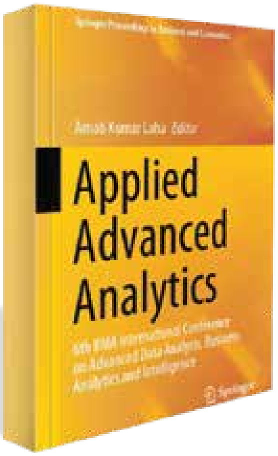
Newsletter

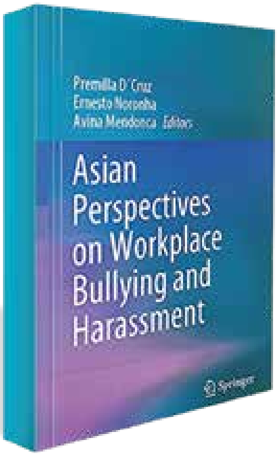
from the Research & Publications Office, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad

December 2021

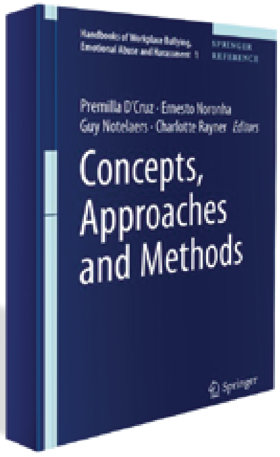
Books



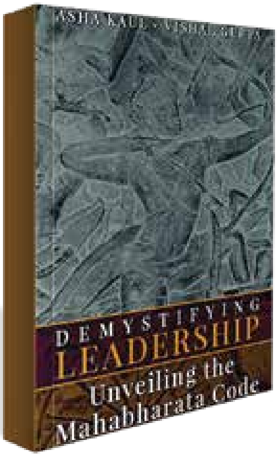
Arnab Kumar Laha



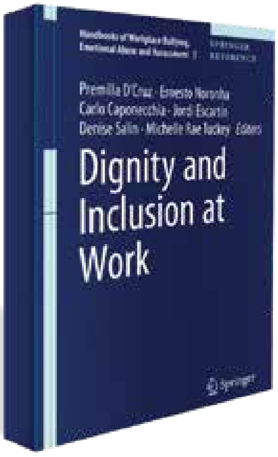
Premilla D´Cruz, Ernesto Noronha



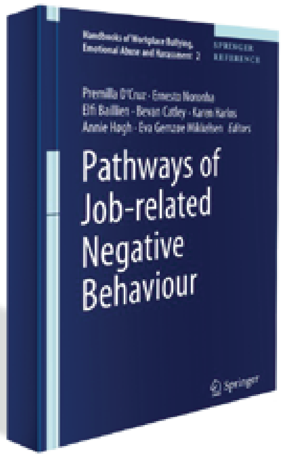
Premilla D´Cruz, Ernesto Noronha



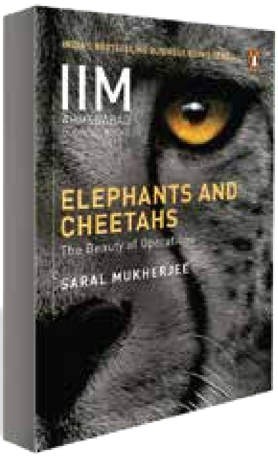
Asha Kaul & Vishal Gupta



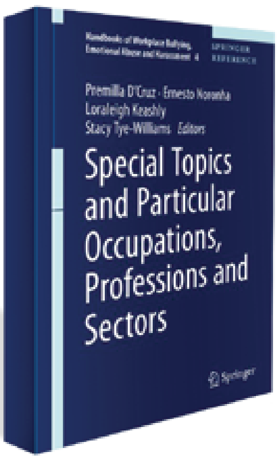
Premilla D´Cruz, Ernesto Noronha



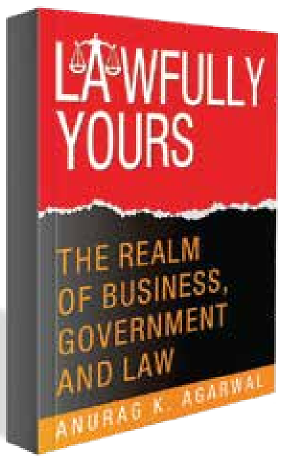
Premilla D´Cruz, Ernesto Noronha



Saral Mukherjee



Premilla D´Cruz, Ernesto Noronha



Anurag K. Agarwal

Message from Chairperson

Happy New Year to the IIMA community!

We are pleased to release the Research and Publication Newsletter for July-December 2021, which provides an overview of IIMA's research accomplishments during this period. IIMA has made significant progress on research output that includes journal articles, books, and book chapters. Further, our colleagues have received several prestigious research awards in the field of economics, healthcare, finance, marketing, social sciences and management.

The Research and Publications Office will continue to support faculty and students to strengthen research capabilities through organizing research webinars, workshops and brown bag events. Our online engagement rate on LinkedIn has increased significantly. An editor has also been appointed to support both faculty and doctoral students on academic writing and editing.

We look forward to your contributions and participation in our R&P events.

Debjit Roy
Chairperson, Research & Publications Committee

01 Does service quality influence operational and financial performance of third party logistics service providers? A mixed multi criteria decision making -text mining-based investigation

Satender Pal Singh, Arnab Adhikari, Adrija Majumdar, Arnab Bisi

Transportation Research Part E: Logistics and Transportation Review
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tre.2021.102558

Adrija Majumdar

Since its inception, the third party logistics (3PL) industry has remained an area of interest for academicians and practitioners. The existing literature mostly focuses on single multi criteria decision making (MCDM) method-based holistic performance evaluations of 3PL service providers, whereas distinct operational and financial performance measurements have not received enough attention. Several real-life examples of organizations, such as Hub Group and DSV, indicate that the reliance on financial performance improvement solely does not ensure better operational performance and integrated performance, and vice versa. Additionally, there is an absence of works that focus on designing an integrated MCDM methodology that applies multiple MCDM methods to increase the robustness of the methodology and consider distinct operational, financial, and integrated performance measurements of the 3PL service providers. Additionally, the application of emerging ratio analysis-based MCDM methods such as multi objective optimization based on ratio analysis (MOORA) and complex proportional assessment (COPRA) for performance evaluation has been ignored. Furthermore, the assessment of the service quality of 3PL service providers through their customers' feedback and the association of this service quality with the abovementioned performance measures have not received enough attention. This motivates us to design a criteria importance through intercriteria correlation (CRITIC) weighting-based integrated MOORA-COPRA MCDM methodology for the performance evaluation of 3PL service providers. We apply our proposed methodology to evaluate the performance of 21 leading 3PL service providers in North America. Additionally, we incorporate text mining methods such as sentiment analysis and topic modeling to analyze the effect of these service providers' service quality captured through their customers' reviews on distinct operational, financial, and integrated performance. The insights obtained from the study indicate that service quality (as captured from the consumer reviews) has a positive association with the operational and financial performance of 3PL service providers.

02 Analysis and impact of COVID-19 disclosures: Is IT-services different from others?

Adrija Majumdar, Pranav Singh

Industrial Management & Data Systems
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1108/IMDS-04-2021-0239

Adrija Majumdar

Pranav Singh

- **Purpose**
  There is ambiguity regarding whether coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a boon or bane for the IT services industry. On the one hand, it has created opportunities, especially with the growth of collaborative technologies. On the other hand, many firms have reduced their IT budgets owing to the ongoing recession. This study explores how IT firms have assessed the risk of the pandemic in the early days and informed capital market participants. In addition, it examines the impact of such online disclosures on information asymmetry.

- **Design/methodology/approach**
  The authors analysed annual reports of publicly listed firms in the USA filed on the Securities and Exchange Commission website in 2020 and examined whether the disclosure scenario of technology firms was different from that of the other industries. Moreover, the risk sentiment of COVID-19-related disclosures was assessed by employing text analytics. Information asymmetry was measured using the bid–ask spread.

- **Findings**
  Overall, it was found that IT services firms were less likely to discuss the COVID-19 pandemic in their annual reports. Interestingly, it was observed that technology firms that chose to communicate about the pandemic had a lower incidence of words related to risks. Furthermore, communicating about COVID-19 in annual reports calms investors and improves the information asymmetry situation about the firm. Variation in the severity of the pandemic and the responses of state governments was controlled for by employing state-fixed effects in the empirical models.

- **Originality/value**
  The authors inform the literature on corporate disclosures and technology and highlight the importance of effectively communicating about the pandemic.

03 Performance implications of outsourcing: A meta-analysis

Somnath Lahiri, Amit Karna, Sai Chttaranjan Kalubandi, Saneesh Edacherian

Journal of Business Research
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.10.061

Amit Karna

Although outsourcing remains a dominant strategic choice for managers, the understanding of its implications on the firm remains inconclusive. In this paper we focus on empirical evidence around contingencies that determine whether and how outsourcing impacts firm performance. Specifically, we examine how type of value chain activity (core vs. non-core), industrial nature of activity (manufacturing vs. services), and provider's location (domestic vs. international) impact performance. We conduct a meta-analysis of 121 samples from 106 primary studies spanning over 28 years (1992–2019). We find that outsourcing–firm performance relationship is positive. But more importantly, our results demonstrate that the association is stronger for non-core outsourcing than core outsourcing. Interestingly the outsourcing–firm performance relationship does not meaningfully vary across manufacturing and services outsourcing. Our results further indicate that the positive relationship is stronger for international outsourcing than domestic outsourcing. We discuss implications of our findings and present opportunities for future research.

04 Board's human capital resource and internationalization of emerging market firms: Toward an integrated agency–resource dependence perspective

Anish Purkayastha, Amit Karna, Sunil Sharma, Dhiman Bhadra

Journal of Business Research
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.06.064

Amit Karna

Sunil Sharma

Dhiman Bhadra

To improve our understanding of the strategic role of the board in emerging market firms (EMFs), we investigate the role of the board's human capital resource in a firm's internationalization. Integrating the monitoring role (to reduce agency costs) and the resource provisioning role (to augment strategic resource base) of the board, we propose that the board's aggregate education and professional experience influence the degree of international expansion of EMFs. Further, the board's knowledge heterogeneity and skill heterogeneity play a contingent role from a resource orchestration perspective. Based on a dataset of 906 firm-years drawn from 201 Indian firms (2008–2012), we find support for the proposed hypotheses that the board's aggregate education and professional experience have a U-shaped effect on international expansion, and that this relationship flips to an inverted U-shaped relationship at higher levels of knowledge and skill heterogeneity, respectively, within the board.

05 Antecedents to firm performance during re-internationalization

Salman Ali, Ajeet N. Mathur, Anand Kumar Jaiswal

Australian Journal of Management
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1177/03128962211040134

Anand Kumar Jaiswal

There is a paucity of research on re-internationalization, where firms re-enter international operations after complete withdrawal from previous international operations. The extant literature is largely silent on what drives firm performance during re-internationalization. We conducted an empirical investigation of re-internationalized enterprises from India to identify key antecedents to firm performance during the re-internationalization phase. Data analysis using partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) indicates that initial internationalization experiences, presence of dynamic capabilities, and organizational commitment to internationalization positively contribute to re-internationalization performance. The findings have implications for firm strategies, organization systems, managerial attention to knowledge management, policies supporting subventions, and for future research into de-internationalization and re-internationalization.

06 'Too central to fail' firms in bi-layered financial networks: Linkages in the US corporate bond and stock markets

Abinash Mishra, Pranjal Srivastava, Anindya S. Chakrabarti

Quantitative Finance
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/14697688.2021.2006281

Anindya S. Chakrabarti

Several measures have been recently developed in the financial networks literature to quantify the vulnerabilities of firms in specific markets for risk management. However, firms are often active in multiple asset markets simultaneously with potentially different degrees of vulnerabilities across markets. One can hypothesize that since assets are backed by similar firm-level fundamentals, the vulnerability measures across markets would be highly correlated. In this paper, we present two results based on the empirical correlation of network-based measures of vulnerabilities by studying US firms' asset returns that are active in stock as well as corporate bond markets. First, the magnitude of the relationship, while positive and significant, is not very large. Quantitatively, a unit percent increase in vulnerability measure of a firm in the stock market is associated with 0.15% increase in the

vulnerability in the bond market. Second, the vulnerability of the firms in the stock market is negatively related to firm size proxied by market capitalization, indicating that 'too-big-to-fail' firms tend to be 'too-central-to fail'. By adopting instrumental variables, we show that the coefficient has a higher magnitude. The results are robust with respect to choices of asset classes, maturity horizons, model selection, time length of the data, as well as controlling for return sensitivities to market-level factors.

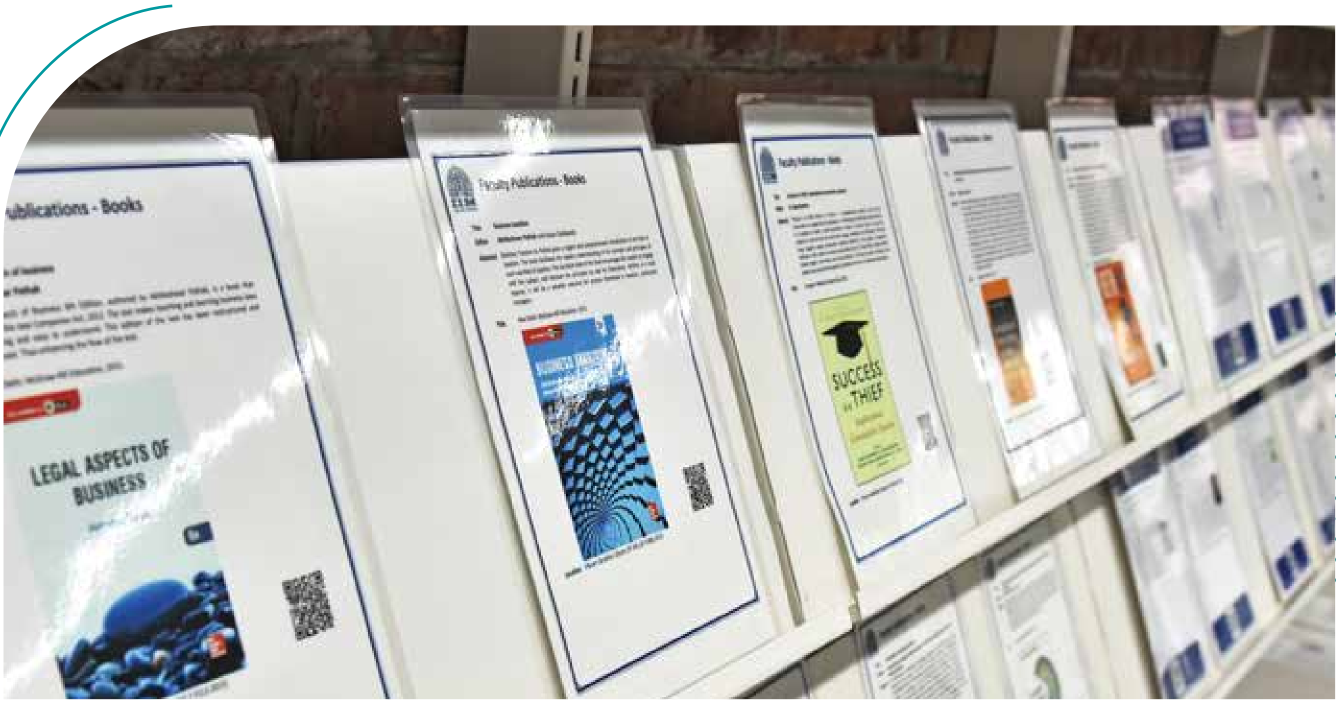
07 Elite vs. mass politics of sustainability transitions

Nicolas Schmid, Christopher Beaton, Florian Kern, Neil McCulloch, Anish Sugathan, Johannes Urpelainen

Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eist.2021.09.014

Anish Sugathan

While the past decade of transitions scholarship has increasingly acknowledged the centrality of politics, key questions on transition politics deserve further research. Here, we develop a heuristic framework from the discipline of political science that separates transition politics into the classic categories of interests, ideas, institutions, as well as elite and mass politics. Based on this framework, we conduct a review of existing transitions literature on politics. We find that some areas of our framework are better covered than others. For instance, while the institutional foundations of elite politics are relatively well researched, there are only few studies on interests and ideas in mass politics. In geographical and sectoral terms, research is biased toward energy transitions in Europe and North America. Based on our review, we map areas for future research we believe to be indispensable to better understand varieties of transition politics.



08 Understanding talent management for sports organizations - Evidence from an emerging country

Yusuf Hassan, Jatin Pandey, Biju Varkkey, Deepa Sethi, Hugh Scullion

The International Journal of Human Resource Management
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/09585192.2021.1971736

Biju Varkkey

Talent Management (TM) has emerged as a key strategic issue for global organizations. Despite the growth of global sports entities, research on TM in this context is scarce. This paper addresses this research gap and investigates major challenges in TM faced by organizations in professional sports business and makes an increasingly significant contribution towards the global economy. The question of what constitutes 'talent' in sports and how it can be strategically managed is a matter of concern which expands the knowledge and understanding of Talent Management practices in a unique and rapidly developing sector. The current study explores the scope and boundaries of TM practices for professional sports entities in the context of emerging economies. The study uses case study approach to examine TM for the Nepal based Everest Premier League (EPL) The study draws on the Social Exchange Theory (SET) and Human Capital Theory (HCT) to understand talent management practices and demonstrates how differing natures of socio-economic exchange can be observed across actors and stages of TM in the business of sports.

09 Intellectual property regimes and wage inequality

Sourav Bhattacharya, Pavel Chakraborty, Chirantan Chatterjee

Journal of Development Economics
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2021.102709

Chirantan Chatterjee

We use The Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002 in India as a quasi-natural experiment to identify the causal effect of higher incentives for innovation on a firm's compensation structure. We find that stronger intellectual property (IP) protection has a sharper impact on the demand for managerial skill for technologically advanced firms. Firms that were a-priori above the industry median (in terms of technology adoption, more so for R&D expenditure) witness a rise in the share of managerial compensation by 1.3%–8.3% higher than the rest. This effect is completely driven by firms between 5–8th

decile with no effect on firms below the median or at the very top of the technological ladder. This observed "snail-shape" in the firms' response to the IP shock is rationalized in a model where firms within an industry compete for patents by investing in managerial inputs. The observed increase in wage inequality can partly be attributed to a stronger performance pay for high-tech firms. Associatedly, high-tech firms invested more in technology adoption, started to produce more product varieties at higher quality, and filed for more product patent claims.

10 Dynamic policies for resource reallocation in a robotic mobile fulfillment system with time-varying demand

Tim Lamballais, Marius Merschformann, Debjit Roy, René B.M. de Koster, Kaveh Azadeh, Leena M. Suhl

European Journal of Operational Research
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2021.09.001

Debjit Roy

A Robotic Mobile Fulfillment System (RMFS) is an automated parts-to-picker material handling system, in which robots carry pods with products to the order pickers. It is particularly suitable for e-commerce order fulfillment and can quickly and frequently reallocate workers and robots across the picking and replenishment processes to respond to strong demand fluctuations. More resources for the picking process means lower customer wait times, whereas more resources for the replenishment process means a higher inventory level and product availability. This paper models the RMFS as a queuing network and integrates it within a Markov decision process (MDP), that aims to allocate robots across the pick and replenishment processes during both high and low demand periods, based on the workloads in these processes. We extend existing MDP models with one resource type and one process to an MDP model for two resources types and two processes. The policies derived from the model are compared with benchmark policies from practice. The results show that the length of the peak demand phase and the height of the peak affects the optimal policy choice. In addition, policies that continually reallocate resources based on the workload outperform benchmark policies from practice. Moreover, if the number of robots is limited, continual resource reallocation can reduce costs sharply. The results show that optimal dynamic policies can reduce the cost by up to 52.18% on average compared to optimal fixed policies.

11 Modelling driver's reactive strategies in e-hailing platforms: An agent-based simulation model and an approximate analytical model

Arulanantha Prabu P M, Debjit Roy, Prahalad Venkateshan

International Journal of Production Research
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/00207543.2021.1987554

For an e-hailing taxi operation, we analyse a driver's profit-maximising reactive strategy (to either accept or refuse a ride request) in response to the ride request broadcast by the platform. We analyse four operating modes, each of which is a combination of either of two reactive strategies: no refusal and refusal based on proximity, and either of two broadcasting methods. In an operating mode, our objective is to evaluate the expected total profit in a shift. We adopt a two-stage methodology to answer the research questions. In the first stage, we develop an agent-based simulation model to capture the effect of multiple taxis on driver's reactive strategy. Using real trip data, we find that a driver could follow a strategy of refusal based on proximity and earn approximately 25% more than the baseline no refusal strategy. In the second stage, we develop an approximate analytical model for a single taxi operation and compare the performance against the agent-based simulation model. We develop closed-form expressions of the expected total profit for each operating mode and topology of the service region. We find that our approximate analytical model provides an upper bound, and the profit deviation lies within 20% of the agent-based simulation model.

Debjit Roy

Prahalad Venkateshan

12 Impostor phenomenon and discipline-specific experiences of violence in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics

Devasmita Chakraverty, Meenakshi Rishi

Violence and Gender
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1089/vio.2021.0025

Devasmita Chakraverty

Impostor phenomenon (IP) engenders persistent, self-deprecating beliefs of fraudulence for those who cannot internalize success and fear that they have fooled others into overestimating their abilities. Although well documented in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), discipline-specific experiences of IP within STEM are not well explored, but could illustrate if there are nuances within STEM disciplines. This qualitative study examined discipline-specific experiences of IP due to academic workplace violence. Semistructured interviews from 34 United States-based, female PhD students were analyzed qualitatively using constant comparative method. Participants were recruited using convenience/snowball sampling for a brief survey and further interviewed based on certain eligibility criteria. Findings suggest that IP related to three types of disciplines, those involving outdoor fieldwork (e.g., geology), those with a predominantly higher number of men (e.g., physics), and those with a predominantly higher number of women (e.g., biology). Academic workplace violence included nonphysical abusive behavior, gender-based harassment, incivility, unwanted sexual attention, abusive supervision, and microaggressions. While those experiencing IP due to workplace violence were all women, perpetrators included men and women in positions of power (e.g., PhD advisors) as well as male peers. Findings enriched our understanding of IP experienced as a result of academic workplace violence.

13 First-generation and continuing-generation college graduates' application, acceptance, and matriculation to U.S. medical schools: A national cohort study

Hyacinth RC Mason, Ashar Ata, Mytien Nguyen, Sunny Nakae, Devasmita Chakraverty, Branden Eggan, Sarah Martinez, Donna B. Jeffe

Medical Education Online
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/10872981.2021.2010291

Many U.S. medical schools conduct holistic review of applicants to enhance the socioeconomic and experiential diversity of the physician workforce. The authors examined the role of first-generation college-graduate status on U.S. medical school application, acceptance, and matriculation, hypothesizing that first-generation (vs. continuing-generation) college graduates would be less likely to apply and gain acceptance to medical school. Secondary analysis of de-identified data from a retrospectivenational-cohort study was conducted for individuals who completed the 2001–2006

Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) Pre-Medical College Admission Test Questionnaire (PMQ) and the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT). AAMC provided medical school application, acceptance, and matriculation data through 06/09/2013. Multivariable logistic regression models identified demographic, academic, and experiential variables independently associated with each outcome and differences between first-generation and continuing-generation students. Of 262,813 PMQ respondents, 211,216 (80.4%) MCAT examinees had complete data for analysis and 24.8% self-identified as first-generation college graduates. Of these, 142,847 (67.6%) applied to U.S. MD-degree-granting medical schools, of whom 86,486 (60.5%) were accepted, including 14,708 (17.0%) first-generation graduates; 84,844 (98.1%) acceptees matriculated. Adjusting for all variables, first-generation (vs. continuing-generation) college graduates were less likely to apply (odds ratio [aOR] 0.84; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.82–0.86) and be accepted (aOR 0.86; 95% CI, 0.83–0.88) to medical school; accepted first-generation college graduates were as likely as their continuing-generation peers to matriculate. Students with (vs. without) paid work experience outside hospitals/labs/clinics were less likely to apply, be accepted, and matriculate into medical school. Increased efforts to mitigate structural socioeconomic vulnerabilities that may prevent first-generation college students from applying to medical school are needed. Expanded use of holistic review admissions practices may help decision makers value the strengths first-generation college graduates and other underrepresented applicants bring to medical educationand the physician workforce.

14 Impostor phenomenon among engineering education researchers: An exploratory study

Devasmita Chakraverty

International Journal of Doctoral Studies
Doi: https://doi.org/10.28945/4883

- **Aim/Purpose**
  The purpose of this study was to explore reasons that engineering education researchers experience impostor phenomenon.

- **Background**
  Experiencing impostor phenomenon includes a psychological discomfort experienced by some high-achieving individuals who, by the very virtue of being successful, mistakenly believe that they are fraudulent and faking their success. Impostor phenomenon has been studied more broadly in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), with little research specifically in engineering and computer science and none, to the author's knowledge, in engineering education research. As an emerging discipline, some of the challenges in engineering education research include its poor connection with engineering teaching and learning, establishing multidisciplinary collaborations, and advancing global capacity. As a result of its poor connection with engineering fields, and being a new discipline, it is possible that engineering education researchers hold an identity that is different from engineering researchers. Some of them could be experiencing their training differently, struggling to find mentors from a similar background, and possibly feeling like impostors.

- **Methodology**
  Using purposive sampling and snowball sampling, US-based engineering education researchers participated in a short survey and a semi-structured interview. The survey consisted of demographic questions, items of the Clance Impostor Phenomenon Scale, and an open-ended question about an instance when participants experienced impostor phenomenon. Interviews examined, in detail, reasons for experiencing impostor phenomenon as engineering education researchers. The scale provided a measure of the intensity of impostor phenomenon. Interviews were analyzed inductively through constant comparison using a constructivist approach.

- **Contribution**
  Findings indicate various axes of othering that made it difficult to develop a sense of belonging, especially for women, and contributed to impostor phenomenon. Othering occurred through identity-based experiences (gender-identity, engineer-identity), different methodologies used to conduct research, and different vocabulary used for academic communication.

- **Findings**
  The sample comprised of eleven participants (PhD students, postdoctoral scholars, and faculty), all of whom experienced high to intense impostor phenomenon (range: 61-91/100; mean 75.18). Participants were predominantly white women from twenties to forties. Interviews indicated two reasons for experiencing impostor phenomenon: (1) existing in a separate world from engineering (referring to cultural differences between engineering and engineering education including differences in communication styles, methodologies, and identities); and, (2) facing gendered experiences (for women).

- **Recommendations for Practitioners**
  It is recommended that practitioners are mindful of the tensions between worldviews, commonly used methodologies, and demographic differences between engineering research and engineering education research that could shape one's experience in the field and contribute to "othering" during doctoral training and thereafter.

- **Recommendation for Researchers**
  Doctoral and post-doctoral training in engineering education research could be more inclusive and open to different research methodologies. Future studies deeply exploring various training challenges experienced by engineering education researchers could illuminate how the field could become more inclusive.

- **Impact on Society**
  The current study provides a nuanced understanding of the dichotomy between engineering and engineering education research, including the different styles in academic communication, research methodologies used, and identities. It also provides an understanding of the gendered experiences women have in the field, pointing to an overt or covert lack of recognition. Both these factors could make some feel like outsiders or impostors who question themselves and doubt their competencies and belonging in the field. Attrition from the field could be costly, even to the society, at large, given that the field is relatively new, evolving, and not (yet) as diverse in its worldviews, methodologies, and the demography of those it attracts for doctoral training and beyond. The study provides evidence-based understanding of how training in engineering education researchers could be re-imagined.

- **Future Research**
  Future research could examine, in detail, aspects of engineering education research training that may contribute to impostor phenomenon, poor belonging, poor identity, and othering experiences.

15 Impact of gendered participation in market-linked value-chains on economic outcomes: Evidence from India

Vivek Pandey, Hari K. Nagarajan, Deepak Kumar

Food Policy
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2021.102142

Hari K. Nagarajan

We combine the results of a laboratory experiment and survey of agricultural households to estimate the welfare impacts of a market-based intervention with links to value-chain. We investigate whether increased participation by women in such value-chains improves their relative bargaining power and therefore their ability to contribute to household welfare. We utilize the National Dairy Plan-I as an example to estimate pathways through which such interventions may affect household decision-making. We find that the program design significantly increased women's relative bargaining power within the household, which acts as an important channel for enhancing women's ability to contribute to household welfare through decision-making processes related to food, nutrition, branded food items, and child education. The instrumental variable estimates show that if value-chains are gender-neutral then direct program effects are significant but small. Participation in National Dairy Plan-I, on the other hand, improved women's relative bargaining power, allowing them to make substantial contribution to welfare. We show that when women's bargaining power mediates participation in value-chains, the nutrition elasticity rises from 0.26 to 0.94. While the impact on analytical ability (i.e., mathematics Z-score) is negligible in the absence of female agency, performance improves by 0.35σ when gendered element(s) of the program are allowed to act as a channel.

16 Two's company, Three's a crowd: The interplay between collective versus solo anthropomorphic brand appeals and gender

Marina Puzakova, Hyokjin Kwak

Journal of Advertising
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/00913367.2021.1988774

Hyokjin Kwak

Anthropomorphism in advertising has been shown to create positive advertising and branding outcomes. In this research, we introduce an important internal variation in this ad strategy—advertising a brand as collective- versus solo-anthropomorphized (i.e., the presence of multiple anthropomorphized entities versus one entity). Four studies overall demonstrate that advertising a brand as collective- (versus solo-) anthropomorphized decreases advertising

effectiveness. We further show that these two types of brand anthropomorphism significantly interact with gender. That is, our research reveals that women develop lower expectations of relationship closeness with a collective- (versus solo-) anthropomorphized brand, thereby resulting in lower effectiveness of collective anthropomorphic ad appeals. In contrast, we find no detrimental effect of this ad strategy for men. Importantly, our work establishes that explicitly incorporating relationship potential cues in collectively anthropomorphized ad copy or inducing no expectations of close relationships with a brand will attenuate the negative impact of a collective- (versus solo-) anthropomorphized ad appeals on advertising effectiveness.

17 Family firms and their participation in cross-border acquisition waves: Evidence from India

Mohammad Fuad, Vinod Thakur, Ashutosh Kumar Sinha

Cross Cultural & Strategic Management
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1108/CCSM-05-2020-0107

Mohammad Fuad

- **Purpose**
  From the socioemotional wealth (SEW) perspective, family firms prioritize non-financial goals and show risk averse behaviour towards conducting acquisitions. In this paper, we study family firms' acquisitive behaviour while participating in CBA waves. Scholars have largely treated the cross border acquisition (CBA) wave and non-wave environments as homogeneous. We theorize that these two environments differ in their uncertainty and risk profiles on account of temporal clustering of acquisition deals. Accordingly, based on the SEW perspective, we examine the preference of family firms to participate in CBA waves.

- **Design/methodology/approach**
  The paper is based on CBAs conducted by Indian family firms between 2000 and 2018. These waves are identified by conducting a simulation based methodology.

- **Findings**
  Our findings suggest that foreign institutional ownership, firm age and acquisition relatedness moderate the relationship between family control and participation in CBA waves.

- **Originality/value**
  Our paper contributes towards the acquisitive behavior of family firms and their participation in CBA waves.

18 Seeking strategic assets within cross-border acquisition waves: A study of Indian firms

Faisal Mohammad Ashan, Mohammad Fuad, Ashutosh Kumar Sinha

Journal of International Management
Doi: https://doi.org/ 10.1016/j.intman.2021.100875

There is evidence to suggest that cross-border acquisitions by emerging market firms exhibit a wave-like pattern. In this paper, we examine the timing of cross-border acquisitions with a strategic asset-seeking motive within cross-border acquisition waves. Our findings suggest that emerging market firms are more likely to pursue acquisitions with a strategic asset-seeking motive during the early and decline phases of the wave, and lower during the wave peak. Further, we show that business group affiliation and foreign institutional shareholding moderate the relationship, thereby strengthening the propensity to pursue strategic asset-seeking acquisitions during the early phase of the wave. Our study based on a sample of 312 cross-border acquisitions conducted by Indian firms, provides support for our hypotheses.

19 Energy access for marginalized communities: Evidence from rural North India, 2015–2018

Setu Pelz, Namrata Chindarkar, Johannes Urpelainen

World Development
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105204

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.

20 Examining the willingness-to-pay for exclusive use of LPG for cooking among rural households in India

Namrata Chindarkar, Abhishek Jain, Sunil Mani

Energy Policy
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2020.112107

Using unique household-level data from rural areas of six energy-access-deprived states in India, we examine the willingness-to-pay (WTP) for exclusive use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking. We find that awareness about LPG's health benefits and diffusion of LPG within the community are the strongest determinants of WTP for exclusive use of LPG. Among demographic characteristics, only household size is correlated with WTP. Importantly, households exhibit significant price elasticity with regards to exclusive use of LPG. Households with irregular cash flows are less likely to pay for exclusive use of LPG. We find limited evidence supporting a negative association between availability of free biomass and the WTP for exclusive use of LPG. In contrast, higher household expenditure on purchased biomass is positively associated with WTP. Our estimates of mean WTP suggest that they are higher than the current effective monthly cost of subsidized LPG across households. However, they mask variation, and disaggregated estimates suggest that about 40–45 per cent of the households not using LPG as their primary fuel have a lower WTP than the current effective monthly cost of subsidized LPG and hence would need additional support to enable their cooking energy transition.

21 The hedonic treadmill: Electricity access in India has increased, but so have expectations

Michaël Aklin, Namrata Chindarkar, Johannes Urpelainen, Abhishek Jain, Karthik Ganesan

Energy Policy
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2021.112391

As household electrification rates continue to increase globally, the focus in energy access planning is increasingly shifting towards quality of service. To inform this planning, we explore changes in household electricity and people's use and satisfaction with their service over time in rural India. Fielded in 2015, the ACCESS survey collected data on energy access from more than 8,500 households living across six Indian states. In 2018, the same households were re-surveyed. Using this longitudinal dataset, we sketch the changes in electricity access that took place during these three years. We find that access and the quality of supply have both improved substantially, with a 17 percentage points increase in electrification rates (95% CI: [15,19]). However, a large minority (about one fifth) remains unsatisfied with its electricity access. People's satisfaction levels were more sensitive to the quality of supply in 2018 compared to 2015. We propose that this change is a result of evolving expectations of electricity services that are offered. As households climb electricity access tiers and acquire more and larger electric appliances (such as fans or TVs), their demands increasingly shift from focusing on the extensive margin of supply to its intensive margin.

22 Determinants of psychological well-being during the Covid-19 pandemic among "people living with HIV/AIDS" in India

Namrata Chindarkar, Vaibhavi Kulkarni, Rajesh Chandwani

AIDS Care
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/09540121.2021.1966696

Namrata Chindarkar

Vaibhavi Kulkarni

Rajesh Chandwani

Using survey data on 647 "people living with HIV/AIDS" (PLHIV) respondents from India, we examine the association between human, economic, and social capital and psychological well-being during the Covid-19 pandemic, and whether pandemic-induced job and financial insecurity are significant stressors. We find that among human capital indicators, family health status results in a more positive mental state and fewer personal conflicts among PLHIV while having more working-age adults in the household results in more conflict. With regards to economic capital, PLHIV in salaried jobs and self-employment have a less positive mental state compared to those in daily wage work. Compared to daily wage workers, those in salaried jobs and self-employment exhibit lower addictive behavior. Self-employed PLHIV respondents also engage in fewer conflicts with their significant other. We do not find any correlation between social capital and psychological well-being. Job and financial insecurity are negatively associated with psychological well-being. While job insecurity is associated with an increase in addictive behavior, financial insecurity increases the likelihood of more frequent personal conflicts. We conclude that there is a need for greater economic and psychological support from institutions, community, and family to assuage the pandemic-induced psychological distress among PLHIV.

23 Generic paradoxical tensions, appraisals, work motivation, and performance: Insights from a weekly repeated-measures study

Neha Tripathi

Frontiers in Psychology
Doi: https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.700150

Neha Tripathi

Drawing on the paradox theory, the author developed a theoretical model of appraisal–motivational responses to generic paradoxical tensions. The author postulated that paradoxical tensions are appraised both as a challenge and as a threat, in turn prompting mixed effects, positive and negative, on performance. The dual effects of paradoxical tensions are explained by the intermittent role of motivation toward work and a dispositional boundary condition—individual' adaptability—cross-situation variability of behaviors. The results from an eight-wave weekly repeated measures study spanning a period of 2 months (N = 178, total observations = 1,355) provided support for the proposed theoretical model. By illuminating the nuanced intraindividual psychological process, the present study brings forward novel insights on cognitive appraisals and motivations of paradoxical tensions advancing microfoundation of the paradox research.

24 Reverse the lens, set focus on the followers: A theoretical framework of resource dependence, upward influence, and leadership

Neha Tripathi

Frontiers in Psychology
Doi: https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.699340

Leadership theories predominantly focus on the top-down managerial influence on employees. Recent theoretical developments, however, have accentuated the call for scholarly attention on holistic models comprising both leadership and followership. In the present study, the author developed a theoretical framework of upward influence and leadership construction by drawing on resource dependence theory. Specifically, the author proposed a novel outlook illuminating upward influence in hierarchical relationships whereby employees, as the hosts of tacit resources, inculcate interdependent relationships with their managers. Considering the dependence of employees and managers on each other for tangible and intangible resources, relationships with a (a) power imbalance and (b) joint or embedded dependence emerge. The author further explained the role of leadership construction in power-imbalanced and embedded relationships and elaborated on organizational and team structural boundary conditions. By revitalizing upward influence, the proposed theoretical framework offered new insights into leadership and followership literature, with the potential to change the conversation from a foundational thesis assuming the managerial capacity to lead and bestow resources on their subordinates to a two-way resource-dependence perspective, which has been scarcely considered in contemporary management research.

25 An Asia-centric approach to team innovation: Cultural differences in exploration and exploitation behavior

Sylvia Hubner, Michael Frese, Zhaoli Song, Neha Tripathi, Tamara Kaschner, XingLe Kong

Journal of Business Research
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.09.009

This paper analyses how cultural differences across China, India, and Singapore influence team exploration, exploitation, and innovativeness. Previous cross-cultural and innovation literature mainly focused on Western cultures or East-West comparisons. In this research, we investigate innovation related cultural specifics that differentiate team behavior in China, India, and Singapore (e.g., guanxi, jugaad, and kiasu), and investigate differences in team exploration, exploitation, and innovativeness across those three cultures. We test our model in a survey study with matched answers of team members and their supervisors in innovation teams across China, India, and Singapore. In line with our theorizing, our findings suggest comparably high levels of team exploration in India, and comparably high levels of team exploitation in China. Additionally, we find team exploration, more than team exploitation, relates to team innovativeness in China, India, and Singapore.

26 Meaningfulness and impact of academic research: Bringing the global south to the forefront

Premilla D'Cruz, Ernesto Noronha, Sudhir Katiyar

Business and Society
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1177/00076503211059761

Alongside scholarly and societal dimensions of research impact, the meaningfulness of research, emerging from the link to context, is crucial.Authentic inclusion of Global South scholars based in the Global South aids these objectives.


Premilla D'Cruz


Ernesto Noronha

27 Prioritising SERVQUAL dimensions to improve trade show performance

Dheeraj Sharma, Shivendra K. Pandey, Ashish K. Gupta, Rajat Sharma

Event Management
Doi: https://doi.org/10.3727/152599521X16106577965116

Rajat Sharma

The purpose of this paper is to examine the suitability of SERVQUAL for trade shows. The objective is to identify the significant SERVQUAL dimensions and their relative importance to increase the purchase intention of visitors to a trade show. The study uses a survey of 400 visitors to a big trade fair. Structural equation modelling was used to determine the relative importance of the dimensions. Results suggest that SERVQUAL is well suited for assessing the service quality of trade shows. The tangibility and assurance are the two most significant factors influencing the purchase intention of trade show visitors. Exhibitors should enhance tangibility in trade shows by methods such as display of product or product prototypes, brochures, and screens. Further, they should increase assurance by displaying medals and awards won, quality certifications achieved, testimonials of past satisfied consumers, and experienced salespeople at the trade show counters. Trade show organisers should attract big brands for the exhibition to enhance assurance. The present study contributes to the ongoing debate on the relevance of SERVQUAL in the trade show context. The study demonstrates that SERVQUAL is a decent measure to study service quality in trade shows even though the majority literature claims otherwise. Further, the present research prioritises the SERVQUAL dimensions, helping managers to design customer-oriented sales strategies.

28 What motivates members to transact on social C2C communities? A theoretical explanation

Deepak Trehan, Rajat Sharma

Journal of Consumer Marketing
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1108/JCM-04-2019-3174

- **Purpose**
  This paper aims to investigate the consumer motivation to buy products on consumer-to-consumer (C2C) communities on social networking sites (SNSs). These transactions involve no intermediation or payment of fees by any party. The phenomenon is in contrast with the traditional C2C transactions, on websites such as eBay, where the company website facilitates the transaction between consumers, charges a fee to sellers and provides limited information about buyers and sellers.

- **Design/methodology/approach**
  Drawing from media richness theory and social capital theory, this paper thus proposes and empirically tests a theoretical model developed using data collected from people making transactions on these communities that synthesize the motivations behind consumers' intention to buy.

- **Findings**
  The results indicate that the media richness of the Facebook platform increases the social capital and sense of virtual community among users, which further impacts the purchase intentions of users. Social capital alone does not lead to purchase intention and indirectly impacts purchase intentions through the trust dimension.

- **Research limitations/implications**
  This study contributes to theorizing the role of the platform, social capital and sense of virtual community in buying behavior on SNSs and provides valuable new insights into these constructs for the brand managers on social media sites.

- **Originality/value**
  Existing research on social commerce does not hold true for C2C communities on SNSs. This paper provides a new perspective into these communities through the lens of media richness and social capital constructs as antecedents of purchase intentions on these communities.

29 Food waste and out-of-home-dining: Antecedents and consequents of the decision to take away leftovers after dining at restaurants

Shalini Talwar, Puneet Kaur, Rambalak Yadav, Rajat Sharma, Amandeep Dhir

Journal of Sustainable Tourism
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1953512

The rising trend of eating out has contributed noticeably to the increase in food waste generated by the hospitality sector. Therefore, it is essential to understand the drivers of food waste generation and the mitigation intentions of diners. Academic research in the area so far is fragmented, with particularly limited insights regarding the intentions to take away leftovers after dining out. The present study addresses this gap by using the theoretical lens of Behavioural Reasoning Theory (BRT) to examine the antecedents of diners' intentions to take away leftovers and how these are associated with their food over-ordering and leftover reuse routine. The hypothesised associations are tested by analysing data collected from 426 diners using a mixed-method approach. The findings suggest that moral norms are associated with reasons for and attitude towards taking away leftovers; these are further associated with intentions, which, in turn, associate positively with over-ordering behaviour. In comparison, the reasons against are negatively associated with attitude. The results also confirm the mediation effect of reasons for, attitude, and intentions on the proposed relationships and moderation effect of leftover reuse routine.

30 Locating resistance to healthcare information technology: A Bourdieusian analysis of doctors' symbolic capital conservation

Mayank Kumar, Jang Bahadur Singh, Rajesh Chandwani, Agam Gupta

Information Systems Journal
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1111/isj.12357

Rajesh Chandwani

This research examines the socially significant issue of doctors' resistance to healthcare information technology (HIT) from the radical power perspective. It adopts Bourdieu's social practice theory to examine the interaction of HIT with the reproduction of doctors' historically rooted social standing through the doctor-patient-interaction (D-P-I) practice. Findings from our ethnographic enquiry at a large corporate healthcare organisation in India link doctors' historically rooted social standing to the symbolic recognition of their embodied emotional capital existing in tandem with their habitus. The symbolic recognition of emotional capital provided a better valorisation of clinical capital and allowed the accumulation of other forms of capital—institutionalised capital, social capital and economic capital—that formed doctors' capital structure and contributed to their social status. Doctors produced emotional capital by putting their habitus into practice and, in the process, reproduced its symbolic status and their social status linked to it. HIT challenged doctors to put their habitus into practice, thereby creating a perception of threat to emotional capital. Doctors' HIT resistance was a conservation strategy to reproduce their historically rooted higher social status. Findings from this study contribute to the literature on Power and IT resistance.

31 Evaluating and investigating knowledge management practices and ICT in health care: An emerging economies perspective

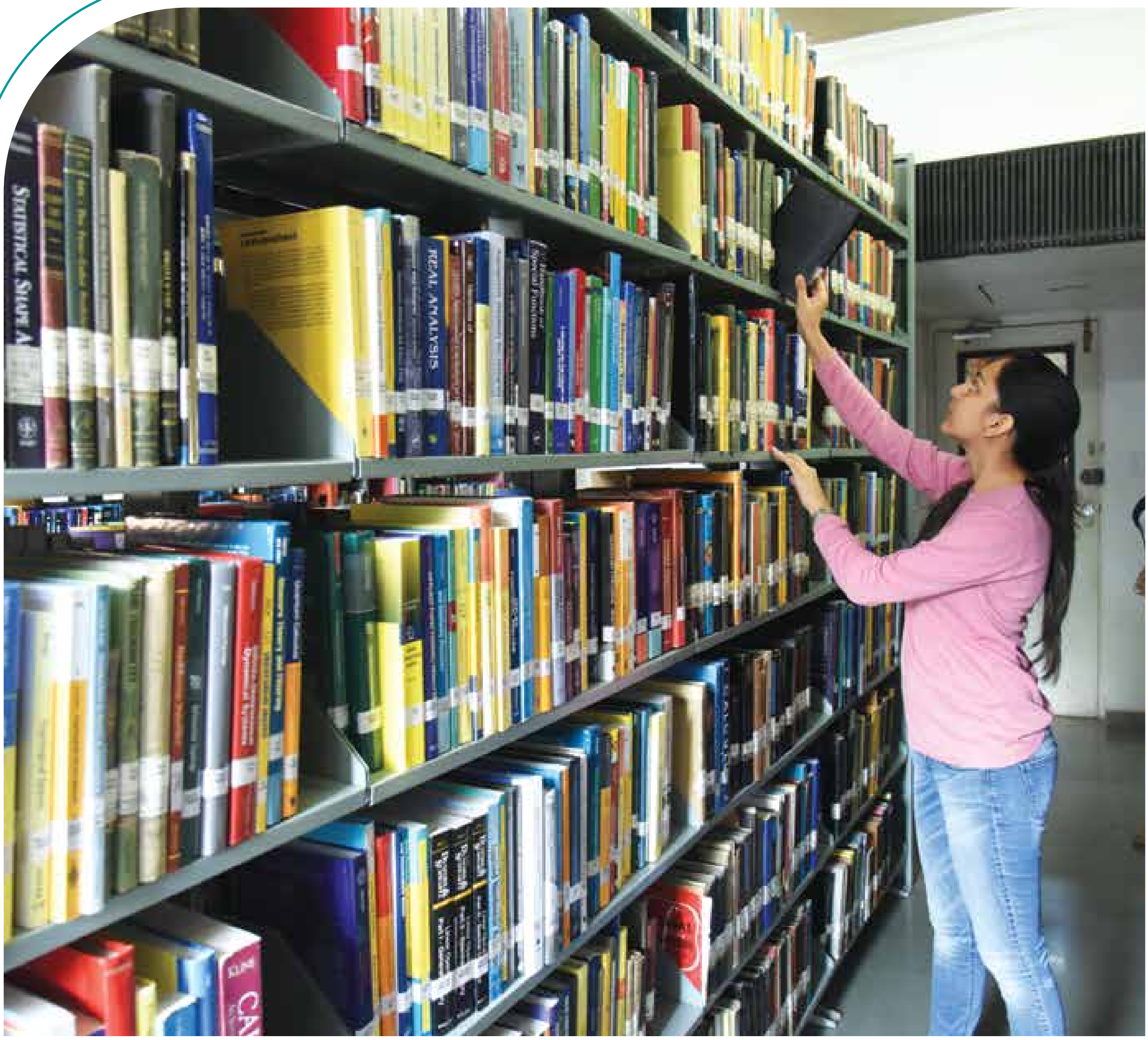
Vijay Pereira, Cary L. Cooper, Rajesh Chandwani, Arup Varma, Shlomo Yedidia Y. Tarba

Journal of Knowledge Management
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1108/JKM-02-2021-0086

Knowledge flow amongst the stakeholders in healthcare delivery is extremely complex, from governments and executives in the center to the doctors, nurses and healthcare managers in the hospitals to the frontline workers facing the communities. This is especially relevant in the context of the emerging economies (EEs). EEs are characterized by poor infrastructure, especially with respect to electricity, digital infrastructures and limited institutional support for the ICT ecosystem (Luo and Bu

2015). However, recently, the penetration of ICT in emerging economies have burgeoned, resulting in several ICT based projects/ programs on healthcare such as virtual consultation via telemedicine, use of m-Health for enhancing the work of frontline healthcare workers (Chib 2010), and use of mobile for enhancing compliance to protocols of treatment (Free et al 2013)- to name a few. The increasing use of ICT in healthcare necessitate an in-depth inquiry into the application of KM practices and strategies for enhancing healthcare delivery in the emerging economies using ICT (Dwivedi et al 2008). Indeed, studies have highlighted the use of web and mobile technologies by both healthcare providers (Singh et al 2018) and healthcare seekers (Stellefson et al 2013) to enhance their knowledge. However, the research conducting in depth inquiry into the role of ICT in enhancing healthcare from a Knowledge Management perspective is limited (See for exceptions, Paul 2006; Sims 2018).

This special issue of the Journal of Knowledge Management contributes to the literature on Knowledge Management in healthcare focusing on the ICT based practices and strategies in emerging economies context, a context where research still needs catching up (see recent work by Pereira et al, 2019). The papers included in this issue theoretically advance the conceptualization of the role of ICT and KM in health, by studying various dimensions of the phenomenon of ICT and KM in healthcare in terms of the diverse actors involved- physicians, frontline health workers, organizations; diverse contexts- India, Bangladesh, Lebanon; and diverse methodologies applied- qualitative, quantitative, mixed and literature review.



32 Mindfulness attenuates both emotional and behavioral reactions following psychological contract breach: A two-stage moderated mediation model

Samah Shaffakat, Lilian Otaye-Ebede, Jochen Reb, Rajesh Chandwani, Pisitta Vongswasdi

Journal of Applied Psychology
Doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/apl0000878

Breach of the psychological contract between organization and employee often evokes employee hostility, which in turn can instigate deviant behaviors. We examine whether employee mindfulness attenuates these reactions to psychological contract breach. Specifically, we develop and test a two-stage moderated mediation model in which employee mindfulness moderates the mediational path from psychological contract breach via hostility to deviance by attenuating both emotional and behavioral reactions. Findings across four studies (with 872 employee participants) both measuring and manipulating breach and mindfulness demonstrate substantial support for the proposed model. Further analyses including alternative moderators, mediators, and dependent variables provide evidence for discriminatory and incremental validity. We discuss theoretical and practical implications as well as future research avenues.

33 Directed fixed charge multicommodity network design: A cutting plane approach using polar duality

Yogesh K. Agarwal, Yash P. Aneja, Sachin Jayaswal

European Journal of Operational Research
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2021.08.043

Sachin Jayaswal

We present an efficient cutting-plane based approach to exactly solve a directed fixed charge network design (DFCND) problem, wherein the valid inequalities to the problem are generated using the polar duality approach. The biggest challenge in using this approach arises in constructing the polar dual of the problem. This would require enumerating all the extreme points of the convex hull of DFCND, which is computationally impractical for any instance of a reasonable size. Moreover, the resulting polar dual would be too large to solve efficiently, which is required at every iteration of the cutting-plane algorithm. The novelty of our solution approach lies in suggesting a way to circumvent this challenge by instead generating the violated facets, using polar duality, of the smaller substructures involving only a small subset of constraints and variables, obtained from 2-, 3-and 4-partitions of the underlying graph. For problem instances based on sparse graphs with zero flow

costs, addition of these inequalities closes more than 20% of the optimality gap remaining after the addition of the knapsack cover inequalities used in the literature. This allows us to solve the problem instances in less than 400 s, on average, which otherwise take around 1000 s with the addition of only the knapsack cover inequalities, and around 4 hours for the Cplex MIP solver at its default setting.

34 Passively wait for gridlock, or proactively invest in service? Strategies to promote car-to-transit switches among aspirational urbanites in rapidly developing contexts

Sandip Chakrabarti

Transport Policy
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tranpol.2021.11.018

Sandip Chakrabarti

As planners and policymakers in cities around the world struggle to attract and retain public transit users, this paper explores strategies to promote transit adoption in contexts where the odds are stacked against transit. Using travel behavior data from India's National Capital Region – one of the most congested metropolitan areas globally that is experiencing unprecedented growth in personal vehicle ownership and plummeting transit ridership – this study analyzes the choice of intra-urban (metro) rail over personal car for commute trips within a specific population sub-group that is fast adopting the personal car and exiting the transit market. The objective of this mode choice analysis that employs both logistic regression modeling and the propensity-score matching technique is to identify multi-modal service quality/performance factors that determine metro rail vs. car choice, and thereby recommend efficient and effective interventions for inducing car-to-transit switches in addition to retaining existing transit riders. Results suggest that increasing metro rail's travel time competitiveness relative to car (particularly for long distance commuters), service frequency and safety level, and raising car parking cost at the destination can increase the likelihood of choice of metro rail over car in the study context. Interestingly, increase in traffic congestion and travel time unreliability of the car mode are not expected to automatically boost the demand for metro rail use, all else equal. As the momentum towards more car adoption continues, this study shows that deteriorating traffic conditions may not push drivers out of cars; rather, public transit has to step up and pull drivers out of cars. For planners and policymakers, this study indicates that rather than passively waiting for driving conditions to worsen, they should proactively invest in transit service quality improvements. This study also highlights the importance of communicating service changes to the traveling public in order to efficiently translate interventions to behavior changes, given the dissonance between travelers' perceptions of multi-modal travel conditions and actual travel conditions. This paper further demonstrates that analysis of travelers' perception errors, including variation in error across travelers, is important for accurately modeling travel behavior changes in response to interventions. The findings add to the literature on mode choice analysis, and provide strategic advice for transit agencies in India and across other comparable contexts globally.

35 The implications of economic uncertainty for bank loan portfolios

Sanket Mohapatra, Siddharth M. Purohit

Applied Economics
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/00036846.2021.1922589

Sanket Mohapatra

This paper analyzes the impact of economic uncertainty on the composition of bank credit across household and firm loans. Using bank-level data spanning 40 developed and developing countries, we find that higher economic uncertainty is associated with an increase in the relative share of household credit in the loan portfolio of banks. This change in composition of credit may result from banks' efforts to reduce the overall riskiness of their loan portfolios, since corporate loans are generally viewed as riskier than household loans. This shift is more pronounced for weakly-capitalized banks, which may face greater risks during economic shocks, and for larger banks, which may be riskier due to complex business models and more market-based activities. The variation in our main findings by banks' capitalization and size suggests that they partly arise from bank-specific factors in response to greater uncertainty. The baseline results hold for a range of robustness tests. Our study highlights the role of aggregate uncertainty in micro-level outcomes and is relevant for bank capital regulation and the conduct of macroprudential policy.

36 Sovereign credit ratings, relative risk ratings and private capital flows: Evidence from emerging and frontier markets

Supriyo De, Sanket Mohapatra, Dilip Ratha

Studies in Economics and Finance
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1108/SEF-10-2020-0437

- **Purpose**
  Relative risk ratings measure the degree by which a country's sovereign rating is better or worse than other countries (Basu et al., 2013). However, the literature on the impacts of sovereign ratings on capital flows has not covered the role of relative risk ratings. This paper aims to examine the effect of relative risk ratings on private capital flows to emerging and frontier market economies is filled. In the analysis, the effect of relative risk ratings to that of absolute sovereign ratings in influencing private capital flows are compared.

- **Design/methodology/approach**
  This paper examines the influence of sovereign credit ratings and relative risk ratings on private capital flows to 26 emerging and frontier market economies using quarterly data for a 20-year period between 1998 and 2017. A dynamic panel regression model is used to estimate the relationship between ratings and capital flows after controlling for other factors that can influence capital flows such as growth and interest rate differentials and global risk conditions.

- **Findings**
  The analysis finds that while absolute sovereign credit ratings were an important determinant of net capital inflows prior to the global financial crisis in 2008, the influence of relative risk ratings increased in the post-crisis period. The post-crisis effect of relative ratings appears to be driven mostly by portfolio flows. The main results are robust to an alternate measure of capital flows (gross capital flows instead of net capital flows), to the use of fixed gross domestic product weights in calculating relative risk ratings and to the potential endogeneity of absolute and relative ratings.

- **Originality/value**
  This study advances the literature on being the first attempt to understand the impact of relative risk ratings on capital flows and also comparing the impact of absolute sovereign ratings and relative risk ratings on capital flows in the pre- and post-global financial crisis periods. The findings imply that emerging and frontier markets need to pay greater attention to their relative economic performance and not just their sovereign ratings.

37 Lottery and bubble stocks and the cross-section of option-implied tail risks

Sobhesh Kumar Agarwalla, Sumit Saurav, Jayanth R. Varma

Journal of Futures Markets
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1002/fut.22263

Sobhesh Kumar Agarwalla

Jayanth R. Varma

The options smile provides forward-looking information about the risk at the center of the distribution (ATM-IV) and at the tails (Skew). We investigate the cross-sectional determinants of the options smile using indices that capture firm fundamental risks, heterogeneity in belief, lottery characteristics, and bubble characteristics. We find that at-the-money (ATM) volatility is explained mainly by historical risks and predicted future risks measured using accounting-based risk measures and firm characteristics. However, the cross-sectional variation in the skew is driven by risk premia and by buying and selling pressure, which is influenced by heterogeneity in belief and the underlying's lottery-like and bubble-like characteristics.

38 Rational repricing of risk during COVID-19: Evidence from Indian single stock options market

Sobhesh Kumar Agarwalla, Jayanth R. Varma, Vineet Virmani

Journal of Futures Markets
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1002/fut.22240

Sobhesh Kumar Agarwalla

Jayanth R. Varma

Vineet Virmani

Could the COVID-19 related market crash and subsequent rebound be explained as a rational response to evolving conditions? Our results using multiple forward-looking measures of uncertainty implied from stock option prices suggest so. First, we find a gradual build-up of volatility during the month preceding the spike at the start of the pandemic. Second, while tail risk declined after government interventions, the level of uncertainty remained elevated for stocks across industries. Third, the dynamics of decline in tail risk in stocks was industry-dependent, suggesting that the market performed a fine-grained analysis of each stock's uncertainty through the pandemic.

39 From silos to synergies: A systematic review of luxury in marketing research

Amalesh Sharma, Mauli Soni, Sourav Borah, Tanjum Haque

Journal of Business Research
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.09.007

Sourav Borah

The significant growth of luxury products and services and their marketing in the last three decades has fueled substantial research interest among scholars and practitioners investigating the various aspects of luxury. However, the existing literature lacks a comprehensive review that includes all possible aspects of luxury. This paper responds to this gap by systematically reviewing the studies on this subject to provide a macro picture to identify the existing state of research, potential synergies, differences, and direction for future research. This review includes articles from 34 journals, covering 125 articles in total. The paper finds that the research on luxury revolves around four major themes: branding, consumption drivers, counterfeits, and marketing strategy. The paper then integrates various studies into these themes, enabling it to provide key insights for each domain, while examining their research design permits the analysis of the industry, geography, and methodological approaches. The paper finds that there are multiple theoretical paradoxes in the existing literature. Luxury research requires theoretical integration, should use real-world data to generate insights, and pay attention towards managerially relevant problems. The paper synthesizes implications across studies, identifies overlap and replication, understands disagreements and issues, and outlines potential research areas.

40 Interfirm collaboration and exchange relationships: An agenda for future research

Sourav Borah, Girish Mallapragada, Raghu Bommaraju, Rajkumar Venkatesan, Narongsak Thongpapanl

International Journal of Research in Marketing
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijresmar.2021.09.012

Interfirm collaboration and exchange relationships are fundamental to how value is created, managed, and exchanged between firms. In this paper we first identify three major research themes (nature, governance, and outcomes) that existing research has focused on and then propose three structural shifts (technology, platforms, and globalization) that might influence nature, governance, and outcomes associated with interfirm collaboration. We also synthesize a research agenda for the future and develop multiple research propositions that might become the foundation to integrate the structural shifts into research on interfirm collaboration. We provide guidance on how existing theories can help scholars address new research questions arising due to the structural shifts. Finally, we provide insights to managers on the type of data that they need to access to make more effective decisions related to interfirm collaboration in a dynamic business environment.

41 Global value chains and intermediaries in multi-stakeholder initiatives in Pakistan and India

Peter Lund-Thomsen, Lone Riisgaard, Sukhpal Singh, Shakil Ghori, Neil M. Coe

Development and Change
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1111/dech.12647

Sukhpal Singh

In this article, we analyse the role of regulatory intermediaries of the Better Cotton Initiative, a multi-stakeholder initiative (MSI) in the global cotton value chain, with a regional focus on India and Pakistan. We conceptualize how the key roles of regulatory intermediaries — translating and verifying compliance with abstract rules in ways that make these rules practical and intelligible for target audiences (in this case, cotton farmers) — may be compromised by global value chain pressures and contradictory MSI requirements, thereby undermining the aim of mainstreaming sustainability standard systems. In other words, we theorize how MSIs can become subject to regulatory capture, serving the needs of global brands (for rapid upscaling, price minimization and verification) and sustainability standard bodies (contradictory demands for capacity building and compliance) at the expense of the intended beneficiaries — farmers at the base of global value chains. Based on an empirical analysis of the Better Cotton Initiative's implementing partners in Pakistan and India, we conclude that such weaknesses in standard implementation are likely to translate into poorer field-level results in terms of ensuring the large-scale, global mainstreaming of more sustainable commodity production sought by MSI practitioners.

42 Science education and labor market outcomes in a developing economy

Tarun Jain, Abhiroop Mukhopadhyay, Nishith Prakash, Raghav Rakesh

Economic Inquiry
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1111/ecin.13044

Tarun Jain

We examine the association between studying science in higher secondary school and labor market earnings in India. Studying science in high school is associated with 22% greater earnings than studying business or humanities. Earnings for science students are further enhanced with some fluency in English. Science education is also associated with more years of education, completing a professional degree, returns to entrepreneurship and working in public sector positions. Primary survey of high school students shows no discernible differences in behavioral characteristics of science students compared to others.

43 Lab-in-the-field experiments: Perspectives from research on gender

Lata Gangadharan, Tarun Jain, Pushkar Maitra, Joe Vecci

The Japanese Economic Review
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1007/s42973-021-00088-6

This paper highlights the contributions made by lab-in-the-field experiments, which are also known as artefactual, framed and extra-lab experiments. We present a curated sample of lab-in-the-field experiments and discuss how they can be conducted on their own or combined with conventional laboratory experiments, natural experiments, randomised control trials and surveys to provide unique insights into the behaviour of a diverse population. Using our recent research on gender and leadership, we demonstrate how lab-in-the-field experiments have offered new perspectives about gender differences in decision-making. Finally, we outline the ethical and implementational challenges researchers may face while conducting these experiments and share some of the strategies we employed to address them.

44 Infection testing at scale: An examination of pooled testing diagnostics

Tarun Jain, Bijendra Nath Jain

Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1177/02560909211018906

In pandemics or epidemics, public health authorities need to rapidly test a large number of individuals without adequate testing kits. We propose a testing protocol to accelerate infection diagnostics by combining multiple samples, and in case of positive results, re-test individual samples. The key insight is that a negative result in the first stage implies negative infection for all individuals. Thus, a single test could rule out infection in multiple individuals. Using simulations, we show that this protocol reduces the required number of testing kits, especially when the infection rate is low, alleviating a key bottleneck for public health authorities in times of pandemics and epidemics such as COVID-19. Our proposed protocol is expected to be more effective when the infection rate is low, which suggests that it is better suited for early stage and large-scale, population-wide testing. However, the managerial trade-off is that the protocol has costs in additional time for returning test results and an increased number of false negatives. We discuss applications of pooled testing in understanding population-wide testing to understand infection prevalence, to diagnose infections in high-risk groups of individuals, and to identify disease cold spots.

45 Term structure estimation with liquidity-adjusted Affine Nelson Siegel model: A nonlinear state space approach applied to the Indian bond

Sudarshan Kumar, Vineet Virmani

Applied Economics
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/00036846.2021.1967866

Vineet Virmani

Efficient term structure estimation in emerging markets is difficult not only because of overall lack of liquidity, but also because of the concentration of liquidity in a few securities. Using the arbitrage-free Affine Nelson-Siegel model, we explicitly incorporate this phenomenon using a proxy for liquidity based on observable data in the bond pricing function and estimate the term structure for Indian Government bond markets in a nonlinear state space setting using the Unscented Kalman Filter.We find strong empirical evidence in support of the extended model with both i) a better in-sample fit to bond prices, and ii) the likelihood ratio test rejecting the restrictions assumed in the standard AFNS specification. In an alternative specification, we also model liquidity as a latent risk factor within the AFNS framework. The estimated latent liquidity factor is found to be strongly correlated with the standard market benchmarks of overall liquidity and the India VIX index.

46 Time discount rate of forest dependent communities: Evidence from Andhra Pradesh, India

Sundar Balakrishna, Vineet Virmani

Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers
Doi: doi.org/10.1177/02560909211015460

This study presents evidence on time discount rate of forest-dependent communities (FDCs) in the backdrop of the joint forest management program launched by the Government of India in 1990. The study uses data from two regions of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh—Rayalaseema (a relatively dry forest region with low income) and the coastal region (relatively fertile forest and with higher income). We also identify socio-economic determinants of their patience levels and factors which distinguish the two regions. To elicit individual discount rates of FDCs members and their determinants, we use the choice task design methodology. Members from both regions were found to be highly impatient using the standard choice task design with the revealed time discount rate averaging 800% per annum. Members of FDCs from Rayalaseema were more impatient than their counterparts from the coastal region, although the statistical evidence is weak. We find no association between the income of members of FDCs and their time discount rate for both regions. Membership to caste categories showed a different response in both the regions, with members from the Scheduled Caste category and Other Backward Classes found to have a lower discount rate than those from the Scheduled Tribes category of Rayalaseema region and vice versa for the coastal region. For the coastal region, those with larger family size and heads of households were found to have a lower discount rate.

47 Guest editorial: Architecting management scholarship in the era of disruption

Vishal Gupta, Naresh Khatri, Karthik Dhandapani

South Asian Journal of Business Studies
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1108/SAJBS-10-2021-421

Vishal Gupta

The theme of the INDAM 2020 conference was "Architecting management scholarship in the era of disruption". The theme of this special issue is topical in that right after the conference we witnessed Covid-19 pandemic, one of the most disruptive events in the history of mankind. The widespread nature of the event and the scale of the crisis have placed upon the leadership and management teams of organizations. The pandemic has led to challenges arising out ofuncertainty, complexity, ambiguity, and contradictions that the organizations would be called upon to tackle in the post-pandemic world. For organizational leaders and managers, the great uncertainty created by the pandemic and the associated challenges require creative, flexible, and adaptive responses, those that are usually not associated with leadership during "business-as-usual" times (Ahern and Loh, 2020). The role of leaders, HR professionals, and management of organizations is crucial and may require a thoughtful approach to preparing themselves for the world post-COVID. As the world recovers from the pandemic, the relevance of this special issue is even more pronounced. The need for resilience, quick response, clarity in decision-making, empathy and compassion and positivity are all vital qualities in this situation (Mather, 2020; Pearce et al., 2021; Wilson, 2020). For the special issue, we have selected articles that advance our understanding of the ways in which management and leadership of organisations can adapt to the challenges posed by disruptions, especially in the Indian context. The papers presented in this special issue address topics that may help leaders to better manage and understand the longer-term implications of the various disruptions that are taking place in business as well as the social environment. The articles presented in this issue look at the empirical evidence to better inform us about the ongoing debates on future management and business practices.

48 Relationship between negative teacher behaviors and student engagement: Evidence from India

Samvet Kuril, Vishal Gupta, Vijaya Sherry Chand

International Journal of Educational Research
Doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijer.2021.101858

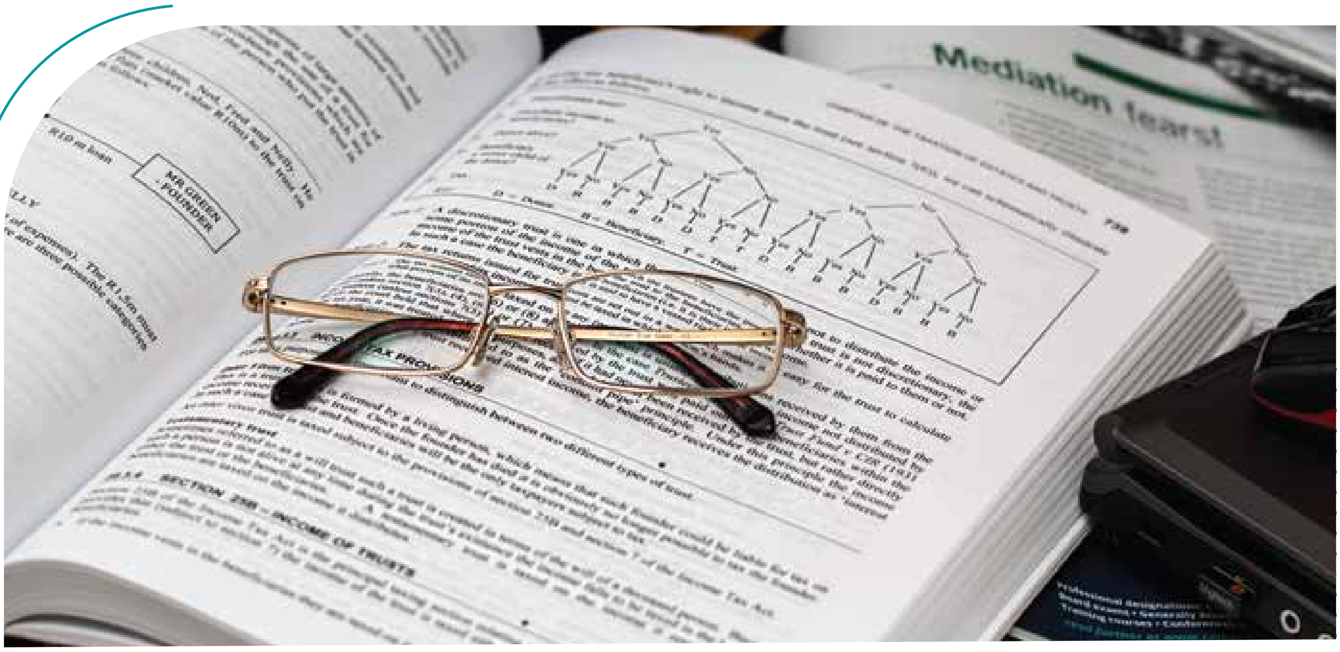
While positive teacher behavior is known to promote student engagement, the impact of negative teacher behavior, especially in public schools in developing countries, has not been explored in the literature so far. Through structural equation modeling of 3108 student responses (52% girls), belonging to different social groups, collected at two time points one year apart, we found that student engagement is negatively correlated with negative teacher behavior. The results also indicated that the relationship is mediated by student cognitive and metacognitive self-regulating strategies. Mastery goal orientation moderated the relationship. The research shows that the curriculum of teacher training programs must include sensitization about the impact of negative teacher behavior on student learning in general, and student engagement in particular.

Vishal Gupta

Vijaya Sherry Chand

Book Chapters

Sl. No.	Title of the Book Chapter	Chapter Authors	Book Title	Editors	Place & Publisher
1.	Engaging with the East: Showcasing workplace bullying in Asia	D'Cruz, P.; Noronha, E.; Mendonca, A.; Bhatt, R.	Asian Perspectives on Workplace Bullying and Harassment	P. D'Cruz et al	Springer, Singapore
2.	Theorizing the workplace bullying-workplace dignity link: Evidence from lesbians in Indian workplaces	D'Cruz, P.; Bisht, N. S.; Noronha, E.	Asian Perspectives on Workplace Bullying and Harassment	P. D'Cruz et al	Springer, Singapore
3.	Freelancing globally: Upworkers in China and India, neo-liberalisation and the new international putting-out system of labour (NIPL)	Leung, W. F., D'Cruz, P., & Noronha, E.	Work and Labour Relations in Global Platform Capitalism	J. Haidar; M. Keune	Edward Elgar, Cheltenham
4.	Employment relations in India	D'Cruz, P.; Noronha, E.	International and Comparative Employment Relations: Global Crises and Institutional Responses	G. Bamber et al	Sage, London
5.	Key challenges for management policies and practices: The Indian experience	D'Cruz, P.; Noronha, E.	Towards a human-centred agenda: Human resource management in the BRICS countries in the face of global challenges	Rogovsky; F. L. Cooke	ILO, Geneva



Working Papers Published

WP No.	Title	Author
2021-07-01	Section 29A of India's Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code: An instance of hard cases making bad law?	M.P. Ram Mohan, Vishakha Raj
2021-07-02	Pandemic panic? Effects of health system capacity on firm confidence during covid-19	Balagopal Gopalakrishnan, Jamus Jerome Lim, Sanket Mohapatra
2021-08-01	Treatment of Intellectual Property License in Insolvency: Analysing Indian law in comparison with the U.S. and U K	M.P. Ram Mohan, Aditya Gupta
2021-08-02	Tracing Director liability framework during borderline insolvency & corporate failure in India	M.P. Ram Mohan, Urmil Shah
2021-09-01	Optimal transport based drift detection for sensor streams: Method and applications in transportation	Arnab Kumar Laha, Shikha Verma
2021-09-02	Targeted interventions: Consumption dynamics and distributional effects	Anindya S. Chakrabarti, Abinash Mishra, Mohsen Mohaghegh
2021-09-03	Right to Research and Copyright Law: From photocopying to shadow libraries	M.P. Ram Mohan, Aditya Gupta
2021-11-01	Gold is old: Noble metal in Indian economy through ages	Satish Y. Deodhar
2021-11-02	Learning to play the box-sizing game: A machine learning approach for solving the e-commerce packaging problem	Shanthan Kandula, Srikumar Krishnamurthy, Debjit Roy
2021-11-03	Covid-19 and period products usage among menstruating women in urban and rural India	Karan Babbar, Pritha Dev
2021-11-04	Modelling the impact of ovulatory cycle knowledge on the number of children and age of women at first birth	Karan Babbar, Pritha Dev
2021-11-05	Intellectual Property licenses in cross-border insolvency: Lessons from In Re Qimonda	M.P. Ram Mohan, Aditya Gupta
2021-11-06	Exploring gender perceptions of nuclear energy in India	Mini Govindan, M.P. Ram Mohan

Research Workshops Organized

Sl. No.	Name of the Facilitator & Affiliation	Topic	Date
1	Prof. Sandip Chakrabarti	Introduction to GIS and geospatial analysis for decision-making	July 14, 2021
2	Mr. Ahmed Ashhar	Introduction to conducting experiments online	August 18, 2021
3	Prof. Adrija Majumdar	Online text analysis	September 23, 2021
4	Prof. Vishal Gupta	Conditional process analysis in social sciences	November 26, 2021
5	Ms. Sukriti Sekhri	Doctoral Students Workshop- How to become a 'Prolific' researcher. A guide to tools for online data collection	October 26, 2021

Research Webinars Organized

Sl. No.	Name of the Speaker & Affiliation	Topic	Date
1	Prof. Srini Venugopal Grossman School of Business, University of Vermont	Fostering inclusive social innovation in subsistence marketplaces through community-level alliances: An institutional work perspective	July 15, 2021
2	Prof. Unnati Narang Gies College of Business, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Learning from driving behaviors: A deep learning approach for predicting retailer choice and the privacy tradeoffs of tracking consumers	July 23, 2021
3	Prof. Sanjiv Das Leavey School of Business, Santa Clara University	Goals-based wealth management	July 27, 2021
4	Prof. Rahul Mitra Dept. of Communication, Wayne State University, USA	Implementing sustainability in organizations: How practitioners discursively position work	August 27, 2021
5	Prof. Vidya Vemireddy Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad	Gendered analysis of time allocation, work effort and nutritional outcomes – evidence across seasons from rural India	August 30, 2021
6	Prof. Dilip Soman BEAR Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto	Scaling choice architecture interventions in business and policy	September 14, 2021
7	Prof. Ranjan Ghosh & Dr. Chandan Kumar Jha Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad	The role of food and land use systems in achieving India's sustainability targets	September 20, 2021
8	Prof. Sripad Devalkar Indian School of Business Hyderabad	Cost-effectiveness of seroprevalence based COVID-19 vaccination strategies in India	September 24, 2021
9	Prof. Tathagata Bandyopadhyay Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad	Small data, big data & statistics	October 1, 2021
10	Prof. Siddharth Prakash Singh University College London School of Management	Community solar value generation and distribution	October 8, 2021
11	Prof. Deepthi Chatti Humboldt State University, California	Upturning the energy ladder. An ethnographic study of household energy transitions in rural India	October 19, 2021
12	Prof. Guo Xu Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley	The costs of employment segregation: Evidence from the Federal Government under Wilson	October 20, 2021
13	Dr. Abhishek Kar Columbia University	Application of the transtheoretical model of change to examine LPG use in rural India	October 25, 2021

14	Prof. Jason Sandvik A. B. Freeman School of Business, Tulane University	Treatment and selection effects of formal workplace mentorship programs	November 9, 2021
15	Prof. Siddharth Natarajan The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) Business School	Additive components and diversification within and across product architectures by Android smartphone vendors	November 15, 2021
16	Prof. Yash Kanoria Columbia Business School	Facilitating the search for partners on matching platforms	November 18, 2021
17	Prof. Harish Guda The W.P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University	The economics of process transparency	November 25, 2021
18	Prof. Ananya Sen Heinz College, Carnegie Mellon University	Information frictions and heterogeneity in valuations of personal data	December 7, 2021
19	Prof. Jennifer N. Brass Paul H. O'Neill School of Public & Environmental Affairs, Indiana University	Allies or adversaries? NGOs and the state in development	December 16, 2021
20	Prof. Christopher Tang UCLA Anderson School	Improving supply chain resilience: Looking back and looking forward	December 18, 2021

Brown Bag Seminars Organized

Sl. No.	Name of the Speaker	Topic	Date
1	Mr. Sumit Saurav	Effect of continuous disclosure requirement on information leakage around earnings announcements	July 16, 2021
2	Mr. Sawan Rathi	Time, technology & COVID-19: New evidence from India	August 20, 2021
3	Ms. Anukriti Dixit	Politicising 'knowledge' through a postcolonial lens: The context of anti-workplace harassment policies in India	September 17, 2021
4	Prof. Anish Sugathan	Activity-based spatial matching for air-pollution policy evaluation: Application to five Indian cities during COVID-19 lock-downs	October 22, 2021
5	Mr. Karan Babbar	COVID-19 and period products usage among menstruating women in urban and rural India	November 19, 2021

Research Projects Initiated

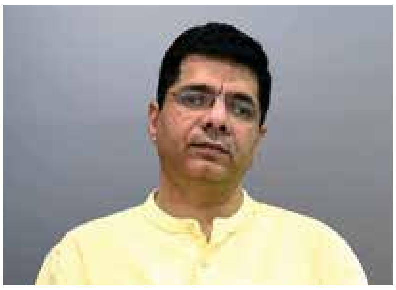
Sl. No.	Title of the Project	Principal Investigator/s	Type of project
1	Opponent's foresight and optimal choices	Jeevant Rampal	SRP
2	Effects of IT capabilities during crisis	Pankaj Setia	LRP
3	Market power, capital structure, and macroeconomic shocks	Tanmoy Majilla	SRP
4	A room of their own: Examining the role of space and place on women's entrepreneurial activities	Vaibhavi Kulkarni	SMP
5	Sanitized homes, unsanitized bodies: Negotiating the return of domestic workers	Vaibhavi Kulkarni	SRP
6	Financial vulnerability, access to finance, and the response of consumption to aggregate shocks before and during COVID-19	Sanket Mohapatra	SRP
7	A systematic literature review study (SLR) on circular economy business models (CEBM) driving sustainability and identifying research gaps and opportunities	Rajat Sharma	SMP
8	Mental health, Wellbeing and HRM practices	Neha Tripathi	SRP
9	Intrahousehold time use dynamics: A gendered perspective	Namrata Chindarkar	SRP
10	Patent waiver and pandemic: The legal perspective	Anurag K. Agarwal	SMP
11	Bank deposits and regional business cycle synchronization	Anindya S. Chakrabarti	SRP
12	Marketing experience of chief sustainability Officer and its effect on corporate social responsibility performance	Sourav Borah	SMP
13	Developing a multi-dimension scale for measuring customer experience quality	Anand Kumar Jaiswal	LRP

Research Projects Completed

Sl. No.	Title of the Project	Principal Investigator/s	Type of project
1	Social interactions: Increases or diminishes productivity	Debjit Roy	SMP
2	Facing the unknown: Coping with the Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on well-being of vulnerable populations	Vaibhavi Kulkarni	SMP
3	Assessment and management of conflict minerals	Sourav Borah	SMP
4	Estimating stack crane interference delays	Debjit Roy	SRP
5	An approximate method to link semi-open networks in tandem	Debjit Roy	SRP
6	Legal system studies of Indian economy	M P Ram Mohan	SRP
7	Task satisfaction and charitable giving	Jeevant Rampal	SMP
8	Regional business cycle synchronization: Role of local and global shocks	Anindya S. Chakrabarti	SRP
9	Waste conflicts: The status of 'integration' of waste pickers in increasing formalization in urban waste management	Ankur Sarin	SMP
10	Role of advertising revenues in Indian media	Ankur Sarin/ Reetika Khera	SRP
11	Asymptotic theory for maximum pseudo likelihood estimates in binary logistic regression	Tathagata Bandyopadhyay	SMP
12	Modeling disagreements of inflation expectations and the process of updating inflation expectations	Tathagata Bandyopadhyay	SRP
13	The role of brand anthropomorphization on perceived price fairness through social media: A case from Big Basket in India	Hyokjin Kwak	SRP

14	Predicting and estimating heterogeneous consumer preferences using Geo-Location data	Anuj Kapoor	SRP
15	How do encounters with sexism impact first generation entrepreneurs?	Vaibhavi Kulkarni	SMP
16	Role of language in international commercial arbitration	Anurag K. Agarwal	SMP
17	Managerial determinants and consequences in mergers and acquisitions	Mohammad Fuad	SMP
18	Meta analysis of M&A deal and effects on acquirer performance	Mohammad Fuad	SMP
19	Getting away with being bad: How social skills help deviant employees avoid being victimized by their supervisors	Amit Nandkeolyar	SRP
20	The Impact of mindsets on opportunistic financial reporting	Naman Desai	SMP

Awards



The Association for Consumer Research
(ACR) announced Prof. Rajesh Chandwani as the recipient of the 2021 ACR Best First-Time Videography Award, for his film "Violence Against Doctors: A Customer Incivility Perspective."

Journal of Advertising Awarded Best Article Award (2020) to Prof. Akshaya Vijayalakshmi, Meng-Hsien (Jenny) Lin, Russell N. Laczniak for the article "Evaluating Adolescents' Responses to Internet Ads: Role of Ad Skepticism, Internet Literacy, and Parental Mediation."

Basant Kumar Birla Distinguished Research Scholar Awards for Social Science and Management disciplines announced
Prof. Debjit Roy as the Winner of Second Prize & Prof. Ernesto Noronha as the Joint Winner of Third Prize.

Prof. Tarun Jain with Sonalika Sinha & Robert CM Beyer were awarded Best paper award (3rd prize) in **19th Annual Macroeconomics and Finance Conference, IGIDR Mumbai.**

Prof. Sobhesh K. Agarwalla, Prof. Ajay Pandey, Mr. Sumit Saurav & Prof. Jayanth R. Varma were awarded Best Paper Award in **Secon Annual Capital Markets Conference 2021 Organized by NISM titled "Effect of Continuous Disclosure Requirement on Information Leakage Around Earnings Announcements."**

Harvard Business Review (FT 50) published an article based on the paper "Chief Marketing Officers' Discretion and Firms' Internationalization: An Empirical Investigation" by Prof. Sourav B. Borah & Laxminarayana Y. Akella (with V. Kumar & Amalesh Sharma).

विद्याविनियोगाद्विकासः

IIM AHMEDABAD

VISIT OUR WEBSITE:

www.iima.ac.in   respub@iima.ac.in

+91-79-7152-4791/4788

FOLLOW US:

@IIMA_RP   iimaresearchandpublications   IIMAOfficial

@IIMAOFFICIAL   IIMA-OFFICIAL

Research & Publications Office :
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA),
Vastrapur, Ahmedabad - 380015.