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Journal Abstracts

August 2026

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Drivers of entrepreneurial intent among university students in Delhi NCR	<i>Monika Tanwar and Richa Awasthy</i>	The IUP journal of entrepreneurship development Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: The study examines the psychological and social factors influencing the entrepreneurial intention (EI) of university students in Delhi, NCR. It employs a combined framework of Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) and Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT). Using a sample of 221 students and PLSSEM techniques, the study examines the relationship between resilience, proactivity, entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE), innovation, social networks, and EI. It also explores the mediating effect of ESE, which shows that the model explains a total of 54% variance in EI and 60% in ESE. The findings reveal that innovation is the strongest predictor, while resilience has no direct effect, contradicting some previous studies. Furthermore, the study contributes to the entrepreneurship literature by focusing on the psycho socio factors and providing a fulcrum for education and policy matters related to entrepreneurship practices.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Traits of an innovative mindset: Perspectives of HEI Educators	<i>Himadri Barman and Prakrit Saikia</i>	The IUP journal of entrepreneurship development Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: Innovation at some level is a cognitive process and as such it is the mindset that is the starting point for innovation. Educators in higher education institutions (HEIs) have a huge role to play in inculcating an innovative mindset in their students, the future entrepreneurs. The study examines as to what educators teaching in HEIs of India need to know about the innovative mindset in students and the factors that may be used to identify the innovative mindset of students. As part of the study, 66 educators of HEIs in India were surveyed through a structured questionnaire. The respondents were teacher-participants in three Faculty Development Programs (FDPs) organized by three premier institutions of India. A maximum number of respondents associated 'innovation' with the word 'new'. The most important characteristic of an innovative student was found to be 'motivation'. The study, among others, identified four factors behind the innovative mindset of students: intervention, involvement, incentives and individuality.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Effect of digital marketing strategies on SME performance in North Central Nigeria	<i>Oka Ene Abah, Taiwo Adewale Muritala</i>	The IUP journal of entrepreneurship development Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: The study examines the impact of digital marketing strategies, particularly email and mobile marketing, on the performance of small, and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Karu local government of Nasarawa State, Nigeria. Leveraging theoretical frameworks such as technology acceptance model (TAM) and Resource-Based View (RBV), the study explores how these digital tools influence entrepreneurial growth, customer engagement, and operational success. Employing a survey design, data was collected from 412 SME owners and analyzed using multiple regression methods. The findings reveal that email marketing significantly enhances SME performance through cost effective and personalized communication strategies, fostering customer relationships and increasing engagement. Conversely, the influence of mobile marketing was found to be statistically insignificant, potentially due to demographic and privacy concerns. The study highlights the necessity for SMEs to prioritize email marketing as a key strategy, invest in staff training, and adopt localized marketing approaches.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Leveraging blockchain technology to enhance Healthcare management: A systematic literature review	<i>R Sujatha, B Uma Maheswari, D Kavitha and S Sivasankari</i>	The IUP journal of supply chain management Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: This study aims to review the existing literature on blockchain applications in healthcare, identifying the opportunities and challenges associated with its implementation. A systematic literature review was conducted using the PRISMA methodology to gather relevant studies published between 2016 and 2023. Data were collected from reputable databases, including Scopus, ScienceDirect, ProQuest, and Elsevier, using predefined keywords related to blockchain and healthcare. The search yielded 2,199 documents, of which 62 journalsarticles were selected for in-depth analysis. Key themes identified in the literature include blockchain applications in Electronic Health Record (EHR) management, data security, clinical trials, medical billing, and healthcare supply chain management. The review indicates that blockchain enhances healthcare management by improving data security, facilitating interoperability, and reducing administrative costs. The decentralized nature of blockchain ensures secure data sharing among healthcare stakeholders

while maintaining patient privacy. Blockchain applications in EHRs, supply chain tracking, and fraud prevention in medical billing demonstrate significant improvements in operational efficiency. However, the study highlights key challenges, such as scalability issues, regulatory uncertainties, and interoperability with existing healthcare systems. Despite its benefits, the adoption of blockchain in healthcare is hindered by regulatory constraints, technical limitations, and high implementation costs. Future research should focus on developing standardized protocols and regulatory frameworks to facilitate widespread adoption of blockchain in healthcare.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	AI Readiness framework for Last-Mile delivery in emerging Indian Cities	Prachi Khosla	The IUP journal of supply chain management Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: This study examines the adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) in last-mile delivery across India's Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities by identifying key challenges, enabling factors, and implementation constraints. Using a qualitative, descriptive research design, the study synthesizes secondary evidence from peer-reviewed literature, industry reports, and policy documents. A thematic analysis structures the findings across infrastructure, data, organizational, and policy dimensions. Based on this synthesis, the paper develops an AI Readiness Framework for last mile logistics, which explains how these dimensions interact to shape adoption outcomes in emerging urban contexts. The framework highlights critical gaps in infrastructure, data integration, and skills, while identifying digital penetration, platform logistics, and policy support as key enablers for scalable AI adoption.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Supply Chain challenges and opportunities in Bangladesh's Non- Timber Forest products: A Review-Based Study	<i>Prabal Barua and Syed Hafizur Rahman</i>	The IUP journal of supply chain management Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: In Bangladesh, more than 300 non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are harvested, with bamboo, honey, cane, and medicinal plants being among the most commercially important. The sector provides employment to over 550,000 people, and approximately 27% of households near forest areas derive cash income from NTFPs, which accounts for around 18-19% of their annual earnings. Despite this importance, the NTFP supply chain remains fragmented and underdeveloped, limiting value realization and market competitiveness. This review-based study synthesizes existing literature and statistical evidence to examine the marketing, processing, and value-addition dimensions of NTFPs in Bangladesh from a supply chain management perspective. The objectives are to evaluate the current production and trade status, identify structural bottlenecks across supply chain actors and linkages, and explore opportunities for sustainable value enhancement and market expansion. The findings reveal persistent challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, limited processing capacity, weak institutional coordination, intermediary-dominated markets, regulatory complexity, and risks of overharvesting. Drawing on national and global best practices, the study proposes strategic pathways for strengthening supply chain integration through policy support, stakeholder collaboration, capacity development, and improved market access. Advancing these measures can enable the transition from subsistence extraction toward inclusive bioeconomy participation, unlocking economic benefits while supporting ecological sustainability and rural development in Bangladesh.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Sociodemographic differences in multidimensional risk perception towards online banking	<i>Simarpreet Kaur and Sangeeta Arora</i>	The IUP journal of bank management Vol:25 No:1	2026

Abstract: Based on the fundamental assertion that customers' attitude and behavior differ significantly according to demographic characteristics, the present study sets out to analyze whether there exist differences in the dimensions of perceived risk across sociodemographic characteristics of online banking users. Data were collected through a self-administered questionnaire from 677 online banking users via a mixed-mode survey approach (online and offline). The results obtained from t-test and ANOVA revealed

that six dimensions of perceived risk, i.e., security, performance, social, time, financial, and psychological, differ significantly across gender, age, education, income, and experience of using Internet, indicating that demographic characteristics influence how users perceive potential risks in online banking. However, no significant differences were observed across marital status. The findings provide insights to bank marketers to devise appropriate risk reduction strategies based on the sociodemographic profile of the end-users of online banking.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Examining customer struggles with cashless transactions: A Garrett ranking approach	<i>Mehak and Shailinder Sekhon</i>	The IUP journal of bank management Vol:25 No:1	2026

Abstract: This study examines the major challenges faced by active users of cashless transactions in Punjab and how these challenges vary across demographic groups. Drawing on Featherman and Pavlou's perceived risk framework, the study conceptualizes cashless transaction problems as multidimensional risks encompassing financial, security, infrastructural, behavioral, and literacy-related barriers. Primary data were collected from 300 active users through a structured questionnaire. The Garrett ranking technique was employed to prioritize perceived problems, while independent sample t-tests and Bonferroni-corrected ANOVA were used to examine demographic differences. The findings reveal that security and privacy concerns and the risk of online fraud are the most critical barriers, followed by digital literacy and lack of methodological awareness. Infrastructural deficiencies were ranked as the least severe problem. Significant demographic stratification was observed across gender, age, education, income, and residential location, confirming the presence of intersecting digital divides. The study contributes theoretically by extending the perceived risk framework to post-adoption contexts and methodologically by integrating Garrett ranking with effect-size-based demographic analysis. Policy implications emphasize targeted digital literacy, income-sensitive pricing, and localized fraud awareness Initiatives.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Mobile Banking in Developing countries: A critical review of adoption models.	Umakanth N, Sakinah S, Tham Jand Ali K	The IUP journal of bank management Vol:25 No:1	2026

Abstract: Mobile banking, also known as m-banking, is an increasingly popular concept that has changed the face of banking and finance, especially in developing countries like Sri Lanka. Though technological advancement and increased technological infrastructure can be seen in countries like Sri Lanka, it is not the same in terms of m-banking adoption, especially in comparison to low- and middle-income countries. The present study comprehensively examines the conceptual validity and applicability of the most popular technology adoption theories, i.e., Diffusion of Innovation Theory, Theory of Reasoned Action, Theory of Planned Behavior, Technology Acceptance Model, and Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT), in explaining m-banking adoption in developing countries. The study identifies some of the limitations of existing literature, i.e., the gap between theory and practice, low contextual specificity, and lack of integration of trust, resistance, and cultural variables. It advocates for a more integrated and contextualized approach to capture user interactions within emerging markets. Building on reviewed theories and recent empirical findings, a hybrid framework comprising psychological, technological, institutional and behavioural components concerning the adoption of m-banking is presented. This framework highlights the constructs of trust, perceived risk, habit, and digital literacy as mediating/moderating constructs in relation to intention and use behaviour.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Composite materials for Aerospace Applications: A comprehensive Review	Chala Amsalu and Amanu Merga	The IUP journal of mechanical engineering Vol:19 No:1	2026

Abstract: This paper delves into the revolutionary impact of composite materials on the aerospace industry, emphasizing their role in enabling lightweight and high-performance structures. By synthesizing existing research, it comprehensively analyzes the application of composite materials in aerospace, highlighting benefits, challenges, and advancements. It offers valuable insights into the current landscape of composite materials in aerospace applications and pinpoints potential areas for future research and development. Exploring the transformative impact of composites in aircraft design, performance enhancement, and environmental sustainability,

the paper underscores the opportunities for innovation and efficiency while addressing challenges such as cost considerations and regulatory compliance. It emphasizes the essential role of research in material development, performance evaluation, and sustainability to drive advancements in aerospace composite technologies. The paper advocates for collaborative partnerships and investments in research initiatives as crucial steps towards unlocking the full potential of composites in aerospace, shaping a future characterized by excellence, innovation, and sustainable aerospace solutions.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Design and fabrication of undamped dynamic vibration absorber with two-spring mass system	<i>Abhishek Bamne, Aditya Choukiker, Uday Kaurav, Vivek Mishra and Amit Kumar Gupta</i>	The IUP journal of mechanical engineering Vol:19 No:1	2026

Abstract: The paper focuses on spring mass system that lessens or eliminates vibrations, known as dynamic vibration absorber (DVA) or vibration neutralizer. A common component of passive vibration control systems in structures and machines is the DVA, which is simply the coupling of an appropriately constructed auxiliary spring mass system—also referred to as a vibration absorber to the primary system. The undamped DVA is ideal for machines with consistent speeds since it is very effective at a single speed. By connecting the spring mass system (absorber) to the main system, it is able to lessen or completely remove system vibrations. The motion of the main mass is reduced to zero at its resonance frequency when an absorbing mass spring system is connected to it, and the absorber's resonance is adjusted to match that of the main mass. Therefore, it appears that the adjusted dynamic absorber absorbs the energy of the main mass. The developed system is verified by minimizing or getting rid of the main system's vibrations for a single speed.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Fabrication and testing of conventional solar still with fins	<i>S Mugesh, B Avinash, N Suganthan</i>	The IUP journal of mechanical engineering Vol:19 No:1	2026

Abstract: The paper fabricates and tests a conventional solar still (CSS) equipped with plain vertical mild steel fins to assess its thermal and distillation performance. The aim was to improve the water yield by increasing the heat transfer surface area in the basin. The performance was evaluated by monitoring solar radiation intensity, absorber plate temperature, basin water temperature, inner glass surface temperature, and the amount of distillate collected. The solar intensity ranged from 140.5 W/m² in the morning to a peak of 244.9 W/m² at noon. The maximum temperatures recorded were 65.1 °C (absorber), 63.2 °C (water), and 61.6 °C (glass). The use of fins enhanced thermal absorption and heat distribution, resulting in improved water evaporation. A daily average water yield of 1.75 L/m² was achieved, representing a 25% increase compared to a conventional solar still. These results demonstrate the effectiveness of fin integration as a cost-efficient method for enhancing solar still efficiency in rural and off-grid applications.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
4	Development of an automated plate washing system	<i>Prem Kumar S and Sanjay S S</i>	The IUP journal of mechanical engineering Vol:19 No:1	2026

Abstract: The demand for efficient and hygienic dishwashing solutions in large-scale catering enterprises has driven the development of mechanized washing systems. This paper presents the design and performance evaluation of a conveyor-based plate washing machine and compares its effectiveness with conventional manual washing. The machine integrates a 12 V DC motor-driven chain conveyor, centrifugal pump, nozzles with 15° spray angles, and photoelectric sensors for automated operation, all controlled through a PLC system. The performance was assessed using washing cycle time and cleanliness index as primary parameters. The experimental trials revealed that the machine required only 15 seconds per plate, compared to 39.4 seconds for manual washing, indicating a 62% improvement in time efficiency. The labour requirements were also reduced, with only two operators needed for machine washing compared to three to five for manual washing, while eliminating direct human contact with cleaning agents. However, manual washing achieved a higher cleanliness index due to continuous human monitoring and immediate correction of

impurities. The study demonstrates that the developed dishwasher offers substantial advantages in productivity, labour efficiency, and operator safety, making it suitable for large-scale catering applications. Future refinements in nozzle configuration and rinse cycles are recommended to further enhance cleaning quality.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Integrating DVB-T2 and IP Broadcasting architecture for enhanced Hybrid TV Services, spectrum efficiency and adaptive multimedia distributions	<i>Olarewaju Peter Ayeoribe</i>	The IUP journal of electrical & electronics engineering Vol:19 No:1	2026

Abstract: The paper investigates a unified architectural framework that integrates digital video broadcasting-second generation terrestrial (DVB-T2) with IP-based broadcasting to enhance hybrid TV service delivery, improve spectrum efficiency, and support adaptive multimedia distribution. Using a controlled testbed environment, DVB-T2 transmission parameters—including physical layer pipes (PLPs), constellations, and code rates—were combined with IP-based delivery mechanisms such as MPEG-DASH adaptive streaming, multicast IP transport, and broadband return channels. Scientific evaluations were conducted across multiple performance indicators, including spectral efficiency (bits/s/Hz), channel throughput, latency, and quality of experience (QoE) metrics. The study confirms that hybrid DVB-T2/IP systems provide superior resilience and adaptability in dynamic network environments, particularly in regions with fluctuating terrestrial signal quality. This unified approach offers broadcasters a scalable pathway to support interactive applications, customizable content delivery, and high definition or ultra-HD multimedia services without additional spectrum consumption. Overall, the findings highlight the effectiveness of integrating broadcast and broadband technologies as a forward-looking strategy for next-generation hybrid TV ecosystems.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Design of Circularly polarized Antennas using EBG Structures: A Review	Priyanka Dalal, Ritu Boora, Manisha Jangra, Sardul Singh Dhayal and Deepak Sood	The IUP journal of electrical & electronics engineering Vol:19 No:1	2026

Abstract: Circularly polarized (CP) antennas are becoming a key technology for wireless communication systems because of their several inherent advantages over linearly polarized (LP) antennas. Enhanced axial ratio (AR) bandwidth, low profile, lightweight, and ease of fabrication are some requirements that must be addressed while designing CP antennas. Electromagnetic bandgap (EBG) structures are gaining much popularity among microwave and antenna engineers because of their unique properties, such as reflection phase bandgap and surface wave bandgap. In recent years, many author have proposed embedding polarization-dependent EBG (PDEBG) structures for designing CP antennas. Based on an extensive literature review, it is observed that embedding PDEBG structures significantly enhance the AR bandwidth while preserving a compact and low-profile antenna geometry. This paper presents a comprehensive conceptual framework and a generalized review of CP antenna designs employing PDEBG structures, highlighting their operating principles and design trends.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Stability and LVRT enhancement of Grid-connected Wind generator using FACTS-Based Dynamic Voltage Restorer	Akanksha Koshle, Deman Kosale and Maheedhar Dubey	The IUP journal of electrical & electronics engineering Vol:19 No:1	2026

Abstract: This study focuses on using a dynamic voltage restorer (DVR) as a series compensating device to mitigate voltage sags and improve low voltage ride-through (LVRT) compliance in wind-integrated microgrids. Ensuring voltage stability while meeting LVRT requirements is challenging, as failure can lead to system instability and reduced reliability, especially during grid faults that cause sudden voltage drops. A DVR can quickly restore voltage to pre-fault levels, minimizing the impact of voltage sags and maintaining power supply during system fluctuations, allowing wind generators to operate continuously. As renewable energy integration in microgrids increases, the benefits of DVR become more apparent. A MATLAB/Simulink simulation model was used to assess DVR performance under various fault scenarios, highlighting its cost effectiveness and reliability in meeting grid standards and enhancing

power quality. The results demonstrate the DVR's capability to rapidly restore voltage, reduce voltage sags, and ensure supply stability during transitions.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Key Drivers of OTT Consumer Behavior: A Multidimensional analysis	Rashmi Gotecha and Nirav Mandavia	The IUP journal of Marketing Management Vol:25 No:1	2026

Abstract: The rise of Over-the-Top (OTT) platforms has transformed content consumption, necessitating a deeper understanding of consumer behavior. This study explores the interplay between demographics, content preferences, and subscription dynamics to identify key drivers of user engagement. A structured survey collected 175 responses using a convenience sampling method. The study follows a descriptive research design and applies chi-square and regression analysis to examine platform selection, subscription flexibility, and content affinity. The key findings highlight that demographics significantly shape content preferences, with thriller/mystery genres and web series finding favor among 25 to 45 year olds. Subscription decisions are driven by content exclusivity, free trials, and peer recommendations, while streaming quality and device compatibility are critical evaluation of metrics. Higher-income households exhibit stronger platform loyalty, whereas students and low-income groups prioritize affordability. These insights will be of use to OTT providers to refine content curation, enhance personalization, and develop adaptive subscription models.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Role of cognitive closet interaction in the relationship between product Attributes and impulsive buying behavior: An S-O-R perspective	Jasmine V M	The IUP journal of Marketing Management Vol:25 No:1	2026

Abstract: The present study examines consumers' intention to make impulsive buying decisions, one of the most interesting research topics in marketing, with a unique variable, cognitive closet/wardrobe interaction (CCI), using the stimulus-organism-response (S-

O-R) model. Here, the product attributes considered are the external stimuli (S) and the cognitive process is the internal stimulus (O). The study investigates how cognitive closet interaction gets triggered when one is exposed to product attributes in both offline and online shopping. It measures the mediating role of cognitive closet interaction (O), based on the customer's perception about capsule wardrobes, must-haves and emotional attachments, in the relationship between product attributes (S) and intention to show impulsive buying behavior. The study considers two independent latent variables, namely, Product Attribute and Cognitive Closet Interaction, and one dependent variable Impulsive Buying Behavior. The study applied the purposive-non-random sampling method to collect data using a structured questionnaire (received 182 responses) and ran the analysis on AMOS software. The study found that product attributes have a significant positive influence on one's cognitive closet interaction. Similarly, this cognitive process showed a significant partial mediation effect on the relationship between product attribute (Stimulus) and impulsive buying behavior (Response).

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Impact of social media marketing tools on online purchase intention of rural youth: A Gender-Based Multi-group analysis	Vineesh A K	The IUP journal of Marketing Management Vol:25 No:1	2026

Abstract: The study uses the theoretical models of social influence theory, Information processing theory and theory of planned behavior to explain the effect of social media marketing (SMM)tools on young, rural customers online purchase intention. The mediating effect of attitude and moderating effect of gender were analyzed. Primary data was collected from 510 social media users, specifically rural youth from Kerala. Partial least square multi-group analysis (PLS-MGA) was used for data analysis. The results indicate that SMM tools, Such as live streaming, celebrity endorsement, online reviews, and social media advertising, positively influence user's online purchase intention. Therefore, online retailers should give due care on negative online comments and address it promptly, . Attitude significantly mediated the effect of SMM tools on online Purchase intention. Gender wise differences were also found in the effect of live streaming –based SMM tools on the online purchase intention of young, rural social media users in kerala.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
4	The Locavore mindset: How Locavorism shapes consumers' intention to purchase local food products.	<i>Kloukham Cathrine and Robita Sorokhaibam</i>	The IUP journal of Marketing Management Vol:25 No:1	2026

Abstract: The study examines the influence of locavorism on consumers' intention to purchase local food products. It also analyzes how health consciousness, environmental attitude, and community attachment influence locavorism. An online survey instrument consisting of six-point measurement scale and demographics was administered to respondents aged 18 years and above using random sampling techniques. Primary data was analyzed by applying appropriate statistical methods, such as frequency and percentage analysis, Confirmatory Factor Analysis, and Structural Equation Modeling. The results found that health consciousness and community attachment influenced locavorism, which in turn significantly enhanced consumers' intention to buy food products made locally. However, no statistically significant association was found between environmental attitude and locavorism.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
5	Examining the impact of Brand asset valuator (BAV)model on brand equity of selected Indian auto brands	<i>Bhargav Jyoti Medhi and Rinalini pathak Kakati</i>	The IUP journal of Marketing Management Vol:25 No:1	2026

Abstract: The study explores the impact of branding elements of the brand asset valuator (BAV) model on customer-based brand equity (BE) of some selected brands in the Indian passenger car segment. Using structural equation modeling (SEM), the study examines the relationships among key BAV elements—Differentiation, Relevance, Esteem, and Knowledge—and how the constructs of 'Innovation' and 'Acceptability and Endorsement' act as mediators in shaping customer-based brand equity. Data collected from a diverse sample of customers across India provides a strong base for testing relevant hypotheses. The findings reveal that Relevance and Esteem have a significant role in shaping brand equity, while Differentiation and Knowledge show selective impact, varying across specific brands. The findings may help managers in designing strategies to boost brand equity.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	The contending global order through the Lens of peace and conflict	Ajay Kumar Mishra and Shradha Rishi	The IUP journal of international relations Vol:20 No:1	2026

Abstract: The paper posits that the nature of the institutionalized global order is pivotal to peace and conflict. The dawn of the 21st century marked a period of relative tranquillity in human history, attributed to the establishment of institutions and a rule-based order, which was hailed as one of the greatest political triumphs. Nonetheless, the waning legitimacy of multilateral institutions calls for an adaptation to the evolving global order. The hierarchical system of multilateral institutions, based on unilateralism, does not adequately represent the needs and realities of the complex alignments and minilateralism that exist among emerging, aspiring, and established powers. A diverse range of actors challenge traditional authority and direct global society towards an increasingly decentralized future. This undermines the Hegemonic Stability Theory, demonstrating that the hegemon can no longer effectively stabilize the global order. Peace is understood as more than just the absence of war; it is considered a virtue, a mindset, and a strategy for managing and mitigating the devastating effects of conflict. Approaches such as multilateralism, minilateralism, and multi-alignment are employed as strategies to achieve peace by managing wars and conflicts through intricate arrangements among nation-states. These strategies aim to prevent sovereign nations from creating alliances that could lead to a bloc mentality. For example, India's involvement in QUAD and BRICS helps balance its relationships with both the US and China, thereby avoiding the necessity of forming adversarial alliances.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Kautilya's Mandala theory and its relevance for modern international relations	Ruhaan Sardana	The IUP journal of international relations Vol:20 No:1	2026

Abstract: The paper presents an expanded conceptual and empirical investigation of Kautilya's Mandala Theory with respect to its relevance for IR today. This paper integrates recent scholarship, refines many analytical categories, and widens the comparative engagement with the traditions of classical and structural realism. It is indicative that Mandala logic not only anticipates the essential realist concepts of self-help, anarchy, security dilemma, and shifting alliances, but also conveys a typical ethical dimension through

Rajdharma. The extended discussion connects Mandala reasoning to India's current multi-alignment approach, Indo-Pacific stance, and neighborhood first diplomacy.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	From Brics to Brics plus: oppertunities and challenges of expansion	<i>Arjun Singh Dyarakoti</i>	The IUP journal of international relations Vol:20 No:1	2026

Abstract: Amid the growing chorus of demand for reforms in global institutions, the reorientation of the BRICS with the addition of five new members has brought this multilateral forum into the limelight once again. This paper examines the promises and perils of the expansion of the BRICS, which was announced at the 15th BRICS summit held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in August 2023. It analyzes the opportunities and challenges after BRICS expansion and provides insights into the possible implications for India. The paper argues that the expansion does offer opportunities for the member countries to emerge as an alternative to the Western-led global institutions; however, there remain strong challenges that put a serious question mark over the ability of the grouping to translate its vision and resolutions into concrete results.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
4	Space programs and the global south: Oppertunities challenges and emerging pathways	<i>Baruna kumar Behera</i>	The IUP journal of international relations Vol:20 No:1	2026

Abstract: Over the last two decades, space activities have expanded beyond the traditional space-faring powers to an increasingly diverse set of countries in the Global South. Driven by lower-cost small satellites, growing national ambitions, development needs (telecommunications, remote sensing, disaster management) and active international cooperation and capacity building, countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are establishing space agencies, launching satellites and negotiating new partnerships in the domain of space. This paper examines the drivers of this shift, analyzes representative case studies (India, Brazil, South Africa and Africa-

wide developments), studies geostrategic and governance implications and proposes policy recommendations to align space programs in the Global South with sustainable development and inclusive governance. Drawing on official agency documents, international organization reports, academic analyses and recent reporting on bilateral partnerships, the study argues that the Global South is simultaneously a beneficiary of and an active shaper in the contemporary reconfiguration of space activities, but realizing development outcomes requires long-term capacity building, transparent governance, diversified financing and multilateral engagement.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	The Architecture of Inequality: Assessing the Negative Washback of Colonial Language Policies in India	<i>Katikela Sreeharsha Kishore and Venkanna Ithagani</i>	The IUP journal of English Studies Vol:21 No:1	2026

Abstract: This paper critically examines the enduring and inescapable sociolinguistic legacy of British colonial language policies in contemporary India through what scholars call the societal washback effect, past decisions now lock in present inequalities. In 1835, Lord Macaulay pushed English education to build a loyal ruling class, one detached from local ways of speaking. English remains in India as a powerful, impenetrable structural gatekeeper that governs the relations of modern Indian power. Today, English does not just circulate, it dominates. It controls access to influence, visibility, and institutional trust. The paper examines five key facets of this hegemony: the stratification of class, in which command of English language serves to reinforce lines of socioeconomic privilege; the architecture of reputation, in which high register English is equated reflexively with high intellectual capacity; the imposition of authority, revealing the permanent estrangement of citizens from state and judicial bodies; the linguistic class system, articulating how English serves as an invisible delimiter across traditional social divides and the gatekeeping of global and corporate prestige, exposing the ways in which technical authority and global brand value are closely held among the English speaking elite.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Identity Crisis and Wrath Against Imposed Identity in Selected Indian Poems in English	<i>Digambar M Ghodke</i>	The IUP journal of English Studies Vol:21 No:1	2026

Abstract: Identity crisis is a psychosocial conflict that involves confusion about one's social role. An individual or a social group may find an outlet for this experience of 'identity crisis' through various forms. Literature is popularly understood to be one of the creative and artistic platforms for the representation of human life and the society that we live in. Hence, it becomes pertinent to study how 'identity crisis' is depicted in literature and how it is dealt with by literary writers. This paper studies 'identity crisis' and the wrath expressed against this imposed identity in selected Indian English poems by VS Kumar, Kamala Das and Syed Amanuddin.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	When the Screen Looks Back: Spectatorship, Shame, and the Ethics of Viewing in Fandry	<i>Girish D Pawar</i>	The IUP journal of English Studies Vol:21 No:1	2026

Abstract: Nagraj Manjule's film Fandry (2013) has been widely recognized as a symbolic work in the field of Dalit and Bahujan cinema, specifically due to its critical examination of caste oppression, marginality of children, and resistance modes. While the existing scholarship has productively engaged with the issues of identity, representation, and subaltern assertion in the film, the re-positioning of spectatorship as the problem has received relatively little attention. This paper argues that this film is not simply about marginalization but a representation that challenges the viewer directly and breaks the comfort of sympathetic and distanced viewers. Manjule creates shame as a social and cinematic effect through scenes of collective watching, forced visibility and humiliation in the public. Climactic throwing of stone targets the screen directly and thus turns the viewer into a morally involved subject. Based on the theories of spectatorship, affect and visual ethics, the present paper seeks to show how the film Fandry goes beyond the politics of pity to the politics of address, compelling a re-evaluation of the role of the viewer in perpetuating the structures of exclusion. In so doing, the film redefines resistance not as a narrative material but as a cinematic technique which refuses innocent looking.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
4	Colonial Loyalties and Nationalist Sentiments: An Examination of Ambivalence in M Mukundan's Mayyazhippuzhayude Theerangalil	<i>Sayant Vijay and Anupama Nayar</i>	The IUP journal of English Studies Vol:21 No:1	2026

Abstract: M Mukundan, popularly known as Mayyazhiude Kathakaaran (Mayyazhi's storyteller), is one of the pioneers of modern Malayalam literature. His magnum opus Mayyazhippuzhayude Theerangalil (On the Banks of the Mayyazhi) is set in his hometown, Mayyazhi or Mahe, as it is known today. The lives of families and the unique sociopolitical background of the once French-ruled union territory, Mahe, inspire this particular novel. This paper examines how literary appropriation converges with the history and culture of a place in the said novel. The novel is selected to focus primarily on the history and political scenario of Mayyazhi and how people led their lives during the colonial times. The novel also captures the spirit of a period of transition. It offers an insight into the people's lives and struggles during the French rule in Mayyazhi. The paper seeks to find answers to the following questions: Why is the concept of freedom different for different generations? Why did the older generation favor colonial rule?

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
5	Gender Role Inversion in Ken Kesey's One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest	<i>Shyamalima Kashyap</i>	The IUP journal of English Studies Vol:21 No:1	2026

Abstract: Power has been associated with men since the concept was first introduced. Men have wielded power in a variety of ways over the course of history. They have majorly been the wielders of power, whether it be in terms of political agenda or in matters of decisionmaking addressing the demands of the society. A woman's role was usually confined to domestic and familial duties; as a result, women had little influence over socially-significant issues. The traditional belief that women were incapable of handling crucial responsibilities and situations kept them largely out of positions of authority. However, since the turn of the 20th century, there has been a great increase in the distribution of gender-neutral opportunities with women now achieving larger positions in social, professional, and political spheres. And women proved that they are equally adept at misusing power for their own ends. This paper

aims to present power as a gender-neutral concept and as a tool that can be equally misused by women to inflict pain and suffering on men, with reference to Ken Kesey's *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
6	Desire or Duty: A Biopolitical Reading of Antony and Cleopatra	Sonali Das	The IUP journal of English Studies Vol:21 No:1	2026

Abstract: This paper reads Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra through the lens of 'biopolitics', drawing on Michel Foucault's account of state governance over life. Although Shakespeare's play precedes the modern political theory of biopolitics, it stages an interim period in which imperial authority controlled bodies, regulated sexuality, and checked desires that clashed with state duty. Rome, especially under Octavius Caesar, imposed strict regulations that considered desires secondary to governmental order. Antony's attachment to Cleopatra is shown not just as a moral failure but as a political disobedience: his body, once a fierce force to expand empires, becomes a site of excess that overturns stately dominance. In contrast, Egypt operates through pleasure, luxury, passion, and love, where Cleopatra's body becomes the center of political power. The lovers' deaths mark the fierce incorporation of a new imposing order. Caesar's intention to display Cleopatra in public as a mark of his victory embodies the integration of subjugated bodies into state display; her suicide resists this intention, regaining agency over organic being. Reading the play biopolitically reveals the tragedy not simply as a defeat of love, but as a setback to enigmatic and sensual independence under state control. Thus, the play spotlights the emergence of stately authority as a mighty force that limits the sovereignty of human life.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
7	Prevalence of English Verb Errors Among Higher Secondary School Students: A Performance-Based Assessment	<i>Laxmisree Thakur</i>	The IUP journal of English Studies Vol:21 No:1	2026

Abstract: Higher secondary students often face challenges in English grammar, particularly verb usage, impacting their language skills. This study aims to understand these errors and their causes by examining students' clarity on verb concepts and classifying common errors. An openended questionnaire and narrative essay writing were used to evaluate verb usage errors among 50 randomly selected students aged between 17 and 18 years in government and private schools in the Agartala Municipal Corporation (AMC) area, Tripura. Various demographic and contextual variables (school type, primary language, and attendance) were considered. Data analysis was conducted using error analysis, categorizing errors in tenses, subject-verb agreement, auxiliary verb misuse, and conjugation issues. The study identified 462 verb errors. Among girls, the most frequent errors were in the present form, transitive verbs and auxiliary verbs, while boys showed the highest error rates in transitive verbs and present forms. Errors were significant in intransitive, auxiliary, and past forms. Differences in error frequency suggest potential variations in instruction quality and learning environments. The findings highlight the need for targeted interventions focusing on transitive verbs, present forms, and auxiliary verbs to improve grammatical accuracy among students. Understanding these patterns would help educators refine their instructional methods to address specific errors and enhance overall English proficiency.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
8	Foreign Language Anxiety in EMI Classrooms: Teacher Perceptions	<i>Irum Alvi, Indu Prabha Pathak and Manusmriti Sharma</i>	The IUP journal of English Studies Vol:21 No:1	2026

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between teachers' foreign language anxiety (TFLA) in the English-medium instruction (EMI) classroom context and key emotional, psychological, professional, and organizational outcomes. Specifically, the study examines how TFLA relates to emotional exhaustion, personal accomplishment, depersonalization, role stress, mental workload, lack of authority and, engagement with learners, organizational commitment, and job satisfaction. An empirical survey-based study was conducted in which 123 teachers working in an EMI environment participated. Based on the existing constructs, a questionnaire was

developed. The findings indicate that TFLA is associated with emotional fatigue, depersonalization, role stress, mental exhaustion, and learners' lack of engagement, and adversely affects the authority of teachers, which may contribute to classroom management challenges and increased professional stress.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
9	Unlocking the Potential of ESL Readers: Significance and Methodology of Teaching Reading Strategies	Lakshmana Rao Pinninti	The IUP journal of English Studies Vol:21 No:1	2026

Abstract: Developing reading comprehension is a key goal in ESL teaching, as it is an essential academic skill. Research shows that reading strategies can enhance comprehension, and strategy instruction can foster readers' independence. This study conducts a thematic review of 41 scholarly papers to synthesize and critically examine the literature on ESL reading strategy instruction. The review identifies three key themes: the rationale for teaching reading strategies, teachable reading strategies, and the methodology of teaching them. The third theme includes sub-themes on models and components of reading strategy instruction, concerns over its implementation, and recommendations for effective comprehension strategy instruction. The insights from the critical analysis can help teachers design effective reading strategy instruction to improve their ESL students' comprehension skills.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
10	Shifting Sands in English Language Teaching: An Indian Perspective	Ragasree R and Jasti Appa Swami	The IUP journal of English Studies Vol:21 No:1	2026

Abstract: The field of English language teaching (ELT) has evolved into a dynamic discipline, pivotal to fostering global communication. What sets ELT apart from other academic disciplines is its compelling functionality with bearings on every aspect of modern life. Drawing on the seminal works of both Indian scholars and others, this paper traces the significant ideological shifts in ELT in recent years. This is done by identifying three major perspectives that signify this transition: from monolingual pedagogy to translanguaging

pedagogy, method-based pedagogy to post-method pedagogy, and teacher being a technician to teacher being a theorist. The paper uncovers the diverse perspectives on how the multicultural realities of society interact with English pedagogy. Along the way, it also repositions the dogmatic conception of language as a set of rules to a resource for meaning making in context.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Social Norms and Key Drivers Shaping Fast Food Consumption Choices in Urban India	Ratish C Gupta and Manish Mittal	The IUP journal of Management Research Vol:25 No:1	2026

Abstract: This study investigates the multifaceted drivers of fast food consumption in urban India, with the primary focus on the influence of perceived social norms. Employing a descriptive cross-sectional research design, data was collected from 303 respondents across key urban centers in Madhya Pradesh through a structured questionnaire. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) identified three key constructs that shape fast food consumption behavior: Trendfluence (encompassing peer pressure, social media, and global cultural exposure), Value Bites (representing consumer perceptions of quality, affordability, and variety), and Fast Track (reflecting convenience, lifestyle speed, and time saving needs). The validity and reliability of the instrument were confirmed using the KMO and Bartlett's Test, Cronbach's Alpha, and statistical robustness checks such as ANOVA with Tukey's Nonadditivity Test and Hotelling's T². The results underscore the growing influence of societal trends and digital culture—particularly among youth—on consumption choices, signaling a shift from purely taste- or value-driven behavior to socially conditioned food preferences. The study offers practical implications for marketers, health policymakers, and urban planners aiming to address dietary shifts, health risks, and cultural transitions in India's evolving urban foodscape.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Citation Patterns in Job Stress and Coping Research: A Bibliometric Analysis	Anjali Nath and Rekha Dhingra	The IUP journal of Management Research Vol:25 No:1	2026

Abstract: This paper performs a bibliometric analysis of the literature on stress and coping. The Scopus database was used to retrieve the most influential publications. Title, authors, year of publication, article type, journal, nation, institution, number of citations, and citation density were recorded for each paper. Further, VOS viewer was used for network mapping. According to the findings, total citations of the top 50 articles ranged from 40 to 287, published during the period 1985 to 2020. The highly cited article with 287 citations was published in the journal Leisure Sciences in the year 2000. Further, the US was the top contributing country with 22 publications, and Iwasaki was the most prolific author with the highest number of citations (n = 446). The most frequently referenced articles on stress and coping shed light on the field's classic articles and lay the groundwork for future research.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	What Motivates Gig Economy Workers?	Sunita Saha and Sumanta Dutta	The IUP journal of Management Research Vol:25 No:1	2026

Abstract: The rise of gig economy in India is changing the nature of work for the workforce. Gig economy offers employment to deliver on-demand service by those who are willing to engage in employment based on Internet services and digital technology facilities. Gig economy can be classified as high- and low- skilled economy. The medium-to-high skilled jobs are freelancers and independent contractors. Low skilled jobs involve on demand platforms that offer physical services to complete the task on time (Pant & Majumder, 2022). A gig worker is a person who engages in income earning activities outside the traditional employer-employee relationship (Ministry of Labor and Employment 2020, Government of India).

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
4	Sustainability at ITC: Lessons for HEIs	<i>V Venkata Narayana and A Kanaka Durga</i>	The IUP journal of Management Research Vol:25 No:1	2026

Abstract: Promotion of education for sustainable development has been practised for years now, and many organizations have established action programs across the globe. We know that global issues like climate change need immediate and continuous action, for which society needs people who are well educated and literate, not only by acquiring educational qualifications, but also by gaining the knowledge with change in lifestyles and attitudes towards a better society at the domestic and global levels.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Digital Platforms and Entrepreneurial Inclusion Among Women Entrepreneurs in Southwest Nigeria	<i>Mutiat Oyinlola Oladosu and Hafsat Olatanwa Afolabi</i>	The IUP journal of Business Strategy Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: The study comprehensively examines the structural interrelations between the adoption of digital platforms and the performance outcomes of businesses operated by women-led small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the south-west region of Nigeria. The methodological approach employed was structural equation modeling. The results substantiate that the adoption of digital platforms serves as a substantial positive predictor for both innovation hubs and entrepreneurial inclusion. Notably, AECT demonstrated the most pronounced impact, followed by FSMU and UDFS in terms of influence. Importantly, innovation hubs were identified as a critical mediating factor, effectively connecting digital platform utilization with concrete inclusion outcomes. Bootstrap analysis corroborated the significant indirect influences of FSMU, AECT, and UDFS on entrepreneurial inclusion through innovation hubs, affirming the notion that well structured support systems are imperative for optimizing the advantages of digital integration. Moreover, entrepreneurial inclusion was found to be a strong predictor of business performance growth, thereby reinforcing its significance as the ultimate mechanism through which digital tools and institutional support facilitate quantifiable business success. The study concludes that mere adoption of digital platforms is inadequate; rather, innovation hubs represent the 'missing link' that converts platform engagement into sustainable development.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	From Compliance to Capability: A Dynamic Capabilities View of Safety and HRM in Mining Operations	<i>Rohit Kumar</i>	The IUP journal of Business Strategy Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: Mining remains vital to India's industrial growth yet recurring fatal and serious accidents continue to challenge the sector, particularly in coal-intensive states such as Jharkhand. Despite stronger regulations and technological advancements, reports from the Directorate General of Mines Safety and the Ministry of Coal highlight persistent mechanical, human, and organizational failures. This paper argues that mining safety is still largely approached as a compliance requirement rather than a strategic organizational capability. Drawing on Dynamic Capabilities Theory, it introduces the concept of dynamic safety capability (DSC), emphasizing continuous hazard sensing, rapid HR-led and technology-enabled responses, and the transformation of routines to embed safety in everyday practice. Grounded in Jharkhand's regional realities, the study proposes practical managerial and policy pathways for building adaptive and resilient safety systems.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Housing Public Efficiency: The Italian Experience	<i>Antonio Giacoppo and Bernardo Maggi</i>	The IUP journal of Business Strategy Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: The paper analyzes the efficient behavior of the entities that manage public housing throughout Italy, which was relevant to comply with the "Europe 2020" strategy adopted by European policy makers to fight poverty and improve the quality of life of European citizens. In the same way, one of the main objectives of the "Agenda 2030" of the United Nations is that of eradicating extreme poverty and reducing the relative poverty. According to ESA-10, these entities are evaluated in terms of costs covered by revenues in order to be classified in the public sector. Therefore, an efficiency analysis of this sector is felt even more necessary. From an empirical point of view, the study employed a semiparametric stochastic frontier approach using the Fourier approximation, which overcomes the bias of the local approximation flexible forms and maintains the economic interpretability of the first two-order terms.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
4	Determinants of M&As in the Pharmaceutical Sector	Kanchan Ganjoo Pantvaidya	The IUP journal of Business Strategy Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: The pharmaceutical industry in India has achieved a robust growth and has been growing at the rate of 13–14% every year for the last five years. This sector is prospering steadily as it is not marred by recession or inflation. Growth in healthcare insurance industry and its gradual penetration into the rural market have also complemented the overall growth of pharmaceutical market. The pharmaceutical companies that aspire for leadership generally face three implications. Firstly, companies need to innovate through consumer insights. Companies need to go for a lot of research and development (R&D) to come up with new products than going for product extensions. Secondly, pharmaceutical companies need to upgrade their supply chains and merchandizing capabilities. Finally, companies need to be ready to accept lower margins in order to scale up their products and brands. The fact is that the industry continues to face challenges like patent cliff, rising drug discovery cost, price control, stricter regulations, and spiraling healthcare costs.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Divergent Profitability vs. Convergent Returns: A Comparative Evaluation of Public and Private Sector Banks in India	J Madegowda	The IUP journal of Bank Management Vol:25 No:2	2026

Abstract: This paper focuses on the comparative performance evaluation of public sector banks (PSBs) and private sector banks (PVSBs) in India during a 20-year study period, 2005–06 to 2024–25. The most important objective of the study is to investigate whether there has been a structural change in the performance of these two ownership groups of banks. The performance evaluation and comparison are carried out through a holistic CAMELS framework. The study is mainly based on secondary data collected from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) publications and other databases. It uses descriptive and inferential statistical measures, such as mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, Mann–Whitney U test, Student’s t-test, Welch’s t-test, and stability analysis using Z-scores. These multiple performance metrics enable a strong evaluation and comparison of the performance of two ownership groups of banks. The study results signify that PVSBs generally tend to outperform PSBs in most performance measures, especially in liquidity, financial

stability, asset quality, and profitability. However, PSBs are superior in financial inclusion, capital stability, and business volume. The study has significant implications for banking policy and management, and proposes necessary changes in risk management, technological integration, and governance of PSBs to have a balanced and resilient banking system.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	What Drives Customer Satisfaction in Payment Banks? Evidence from India	<i>Aparna Bhatia and Megha Mahendru</i>	The IUP journal of Bank Management Vol:25 No:2	2026

Abstract: The study identifies the factors that influence customers to prefer payment bank services and assesses their influence on the overall satisfaction level of customers. Data was collected through a questionnaire from 744 respondents using payment bank services. Exploratory factor analysis was employed to explore the significant factors. Regression analysis was used to know the impact of these factors on the satisfaction level of customers. The findings show that 'user awareness and perceived benefits', 'accessibility and digital convenience', 'technological robustness', 'security and trustworthiness', 'complaint and customer service management', and 'government regulations and financial inclusion' are the factors that influence customers to prefer the services of payment banks. These factors have a significant positive impact on the satisfaction level of customers. The study provides insights to the regulators and the managers of payment banks on the deficiencies in payment banking services and suggestions to address them.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Business Correspondents and Financial Inclusion: Evidence from a Comparative Study in Odisha	<i>Sarada Prasan Mohanty, Samir Ranjan Behera and Silu Muduli</i>	The IUP journal of Bank Management Vol:25 No:2	2026

Abstract: This study examines the performance, sustainability, and effectiveness of business correspondents (BCs)—retail agents appointed by banks—in the Indian state of Odisha through a survey-based approach. The study evaluates transaction patterns, income structures and institutional support of BCs, customer preferences and satisfaction levels. The findings reveal significant heterogeneity

in BC performance across banks, with BCs affiliated with leading public sector banks outperforming those linked to other public and private sector banks in terms of transaction volumes, income stability, and customer trust. On the demand side, probit model reveals that older customers and those located at a longer distance from bank branches exhibit a strong preference for BCs.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Protective Factors on the Quality of Life of Marginalized Workers	Akanksha Chande, Atufa Khan and Faseeh Amin	The IUP journal of Organizational Behaviour Vol:25 No:2	2026

Abstract: The study examines the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) among Indian sanitation workers—one of the most marginalized social groups—to understand its relationship with quality of life (QoL) and protective factors. Data was collected from 1,418 sanitation workers spread across 10 states in India. Pearson correlation was used to investigate the relationship between exposure to ACEs, quality of life and protective factors. Regression analysis was done to examine the impact of protective factors on the quality of life. More than half of the sample showed significant exposure to ACEs. There was a significant negative correlation between exposure to ACEs and protective factors. The relationship between exposure to ACEs and overall quality of life was negative and statistically significant. Protective factors were found to be strongly related to the quality of life. It was also found that the more adverse the childhood experiences, the lower their current quality of life; and the more protective factors the sanitation workers had, the better was their quality of life.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Investigating the Factors Influencing Employee Happiness and Its Impact on Organizational Citizenship Behavior	<i>Shiwani Singh, Taruna and Jyoti Singh Bharti</i>	The IUP journal of Organizational Behaviour Vol:25 No:2	2026

Abstract: In the current business era, frontline employees' organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) is essential for the success, growth, and sustainability of organizations in the service industry. The study investigates the effects of leader-member exchange (LMX), perception of fairness (PF) and thriving at work (THW) on employee happiness (EH) and how EH at work helps in promoting OCB. To achieve the aforementioned purpose, 288 employees working in information technology, retail, insurance and banking sectors were surveyed. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to validate the psychometric properties of the suggested model and test the hypotheses. The findings revealed that LMX, PF and THW were significantly positively related to EH. Moreover, the results highlighted that EH was a crucial determinant for predicting OCB. This study suggests that organizations should encourage a high-quality relationship between leaders and subordinates, foster a congenial and transparent work environment and encourage learning and growth to raise the happiness level of employees, which will further contribute to improving the OCB of service sector frontline employees.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Cross-Industry Innovation Practices and Performance Outcomes in Indian Higher Education Institutions and SMEs	<i>Mamta Thakur and Abhilash Thakur</i>	The IUP journal of Organizational Behaviour Vol:25 No:2	2026

Abstract: The present study derives latent variables from the 3C model (Communication, Coordination, and Cooperation) originally proposed by Ellis, while the observed variables are based on Tatyana's methodological approach. A novel CII model was developed specifically for Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The variables were classified using factor analysis, and a multiple linear regression model was employed to examine their impact on the performance of HEIs and SMEs. The findings indicate that the relative influence of the three Cs differs across the two sectors: communication exerts a dominant influence on the performance of HEIs, whereas cooperation emerges as the most significant factor for SMEs. The study provides detailed insights into the differing priorities of these sectors within the CII framework.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Extending AI Acceptance Theory: Trust and Psychological Enablers in Faculty Adoption of ChatGPT	<i>G Sunil Choudhary and G Yamuna</i>	The IUP journal of Information Technology Vol:22 No:1	2026

Abstract: The paper extends technology acceptance research by examining how psychological and social factors shape faculty members' intention to adopt generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) ChatGPT in higher education. The data was collected from 342 professors at a public university and its affiliated colleges in Chennai, India. The proposed model integrates perceived usefulness (PU), perceived ease of use (PEOU), perceived trustworthiness (PT), technological self-efficacy (TSE), and social influence (SI), and it is tested using partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM). The results reveal that PU directly influences behavioral intention (BI), while PEOU operates indirectly through PT and TSE. PT emerged as the strongest predictor, followed by TSE. SI positively moderates the relationship between PEOU and BI. These findings demonstrate that GenAI adoption among faculty is governed by a dual psychological mediation pathway through trust and self-efficacy rather than by direct functional appraisals alone. This constitutes a formal theoretical extension of the technology acceptance model (TAM) for generative AI contexts, repositioning trust as the primary mediating mechanism through which the faculty evaluate and commit to AI-supported teaching practice.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Augmented Reality-Enabled Accounting Pedagogy: Effects on Learning and Student Engagement	<i>Limisha Mathews and Aloysius O C</i>	The IUP journal of Information Technology Vol:22 No:1	2026

Abstract: The paper empirically investigates the pedagogical impact of augmented reality (AR) in accounting education, focusing on its influence on conceptual understanding and student engagement. While AR technologies have transformed learning in STEM disciplines, their integration into commerce and accounting remains underexplored. Adopting an experimental design, the paper compares the learning outcomes of two groups of B Com students, one taught with AR-based accounting modules and the other with traditional instruction. The results indicate that AR significantly enhances conceptual clarity, cognitive retention, and participatory engagement. Using constructs from the technology acceptance model (TAM) and cognitive affective engagement

theory, the findings reveal that perceived usefulness, enjoyment, interactivity, and immersion collectively shape engagement and learning performance. The study contributes to the growing literature on educational technology and suggests practical strategies for integrating AR into accounting curricula to promote experiential learning.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Design and Implementation of a JavaScript-Based Image Steganography System	Ravindra Nath, Devraj and Harish Chandra Verma	The IUP journal of Information Technology Vol:22 No:1	2026

Abstract: Steganography enables secure communication by embedding confidential data within digital images while preserving visual quality. This paper presents a lightweight, fully client-side image steganography system developed using HTML5, CSS3, and plain JavaScript. The proposed method employs Least Significant Bit (LSB) substitution in RGB pixel components for text embedding and extraction, eliminating server-side processing and enhancing privacy. Experimental results show high visual fidelity with PSNR values above 50 dB and SSIM greater than 0.98 for typical payloads, supporting efficient embedding with minimal distortion and execution time under one second for standard 512×512 images. The primary contribution of this work lies in presenting a transparent, modular, and dependency-free JavaScript framework that systematically evaluates image quality, embedding capacity, and performance metrics within a browser-only environment. By integrating quantitative analysis and performance benchmarking, the study bridges the gap between conceptual JavaScript steganography demonstrations and experimentally validated client-side implementations, demonstrating the practical viability of secure web-based steganographic communication.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	A Comparative SEM Analysis of Three Outcome Models for Retail Investor Satisfaction in Fintech-Enabled Stock Trading	<i>Narsis I and Bhuvaneshwari N</i>	The IUP journal of Marketing Management Vol:25 No:2	2026

Abstract: The study examines how core fintech tools, namely, mobile trading applications, roboadvisory services, AI-powered analytics, and real-time notifications, affect the satisfaction of retail investors engaged in stock trading. Conducted in Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu, the study employed a quantitative approach using data collected from 208 respondents through a structured questionnaire. The study applied Structural Equation Modeling to evaluate three models incorporating different combinations of the above variables to identify the most effective predictors of user satisfaction. Among the tested models, Model 3—featuring platform security trust and fintech purchase satisfaction— demonstrated the best fit based on model fit indices such as AIC, BIC, CAIC, CFI, and RMSEA. The results highlighted the critical role of security assurance and transactional confidence in shaping overall satisfaction with fintech platforms. These findings offer practical implications for fintech developers and financial service providers, emphasizing the need for secure, transparent, and user-friendly applications, especially in emerging markets. The study contributes to existing literature by offering empirical insights into the adoption and satisfaction dynamics of fintech tools, with relevance to Tier II and Tier III cities in India.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Digital Threads: How Social Media Marketing Weaves Customer Engagement in Fashion Brands	<i>Mohammad Furqan Khan, Faseeh Amin Beig, Anisa Jan and Sameer Jan Bhat</i>	The IUP journal of Marketing Management Vol:25 No:2	2026

Abstract: The study examines the influence of social media marketing activities (SMMAs) on customer brand engagement among apparel brands in India. Grounded in Engagement Theory and Uses and Gratifications Theory, the study investigates whether social media marketing (SMM) significantly enhances cognitive, affective, and behavioral engagement among consumers. A causal and cross-sectional research design was adopted, and data was collected through a structured English-language questionnaire administered to followers of apparel brands on various social media platforms in India. The study employed validated measures

adapted from prior research. All variables were measured using a five-point Likert scale. Data was analyzed using exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, and structural equation modelling through SPSS 26.0 and AMOS 24.0. The findings support all proposed hypotheses, revealing that social media marketing positively and significantly influences cognitive engagement, affective engagement and behavioral engagement. The study concludes that effective SMM strategies strengthen consumers' emotional connection, brand recall, and participation behaviors, thereby enhancing overall customer engagement and supporting long-term brand success in the fashion apparel industry.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Decoding Consumer Intention in the Secondhand Electronics Market: Moderating Role of Price Consciousness	Humara Assadullah Dar, Anisa Jan and Mehvish Riyaz	The IUP journal of Marketing Management Vol:25 No:2	2026

Abstract: Because consumers are becoming more conscious of environmental issues, the secondhand market is growing rapidly. Nevertheless, little is known about the factors that contribute to this trend. The study uses the SOR framework to examine how variables such as product knowledge and word-of-mouth (Stimuli) affect customers' attitude (organism) and how their attitude affects their intention (response) to buy secondhand electronics. The study also emphasizes how the link between attitude and intention to buy used electronic gadgets is moderated by price consciousness. 275 individuals from the Delhi National Capital Region participated in the survey. Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM), was used in the study to examine the suggested connections between the constructs. PLS-SEM was deemed suitable for predictive research models that incorporate moderation and mediation effects. After determining the reliability and validity, the measurement model was checked. In order to test the proposed hypotheses, including direct, mediating, and moderating effects, the structural model was evaluated using path coefficients, t-values, p-values, and bootstrapping procedures. The findings show that word-of-mouth has a negative effect, and product knowledge has a positive impact on customers' attitude toward buying used equipment. Attitude mediates the relationship between product knowledge, word- of-mouth, and secondhand purchase intention. Additionally, price consciousness weakens the connection between attitude and the desire to purchase used goods.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
4	Modeling Celebrity Endorsement and Consumer Buying Behavior Using STARS	<i>Sujit Kumar Dubey, Gufran Ahmad and Pradeep Agrawal</i>	The IUP journal of Marketing Management Vol:25 No:2	2026

Abstract: Celebrity endorsement has been one of the most successful mantras for grabbing the attention of the customers towards the products. This study focuses on the relationship between a celebrity and their role in endorsing a brand, and the combined effect of celebrity attractiveness, trustworthiness and celebrity-product matchup on consumer buying behavior and brand choice. Regression analysis was used to derive the mathematical equation about the choice of brand and attributes of celebrities. The findings reveal that ads featuring celebrities attract consumers, generating trust in the product. It is also found that the celebrity-product fit affects consumers' purchase intention. Further, the study proposes an original 'STARS' model for celebrity endorsement, which is useful for brands to decide which celebrity to approach to for endorsement of their brand.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Drivers of Entrepreneurial Intent Among University Students in Delhi NCR	<i>Monika Tanwar and Richa Awasthy</i>	The IUP journal of Entrepreneurship Development Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: The study examines the psychological and social factors influencing the entrepreneurial intention (EI) of university students in Delhi NCR. It employs a combined framework of Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) and Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT). Using a sample of 221 students and PLSSEM technique, the study examines the relationship between resilience, proactivity, entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE), innovation, social networks, and EI. It also explores the mediating effect of ESE, which shows that the model explains a total of 54% variance in EI and 60% in ESE. The findings reveal that innovation is the strongest predictor, while resilience has no direct effect, contradicting some previous studies. Furthermore, the study contributes to the entrepreneurship literature by focusing on the psychosocio factors and providing a fulcrum for education and policy matters related to entrepreneurship practices.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Traits of an Innovative Mindset: Perspectives of HEI Educators	<i>Himadri Barman and Prakrit Saikia</i>	The IUP journal of Entrepreneurship Development Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: Innovation at some level is a cognitive process and as such it is the mindset that is the starting point for innovation. Educators in higher education institutions (HEIs) have a huge role to play in inculcating an innovative mindset in their students, the future entrepreneurs. The study examines as to what educators teaching in HEIs of India need to know about the innovative mindset in students and also the factors that may be used to identify the innovative mindset of students. As part of the study, 66 educators of HEIs in India were surveyed through a structured questionnaire. The respondents were teacher-participants in three Faculty Development Programs (FDPs) organized by three premier institutions of India. A maximum number of respondents associated 'innovation' with the word 'new'. The most important characteristic of an innovative student was found to be 'motivation'. The study, among others, identified four factors behind the innovative mindset of students: intervention, involvement, incentives and individualit

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Effect of Digital Marketing Strategies on SME Performance in North Central Nigeria	<i>Oka Ene Abah¹, Taiwo Adewale Muritala, Afolabi Hafsat Olatanwa, Nkanu Okosi Ovai and Aliyu Lawal Saidu</i>	The IUP journal of Entrepreneurship Development Vol:23 No:1	2026

Abstract: The study examines the impact of digital marketing strategies, particularly email and mobile marketing, on the performance of small, and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Karu local government of Nasarawa State, Nigeria. Leveraging theoretical frameworks such as technology acceptance model (TAM) and Resource-Based View (RBV), the study explores how these digital tools influence entrepreneurial growth, customer engagement, and operational success. Employing a survey design, data was collected from 412 SME owners and analyzed using multiple regression methods. The findings reveal that email marketing significantly enhances SME performance through costeffective and personalized communication strategies, fostering customer relationships and increasing engagement. Conversely, the influence of mobile marketing was found to be statistically insignificant, potentially due to demographic

and privacy concerns. The study highlights the necessity for SMEs to prioritize email marketing as a key strategy, invest in staff training, and adopt localized marketing approaches.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Altmetric and Bibliometric Analysis of Chemical Science Research at Kuvempu University (1992–2023): Insights from Dimensions.ai	K. T. Santhosh Kumar; Geetha M; Kavya K. M.	Journal of Science & Technology Metrics Vol: 7 No:2	2026

Abstract: This study presents a comprehensive bibliometric and altmetric analysis of Chemical Science research produced at Kuvempu University between 1992 and 2023, utilizing the Dimensions.ai database. It aims to evaluate publication productivity, citation impact, and the digital footprint of scholarly outputs beyond traditional metrics. A total of 1,180 publications were retrieved and analyzed for citation patterns, coauthorship networks, and Altmetric Attention Scores (AAS). Descriptive statistics, multiple regression, and Shannon entropy analyses were employed to assess online visibility and the diversity of engagement. The research output accumulated 22,412 citations, averaging 19.01 per publication, with journal articles constituting the vast majority (1,127). Leading journals in citation impact included the European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry and the Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry. Altmetric analysis of the top ten articles revealed that online engagement is overwhelmingly concentrated within academic readership platforms, notably Mendeley (94.1% of interactions), rather than public or media channels. However, geographical analysis of tweeting activity demonstrated high international diversity, with India contributing the largest share (31.71%). Additionally, 31 patent mentions indicated measurable research translation. The findings demonstrate that while traditional citation impact remains substantial, altmetric indicators provide crucial complementary insights into research visibility. The study highlights the need for enhanced science communication strategies to broaden societal and policy level engagement alongside sustained academic influence.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Beyond Citations: A Multidimensional Assessment of Research Impact and Open Access Advantage at CSIR-CFTRI (2012-2025) Using PlumX Metrics	Pravi Raj K, Sanjai Lal K P, Padmavathi T	Journal of Science & Technology Metrics Vol: 7 No:2	2026

Abstract: This study evaluates the multidimensional research impact of the CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute (CSIR-CFTRI) from 2012 to 2025 using the PlumX Metrics framework, addressing the limitations of traditional citation based assessments. A corpus of 2,387 publications was retrieved from the Scopus database and analyzed across five PlumX dimensions: Citations, Usage, Captures, Mentions, and Social Media. Descriptive statistics, Spearman's correlation analysis, and comparative assessments of Open Access (OA) versus Non-OA publications were conducted. Results indicate that Agricultural and Biological Sciences dominate the institute's output. Notably, Captures (average 42.3) and Citations (average 24.0) emerged as the most impactful dimensions. Spearman's analysis revealed a very strong, statistically significant positive correlation between Captures and Citations ($\tilde{A}\pm = 0.978$, $p < 0.001$), whereas Usage and Mentions showed negligible correlation with citations, validating that these metrics measure distinct facets of research influence. Furthermore, OA publications demonstrated a significant "Open Access advantage," substantially outperforming Non-OA counterparts in Usage, Captures, and Mentions, thereby amplifying societal reach.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Prestige, Impact, and Stability: A Longitudinal Analysis of Global University Rankings Using ARWU Data (2021-2025)	R. Sebastiyam, Pit Pichappan	Journal of Science & Technology Metrics Vol: 7 No:2	2026

Abstract: This longitudinal study examines the dynamics of global university rankings using data from the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) for the top 25 institutions from 2021 to 2025. Employing a multifaceted quantitative approach including descriptive statistics, rank volatility analysis, correlation and multiple regression modeling, Principal Component Analysis (PCA), K-means clustering, and trajectory tracking this research investigates temporal changes in ranking indicators, institutional stability, the relative influence of performance metrics, and latent strategic profiles among elite universities. Results reveal substantial heterogeneity in indicator dynamics, with the Award (Nobel/Fields Medal staff) and Nature & Science (N&S) scores exhibiting the

largest absolute changes. Regression analysis demonstrated that prestige related indicators, particularly Award ($\beta = 0.402$), exert the strongest influence on Total Score, collectively explaining over 92% of the variance. PCA identified two dominant dimensions Academic Prestige and Research Excellence (PC1, 71.8% variance) and Publication Productivity and Efficiency (PC2) highlighting the primacy of impact and reputation over publication volume. K-means clustering (validated via elbow, silhouette, and Davies Bouldin metrics) delineated three strategic archetypes: Elite Prestige Leaders (e.g., Harvard, Stanford), Research Driven Institutions (e.g., MIT, UC Berkeley), and Balanced High Performers. Elite institutions displayed remarkable positional stability, while competitive pressures drove volatility in other tiers. These findings underscore how scientific prestige, high impact research, and cumulative advantage sustain stratification in global higher education. The study offers data driven insights for institutional strategy and policy to enhance international competitiveness.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Multiscale Time-Series Analysis of Temperature Variability in Ho Chi Minh City: Spectral, Seasonal, and Wavelet-Based Characterization	Nguyen Minh Tuan	Journal of E-Technology Vol: 17 No: 3	2026

Abstract: This study investigates the multiscale temporal dynamics of near surface temperature variability in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, utilizing a comprehensive three-year hourly meteorological dataset comprising 28,508 observations. A unified analytical framework integrating time domain, frequency domain, and time frequency techniques was applied to robustly isolate periodicities and assess structural stability. Methodologies included Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), Fisher's g-test, Monte Carlo surrogate modeling, stationarity diagnostics (ADF and KPSS tests), autocorrelation analysis, classical seasonal decomposition, and Continuous Wavelet Transform (CWT) coupled with multi resolution decomposition. Results reveal a highly significant, deterministic 24-hour diurnal cycle governing temperature, relative humidity, and precipitation, primarily driven by intense solar forcing and regional land sea breeze regimes. Conversely, mean sea level pressure is dominated by low frequency seasonal fluctuations of approximately 1.08 years. Stationarity tests confirm the dataset's inherent non stationarity, while autocorrelation diagnostics reveal strong temporal persistence and long memory. Furthermore, wavelet scalograms and multi-resolution decomposition illustrate that while long term climatic forcing accounts for the overwhelming majority of statistical variance, short term weather anomalies introduce critical high frequency

fluctuations. These findings underscore the limitations of standalone linear models for environmental forecasting. The identified hierarchical temporal structure strongly supports the development of hybrid predictive architectures. Future forecasting systems should integrate wavelet based multi resolution feature extraction, routing long term trends through deep learning frameworks while optimizing short term residuals via machine learning ensembles to significantly enhance urban climate and energy demand predictions.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Digital Transformation, Green Innovation, and Managerial Myopia: Evidence from Manufacturing Firms under Robust Endogeneity and Selection-Bias Controls	Jie-Wei Name: Zhang	Journal of E-Technology Vol: 17 No: 3	2026

Abstract: This study investigates the impact of digital transformation on green innovation and examines whether managerial myopia constrains digital innovation activities. Grounded in Upper Echelons, Resource Based, and Dynamic Capability theories, the research addresses critical gaps regarding causal identification and the interplay between technological capabilities and managerial cognition. Utilizing a longitudinal dataset of Chinese listed manufacturing firms from 2011 to 2022, the analysis employs rigorous endogeneity correction techniques, including lagged variable estimation, Two-Stage Least Squares instrumental variable approaches, and Propensity Score Matching combined with Difference in Differences. The findings consistently demonstrate that digital transformation exerts a significant positive causal effect on green innovation, with results remaining robust across all identification strategies. Conversely, managerial myopia exhibits no statistically significant impact on digital innovation, suggesting that digital initiatives are largely insulated from short-term managerial orientations due to competitive pressures, institutional mandates, and relatively rapid operational payoffs. These results challenge conventional assumptions that managerial short-termism uniformly suppresses innovation, highlighting the strategic necessity of digital transformation in modern manufacturing instead. The study contributes to sustainability and corporate governance literature by providing robust empirical evidence on how digital capabilities drive environmental innovation while clarifying the limited role of managerial cognition. In practice, the findings underscore the importance of policy support for digital infrastructure and technology adoption as effective pathways to achieving longterm corporate sustainability and green technological advancement.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	An Integrated Multi-Method Framework for Analyzing Learning Dynamics and Knowledge Tracing in Educational Data	Hsing-Cheng Liu, Yao-Liang Chung	Journal of E-Technology Vol: 17 No: 3	2026

Abstract: The rapid growth of online learning has generated vast educational data, yet existing Knowledge Tracing (KT) research predominantly focuses on predictive accuracy. This narrow focus often neglects the underlying mechanisms of learning progression, latent cognitive state transitions, and the structural organization of curricula. To address these critical limitations, this study proposes an integrated, multi-method analytical framework applied to the large-scale EdNet KT1 dataset. The framework synergistically combines Item Response Theory, Hidden Markov Modeling, Learning Transition Networks, Community Detection, Dynamic Time Warping trajectory clustering, Transformer-based Knowledge Tracing, and SHAP-based explainable AI. The converging quantitative results reveal a highly homogeneous learning environment within the dataset, characterized by universal learner mastery, strong network connectivity, and a unified knowledge structure without distinct subcommunities. Despite this data homogeneity, the framework successfully demonstrates its capacity to map complex learning dynamics from multiple analytical perspectives. Crucially, SHAP analysis confirms that the deep learning model's predictions are driven by pedagogically meaningful features, such as historical correctness and item difficulty, rather than opaque statistical artifacts. By transcending traditional single-method approaches, this research provides a comprehensive, multidimensional understanding of learning dynamics. It effectively bridges the gap between abstract algorithmic prediction and actionable educational insights, ultimately offering a robust blueprint for developing transparent, trustworthy, and adaptive personalized learning interventions in modern intelligent educational systems.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	A Hybrid PCA Entropy Framework for Composite Machine Health Assessment in Smart Manufacturing Systems: An Empirical Analysis Using Industry 4.0 Process Data	Hsing-Cheng Liu	Transaction on Machine Design Vol: 14 No: 2	2026

Abstract: Accurately assessing machine health in Industry 4.0 smart manufacturing is challenging due to complex, heterogeneous data streams. Existing diagnostic models often focus on isolated faults or individual sensor signals, lacking a comprehensive, multidimensional evaluation of overall equipment condition. To address this gap, this study proposes a hybrid Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Entropy weighting framework to generate a robust Composite Machine Health Score (CMHS). Empirically validated using a smart manufacturing dataset comprising 10,000 records and 15 operational, environmental, and production variables, the framework integrates PCA for variance based dimensionality reduction with entropy weighting for objective, information theoretic indicator evaluation. Results demonstrate that the CMHS effectively differentiates machine conditions, successfully separating highly efficient operations from severely degraded states. Entropy analysis revealed that downtime duration and environmental humidity possess the highest discriminatory power in distinguishing machine health states. Furthermore, the hybrid fusion approach proved significantly more robust than single method evaluations, notably identifying latent anomalies where machines exhibited extreme performance degradation without triggering explicit fault alarms. Ultimately, this framework offers a highly interpretable, data driven decisionsupport tool for predictive maintenance. By synthesizing multidimensional manufacturing data into a single actionable metric, it enables organizations to accurately prioritize maintenance interventions, mitigate hidden inefficiencies, and enhance overall operational resilience. This advancement directly supports the critical transition from reactive maintenance to proactive, condition-based strategies in modern production environments.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Prognostics and Health Management in Milling Operations: An Integrated Analysis of Tool Wear Trajectories and Reliability	<i>Dit Suthiwong</i>	Transaction on Machine Design Vol: 14 No: 2	2026

Abstract: Accurately predicting cutting tool life is essential for minimizing unplanned downtime and optimizing predictive maintenance in modern milling operations. While existing tool condition monitoring studies focus primarily on wear detection, they often lack integrated degradation trajectory modeling and reliability assessment. This study proposes a comprehensive Prognostics and Health Management (PHM) framework combining vibration based condition monitoring with stochastic state space modeling to evaluate tool wear progression. Utilizing the "Roughness in Milling Process" dataset, which pairs tri-axial vibration signals with surface roughness measurements across eight workpieces, the research constructs a normalised degradation index to track tool deterioration. The methodology incorporates wear state classification, Hidden Markov Models (HMM), and Hidden Semi-Markov Models (HSMM) with Weibull duration distributions to capture realistic state transitions. Furthermore, an absorbing Markov chain framework is applied to reliability analysis, alongside Monte Carlo simulations for probabilistic estimation of Remaining Useful Life (RUL). Results demonstrate a strong monotonic correlation between increasing vibration magnitudes and worsening surface roughness. The HSMM effectively modeled prolonged intermediate degradation stages, while probabilistic RUL forecasts provided actionable insights for maintenance scheduling. Although constrained by the dataset's limited size, this integrated approach successfully bridges raw sensor data with actionable reliability metrics. Ultimately, the proposed framework establishes a robust, data-driven foundation for next-generation predictive maintenance strategies aligned with Industry 4.0 intelligent manufacturing paradigms.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	A Dynamic Causal-Network Framework for Predictive Maintenance and Degradation Analysis in Manufacturing Systems	<i>Hajar Ait Lamkademe</i>	Transaction on Machine Design Vol: 14 No: 2	2026

Abstract: Traditional predictive maintenance often lacks interpretability and fails to uncover the underlying physical mechanisms of equipment degradation. To address this critical gap, this study proposes a dynamic causal network framework that transitions

maintenance strategies from purely predictive to fully prescriptive. Utilizing a comprehensive industrial machine sensor dataset, the research employs a multi stage analytical methodology integrating correlation analysis, mutual information, Granger causality testing, and rolling window dynamic network analysis. The empirical results reveal exceptionally strong linear and nonlinear dependencies among core operational variables, particularly temperature, vibration, and pressure. Furthermore, Granger causality analysis establishes directional information flows, successfully identifying vibration as a critical precursor to defect generation. Crucially, the rolling window analysis demonstrates that causal connectivity is non stationary and fluctuates significantly over time. Periods of elevated causal density correspond to degradation accumulation or abnormal system behaviors, while reduced connectivity indicates post maintenance recovery or stable operation. These findings indicate that machine health is reflected not only in individual sensor magnitudes but also in the evolving structural interactions among variables. Consequently, dynamic causal connectivity serves as a novel, highly interpretable health indicator. By uncovering the directional propagation of degradation, the proposed framework provides actionable insights for root cause diagnosis and early fault detection, ultimately supporting more proactive, targeted, and efficient maintenance decision making in smart manufacturing environments.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Mapping the Global Landscape of Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle Research: A Scientometric Analysis of Publication Trends, Collaboration Networks, and Thematic Evolution (2020-2024)	Vikram Mobarsha, M Suresh Babu	International Journal of Information Studies Vol: 18 No: 3	2026

Abstract: This study presents a comprehensive scientometric analysis of global research on Plug in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs) from 2020 to 2024. Utilizing bibliographic metadata from 431 open access journal articles indexed in the Scopus database, the research maps publication trajectories, key contributors, collaborative networks, and thematic evolution. Analytical tools, including Bibliometrix, VOSviewer, and statistical modelling, were employed to assess productivity, citation impact, co-authorship patterns, and keyword cooccurrence. Findings reveal fluctuating yet sustained growth in scholarly output, peaking in 2022, followed by a temporary decline in 2023 and a recovery in 2024, indicating a dynamic and policy sensitive research domain. China, the United Kingdom, and the United States emerge as the leading national contributors, with Chongqing University and Kunming University of Science and

Technology dominating institutional productivity. Co-authorship and bibliographic coupling analyses highlight semi-centralized collaboration networks characterized by distinct interdisciplinary clusters focused on battery optimization, energy management, and charging infrastructure. While publication output demonstrates moderate geographic and institutional concentration, author level productivity remains relatively distributed. The citation network underscores the pivotal role of multidisciplinary journals like Energies and IEEE Access in shaping scholarly discourse. Overall, PHEV research is transitioning from a specialized niche into a globally interconnected, multidisciplinary field. The study concludes by recommending future investigations integrate patent data, funding mechanisms, and longitudinal comparisons with full electric vehicles to better inform sustainable transportation policy and technological innovation.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	A Bibliometric Analysis of Library and Information Science Dictionaries in India (1960-2022): Publication Trends, Authorship Patterns, and Market Dynamics	Arvind Kumar Sharma, Dhananjay Disoriya	International Journal of Information Studies Vol: 18 No: 3	2026

Abstract: This study presents a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of Library and Information Science (LIS) dictionaries published in India between 1960 and 2022. Drawing on a purposively sampled dataset of 80 reference works, the research examines authorship patterns, subject diversity, publishing dynamics, geographic distribution, temporal trends, and format preferences. Data were systematically compiled from library catalogues, publisher archives, and institutional repositories, and analysed using frequency distributions, Shannon's Diversity Index, Gini coefficients, and non parametric statistical tests. Results reveal a highly centralized yet steadily expanding lexicographic landscape. The Commission for Scientific Technical Terminology (CSTT) emerges as the most prolific contributor, while single authorship accounts for 75% of publications. Thematic analysis indicates moderate to high subject diversity (Evenness = 0.835), though outputs remain heavily skewed toward encyclopedic compilations and English Hindi bilingual works. Publisher distribution exhibits moderate market concentration (Gini = 0.276), with Ess Ess Publications leading the sector. Geographically, New Delhi dominates as the publishing hub (73.75%), and temporal data confirm uninterrupted decadal growth since the 1980s, peaking in 2010-2019. Additionally, 87.5% of titles are single-volume formats. The study concludes that while Indian LIS

lexicography has matured significantly, critical gaps persist in specialized subfields, multilingual accessibility, and digital integration. Strategic recommendations include developing web based terminological platforms, expanding polyglot references, and fostering institutional collaboration to standardize vocabulary and enhance scholarly interoperability in the evolving information landscape.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Navigating Work-Life Balance in Library and Information Science: A Systematic Review of Global Trends, Challenges, and Evidence- Based Interventions	Annu Kumari, Neelam Thapa	International Journal of Information Studies Vol: 18 No: 3	2026

Abstract: This systematic study examines the literature on work life balance (WLB) among library professionals to identify publication trends, influencing factors, challenges, and evidence-based interventions. Following PRISMA guidelines, 46 peer reviewed documents published between 2008 and 2025 were retrieved from the Web of Science database. Statistical analyses, including Poisson regression and Chi-square tests, revealed a statistically significant upward trend in scholarly output, particularly accelerating after 2020. However, the research landscape remains geographically skewed, heavily dominated by the United States and the United Kingdom, and hyper concentrated within the Journal of Academic Librarianship. The synthesis identifies a clear hierarchy of WLB determinants. Organizational constraints, specifically heavy workloads (cited in all 46 studies) and workplace inflexibility (41 studies), emerge as the most pervasive barriers, closely followed by family related responsibilities. Consequently, library staff universally report profound challenges, including stressful work environments, declining health, and lack of concentration. In response, the literature demonstrates strong consensus on critical interventions: implementing flexible work schedules (45 studies), continuous skill development programs, formal WLB policies, and equitable shift duties. Ultimately, this review underscores that WLB in the library and information science sector is not merely an individual responsibility but a structural imperative. Library administrators and policymakers must prioritize tangible institutional reforms such as equitable workload distribution and supportive workplace infrastructure to mitigate burnout, enhance job satisfaction, and ensure long term career sustainability and high-quality information services.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Isolated Sign Language Recognition with Gloss-to-Text Smoothing for Assistive Translation	<i>Luan Fernandes de Franca, Josa Everardo Bessa Maia</i>	Journal of Digital Information Management Vol: 24 No: 2	2026

Abstract: This work presents a modular two layer architecture for recognizing isolated sign language video and converting gloss sequences into fluent natural language text. The proposed pipeline comprises: (1) glosslevel sign recognition using spatiotemporal feature extraction (I3D, EfficientNet, MobileNet) with lightweight classifiers, and (2) natural language smoothing via large language models (LLMs) using prompt engineering. Unlike prior claims of continuous translation, this paper explicitly focuses on isolated signs as a practical building block for assistive systems where segmentation is either manually provided or handled by external modules. Comprehensive evaluations on Brazilian Sign Language (Libras) datasets demonstrate high accuracy in isolated sign classification ($F1 > 0.97$ for I3D-RGB + LR). A critical analysis of near perfect AUC scores reveals dataset limitations that are openly discussed. For gloss to text conversion, we evaluate LLM smoothing on both clean and noise injected gloss sequences and report BLEU scores under realistic conditions. The proposed architecture is scalable, modular, and adaptable to other sign languages, advancing accessibility for deaf and hard of hearing communities.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Integrating Ontologies and Streaming Machine Learning for Dynamic FinTech Competitiveness Evaluation	<i>Nguyen Thi Thanh Huong, Dinh Duy Linh</i>	Journal of Digital Information Management Vol: 24 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The rapid evolution of the Financial Technology (FinTech) sector has intensified market competition and increased the need for enterprises to continuously evaluate and strengthen their competitive advantage. Traditional competitiveness assessment methods often rely on static historical data and subjective managerial judgment, limiting their effectiveness in highly dynamic digital environments. This study proposes a realtime ontology-based machine learning framework designed to evaluate FinTech competitiveness with enhanced accuracy, adaptability, semantic interpretability, and scalability. The proposed framework integrates three interconnected layers: (1) a semantic knowledge representation layer that employs FinTechspecific ontologies to model entities, relationships, KPIs, technologies, and regulatory concepts within the FinTech ecosystem; (2) a real-time data ingestion and

preprocessing layer that collects and standardizes heterogeneous data streams from financial statements, digital transactions, customer interactions, APIs, and social media platforms; and (3) a machine learning layer that combines supervised, unsupervised, and streaming learning techniques to classify, predict, and monitor competitive positioning dynamically. The framework is validated using KPI-driven datasets collected from Vietnamese FinTech enterprises between 2019 and 2024. Experimental results demonstrate that ontology integration improves semantic consistency, reduces data noise, enhances feature relevance, and increases model interpretability. The hybrid framework achieved high classification accuracy and effective real-time responsiveness, enabling stakeholders to identify emerging competitive opportunities, operational risks, and market trends. This study presents a scalable and intelligent competitiveness assessment framework that bridges semantic technologies and artificial intelligence to support strategic decision-making in digital financial ecosystems.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Comparative N-Gram Structure and Concept Transition Analysis in Polymer Journal: A Corpus-Based Investigation	Pit Pichappan	Journal of Digital Information Management Vol: 24 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The exponential growth of scientific literature necessitates advanced computational methods to trace conceptual evolution and semantic relationships. This study investigates N-gram structures and concepttransition hierarchies within 96 research articles from the 2025 issues of the journal Polymers. Using NLPbased corpus analysis, we evaluated lexical diversity, phrase density, and collocation strength at the unigram, bigram, and trigram levels. Furthermore, we modelled concept expansion trees, semantic pathway networks, and community structures, validating our findings through rigorous bootstrap and permutation testing. The Results shown a progressive increase in lexical diversity and collocation strength from unigrams to trigrams, confirming a systematic shift toward highly specialised, cohesive technical expressions. Core foundational concepts such as "model" and "thermal" exhibit hierarchical expansion into complex trigrams (e.g., "deep learning model"), highlighting the growing integration of computational intelligence into traditional thermokinetics and materials research. Semantic network analysis reveals a scale free architecture dominated by central hub concepts, while community detection identifies four distinct thematic clusters that facilitate targeted interdisciplinary knowledge transfer. Ultimately, the polymer literature corpus exhibits a mature, cumulative, and internally coherent knowledge system. This integrated methodological approach provides a robust, statistically validated framework for mapping the development of scientific

terminology, disciplinary maturity, and interdisciplinary convergence in rapidly evolving research domains, offering valuable insights for future Natural Language Processing.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Mapping the Contemporary LLM Landscape: A Descriptive Analysis of Benchmark Performance and Capability Stratification	Pit Pichappan	Journal of Information Technology Review Vol: 17 No: 3	2026

Abstract: The rapid proliferation of Large Language Models (LLMs) has established benchmark evaluations as the primary mechanism for assessing model capability and technological progress. However, growing concerns regarding benchmark validity, data contamination, and the interpretability of aggregate scores highlight a critical gap in understanding how these metrics reflect the broader LLM ecosystem. This study addresses this gap by conducting a comprehensive descriptive analysis of benchmark performance and capability stratification across contemporary LLMs. Utilizing the Comprehensive LLM Benchmark Dataset, comprising 390 model-benchmark observations from 2022 to 2024, we employ descriptive statistics, density estimation, and performance-tier categorization to map the performance landscape. Our findings reveal a negatively skewed distribution with a high median but substantial variability, indicating that while baseline competencies are standardizing, significant capability gaps persist. Furthermore, the analysis identifies distinct capability strata, with Strong and Top Tier models accounting for over 56 per cent of observations, yet a substantial proportion of Weak and Moderate performers remain. These results demonstrate that the contemporary LLM landscape is highly stratified rather than homogeneous. This stratification highlights the need for delicate evaluation. Ultimately, this research underscores that aggregate benchmark scores often obscure underlying heterogeneity in capabilities. We conclude that future evaluation frameworks must evolve toward multidimensional, capability-oriented methodologies to accurately capture model maturity and real-world utility, providing a foundational baseline for subsequent research on scaling laws and architectural effectiveness.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Article Probability Concentration and Rare-Event Characterization in High-Dimensional Correlated Multivariate Bernoulli Systems	<i>Ricardo RodrÃ-guez Jorge</i>	Journal of Information Technology Review Vol: 17 No: 3	2026

Abstract: High-dimensional correlated multivariate Bernoulli systems exhibit exponentially large state spaces, making the characterization of rare events and probability concentration a significant computational challenge. This study presents a comprehensive analytical framework to investigate sparsity, dominance, and tail behavior within such discrete binary systems. Utilizing a benchmark dataset of 20 correlated Bernoulli variables, we systematically analyze state spaces across increasing dimensionalities (4 to 20 bits) through tail probability evaluation, Herfindahl Hirschman Index (HHI) concentration metrics, activation pattern characterization, and Generalized Extreme Value (GEV) modeling. Results reveal extreme sparsity, with over 99.9% of configurations at the highest dimension possessing probabilities below 10^{-4} . Despite a theoretical state space of 1,048,576 configurations, probability mass is heavily concentrated: a single dominant state captures approximately 20% of the total mass, and the top 100 states account for over 50%. Consequently, the effective number of states remains remarkably low (approximately 23.51), indicating that practical system complexity is vastly smaller than its combinatorial size. Furthermore, GEV modeling confirms that extreme configurations follow a predictable, heavy-tailed statistical regime rather than random fluctuations. These findings demonstrate that high-dimensional correlated binary systems are governed by a small subset of highly activated configurations. This insight enables efficient, reduced state representations crucial for advancing reliability analysis, anomaly detection, and risk assessment in complex stochastic networks.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Explainable Machine Learning for DNA Methylation Prediction: A Comprehensive Interpretability and Biological Analysis	<i>Puji Lestari, M. Kom</i>	Journal of Information Technology Review Vol: 17 No: 3	2026

Abstract: Although machine learning (ML) has shown promise in predicting methylation status from genomic features, many predictive models operate as “black boxes,” limiting biological interpretability and clinical translation. Objective: This study develops an

explainable machine learning framework for DNA methylation prediction that integrates predictive modeling with multiple interpretability techniques to identify influential genomic determinants and elucidate their biological relevance. Methods: A supervised classification model was trained on a DNA methylation dataset comprising four explanatory variables CpG density, genomic location, regulatory score, and conservation score with binary methylation status as the target. Global interpretability was achieved using SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) feature importance and summary plots. Local explanations were generated using SHAP waterfall and force plots alongside LIME (Local Interpretable Model Agnostic Explanations). Functional relationships were examined through Partial Dependence Plots (PDP) and Individual Conditional Expectation (ICE) plots. Robustness was assessed via bootstrap resampling (1,000 iterations), five-fold cross-validation, and correlation analysis between SHAP and LIME explanations. Results: CpG density emerged as the most influential predictor (mean absolute SHAP = 0.36), followed by regulatory score (0.24), conservation score (0.13), and genomic location (0.05). SHAP dependence plots revealed nonlinear threshold effects, with CpG density values below 0.3 producing negative contributions and values above 0.7 strongly increasing methylation probability. PDP analyses confirmed saturation behavior at high feature values. Local explanations successfully decomposed individual predictions, demonstrating that high confidence methylation calls (e.g., $P = 0.92$) were driven primarily by CpG density and regulatory score. Robustness analyses showed strong agreement between SHAP and LIME (Pearson $r = 0.97$) and low cross validation variability (coefficient of variation $<10\%$ for top features). Conclusion: Explainable machine learning provides biologically interpretable insights into DNA methylation determinants while maintaining predictive capability. The consistent identification of CpG density, regulatory activity, and evolutionary conservation as dominant predictors aligns with established epigenetic principles. This framework offers a transparent, reproducible approach for epigenetic biomarker discovery and supports precision medicine applications. Future work should extend these methods to multi-omic datasets and experimental validation.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Tax Buoyancy in India: An empirical Assessment	Samir Ranjan Behera, Bichitrananda Seth, Anoop K Suresh and Ishika Pawar	Journal of Applied Finance Vol: 32 No: 2	2026

Abstract: This study empirically estimates the long-run and short-run tax buoyancies of different categories of taxes at the general, central, and state government levels in India covering annual data from 1980-81 to 2023-24 using Johansen cointegration test and

autoregressive distributed lag model, along with their associated error correction models depending on the nature and characteristics of the variables. The results reveal that aggregate tax revenues are buoyant in both long and short run, primarily due to the strong performance of direct tax revenue at both central and state levels. Furthermore, the paper also empirically explores regime-based variations in tax buoyancy in two ways— using the Markov regime switching model when the regimes are unknown and through identifying regimes based on the state of the economy. While the former reveals distinct regimes with varying buoyancies, the latter found tax buoyancy to be higher during expansionary phase when compared with contractionary period. To maintain fiscal stability, governments may focus on sustaining high tax buoyancy, across tax categories, and create fiscal space to support spending during economic downturns.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Bankruptcy Prediction in the Indian Retail Sector: A Cross-Model Analysis of Altman, Springate and Grover Scores	<i>Chinmay Vibhute, Siddharth Phadtare, Vidi Panwar, Abhay Kumar and Rajaneesh Ranjan Jha</i>	Journal of Applied Finance Vol: 32 No: 2	2026

Abstract: Prediction of bankruptcy is a part of financial risk evaluation, especially in the retail industry, which is highly competitive. A comparison of three popular financial distress prediction models-Altman Z-Score, Springate, S-Score and Grover G-Score-through cross-model comparison is made in the present study to assess their suitability in predicting bankruptcy in the retail industry. Based on a sample of financially healthy and financially distressed retail firms, the present study applies to each of the above-named models to assess their predictability, sensitivity, and specificity. The results show different degrees of reliability among the above -named models, with high overall performance by Altman's Z-Score, while springate S-Score and GroverG-Score models show different performances with different sensitivity. The Present study also points out the drawbacks of ratio-based bankruptcy prediction and the possibility of improvement through hybrid modeling techniques with integration of machine learning techniques. The results offer useful suggestions for investors, financial analysts, and policymakers for the detection of early warning signals. The results show different predictive performance of the said three models, with each showing different prognosis in respect of financial distress in the retail industry. Though each of the models shows utility in predicting bankruptcy, their performance is different with the financial indicators used and the particular characteristics of the firms analyzed.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Herding behavior as a mediator of peer influence in retail investment decisions: Evidence from Urban Indian Investors	Shifa Moosa Muradbi Mazgaonkar	Journal of Applied Finance Vol: 32 No: 2	2026

Abstract: This paper studies the relationship between peer influence and the investment decision of retail investors in stock market, and the mediating role of herding behavior in the context of urban retail investors in India. As more point-of-sale customers are likely to take into account emotion and other social factors while making financial decision, explaining the psychological factors that lead to this type of behavior would be conducive for promoting rational investment behavior. The study is quantitative in nature and is based on the primary data collected from 859 respondents aged between 18 and 60 years from the city of Mumbai, using simple random techniques. Data on peer influence and herding behavior and retail investment decisions like investment instrument choice and risk management and diversification strategy were collected through a structured questionnaire. The data were analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM) in SPSS Amos to test the direct and mediating relationships of the variables. The results revealed a significant effect of peer influence on investment decision-making of retail investors both directly and indirectly via herding behavior.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
4	Influence of Bond auctioning methods and volatility on Indian Sovereign Borrowing Costs	Shiv Shankar	Journal of Applied Finance Vol: 32 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The prevailing bond market volatility and the auction methodologies employed may influence borrowing costs, thereby affecting fiscal arithmetic. Furthermore, the spillover induced of external volatility also contributes to the hardening of domestic yields. In this context, the study, utilizing the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition, reveals that different bond auction methods yield distinct cost outcomes. Specifically, discriminatory auctions tend to result in lower yields compared to uniform-price auctions, although this differential is largely attributable to the intrinsic characteristics of the securities and the market environment. Nevertheless, given that the bidding process entails inequitable cost implications for the sovereign across auction methodologies, mitigating bond market volatility and harmonizing bond issuance frameworks between the central and state governments would serve to optimize sovereign borrowing costs raised through the domestic market.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
5	Green vs. Traditional energy stocks: A Comparative study of risk perception and portfolio Diversification strategies among retail investors	<i>Ramya Yaligar and Ashwini A.N</i>	Journal of Applied Finance Vol: 32 No: 2	2026

Abstract: This study investigates how retail investors understand risk for green energy—solar, wind and hydrogen stocks—and traditional energy—oil, gas and coal stocks—and how their risk assessments affect their investment choices. The study uses Modern Portfolio Theory, Prospect Theory, Information Asymmetry Theory, and Agency Theory as its theoretical foundation. The primary data was collected from 100 participants consisting of 80 retail investors and 20 financial advisors from Capital Prudence Financial Services, Hubballi, Karnataka. The secondary data was collected from SEBI, NSE/BSE, IEA, and EY reports to conduct four statistical tests: Spearman's rank correlation, multiple linear regression, chi-square test of independence, and ANOVA. The study found that investors reduce their portfolio investments in green stocks because they perceive higher risk in green stocks. Further, investment decisions are made based on their social environment rather than their understanding of risk. Investors who earn more money have higher ability to handle financial risks, and they need to understand government regulations better because this knowledge determines their investment confidence. The study shows that Indian retail energy investors experience an 'intention action gap' because they intend to move towards sustainability, but their investment behavior keeps them investing in traditional energy. Green energy needs structural reforms to change from satellite holdings to core portfolio components because information access needs to be improved, behavioral advisory needs to be enhanced, and policy continuity needs to be established.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Effectiveness of Management Accounting Systems: Insights from Global practices	<i>Dinabandhu Mukhopadhyay</i>	Journal of Accounting Research & Audit Practices Vol: 25 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The paper investigates the effectiveness of management accounting (MA) as a driver of cost management and strategic decision-making across global practices. Employing a descriptive and exploratory mixed-methods approach, it integrates quantitative data from 300 structured questionnaire responses and qualitative insights from 50 thematically analyzed interviews. The study targets finance professionals across 20 countries, using purposive sampling to ensure relevance and depth. Data was analyzed using SPSS AMOS and NVivo, incorporating descriptive and inferential statistics alongside thematic analysis. The findings reveal significant global variation in the adoption and perceived impact of MA tools, underscoring their strategic role in enhancing organizational performance. Despite limitations in generalizability due to nonprobability sampling and cross-sectional design, the study offers valuable insights into the evolving global landscape of MA. The results support the premise that effective MA practices (MAP) are crucial for informed decision making and sustainable cost management, validating the profession's strategic relevance in diverse contexts.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Determinants of corporate Zombification across market captlizations: Evidence from Indian firms	<i>S Yesaswi Dora and Ajay Kumar Mishra</i>	Journal of Accounting Research & Audit Practices Vol: 25 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The paper investigates zombification among Indian firms across different market capitalizations, using a data set of 42,259 firm-year observations from 2011 to 2023. Employing a refined methodology to identify zombie firms, the paper examines how firm specific attributes—profitability, liquidity, debt levels, and cash outflows—influence zombification risk. The results reveal that nano-cap firms are most vulnerable, while firms with lower profitability, weaker liquidity, higher leverage, and excess cash outflows face a greater likelihood of becoming zombies. Zombie firms consistently exhibit heightened financial fragility. The findings suggest that policy measures should focus on improving credit allocation efficiency and facilitating the exit or restructuring of nonviable firms to preserve financial system stability and promote sustainable economic growth.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Effect of public fund accountability on tax revenue: How Institutional quality moderates the relationship in Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>John Kwaku Amoh, Alhassan Mohammed Kamai-Deen, Abdallah Abdul-Mumuni and rester Togormey</i>	Journal of Accounting Research & Audit Practices Vol: 25 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The paper examines the moderating role of institutional quality (IQ) in the nexus between tax revenue (TR) mobilization and public fund accountability (PFA) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The study employed the generalized method of moments (GMM), dynamic ordinary least squares (DOLS), and fully modified ordinary least squares (FMOLS) on panel data from 38 SSA countries spanning 2000 to 2023. It was found that PFA significantly impacts TR mobilization in SSA. IQ also affects TR mobilization and moderates the relationship between TR and PFA. The results underscore the importance of institutional frameworks and governance in improving the effectiveness of tax collection. The findings emphasize how crucial it is to improve IQ and strengthen PFA procedures to increase TR mobilization. Policymakers in SSA should focus on governance reforms that increase the effectiveness of tax administrations, encourage transparency, and curtail corruption. By empirically examining the moderating role of IQ in the relationship between PFA and TR mobilization, this paper adds to the emergent literature on public finance and taxation in SSA.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
4	Factors influencing –E-Wallet adoption in rural India: An empirical analysis	<i>T Swarna</i>	Journal of Accounting Research & Audit Practices Vol: 25 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The paper investigates the awareness, usage, and intention to use mobile payment systems among rural consumers in Telangana, India. With a focus on identifying the influence of demographic and behavioral factors, the study provides insights into key enablers and barriers to digital payment adoption in rural settings. A quantitative research design was employed, using a structured questionnaire distributed through convenience sampling to 400 rural consumers aged between 10 and 95 years across Telangana. Data were analyzed using statistical tests, including Chi-Square and correlation analysis. The findings reveal that demographic variables such as age, qualification, and occupation significantly influence awareness, usage, and intention to use e-wallets, while gender and income showed no significant impact in most cases. The study also reports a strong positive correlation between

behavioral predictors—habit, government initiatives, social influence (SI), performance expectancy, customer satisfaction, trust in app providers, and effort expectancy (EE)—and the intention to use mobile payment systems.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
5	Information Technology Adoption and Management Accounting Practices: Implications for SME Performance	<i>Bijoy Gupta, Niloy Bhattacharjee and Rahul Kumar Ghosh</i>	Journal of Accounting Research & Audit Practices Vol: 25 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The paper examines the impact of management accounting practices (MAP) on the financial health of SMEs and determines the moderating role of information technology (IT) adoption in the relationship. The study used survey approach, and the primary data was collected from 318 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in West Bengal and analyzed using Smart PLS. The data was quantitative and cross-sectional, established by a well-structured questionnaire. It was analyzed by well-known statistical tools such as descriptive analysis and partial least square structural equation model (PLSSEM). Finally, the measurement model was applied to test the validity and reliability of the model. The study found that the use of MAP has a positive impact on the FPiof SMEs. The findings will be of help to accounting professionals to understand the effect of MAP on the financial health of SMEs; and the SMEs will be able to grasp the usefulness of IT and MAP in improving their financial health.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
6	Forensic Auditing of GST Collections in Karnataka: Anomaly Detection Using Benford's Law and Isolation Forest	<i>Jeelan Basha V</i>	Journal of Accounting Research & Audit Practices Vol: 25 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The paper investigates the anomalies in Karnataka's monthly Goods and Services Tax (GST) collections using a hybrid forensic framework combining Benford's Law and the Isolation Forest algorithm. Monthly data for the period 2017-2024 were analyzed using computing software R. The findings revealed nonconformity in all GST components, particularly State GST (SGST) and CESS, with high MAD and distortion values. Isolation Forest flagged extreme anomalies using both fixed thresholds and contamination rates.

Practical implications include targeted audits and integration of anomaly detection in tax monitoring. The study offers an original contribution by applying dual-layered statistical and machine learning (ML) techniques to public tax data for enhanced fraud detection and governance.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
7	Dynamics of Corporate Governance and Fair Value Accounting in REITs: A Machine Learning-Based Approach	Antima Sharma, Shilpa Vardia, Ashish Khandelwal and G Soral	Journal of Accounting Research & Audit Practices Vol: 25 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The study investigates the relationship between corporate governance mechanisms and fair value accounting (FVA), providing a thorough understanding of how governance frameworks affect the relevance of fair value data. It examines whether and how corporate governance, presence of women on the board of directors and financial experts in audit committees, firm size, and debt-equity ratio influence the value relevance of firms. Two machine learning techniques—decision tree regressor and random forest regressor—were used. A decision tree regressor is a top-down approach that presents the results in a flowchart following various nodes. Random forest regressor is an ensemble technique, which provides information about the most important variables that significantly impact dependent variables. Using a sample of 22 real estate investment trust (REIT) companies, it is found that corporate governance, debt-equity ratio, presence of women on the board of directors, and size of the firm significantly affect the value relevance of firms. And there is no significant effect of the number of board directors, presence of financial experts in audit committees, or fair value assets on the value of relevance of firms. It opens new research avenues and demonstrates how advanced analytics can improve the accuracy and predictive power of financial models using machine learning techniques.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
8	Mapping the Intellectual Landscape of ESG and BRSR Research: A Bibliometric Analysis	Pragya Singh, Manvinder Singh Pahwa and P Bhanu Sireesha	Journal of Accounting Research & Audit Practices Vol: 25 No: 2	2026

Abstract: Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) research has witnessed exponential growth following global sustainability mandates. This study mapped the intellectual landscape of ESG and Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) research using bibliometric analysis of 1,868 open-access articles from the Dimensions database (2021- 2025). Employing VOSviewer and NetworkX, the study examined publication trends, coauthorship networks, and thematic clusters. The results revealed a 378% rise in publications between 2021 and 2024, with Sustainability journal leading in volume and impact. The keyword co-occurrence analysis identified important clusters like, ESG disclosure, CSR, financial performance, etc. India's BRSR framework emerged as a distinct research theme, reflecting its growing global relevance. The findings provide a comprehensive, updated overview of ESG scholarship and highlight future research directions.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
9	Impact of GenAI on Business Strategies and Corporate Practices Across SAARC Nations: A Critical Review	Tharindu Prabashwara Attanayake and Gayathri Chethika Goonaratne	Journal of Accounting Research & Audit Practices Vol: 25 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The paper explores the ethical implications of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) on corporate strategies across SAARC countries, focusing on three foundational principles: transparency, accountability, and fairness. Through a critical review of scholarly and policy literature, the paper identifies how sectoral AI adoption varies in the region, examines the maturity of AI governance frameworks, and highlights gender and inclusivity concerns. This study employs a qualitative synthesis methodology, selecting peer reviewed articles, policy documents, and institutional reports from 2023 to 2025 using keyword-based searches on Google Scholar, JSTOR, and SpringerLink. The findings reveal significant disparities in AI literacy, regulatory development, and stakeholder preparedness. The paper argues that ethical integration of AI requires harmonized policies, proactive governance, and inclusive educational strategies tailored to local contexts. The study contributes to emerging discourses on responsible AI by mapping regional ethical challenges, identifying research gaps, and proposing actionable frameworks for ethical AI integration in international

business practices. The analysis aims to support scholars, policymakers, and corporate leaders in navigating the complexities of AI deployment across borders while promoting equitable and inclusive growth.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
10	Impact of Corporate Governance on Performance of Financial Institutions: A Systematic Literature Review	<i>Priyanka Chugh</i>	Journal of Accounting Research & Audit Practices Vol: 25 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The paper seeks to synthesize prior studies to provide a state-of-the-art summary of corporate governance and its impact on the performance of financial institutions. Using the PRISMA framework, the study identifies 116 peer-reviewed articles published in 70 journals between 2009 and 2021. To provide a cohesive review, performance and operational analyses were conducted. The performance analysis examines the top journals, leading countries, and prominent publications within the field of corporate governance. In contrast, the operational analysis identifies the most and least often used indicators of corporate governance and financial performance. The results show that board structure, CEO qualities, ownership structure, board diversity, and board committees are the major themes of research in this discipline. Furthermore, the statistical methods and samples employed in the previous studies are examined. The study also recognizes the application of agency theory and resource dependency theory in the context of corporate governance and performance relationships. The findings of the study may be beneficial to the government, policymakers, researchers, academics, students, and practitioners.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
11	Pandemic-Induced Changes in Sustainability Reporting: Evidence from Fortune India Companies	<i>Bishal Patowary</i>	Journal of Accounting Research & Audit Practices Vol: 25 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The paper focuses on Top 100 Fortune India companies' sustainability reporting (SR) practices during and after the Covid-19 pandemic. The study created SR index Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) parameters to examine corporate SR practices and the

Covid-19 support programs of the selected companies during the study period. Additionally, regression model fit was developed to analyze the effect of sector and foreign association of a company on its sustainability prices. It discovered that the sectors (viz., automobile, banking and finance, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, IT, oil and gas, mining, FMCG, telecom, iron and steel, and textile) and the firms with international associations disclose more information (qualitative and quantitative) in their annual and sustainability reports. The banking and financial companies secured a maximum score in the SR index.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
12	Forensic Auditing in India: A Conceptual Framework of Investigative Excellence and Evidentiary Standards	Peeyush Sharma	Journal of Accounting Research & Audit Practices Vol: 25 No: 2	2026

Abstract: The paper traces the institutionalization of forensic auditing in India and develops a practicable framework for assessing the legal resilience of investigative findings. Building on regulatory and judicial developments over the years, the study examines how professional standards and evidentiary law have reshaped investigative practice and shifted the auditor's remit from purely accounting assurance to quasi-judicial expert testimony. It argues that the contemporary measure of forensic success is not simply the magnitude of fraud uncovered, but the judicial survivability of evidence—its ability to withstand procedural and evidentiary challenges in tribunals and courts. Using a qualitative, case-based regulatory impact analysis (RIA), the study synthesizes statutory instruments and professional standards with doctrinal developments. It systematically reviews primary instruments—most notably the role of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)'s 2023 forensic standards—and situates them alongside landmark events and institutional responses such as the Satyam Computer Services accounting scandal and the Harshad Mehta securities scam. The study also examines the constitutional overlay introduced by recent jurisprudence exemplified by SBI vs. Rajesh Agarwal.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Mindfulness-Based Interventions for promoting wellbeing in classrooms: A review	Anurekha K Tharumiya and Manikandan M K Manicka	The IUP Journal of Soft Skills Vol: 20 No: 1	2026

Abstract: Students in the post-Covid-19 period are facing serious challenges such as reduced academic skills, attention, and concentration due to overexposure to the Internet and electronic gadgets. Teachers spend their valuable time dealing with these issues. For successful teaching-learning outcomes in the classrooms, reversing these issues is of primary importance. The paper discusses the role of mindfulness-based interventions in promoting wellbeing in the classroom. It explores the notion of wellbeing and its influence on mindfulness among students. The overall findings in the literature support the inclusion of mindfulness practices in schools to enhance students' emotional regulation, attention, and general wellbeing. A mindful classroom culture can help students effectively manage negative emotions, improve classroom management, and foster a positive and respectful learning environment.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	The Patronus Within: How self-belief shapes our story	Revathi Turaga	The IUP Journal of Soft Skills Vol: 20 No: 1	2026

Abstract: Our self-belief not only defines the way we think and act but also shapes the outcomes. In the world of Harry Potter, there are many instances characterized by fear, doubt, courage, and confidence that remind us how powerful our beliefs can truly be. This paper uses two instances from J K Rowling's wizarding world to explore how our disempowering self-beliefs can induce fear and inaction, and how reframing them and changing the perspective to empowering self-beliefs can nudge us toward positive outcomes. The paper also explores how these moments mirror what employees, leaders, and organizations face every day – fear, doubt, courage, and confidence. Through these two examples, we see how belief turns into a skill, behaviors get amplified, and how nurturing empowering beliefs helps professionals, managers, and entrepreneurs, among others.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Academic engagement and psychological wellbeing among secondary school students: The moderating role of epistemological beliefs	<i>Ibrahim Ojo Rasheed</i>	The IUP Journal of Soft Skills Vol: 20 No: 1	2026

Abstract: Academic engagement is an extensively researched concept that involves multiple constructs, including behavioral, affective, and cognitive aspects. This research explores the relationship between academic engagement and psychological wellbeing among students from secondary schools, with epistemological beliefs serving as a moderator. A cross-sectional survey design was employed, and a total of 462 respondents were chosen via a stratified random sampling approach. Academic engagement, psychological wellbeing, and epistemological beliefs were assessed through standardized and validated questionnaires. Quantitative analysis included descriptive and inferential statistics. A statistically significant positive correlation was found between academic engagement and psychological wellbeing. Epistemological beliefs moderated this relationship, meaning that students who held constructive epistemological beliefs benefited from academic engagement. Overall, the results suggest that academic engagement positively impacts students' psychological wellbeing, especially when it is reinforced by epistemological beliefs.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
4	Writing maketh an exact man: An empirical Assessment of undergraduate students writing skills	<i>Koel Basak and Shibnath Banerjee</i>	The IUP Journal of Soft Skills Vol: 20 No: 1	2026

Abstract: Among the four communication skills— namely, listening, speaking, reading, and writing—writing is considered the most difficult because it requires individuals to generate, organize, and convey their thoughts through language. This paper focuses on writing as a linguistic process, with special emphasis on the role of grammar, vocabulary, spelling, and coherence in effective written communication. Grammar provides the structural framework of writing, while vocabulary enhances clarity, Precision, and expression. Correct spelling supports readability by ensuring consistency and reducing ambiguity. Coherence allows a meaningful flow of ideas, thereby helping readers understand the text clearly. The paper elucidates how all four elements together contribute to effective written communication.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
1	Genetic architecture, inter relations in selection programme for yield enhancement in Paddy	<i>B.Manjunatha and B. Niranjana Kumara</i>	Current Science Vol: 129 No: 12	2026

Abstract: The present study was carried out at the Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Kathalagere, India. Sixty-seven sophisticated paddy breeding lines were used in the experiment. Three replications of the experiment were carried out, each with a plot size of 4 m × 3 m. Grain yield per plot (kg), grain yield per hectare (kg), plant height (cm), panicles per square meter, days to 50% flowering, and days to maturity were all noted. Genetic variability and diversity parameters, two important aspects of plant breeding – were analysed. When selecting the genotypes, varieties, and breeding lines, higher genetic and phenotypic coefficients of variability (GCV and PCV) should be taken into account to progress and prosper in the yield and yield contribution towards varietal performance. These include days to 50% flowering, days to maturity, plant height (cm), panicles per square meter, and grain yield per plot (kg). Genetic diversity studies demonstrated that the factors that contributed most to the genotypes' divergence were the following: plant height, grain production per plot, panicles per square meter, days to 50% flowering, and days to maturity. Several crossing studies have shown that transgressive segregants with high genetic yield potential and early maturity can improve the quality of some clusters, which are made up of superior genotypes.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
2	Population structure and regeneration status of <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.in forest areas of Karnataka, India: implications for conservation and sustainable management	<i>S.M.Balakrishna, T.N.Manohara and H.S. Suresh</i>	Current Science Vol: 129 No: 12	2026

Abstract: *Dalbergia latifolia* Roxb. (Indian rosewood) is a valuable tropical hardwood native to South and Southeast Asia, increasingly threatened by habitat loss, overexploitation, and regeneration challenges. The present study provides a comprehensive field- based assessment of population structure, regeneration dynamics, and ecological factors across thirteen forest divisions in Karnataka, India, including Reserve Forests (RFs) and Wildlife Sanctuaries/Tiger Reserves (WLS/TRs). A total of 190 transects were surveyed, recording 1,705 individuals classified as seedlings, saplings (poles), or mature trees. The average tree density was 6.66 ± 6.51 for individuals per 0.1 hectare (range: 0–34). Regeneration was mainly seed originated, accounting for 92.5% of individuals, with minimal contribution from root suckers. Seedling (520 individuals/ha) and sapling (330 individuals/ha) densities were significantly higher in RFs compared to WLS/TRs, where regeneration was considerably limited despite the presence of mature trees. Size-class distributions in RFs showed a reverse J-shaped pattern, indicating active recruitment, whereas WLS/TRs displayed recruitment bottlenecks dominated by mature cohorts. Invasive species such as *Lantana camara* and *Chromolaena odorata* have been identified as significant barriers to regeneration, intensifying competition, and increasing fire risk. Biomass and carbon stock assessments revealed significant spatial variation, with the Madikeri and Bhadra divisions contributing notably to carbon sequestration. These findings emphasise the urgent need for adaptable, site specific management approaches, including invasive species control, fire mitigation, enrichment planting, and regeneration support, guided by ongoing ecological monitoring. The integrated methodological framework presented here offers a scalable model for assessing other endangered hardwood species, delivering essential insights to promote conservation, sustainable forest management, and global climate resilience

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
3	Aquaculture growth and its role in India's aquatic food supply: a trend analysis and projection to 2033	Bhupeshri V. Shetye, Ravindra A.Pawar	Current Science Vol: 129 No: 12	2026

Abstract: India's aquatic food systems require a comprehensive assessment to ensure nutritional security amid demographic expansion. We examined aquatic food balance sheet elements (total production, imports, exports, domestic availability, non-food uses, and per capita supply) during 2010–2022 and species-specific production dynamics (2004–2023), projecting trajectories to 2033. Total fisheries production is projected to increase 46.0%, with per capita food supply requiring 42.7% growth to meet demand under 0.69% annual population growth. Capture fisheries demonstrated a precipitous decline (86.8% reduction), precluding wild resources from long-term food security. Aquaculture emerged as the primary driver, exhibiting 39.1% expansion with Indian major carps projected to reach 11,082 thousand tonnes by 2033. Going forward, our scenario-based analysis identified 'business-as-usual' pattern as optimal. Critical vulnerabilities exist in relation to climate stress and disease outbreaks, with emphasis on biosecurity and climate-resilient strain development. Our assessment provides empirical foundations for strategic sectoral prioritisation in the national aquatic food security planning.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
4	Germination sensitivity and seedling quality of mahogany in response to saline irrigation.	Manish Kumar, Arvind Kumar Rai	Current Science Vol: 129 No: 12	2026

Abstract: Salinity is a major abiotic constraint to seed germination and early seedling establishment in forest tree species, especially in arid and semi-arid regions where freshwater scarcity necessitates the use of saline irrigation. The present study assessed the effect of varying salinity (4.0–8.0 dS m⁻¹) on seed germination and seedling quality of *Swietenia macrophylla* (mahogany) under nursery conditions at the Indian Council of Agricultural Research–Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal. Germination parameters, final germination percentage (FGP), germination index (GI), coefficient of velocity of germination (CVG), and seedling quality indices declined significantly with increasing salinity. The FGP decreased from 28% in the control to 7% at 8.0 dS m⁻¹. Higher salinity prolonged the mean germination time and significantly reduced growth and Dickson quality index values. The present study

highlights the salinity sensitivity of mahogany during germination and underscores the need to screen and select tolerant genotypes for sustainable afforestation in saline-prone areas.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
5	TNX21 as an early immune biomarker of sepsis and septic shock: development of a prognostic immune risk score model	Xue Lin, ShenghaoWu	Current Science Vol: 129 No: 12	2026

Abstract: The early detection of sepsis onset, progression to septic shock, and accurate prognosis are critical for effective management, yet reliable biomarkers for diagnostic and prognostic assessments remain lacking. The present study aims to identify a potential biomarker, explore its relationship with immune function, and develop an immune-related risk score (IRS) prognostic model. Adult sepsis and septic shock datasets from the GEO database were screened. Through differential gene expression analysis, weighted gene coexpression network analysis, and STRING-Cytoscape analysis, hub genes associated with the trend of sepsis onset and progression to septic shock were identified. Among these, reduced TBX21 was associated with increased 28-day mortality in sepsis patients after prognostic analysis. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) further confirmed that serum TBX21 progressively decreased in healthy volunteers, septic patients and patients with septic shock. GSEA showed that TBX21 functioned primarily through immune signalling pathways. Immunoscore and immune infiltration analyses were used to evaluate immune scores and immune cell changes in septic shock and sepsis patients with low TBX21 expression. The proportion of M0 macrophage infiltration was significantly increased; however, CD8() T-cell infiltration was decreased in both septic shock patients and sepsis patients with low TBX21 expression. External validation of flow cytometry also found that patients with septic shock had significantly fewer CD8() T cells in their peripheral blood compared to patients with sepsis. Based on TBX21 expression, prognostic signatures were identified (CEACAM6, PTGDS, and CX3CR1) to develop an IRS model, validated for stability and predictive ability internally. Expression trends of these signatures across healthy volunteers, sepsis, and septic shock groups were characterised. In conclusion, TBX21 was identified as a potentially protective gene that may regulate the onset and progression of sepsis to septic shock at early stages, predominantly through immune pathways. Early reduced TBX21 expression correlated with increased 28-day mortality in sepsis patients, and the developed IRS prognostic model had high stability and predictive ability. TBX21 may be a potential immunotherapeutic target for sepsis.

Sl. No	Article	Author	Source	Year
6	Polymorphism rs3729825 of MHRT predicts worse cardiac prognosis in Chagas disease	<i>Gilson Aquino Cavalcante, Fernando Liberalino Fernandes</i>	Current Science Vol: 129 No: 12	2026

Abstract: Chagas disease (CD), caused by *Trypanosoma cruzi*, may progress to chronic cardiac involvement, the most severe form. Single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in regulatory genes may influence disease outcome. We investigated the association of SNP rs3729825 (C > T) in the lncRNA myosin heavy chain-associated RNA transcript (MHRT) with cardiac parameters in patients with chronic CD. Genotyping was performed using polymerase chain reaction–restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP), and Echocardiographic data were analysed. Carriers of CT/TT genotypes exhibited larger atrial and ventricular diameters, as well as a reduced left ventricular ejection fraction, indicating a poorer Prognosis. These findings suggest that rs3729825 may serve as a prognostic genetic marker in CD.