MGO within one year. Teachers' admonishing behavior was linked with lower self-efficacy. Implications for policymakers, administrators and teachers are discussed.

Vijaya Sherry Chand

22 Impact of institutional imprinting on the persistence of superior profits: A study of regulatory punctuation in India

Manish Popli, Mehul Raithatha, Mohammad Fuad

Drawing upon the literature on organizational imprinting, we examine how a firm's history impacts its performance in subsequent periods. By considering the emerging market context of India, we present evidence that the degree of imprinting of the pre-liberalization era is negatively related to the persistence of superior performance in the post-liberalization period. Furthermore, we investigate the role of imprinting attenuators and find that a firm's listing status, international exposure, and knowledge spillovers from foreign firms weaken this baseline relationship. Empirical results based on a large unbalanced panel data set of 18,201 firm-year observations of Indian firms during the period 1991–2005 provide robust support for our conceptual model. Complementing the growing literature on the impact of contemporaneous institutional changes on performance, this study sheds light on the important role of the institutional history of firms from emerging economies.

Mohammad Fuad

23 Energy access for marginalized communities: Evidence from rural North India, 2015−2018

Setu Pelz, Namrata Chindarkar, Johannes Urpelainen

Namrata Chindarkar

Rural energy access in India has improved steadily over the last decade. This progress is attributed to national energy reforms that aim to not only expand access to grid electricity and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) but also to improve quality of access. Considering the historical caste-based energy access disparities unique to the Indian context, how equitable have recent improvements been? Using panel data representative of rural areas in six of India's poorest states, we apply a linear regression model with caste and year interactions to quantify changes in energy access for historically marginalized Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) households relative to the all others between 2015−2018. We find that overall, inequities in an SC/ST household's likelihood to obtain an LPG connection reduced (by 4.6%-points [95% CI: 0.7 to 7.7]). In contrast, overall inequities in grid connection likelihoods remained consistent. Looking beyond binary connection rates, we find that an SC/ST household's supply improved less in terms of daily supply hours (by 1.42h [CI: 1 to 1.83]) and monthly outage days (by 1 day [CI: 0.7 to 1.3]). Disaggregate analyses indicate that these broader trends are composed of distinct state-level trends modified by differences in baselines, marginalised population distributions, institutional capacity and accountability. Energy policy reform in India must consider caste-based inequities and take advantage of multi-dimensional supply measurement to encourage equitable and just progress towards sustainable energy access for all sections of the population.

24 Does financial reporting quality vary across firm life cycle?

Gopal V. Krishnan, Emma-Riikka Myllymäki, Neerav Nagar

Neerav Nagar

This study provides empirical evidence that across firm life cycle, there is considerable variation in financial reporting quality. Specifically, the focus is on matching quality captured by the contemporaneous correlation between revenues and expenses, and on the likelihood of material misstatements in financial statements. On balance, we observe an inverted U-shaped pattern of financial reporting quality, i.e., lower quality during the introduction, growth, and decline stages, compared to the mature stage of firm life cycle. First, we find poor matching of expenses with revenues in the

introduction, growth and decline stages. This implies conservative or aggressive recognition of expenses, leading to less informative earnings, and hence, lower financial reporting quality. Then, we examine the likelihood of material misstatements, measured by weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, financial statement restatements, SEC's accounting and auditing enforcement releases, and financial statement divergence scores. We find clear indications that firms in the introduction, growth, and decline stages are significantly more likely to have misstatements in their financial statements compared to firms in the mature stage. Overall, the findings of this study enhance our understanding of the role of life cycle stages in causing variation in financial reporting quality.

25 EHR application portfolio and hospital performance: Effects across hospitals with varying administrative scale and clinical complexity

Pankaj Setia, Nirup Menon, Sankara Subramanian Srinivasan

Pankaj Setia

Electronic Health Record (EHR) has the potential to transform the work required to create and deliver healthcare services. This has triggered large-scale adoption across hospitals. However, whether all hospitals obtain a similar effect from their EHR implementations remains an important question because there are significant differences differences in characteristics of hospitals adopting these systems. To examine differences in effects across hos-pitals, we examine whether the impacts of EHR applications are contingent on work domains, by assessing performance effects across hospitals with varying administrative scale and clinical complexity. Because EHRs constitute a suite of applications with different functionalities, examining the effects of different sets of appli-cations is challenging due to nonlinear interdependencies between applications. Therefore, we use an archetype approach, identifying synergistic EHR (EHRSYN) archetype as an ideal portfolio—a conceptual anchor for a hospital's EHR portfolio. We test contingencies by combining this technology archetype with the work domains—administrative scale and clinical complexity. We test our hypotheses using empirical data from 137 hospitals in California, hypothesizing the differences in effects of EHRs on financial, operational, and clinical performances across hospitals with different administrative scales (size) and clinical complexities (case-mix) of work. While hospitals gain the most by implementing a portfolio close to the EHRSYN archetype, our nuanced models reveal that the benefits of such portfolios increase for large hospitals and are greater for hospitals treating less complex cases. These findings underscore how variations in applications used and work domains demarcate boundaries related to the performance effects of EHRs. We present a detailed discussion of the theoretical contributions and practical implications of our findings.

26 How technology is changing retail

Venkatesh Shankar, Kirthi Kalyanam, Pankaj Setia, Alireza Golmohammadi, Seshadri Tirunillai, Tom Douglass, John Hennessey, J.S. Bull, Rand Waddoups

Retailing is undergoing a remarkable transformation brought by recent advances in technology. In this paper, we provide a deep discussion of and look ahead on how technology is changing retail, starting with a classification of technologies that impact retailing, in particular, in the COVID-19 and beyond world. We discuss different theoretical frameworks or lenses to better understand the role of technology in retailing. We identify and elaborate on the drivers and outcomes of technology adoption by shoppers, retailers, employees, and suppliers. We speculate on future retail scenarios and outline future research avenues on technology and retailing. We close by concluding that technology is not only reshaping retailing, but also allowing retailing to pivot in the face of new and unforeseen circumstances.

27 The Takeoff of Open Source software: A signaling perspective based on community activities

Pankaj Setia, Barry L. Bayus, Balaji Rajagopalan

A few open source software (OSS) products exhibit an abrupt and significant increase in downloads. However, the majority of OSS products fail to gain much interest. Identifying early success is important for catalyzing growth in OSS markets. However, previous OSS research has not examined early product success dynamics and assumes adoption to be a continuous process. We propose OSS takeoff in adoptions as a measure of eventual product success. Takeoff is a nonlinear inflection point separating the early development from the growth phase in the product lifecycle. Using arguments from the signaling literature, we propose that community activities send signals about product quality and reduce information asymmetry faced by potential adopters of OSS products. Estimating a Cox proportional hazard model using a large sample of OSS products from SourceForge, we find that takeoff times are significantly associated with signals of quality deficiency and improvement. Further, we find that target audience and product innovativeness moderate this relationship.

28 A note on "The facility location problem with limited distances"

Prahalad Venkateshan

In this paper, it is shown that the polynomially bounded enumerative procedure to solve the facility location problem with limited distances, originally described by Drezner, Mehrez, and Wesolowsky [Drezner Z, Mehrez A, Wesolowsky GO (1991) The facility location problem with limited distances. Transportation Sci. 25(3):183−187.], and subsequently corrected by Aloise, Hansen, and Liberti [Aloise D, Hansen P, Liberti L (2012) An improved column generation algorithm for minimum sum-of-squares clustering. Math. Programming 131(1−2):195−220.], can still fail to optimally solve the problem. Conditions under which the procedures succeed are identified. A new modified algorithm is presented that solves the facility location problem with limited distances. It is further shown that the proposed correction is complete in that it does not require further corrections.

Prahalad Venkateshan

29 Exploring workplace bullying from diverse perspectives: A Journal of Applied Communication Research forum

Stacy Tye-Williams, Jerry Carbo, Premilla D'Cruz, Leah P. Hollis, Loraleigh Keashly, Catherine Mattice, Sarah J. Tracy

Workplace bullying is a pernicious workplace problem that harms employees and organizations alike. Targets suffer mental and physical consequences of repeated abuse. Organizations experience consequences such as diminished worker productivity and increased turnover. In some cases, even workplace violence. While these instances are thankfully rare, it is important to understand how workplace bullying manifests in organizations and what employees, bystanders, and organizations can do about it. At the invitation of the editor to convene a diverse panel of experts on workplace bullying, seven scholars responded to questions pertaining to six workplace bullying-related issues. These are conceptual definition; bystander intervention; the relationship between race, gender, and other marginalized identities and workplace bullying; interdisciplinary opportunities and constraints; developments in United States policy; and how employees, bystanders, and organizations can and should respond to workplace bullying.

Premilla D'Cruz

Shattered but smiling: Human resource management and the wellbeing of hotel employees during COVID-19

Promila Agarwal

The purpose of this paper is to explore the human resource management (HRM) practices adopted by hotels during COVID-19 and to examine the impact of COVID-19 on the wellbeing of hotel employees using qualitative thematic analysis. This study presents HRM practices that organizations can use to effectively manage employees in uncertain times. There is compelling evidence that employee-centered HRM practices strongly impact employee wellbeing. This paper integrates the insights from an HRM framework for wellbeing using a job demands-resources model. The paper identifies themes that confirm and extend existing theories and models of wellbeing. The findings are important for policy makers by offering guidance for managing people effectively during tough times.

Promila Agarwal

31

Assessing advertisement quality on C2C social commerce platforms: An information quality approach using text mining

Deepak Trehan, Rajat Sharma

Rajat Sharma

- **Purpose:**
  The purpose of this paper is to test relevance of the information quality (IQ) framework in understanding quality of advertisements (ads) posted by ordinary consumers.
- **Design/methodology/approach:**
  The main objective of this study is to assess quality ads posted on customer-to-customer (C2C) social commerce platforms from an IQ framework. The authors deployed innovative text mining techniques to generate features from the IQ framework and then used a machine learning (ML) algorithm to classify ads into three categories - high quality, medium quality and low quality.
- **Findings:**
  The results show that not all dimensions of IQ framework are important to assess quality of ads posted on the platforms. Potential buyers on these platforms look for appropriate amount of information, which is objective, concise and complete, to make a potential purchase decision.
- **Research limitations/implications:**
  As the research focuses on specific product categories, it lacks generalisability. Therefore, it needs to be tested for other product categories.
- **Practical implications:**
  The paper includes recommendation for C2C marketplaces on how to increase quality of ads posted by consumers on the platform.
- **Originality/value:**
  This study has focused on the user-generated content posted by ordinary consumers on the C2C commerce platform to sell used goods. Though C2C model has been developed on ads posted on C2C platforms, it can be established for brands as it provides them with an insight into latent dimensions that a consumer shall look for in an ad on social commerce platforms

32 Fear and violence as organizational strategies: The possibility of a Derridean lens to analyze extra-judicial police violence

Srinath Jagannathan, Rajnish Rai, Christophe Jaffrelot

Governments and majoritarian political formations often present police violence as nationalist media spectacles, which marginalize the rights of the accused and normalize the discourse of majoritarian nationalism. In this study, we explore the public discourse of how the State and political actors repeatedly labeled a college-going student Ishrat Jahan, who died in a stage-managed police killing in India in 2004, as a terrorist. We draw from Derrida's ethics of unconditional hospitality to show that while police violence is aimed at constructing safety for the cultural majority, in reality, it reveals discourses of anxiety and precariousness. The unethicality of police violence lies in the enlargement of recognition in vicariously blaming the person who has been killed for being involved in several terror attacks. We show that police violence is premised on the temporal structure of majoritarian nationalism, the prevalence of gender inequity, and the call to breach the secular framework of law.

Rajnish Rai

33 A scoping review of the contributions of farmers' organizations to smallholder agriculture

Livia Bizikova, Ephraim Nkonya, Margitta Minah, Markus Hanisch, Rama Mohana Rao Turaga, Chinwe Ifejika Speranza, Muthumariappan Karthikeyan, Lixia Tang, Kate Ghezzi-Kopel, Julie Kelly, Ashley Casandra Celestin & Beth Timmers

Farmers' organizations (FOs), such as associations, cooperatives, self-help and women's groups, are common in developing countries and provide services that are widely viewed as contributing to income and productivity for small-scale producers. Here, we conducted a scoping review of the literature on FO services and their impacts on small-scale producers in sub-Saharan Africa and India. Most reviewed studies (57%) reported positive FO impacts on farmer income, but much fewer reported positive impacts on crop yield (19%) and production quality (20%). Environmental benefits,

Rama Mohana Rao Turaga

such as resilience-building and improved water quality and quantity were documented in 24% of the studies. Our analysis indicates that having access to markets through information, infrastructure, and logistical support at the centre of FO design could help integrate FOs into policy. Natural resource management should also be more widely incorporated in the services provided by FOs to mitigate risks associated with environmental degradation and climate change. Finally, farmers who are already marginalized because of poor education, land access, social status and market accessibility may require additional support systems to improve their capacities, skills and resources before they are able to benefit from FO membership.

34 Demand for crop insurance in developing countries: New evidence from India

Ranjan Kumar Ghosh, Shweta Gupta, Vartika Singh, Patrick S. Ward

Determining farmers' real demand for crop insurance is difficult, especially in developing countries, where there is a lack of formal financial sector integration and a high reliance on informal risk mitigation options. We provide some new estimates of farmers' willingness-to-pay for insurance in the context of a large-scale subsidised programme in India. We conducted a discrete choice experiment with agricultural households across four states in India, enabling us to estimate preferences for specific insurance policy attributes such as coverage period, method of loss assessment, timing of indemnity payments and the cost of insurance. Our results suggest that farmers do value crop insurance under certain conditions and some are willing to pay a premium for such coverage in excess of the subsidised rates they are currently required to pay under this programme. In particular, farmers value the assurances that they will receive timely payouts when they incur losses, and may not have a strong preference for the method with which losses are assessed. On the other hand, farmers are quite sensitive to coverage periods. Our baseline assessment shows that when optimised to farmer requirements, there can be a sizeable demand for crop insurance by developing country farmers.

Ranjan Kumar Ghosh

35 Money, Land or self-employment? Understanding preference heterogeneity in landowners' choices for compensation under land acquisition in India

Vikram Patil, Ranjan Kumar Ghosh, Vinish Kathuria, Katharine N.Farrell

Land acquisition policies, upon which future land use patterns in India depend, are controversially tied to the question of whether to provide monetary or non-monetary compensation to affected landowners. However, turning to the preferences of landowners for answers only serves to complicate matters, as these are not homogenous on the question. This implies there is a need to identify the underlying factors giving rise to this preference heterogeneity, in order to develop more effective and efficient policy. This paper aims to address this gap using a contingent ranking experiment to study landowner disposition toward a range of compensation options, presented in a survey conducted in an 'about-to-be-submerged' region of a large, multi-stage irrigation project in India. Rankings were based on a selection of six compensation options, constituting different combinations of the attributes - cash, land, housing and self-employment. While the results suggest that landowners generally prefer non-monetary compensation, both the size of landholding and level of education of the landholder appear to influence the preferences for different compensation options. We find that landowners with more land or education tended to favour monetary compensation, while those with lower education or less land tended to favour housing and self-employment options. We close the text by exploring possible explanations for this specific form of heterogeneity, including access to information, to networks and capacities for income generation, and providing some reflections on the implications of these results for ensuring that rehabilitation and resettlement policies are both well targeted and effective.

36 Oliver Williamson: The man who reduced the transaction cost of economics

Ranjan Kumar Ghosh, Yugank Goyal

On May 21st, one of the most cited economists of all time and a key contributor to organizational studies, Professor Oliver E. Williamson passed away. Despite being ubiquitous across economics, management, law and social sciences, he remains underappreciated in mainstream development and policy discourse in developing countries. In this article, we demonstrate his ideas; and their tenacity, versatility and simplicity. We show that his intellectual apparatus of transaction cost economics is indeed a powerful tool to explain a range of real-life phenomena across a variety of disciplines with impeccable practical implications. We also examine his methodological approach and integrity that will guide substantive and pragmatic inquiry for generations to come.

37 Alternate solution approaches for competitive hub location problems

Richa Tiwari, Sachin Jayaswal, Ankur Sinha

In this paper, we study the hub location problem of an entrant airline that tries to maximize its share in a market with already existing competing players. The problem is modeled as a non-linear integer program, which is intractable for off-the-shelf commercial solvers, like CPLEX and Gurobi, etc. Hence, we propose four alternate approaches to solve the problem. The first among them uses the Kelley's cutting plane method, the second is based on a mixed integer second order conic program reformulation, the third uses the Kelley's cutting plane method within Lagrangian relaxation, while the fourth uses second order conic program within Lagrangian relaxation. On the basis of extensive numerical tests on well-known datasets (CAB and AP), we conclude that the Kelley's cutting plane within Lagrangian relaxation is computationally the best. It is able to solve all the problem instances of upto 50 nodes within 1% optimality gap in less than 10 minutes of CPU time.

Sachin Jayaswal

Ankur Sinha

38 Capacitated multi-period maximal covering location problem with server uncertainty

Amit Kumar Vatsa, Sachin Jayaswal

We study the problem of assigning doctors to existing, non-operational Primary Health Centers (PHCs). We do this in the presence of clear guidelines on the maximum population that can be served by any PHC, and uncertainties in the availability of the doctors over the planning horizon. We model the problem as a robust capacitated multi-period maximal covering location problem with server uncertainty. Such supply-side uncertainties have not been accounted for in the context of multi-period facility location in the extant literature. We present an MIP formulation of this problem, which turns

out to be too difficult for an off-the-shelf solver like CPLEX. We, therefore, present several dominance rules to reduce the size of the model. We further propose a Benders decomposition based solution method with several refinements that exploit the underlying structure of the problem to solve it extremely efficiently. Our computational experiments show one of the variants of our Benders decomposition based method to be on average almost 1000 times faster, compared to the CPLEX MIP solver, for problem instances containing 300 demand nodes and 10 facilities. Further, while the CPLEX MIP solver could not solve most of the instances beyond 300 demand nodes and 10 facilities even after 20 hours, two of our variants of Benders decomposition could solve instances upto the size of 500 demand nodes and 15 facilities in less than 0.5 hour, on average.

39 Responses to COVID-19: The role of governance, healthcare infrastructure, and learning from past pandemics

Amalesh Sharma, Sourav Bikash Borah, Aditya C. Moses

The ongoing COVID-19 outbreak has revealed vulnerabilities in global healthcare responses. Research in epidemiology has focused on understanding the effects of countries' responses on COVID-19 spread. While a growing body of research has focused on understanding the role of macro-level factors on responses to COVID-19, we have a limited understanding of what drives countries' responses to COVID-19. We lean on organizational learning theory and the extant literature on rare events to propose that governance structure, investment in healthcare infrastructure, and learning from past pandemics influence a country's response regarding reactive and proactive strategies. With data collected from various sources and using an empirical methodology, we find that centralized governance positively affects reactive strategies, while healthcare infrastructure and learning from past pandemics positively influence proactive and reactive strategies. This research contributes to the literature on learning, pandemics, and rare events.

Sourav Bikash Borah

Aditya C. Moses

40 Celebrity endorsements in destination marketing: A three country investigation

Subhadip Roy, Wioleta Dryl, Luciana de Araujo Gil

The present study extends research on the role of celebrity endorsements in destination marketing by exploring various facets of the effect of celebrity endorsements in destination marketing on the consumer. More specifically, theories of source credibility, congruence, social identity and consumer cosmopolitanism, are used to build research questions that investigate the relative effectiveness of a celebrity endorsed tourism advertisement vis a vis a generic advertisement and the boundary conditions governing the same such as destination type (local/global), celebrity country of origin and consumer level factors. The research questions are addressed using four experimental studies in sequence. The same four experiments are run in three countries with different socio-cultural backgrounds to enhance generalization, with a combined sample size of 1073 respondents. Major findings suggest that a celebrity endorser is effective for a destination advertisement. Significant cross-country differences were observed in consumer affect depending on the choice of celebrity (local or global) and the destination type (i.e., domestic or international). The effects are also moderated by consumer cosmopolitanism. The study has multiple theoretical and managerial implications.

Subhadip Roy

41 Construction, validation and generalization of SERVSTRESS: A measure for service induced customer stress

Subhadip Roy, Varsha Jain

- **Purpose**
  The purpose of this study is to construct and validate a generalizable scale to measure service induced perceived stress for customers of personal services with a high level of intangibles having both online and offline components.
- **Design/methodology/approach**
  Five studies were conducted to this end. The first was qualitative and the rest were quantitative (survey) with a total sample size of 1,300. The last study was conducted in a different country than the first four.

- **Findings**
  The studies resulted in a five-dimensional SERVSTRESS scale to measure service induced stress for customers with the following dimensions, namely, psychological stress; information stress; complexity stress; personnel stress and outcome stress. The scale was tested in a nomological network.
- **Research limitations/implications**
  The present study addresses a hitherto unaddressed gap in marketing literature with the construction and validation of a scale to measure service stress of a customer (named SERVSTRESS) using data from five studies spanning two countries.
- **Practical implications**
  The SERVSTRESS scale is relevant for the practitioners as it adds more value beyond the traditional service quality measures and allows the marketer to understand the nature of the stressors (with a specific focus on which is going right and which is going wrong) in the service delivery and allow him/her to take remedial actions.
- **Originality/value**
  The originality of the study is in the creation of a new scale to measure personal service stress and uncovering its underlying dimensions.

42 Theoretical foundations of antecedents of internationalization and moderators in multinationality–performance relationship: What is missing?

Anish Purkayastha, Sunil Sharma, Amit Karna

In this paper, the authors undertake a systematic analysis of multinationality–performance (M-P) literature published in the last decade, when antecedents for internationalization and moderators of the M-P relationship had attained a center stage in international business and international management research. Though M-P relationship is one of the most widely studied topics within international business literature, so far synthesis of the entire theoretical landscape is missing in extant literature.

Sunil Sharma

Amit Karna

43 Prediction of finite population proportion when responses are misclassified

Sumanta Adhya, Surupa Roy, Tathagata Banerjee

We propose a model-based predictive estimator of the finite population proportion of a misclassified binary response, when information on the auxiliary variable(s) is available for all units in the population. Asymptotic properties of the misclassification-adjusted predictive estimator are also explored. We propose a computationally efficient bootstrap variance estimator that exhibits better performance compared to usual analytical variance estimator. The performance of the proposed estimator is compared with other commonly used design-based estimators through extensive simulation studies. The results are supplemented by an empirical study based on literacy data.

Tathagata Banerjee

44 Geographical dissimilarity and team member influence: Do emotions experienced in the initial team meeting matter?

Prithviraj Chattopadhyay, Elizabeth George, Jiping Li, Vishal Gupta

It is both important and challenging to gain influence within geographically diverse teams. We argue that the emotions team members experience in their initial team meetings moderate the effect of geographical dissimilarity on their perceived influence on team decisions over time. Specifically, we contrast social identity theory−based arguments that geographical dissimilarity negatively influences perceived influence with self-categorization theory−based arguments that there is a positive relationship between geographical dissimilarity and perceived influence. We argue that the emotions team members experience in their initial meeting determine which of these relationships eventuate over time. Across two studies, our data support our arguments. We find that for individuals experiencing pleasant high-activation emotions, their geographic dissimilarity was more positively related with perceived influence in the initial stage of a project; for those experiencing unpleasant low-activation emotions, their geographic dissimilarity was positively related with perceived influence in the later stage; for those experiencing unpleasant high-activation emotions, their geographic dissimilarity was initially positively and later negatively related with perceived influence.

Vishal Gupta

🏅 Awards & Scholarships

SL.NO	Faculty Name	Type of Award/Grant
1.	Asha Kaul	"Best Professor–Communication" award by The Golden AIM Awards in June 2020

📅 Appointments

SL.NO	Faculty Name	
1.	Asha Kaul	**(a)** Member of High-Level Committee, Centre of Excellence, Gujarat State, constituted for recommendations of Institutions/University to grant the status of Centre of Excellence **(b)** Nominee of the Honorable President of India to the Executive Council of the Central University of Gujarat
2.	Devasmita Chakraverty	Promoted from Reviewer to Associate Editor for the International Journal of Doctoral Studies.
3.	M.P. Ram Mohan	"Affiliate Researcher" at The Centre for Peace, Hiroshima University, Japan
4.	Pankaj Setia	**(a)** Associate Editor, Journal of the Association for Information Systems (JAIS) **(b)** Editorial Review Board Member, Decision Sciences Journal
5.	Ranjan Kumar Ghosh	**(a)** Board Member, Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company **(b)** Associate Editor, Frontiers in Environmental Science
6.	Sanjay Verma	Board Member of IIM Rohtak
7.	Sundaravalli Narayanaswami	Member of the Academic Council of the National Rail Transportation Institute under the Ministry of Railways.
8.	Tarun Jain	Member of the Advisory Committee for Management Programmes at the Satya Bharti Institute for Technology

Research Projects Initiated

Sl. No.	Title of the Project	Principal Investigator/s	Type of project
1	Health information seeking behavior during Covid-19 on social media: Evidence from Twitter	Chirantan Chatterjee	SMP
2	Workplace bullying and robotization: A literature review	Ernesto Noronha	SRP
3	Modeling disagreements of inflation expectations and the process of updating inflation expectations	Tathagata Bandyopadhyay	SRP
4	Workplace bullying of gays and lesbians	Premilla D'Cruz & Ernesto Noronha	SRP
5	Analyzing the determinants of intra-urban residential real estate price variation: A case study of the Kolkata metropolitan region	Sandip Chakrabarti	SMP
6	Recovery post Covid-19: Implications for retail stores	Anuj Kapoor	SMP
7	Task satisfaction and charitable giving	Jeevant Rampal	SMP
8	Investigation and evaluation of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on tourism and hospitality sector	Rajat Sharma	SMP
9	Managing open digital innovations: Role of organizational networks and platforms	Pankaj Setia	SMP
10	Regional business cycle synchronization: Role of local and global shocks	Anindya S. Chakrabarti	SMP
11	Assessment and management of conflict minerals	Sourav Borah	SMP
12	Organizational structure and value of advanced artificially intelligent technologies	Pankaj Setia	SMP
13	Study analysis, issues and model generation for electric vehicle charging station placement in India	Goutam Dutta	SRP

Research Projects Completed

Sl. No.	Title of the Project	Principal Investigator/s	Type of project
1	E-rickshaws in India: Role in growth of electrified vehicles in India	Saral Mukherjee & Amit Karna	SRP
2	Workplace bullying and age	Premilla D'Cruz & Ernesto Noronha	SRP
3	Significant others vis-à-vis workplace bullying: A literature review	Premilla D'Cruz	SRP
4	Identifying the enablers of reverse innovation in emerging markets	Anand Kumar Jaiswal	SRP
5	A branch and cut based exact solution method for fixed charge multicommodity directed network design	Sachin Jayaswal	SMP
6	Corporate social and financial performance in family firms: A cross country comparison	Chitra Singla	SRP
7	Reliable facility location problem: Benders decomposition based exact solution approach	Sachin Jayaswal	SRP
8	Understanding agenda-setting and participation of different stakeholders in smart cities 2.0	Navdeep Mathur	SMP
9	Whistleblowing at work in India	Premilla D'Cruz	SRP
10	Online labour markets in India: An exploratory study	Ernesto Noronha & Premilla D'Cruz	SRP
11	Endowment effects and ultimatum game	Viswanath Pingali & Jeevant Rampal	SRP
12	Change in hierarchy of justice dimensions: Case of types of service and repeat failures	Sourav Borah	SRP
13	Who owns water : People or the government	Ajeet N. Mathur	SMP

Working Papers Published

WP No.	Title	
2020-07-01	Social enterprises and the pursuit of mission: Form matters	Ankur Sarin, M.S.Sriram
2020-07-03	Fractional differencing: (In)stability of spectral structure and risk measures of financial networks	Arnab Chakrabarti, Anindya S. Chakrabarti
2020-08-01	Foreign currency borrowing and firm financing constraints in emerging markets: Evidence from India	Sanket Mohapatra, Jay Prakash Nagar
2020-08-02	Shukranitisara: An early medieval treatise on economic policy	Satish Y. Deodhar
2020-08-03	Pre-packs in the Indian insolvency regime	M.P. Ram Mohan, Vishakha Raj
2020-09-01	Auditors' negligence and professional misconduct in India: A struggle for a consistent legal standard	M.P. Ram Mohan, Vishakha Raj
2020-10-01	The Doctrine of Frustration under section 56 of the Indian Contract Act	M.P. RamMohan, Pramode Murugavelu, Gaurav Ray, Kritika Parakh
2020-10-02	The implications of economic uncertainty for bank loan portfolios	Sanket Mohapatra, Siddharth M. Purohit
2020-10-03	The Pre-Kautilyan period: Crucible of proto economic ideas and practices	Satish Y. Deodhar
2020-11-01	A predictive and prescriptive analytics framework for efficient e-commerce order delivery	Shanthan Kandula, Srikumar Krishnamoorthy, Debjit Roy
2020-11-02	Public perception of courts in India: Unmeasured gap between the justice system and its beneficiaries	M. P. Ram Mohan, Muhammed Faisal K., Jacob P. Alex, M. V. Shiju
2020-12-01	How informative are quantified survey data? Evidence from RBI household inflation expectations survey	Gaurav Kumar Singh
2020-12-02	Expectations formation of household inflation expectations in India	Gaurav Kumar Singh

2020-12-03	Pandemics and Historical Mortality in India	Chinmay Tumbe
2020-12-04	Enhancing Port Performance: A Case of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust	Aman Rathi, Ambesh Pratap Singh, Sundaravalli Narayanaswami
2020-12-05	Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in Indian Railways: Models, Framework, and Policies	K. Sitharamaraju, Santhosh Kumar Beerelli, Saket Anil Yelne, Sundaravalli Narayanaswami

Research Workshops Organized

Sl. No.	Name of the Facilitator & Affiliation	Topic	Date
1	Prof. Anuj Kapoor, IIMA	Quasi-experimental research methods in Economics and Marketing	September 22, 2020
2	Prof. Chinmay Tumbe, IIMA	Census, national sample surveys and historical research methods	October 27, 2020
3	Prof. Brad Hughes The University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA	Publishing your research: Understanding the structure and the process that lead to successful papers	November 2,4 & 6, 2020
4	Prof. Brad Hughes The University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA	Improving style in your research writing	November 9,11 & 13, 2020
5	Prof. Devasmita Chakraverty, IIMA	Mixed-methods research	November 20, 2020
6	Prof. Ramanathan S., IIMA	Applied game theory and marketing – What makes for an interesting investigation	December 4, 2020

Research Webinars Organized

Sl. No.	Name of the Speaker & Affiliation	Topic	Date
1	Prof. Tarun Jain IIMA	Women's labor force participation and household technology adoption	July 3, 2020
2	Prof. Sylvia He The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)	Transit-oriented development and residential location in Hong Kong: From economic and socio-spatial perspectives	July 16, 2020
3	Prof. Anindya Ghose NYU Stern School	Mobile targeting using customer trajectory patterns	July 26, 2020
4	Prof. Sridhar Narayanan Graduate School of Business, Stanford University	Modernizing retailers in emerging markets: Investigating externally-focused and internally-focused approaches	August 10, 2020
5	Prof. Ajeet N. Mathur IIMA	The future of work	August 21, 2020
6	Dr. Manashvi Kumar IAS	Extricating energy poverty from cultures and spaces of energy consumption	August 25, 2020
7	Prof. Pranav Singh IIMA	Pledging of shares by promoters: The good, the bad and the ugly	August 28, 2020
8	Prof. Devi Vijay IIMC	Strangers at the bedside: Subaltern solidarities and new form institutionalization	September 8, 2020
9	Prof. Abhiroop Mukherjee HKUST	Eye in the sky: Private satellites and government macro data	September 16, 2020
10	Prof. Neharika Vohra IIMA	Women on Boards in India: Numbers, composition, experiences and inclusion of women directors	September 29, 2020
11	Prof. Pankaj Setia IIMA	The takeoff of open source software: A signaling perspective based on community activities	October 5, 2020
12	Prof. Adam Auerbach American University, Washington DC	Demanding development: The politics of public goods provision in India's urban slums	October 10, 2020
13	Prof. Alok Kumar University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Group purchasing organizations: How and when do they facilitate performance in industrial markets?	October 16, 2020

14	Dr. Kaushalendra Kishore CAFRAL	Credit insurance, bailout and systemic risk	November 17, 2020
15	Prof. Utpal Bhattacharya HKUST	Do women receive worse financial Advice?	November 18, 2020
16	Prof. Stefanus Jasin University of Michigan	Joint product framing and order fulfillment for e-commerce retailers	December 9, 2020
17	Prof. Johannes Urpelainen Johns Hopkins SAIS	Can representation reduce inequality? Ethnic parties, electoral quotas, and drinking water access in rural India	December 18, 2020
18	Prof. Sandip Chakrabarti IIMA	Nature vs. Nurture: Analyzing the effects of network centrality, regional accessibility and local amenities on residential real estate price	December 21, 2020
19	Dr. Tanmoy Majilla IIMA	Who benefits from private schools in India	December 28, 2020

Brown Bag Seminars Organized

Sl. No.	Name of the Speaker	Topic	Date
1	Prof. Chitra Singla	Factors impacting power distribution within the top management team of family firms	November 20, 2020
2	Mr. Ganesh Balasubramanian	Impact of strategic inventories and cost learning in decentralized supply chains	December 11, 2020

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