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# *Current Contents*

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## **FOREWORD**

Current Contents is a Current Awareness Service under “**NASSDOC Research Information Series**”. It provides ready access to bibliographic details of articles with abstract from the recently published leading scholarly journals in Social Sciences and available in NASSDOC. In this publication, “**Table of Contents**” of selected print journals are arranged under the title of the journal and at its end **Author Index** and **Keyword Index** have been provided in alphabetical order.

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- 1 Dancing in the Paradox: Virtual Human Resource Development, Online Teaching, and Learning/ Elisabeth E Bennett, Rochell R McWhorter (pp.99-116).

This paper shows the world is undergoing digital transformation accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in several paradoxes, such as isolation versus increased accessibility, and structure versus flexibility. With many joining Virtual Human Resource Development (VHRD), the relationship of online teaching and learning to VHRD is understudied, thus necessitating exploration. Solution- The complexity of virtual environments, dual emphasis on formal and informal learning, and the socio-cultural nature of large digital networks and learning management systems are explored. This article describes selected connections, presents recommended practices and implications for online instruction from the VHRD perspective, discusses digital tools for instructors and trainers, and presents cautions. Stakeholders- Learning professionals are encouraged to dance within the paradox to promote learning agility for adapting within digital transformation and to use both high tech and low tech designs to shape resilient learners who combine hard and soft skills valuable for organizations that are increasing the use of artificial intelligence applications.

- 2 Exploring the Process of Transformative Learning in Executive Coaching/ Dr Gloria Mbokota, Prof Kerrin Myres, Dr Sunny Stout-Rostron (pp.117-141).

This article analyses the important role played by executive coaching in the development of leaders is well established in the literature. While some scholars suggest that executive coaching fosters transformative learning (TL), there is insufficient empirical evidence to support this. Solution- This study set out to investigate the process of TL in executive coaching from the coachee's perspective. A longitudinal multiple case study was adopted to examine how three key transformative learning elements—disorienting dilemma, critical reflection, and rational dialogue—occurred in an executive coaching engagement and the learning outcomes that emerged. A key finding was that, in addition to the three accepted elements, there is a fourth element (acceptance) that precedes the rational dialogue. The results of this study informed the development of a transformative learning model, which could guide future research, theory, and practice in the field of human resource development (HRD). Stakeholders- The study will benefit scholars and practitioners in the fields of human resource development, executive coaching and leadership development.

- 3 The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Expertise Development: Implications for HRD/ Alexandre Ardichvili (pp.78-98).

This work examined the implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) is assumed to lead to increased productivity of knowledge workers. However, AI could also have negative effects on the development of professional expertise. Solution- A review of the literature on expertise development is provided, followed by examples of AI implementation in a knowledge-intensive profession, accounting. The analysis of

these examples suggests that automation can result in the loss of expertise due to reduced opportunities for learning from deliberate practice and experienced colleagues, and from working on progressively more complex tasks. Implications for human resource development (HRD) include creating alternative individual development opportunities and promoting organizational cultures conducive to expertise development in human-machine interaction modes. Stakeholders- The results of this study will be of interest to scholars of HRD, accounting education, and human-machine interaction. Practical implications will be of relevance to HRD professionals and managers responsible for the implementation of artificial intelligence solutions.



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- 4 African American Intergenerational Economic Mobility since 1880/ William J Collins, Marianne H Wanamaker (pp.84- 117).

This paper investigated the intergenerational mobility of Black and White American men from 1880 through 2000 by building new historical datasets for the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and combining them with modern data to cover the middle and late twentieth century. We find large disparities in mobility, with White children having far better chances of escaping the bottom of the distribution than Black children in every generation. This mobility gap was more important in proximately determining each generation's racial gap than was the initial gap in parents' economic status.

- 5 And Yet It Moves: Intergenerational Mobility in Italy/ Paolo Acciari, Alberto Polo, Giovanni L Violante (pp.118-63).

This study analyses intergenerational income mobility in Italy using administrative data from tax returns. Our estimates of mobility are higher than prior work using survey data and indirect methods. The rank-rank slope of parent-child income is 0.22, compared to 0.18 in Denmark and 0.34 in the United States. The probability that a child reaches the top quintile of the national income distribution starting from a family in the bottom quintile is 0.11. We uncover substantial geographical variation: upward mobility is much stronger in northern Italy, where provinces have higher measured school quality, more stable families, and more favorable labor market conditions.

- 6 Assortative Matching at the Top of the Distribution: Evidence from the World's Most Exclusive Marriage Market/ Marc Goni (pp.445-87).

This study was carried out by using novel data on peerage marriages in Britain, I find that low search costs and marriage-market segregation can generate sorting. Peers courted in the London Season, a matching technology introducing aristocratic bachelors to debutantes. When Queen Victoria went into mourning for her husband, the Season was interrupted (1861–1863), raising search costs and reducing market segregation. I exploit exogenous variation in women's probability to marry during the interruption from their age in 1861. The interruption increased peer-commoner intermarriage by 40 percent and reduced sorting along landed wealth by 30 percent. Eventually, this reduced peers' political power and affected public policy in late nineteenth-century England.

- 7 Breastfeeding and Child Development/ Emla Fitzsimons, Marcos Vera-Hernández (pp.329-66).

This article shows that children who are born at or just before the weekend are less likely to be breastfed, owing to poorer breastfeeding support services in hospitals at weekends. We use this variation to estimate the effect of breastfeeding on children's development in the first seven years of life, for a sample of births of low-educated mothers. We find large effects of breastfeeding on children's cognitive development but no effects on health or noncognitive development during the period of childhood we

consider. Regarding mechanisms, we study how breastfeeding affects parental investments and the quality of the mother-child relationship.

- 8 Do Doctors Improve the Health Care of Their Parents? Evidence from Admission Lotteries/ Elisabeth Artmann, Hessel Oosterbeek, Bas van der Klaauw (pp.164-84).

This work analyses to assess the importance of unequal access to medical expertise and services, we estimate the causal effects of having a child who is a doctor on parents' mortality and health care use. We use data from parents of almost 22,000 participants in admission lotteries to medical school in the Netherlands. Our findings indicate that informal access to medical expertise and services is not an important cause of differences in health care use and mortality.

- 9 Emotions and Risk Attitudes/ Armando N Meier (pp.527-58).

This research documents the previous work has shown that preferences are not always stable across time, but surprisingly little is known about the reasons for this instability. I examine whether variation in people's emotions over time predicts changes in risk attitudes. Using a large-panel dataset, I identify happiness, anger, and fear as significant correlates of within-person changes in risk attitudes. Robustness checks indicate a limited role for alternative explanations. An event study around the death of a parent or child further confirms a large relationship between emotions and risk attitudes.

- 10 Historical Lynchings and the Contemporary Voting Behavior of Blacks/ Jhacova Williams (pp.224-53).

This article analyzes the extent to which the political participation of Blacks can be traced to historical lynchings that took place from 1882 to 1930. Using county-level voter registration data, I show that Blacks who reside in southern counties that experienced a relatively higher number of historical lynchings have lower voter registration rates today. This relationship holds after accounting for a variety of historical and contemporary characteristics of counties. There exists evidence of the persistence of cultural voting norms among Blacks, yet this relationship does not exist for Whites.

- 11 Intrahousehold Consumption Allocation and Demand for Agency: A Triple Experimental Investigation/ Uzma Afzal, Giovanna d'Adda, Marcel Fafchamps, Farah Said (pp.400-444).

This paper conducts lab experiments to investigate demand for consumption agency in married couples from Pakistan. Most subjects are no better at guessing their spouse's preferences than those of a stranger, suggesting that individual executive agency has instrumental value. We find significant evidence of demand for agency in all experiments, varying with the cost and anticipated instrumental benefit of agency. But subjects often make choices incompatible with purely instrumental motives—e.g., paying for agency when knowing their partner assigned them their preferred choice. Female subjects are willing to exert agency even when they have little executive agency within their household.



- 12 Neighbors' Effects on University Enrollment/ Andrés Barrios-Fernández (pp.30-60).

This work combines detailed geographic information and individual educational records in Chile to provide causal evidence that close neighbors significantly influence enrollment in university. I exploit the quasi-random variation generated by student loans eligibility rules and find that potential applicants are significantly more likely to attend and complete university when their closest neighbor—defined as the closest individual applying to university one year before—becomes eligible for a student loan and enrolls in university. These results highlight the importance of social influences on university enrollment and suggest that financial aid and university access policies may have important spillover effects.

- 13 Peer Effects in Product Adoption/ Michael Bailey, Drew Johnston, Theresa Kuchler, Johannes Stroebel, Arlene Wong (pp.488-526).

This study uses de-identified data from Facebook to study the nature of peer effects in the market for cell phones. To identify peer effects, we exploit variation in friends' new phone acquisitions resulting from random phone losses. A new phone purchase by a friend has a large and persistent effect on an individual's own demand for phones of the same brand. While peer effects increase the overall demand for phones, a friend's purchase of a particular phone brand can reduce an individual's own demand for phones from competing brands, in particular if they are running on a different operating system.

- 14 The Impact of Health on Labor Market Outcomes: Evidence from a Large-Scale Health Experiment/ Melvin Stephens Jr, Desmond Toohey (pp.367-99).

This paper shows economists have posited that health investments increase earnings, isolating the causal effect of health is challenging due to reverse causality and unobserved heterogeneity. We examine the labor market effects of a randomized controlled trial, the Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Trial (MRFIT), which monitored nearly 13,000 men for over six years. We find that this intervention, which provided a bundle of treatments to reduce coronary heart disease mortality, increased earnings and family income. We find few differences in estimated gains by baseline health and occupation characteristics.

- 15 The Impact of School Facility Investments on Students and Homeowners: Evidence from Los Angeles/ Julien Lafortune, David Schönholzer (pp.254-89).

This research analyses school facility investments using administrative records from Los Angeles. Exploiting quasi-random variation in the timing of new facility openings and using a residential assignment instrument, we find positive impacts on test scores, attendance, and house prices. Effects are not driven by changes in class size, peers, teachers, or principals, but some evidence points toward increased facility quality. We evaluate program efficiency using implied future earnings and housing capitalization. For each dollar spent, the program generated \$1.62 in household value, with about 24 percent coming directly through test score gains and 76 percent from capitalization of non-test-score amenities.

- 16 The Long-Run Evolution of Absolute Intergenerational Mobility/ Yonatan Berman (pp.61-83).

This paper combines cross-sectional and longitudinal income data to present the evolution of absolute intergenerational income mobility in ten advanced economies in the twentieth century. Absolute mobility decreased during the second half of the twentieth century in all of these countries. Increasing income inequality and decreasing growth rates have both contributed to the decrease, yet growth is the dominant contributor in most countries. We show that detailed panel data are effectively unnecessary for estimating absolute mobility over the long run.

- 17 The Roots of Health Inequality and the Value of Intrafamily Expertise/ Yiqun Chen, Petra Persson, Maria Polyakova (pp.185-223).

This paper examined in the context of Sweden, we show that having a doctor in the family raises preventive health investments throughout the life cycle, improves physical health, and prolongs life. Two quasi-experimental research designs—medical school admission lotteries and variation in the timing of medical degrees—support a causal interpretation of these effects. A hypothetical policy that would bring the same health behavior changes and benefits to all Swedes would close 18 percent of the mortality-income gradient. Our results suggest that socioeconomic differences in exposure to health-related expertise may meaningfully contribute to health inequality.

- 18 The Side Effects of Immunity: Malaria and African Slavery in the United States/ Elena Esposito (pp.290-328).

This article documents the role of malaria in the diffusion of African slavery in the United States. The novel empirical evidence reveals that the introduction of malaria triggered a demand for malaria-resistant labor, which led to a massive expansion of African enslaved workers in the more malaria-infested areas. Further results document that among African slaves, more malaria-resistant individuals—i.e., those born in the most malaria-ridden regions of Africa—commanded significantly higher prices.

- 19 Why Have College Completion Rates Increased?/ Jeffrey T Denning, Eric R Eide, Kevin J Mumford, Richard W Patterson, Merrill Warnick (pp.01-29).

This study documents that college completion rates have increased since the 1990s, after declining in the 1970s and 1980s. We find that most of the increase in graduation rates can be explained by grade inflation and that other factors, such as changing student characteristics and institutional resources, play little or no role. This is because GPA strongly predicts graduation, and GPAs have been rising since the 1990s. This finding holds in national survey data and in records from nine large public universities. We also find that at a public liberal arts college grades increased, holding performance on identical exams fixed.

- 20 Cournot Fire Sales/ Thomas M Eisenbach, Gregory Phelan (pp.508-542).

This study investigated in standard walrasian macro-finance models, pecuniary externalities due to fire sales lead to excessive borrowing and insufficient liquidity holdings. We investigate whether imperfect competition (Cournot) improves welfare through internalizing the externality and find that this is far from guaranteed. Cournot competition can overcorrect the inefficiently high borrowing in a standard model of levered real investment. By contrast, Cournot competition can exacerbate the inefficiently low liquidity in a standard model of financial portfolio choice. Implications for welfare and regulation are therefore sector specific, depending both on the nature of the shocks and the competitiveness of the industry.

- 21 Dynamic Capital Tax Competition under the Source Principle/ Till Gross, Paul Klein, Miltiadis Makris (pp.365-410).

This paper explores the short- and long-run implications of tax competition between jurisdictions, where governments can only tax capital at source. We do this in the context of a neoclassical growth model under commitment and capital mobility. We provide a new theoretical perspective on the dynamic capital tax externalities that emerge in this model. Numerically, we show that the net capital tax externality is positive in the short run but converges to zero in the long run. We also find that noncooperative source-based capital taxes are initially positive and slowly decline toward zero.

- 22 Dynamics of Markups, Concentration, and Product Span/ Elhanan Helpman, Benjamin Niswonger (pp.42-81).

This article had develop a model with a finite number of multiproduct firms together with a continuum of single-product firms and study the dynamics that arise from product innovation. Consistent with the available evidence, the model predicts rising markups and concentration and a declining labor share. Our dynamics predict the possibility of an inverted-U relationship between labor productivity and product span, for which we provide suggestive evidence. In the optimal allocation, product span and labor productivity are strictly positively related. We also characterize optimal policies for these types of sectors.

- 23 Flexibility and Frictions in Multisector Models/ Jorge Miranda-Pinto, Eric R Young (pp.450-480).

This paper shows that during the great recession, more-flexible sectors paid lower sectoral bond spreads. We rationalize this fact with a model with input-output linkages, heterogeneous elasticities, and binding working capital constraints in the use of intermediates. We show that the difference in flexibility between upstream and downstream sectors is key for determining the role of input-output linkages in amplifying or mitigating distortions. Calibrating the model to the US economy, we find that our sectoral elasticity estimates amplify distortions by a factor of 1.7 compared to the Cobb-

Douglas case, and generate an input-output multiplier 1.2 times the homogeneous elasticity case.

- 24 Hours, Occupations, and Gender Differences in Labor Market Outcomes/ Andrés Erosa, Luisa Fuster, Gueorgui Kambourov, Richard Rogerson (pp.543-590).

In this article Goldin (2014) offers a narrative in which gender differences in home production responsibilities create gender gaps in labor market outcomes. We carry out a model-based quantitative assessment of this narrative and find that it can account for a significant share of gender gaps in occupational choice, wages, and hours. Our analysis emphasizes the quantitative significance of two key elements not highlighted by Goldin: heterogeneity in comparative advantage and multimember households. Gender differences in nonmarket responsibilities have important aggregate effects on welfare and productivity, similar to those emphasized by Hsieh et al. (2019).

- 25 Learning by Sharing: Monetary Policy and Common Knowledge/ Alexandre N Kohlhas (pp.324-364).

This paper shows the common view states that central bank releases decrease central banks' own information about the economy and are harmful if about inefficient disturbances, such as cost-push shocks. This paper shows how neither is true in a microfounded macroeconomic model in which households and firms learn from central bank releases and the central bank learns from the observation of firm prices. Central bank releases make private sector and central bank expectations closer to common knowledge. This helps transmit dispersed information between the private sector and the central bank. As a result, the release of additional central bank information decreases the central bank's own uncertainty and can be beneficial, irrespective of the efficacy of macroeconomic fluctuations. A calibrated example suggests that the benefits of disclosure are substantial.

- 26 Occupational Matching and Cities/ Theodore Papageorgiou (pp.82-132).

In this paper, he documents that workers in larger cities have significantly more occupational options than workers in smaller ones. They are able to form better occupational matches and earn higher wages. he also note differences in occupation reallocation patterns across cities. He develop a dynamic model of occupation choice that microfounds agglomeration economies and captures the empirical patterns. The calibration of the model suggests that better occupational match quality accounts for approximately 35 percent of the observed wage premium and one-third of the greater inequality in larger cities.

- 27 Optimal Taxation with Endogenous Default under Incomplete Markets/ Demian Pouzo, Ignacio Presno (pp.1-41).

This study analyses how are the optimal tax and debt policies affected if the government can default on its debt? We address this question from a normative perspective in an economy with noncontingent government debt, domestic default, and labor taxes. On one hand, default prevents the government from incurring future tax distortions associated with servicing the debt. On the other hand, default risk gives rise to endogenous credit limits that hinder the government's ability to smooth taxes. We

characterize the fiscal policy and show how the option to default alters the near–unit root component of taxes in the economy with risk-free borrowing.

- 28 Public Education Inequality and Intergenerational Mobility/ Angela Zheng, James Graham (pp.250-282).

This study shows public school funding depends heavily on local property tax revenue. Consequently, low-income households have limited access to quality education in neighborhoods with high house prices. In a dynamic life-cycle model with neighborhood choice and endogenous local school quality, we show that this property tax funding mechanism reduces intergenerational mobility and accounts for the spatial correlation between house prices and mobility. A housing voucher experiment improves access to schools, with benefits that can last for multiple generations. Additionally, a policy that redistributes property tax revenues equally across schools improves mobility and welfare. However, the benefits can take generations to be realized.

- 29 Radical and Incremental Innovation: The Roles of Firms, Managers, and Innovators/ Daron Acemoglu, Ufuk Akcigit, Murat Alp Celik (pp.199-249).

This paper investigates the determinants of radical ("creative") innovations that break new ground in knowledge creation. We develop a model focusing on the choice between incremental and radical innovation and on how managers of different ages and human capital are sorted across firms. Firm- and patent-level evidence reveals that firms that are more "open to disruption" are significantly more likely to engage in radical innovation and hire younger managers and inventors with a comparative advantage in radical innovation. However, once the effect of the sorting is factored in, the (causal) impact of manager age on creative innovations, though positive, is small.

- 30 Reputation, Bailouts, and Interest Rate Spread Dynamics/ Alessandro Dovis, Rishabh Kirpalani (pp.411-449).

This article proposes a joint theory for interest rate dynamics and bailout decisions. Interest rate spreads are driven by time-varying fundamentals and expectations of future bailouts. Private agents are uncertain about the government's willingness to bail out and learn by observing its actions. The model provides an explanation for why we observe governments initially refusing to bail out borrowers at the beginning of a crisis even if they eventually end up providing a bailout after the crisis aggravates. The typical equilibrium outcome displays hump-shaped spreads and contagion as was the case in the US financial and European debt crises.

- 31 The Decline of the Labor Share: New Empirical Evidence/ Drago Bergholt, Nicolò Maffei-Faccioli, Francesco Furlanetto (pp.163-198).

This study uses time series techniques to estimate the importance of four main explanations for the decline of the US labor income share: rising firm markups, falling bargaining power of workers, higher investment-specific technology growth, and more automated production processes. Identification is achieved with restrictions derived from a stylized model of structural change. Our results point to automation as the main driver of the labor share, although rising markups have played an important role in the last 20

years. We also find evidence of capital-labor complementarity, suggesting that capital deepening may have raised the labor share.

- 32 The Neo-Fisher Effect: Econometric Evidence from Empirical and Optimizing Models/ Martín Uribe (pp.133-162).

This research assesses the presence and importance of the neo-Fisher effect in postwar data. It formulates and estimates an empirical and a New Keynesian model driven by stationary and nonstationary monetary and real shocks. In accordance with conventional wisdom, temporary increases in the nominal interest rate are estimated to cause decreases in inflation and output. The main finding of the paper is that permanent monetary shocks that increase the nominal interest rate and inflation in the long run cause increases in interest rates, inflation, and output in the short run and explain about 45 percent of inflation changes.

- 33 The Propagation of Demand Shocks through Housing Markets/ Elliot Anenberg, Daniel Ringo (pp.481-507).

This study analyses the housing demand stimulus produces a multiplier effect by freeing up owners attempting to sell their current home, allowing them to reenter the market as buyers. Exploiting a shock to first-time home buyer demand caused by a cut in mortgage insurance premiums, we find that homeowners buy their next home sooner when the probability of their current home selling increases. We build and calibrate a search model that explains these findings as a result of homeowners avoiding the cost of owning two homes simultaneously. Simulations demonstrate that stimulus to home buying generates a substantial multiplier effect, particularly in cold markets.

- 34 The Term Structure of Growth-at-Risk/ Tobias Adrian, Federico Grinberg, Nellie Liang, Sheheryar Malik, Jie Yu (pp.283-323).

This paper show that the conditional distribution of forecasted GDP growth depends on financial conditions in a panel of 11 advanced economies. Financial conditions have a larger effect on the lower fifth percentile of conditional growth—which we call growth-at-risk (GaR)—than the median. In addition, the term structure of GaR reflects that when initial financial conditions are loose, downside risks are lower in the near term but increase in later quarters. This intertemporal trade-off for loose financial conditions is amplified when credit-to-GDP growth is rapid. Using granular instrumental variables, we also provide evidence that the relationship from loose financial conditions to future downside risks is causal. Our results suggest that models of macrofinancial linkages should incorporate the endogeneity of higher-order moments to systematically account for downside risks to growth in the medium run



- 35 Analysis of 200 years of change in ontario wetland systems/ Elissa Penfound, Eric Vaz (n.d.).

This work shows the establishment of European settlers, wetlands in southern Ontario have experienced an estimated loss of more than 68% due to development, agriculture, and other anthropogenic factors. Using georeferenced historic maps, historic and present-day wetland data, present-day anthropogenic activity, agricultural and population data, this study has explored the spatial and temporal relationships between anthropogenic activity and wetland loss in southern Ontario between the years 1800–2019. The findings of this study indicate that; (1) from 1800 to 1978 wetland loss is more substantially spatially correlated with roads and rail lines compared to municipalities, (2) by 1800 wetlands near Lake Ontario and Lake Erie were likely already being impacted by European settlers, (3) historic surges in wetland loss and fragmentation, attributed to agricultural expansion, likely occurred in the 1820s, between 1846 and 1867, and between 1882 and 1910, (4) from 1978 to 2019 agricultural tile drainage was spatially correlated with the greatest amount of wetland loss, roads continued to be spatially correlated with high levels of wetland loss and built-up areas were correlated with more wetlands lost in this time period compared to the 1800–1978 time period, and (5) there was greater wetland loss in area from 1800 to 1978 and greater wetland loss in number of wetland polygons from 1978 to 2019.

- 36 Assessing the diversity and evenness of ecosystem services as perceived by residents using participatory mapping/ Azadeh Karimi, Christopher M Raymond (n.d.).

This article analyses the benefits of multifunctional landscapes has been underlined by previous studies, assessing human perceptions of these benefits can be enhanced by applying methodological approaches that examine the perceived distributions and interactions among ecosystem services. This study applied Shannon's diversity and Simpson's evenness metrics from landscape ecology to advance an approach for assessing general and place-specific patterns of perceived ecosystem services and the existence of ecosystem service bundles in North Khorasan, Iran. A typology of 12 different ecosystem services, within three categories of provisioning, cultural ecosystem services, and biodiversity was established. A total of 158 individuals from the study area mapped these services individually on a hard copy through interviews and filled a semi-structured questionnaire regarding their socio-economic characteristics. In addition to showing areas of value abundance and diversity, we showed areas where specific ecosystem services were evenly or unevenly distributed across the landscape. Grazing ecosystem service showed to have the most even distribution in the study area, followed by cultivation and aesthetics as next services with more spread-out areal distributions. We found strong correlations between different types of cultural ecosystem services including tourism, social and spiritual services, which formed bundles on the landscape. The results also revealed partial bundling of clean water service with cultural ecosystem services and other provisioning services such as grazing. We conclude that these perceptions can complement the information necessary to develop sustainable planning and management strategies in order to promote landscape multi-functionality.

- 37 Assessment of harbour inoperability and adaptation cost due to sea level rise. Application to the port of Tangier-Med (Morocco)/ Raghda Jebbad, Joan Pau Sierra, Cesar Mösso, Marc Mestres, Agustín Sánchez-Arcilla (n.d.).

This paper intends to assess the potential impacts of the future SLR on the operability of berthing structures and to estimate in monetary terms the adaptation costs to it. To do this, three scenarios of SLR are considered, two corresponding to the last assessment report of IPCC (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5) and the other being a high-end scenario (HES), with a low probability of occurrence but physically possible. The research is focused on the case study of Tangier-Med port, which is considered as an economic magnet for the northern region of Morocco and the centerpiece of the government strategy for port development. The results show that the operability of the port will be affected only under the HES and from 2090 onwards. However, by 2100, in this scenario all the docks would be affected, especially the service terminal and those dedicated to containers, hydrocarbons, vehicles and general cargo, in which the percentage of inoperability could exceed 30% of the time. This would lead to traffic losses of 1.9 million TEUS and more than 22 million tons of cargo by 2100 while the adaptation costs would exceed 40 million euros (in present monetary units).

- 38 Coastal cities in the Southern US floodplains: An evaluation of environmental equity of flood hazards and social vulnerabilities/ Lubana Tasnim Mazumder, Shawn Landry, Kamal Alsharif (n.d.).

This empirical studies have examined environmental equity (EE) within the context of flooding in the United States (US). This paper explores whether lower-income, minority, and vulnerable communities in cities are disproportionately impacted by flooding, as evidenced by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated flood zones. Tampa and Houston, both coastal cities in the US, were investigated to understand flood risk and related equity issues using Geographical Information System (GIS) and statistical analyses. Both approaches allowed us to extract and integrate information from flood hazard maps with census block group-level sociodemographic data. Dasymetric mapping (i.e., binary mapping approach) was performed to calculate population density. Both correlations and logistic regression were used to examine the relationships between sociodemographic characteristics of population and flood risk associated with FEMA flood zones. Our research findings do not suggest any racial and ethnic disparities; however, a measurable inequity is observed in exposure to flood risk across age groups, education level, and income status. Since these vulnerable groups are often unrecognized in hazard-related policy discourses (i.e., preparedness, response, and recovery), the ramifications of these research findings may have significant impacts on EE research relating to flood hazards and related policy formulations.

- 39 Divergent distributions of physicians and healthcare beds in China: Changing patterns, driving forces, and policy implications/ Xiang Yan, Shenjing He, Chris Webster, Meng Yu (n.d.).

This study shows the distributions of different healthcare resources are typically examined individually and separately, thus overlooking the fundamental fact that healthcare delivery hinges on the cofunction of different resources. Divergent distributions of physicians and healthcare beds are found to significantly affect



healthcare quality and efficiency, while theoretical understanding and related empirical investigations are still lacking. This study dissects the divergent distributions as embedded in medicine (i.e., physician-to-bed ratio varies for the treatment of different diseases) and shaped largely by the healthcare delivery system that determines where different diseases to be treated. Gini coefficients and bivariate Moran's Index provide strong evidence for the increasing divergence in their distributions across prefecture-level cities in China between 2000 and 2018. Spatial regression models reveal a high physician-to-bed ratio in cities of a higher level, with high finance capacity, few primary care facilities, and advanced medical technologies. Meanwhile, less developed areas are multidimensionally disadvantaged in attracting physicians, as political, economic, and medical technological forces acted jointly to determine healthcare resource distribution. This study presents a novel approach to healthcare resource distribution by focusing on the collocation of different resources, and suggests that more comprehensive policymaking is required to coordinate and optimize healthcare resource allocation across the country.

- 40 Do neighborhood food environments matter for eating through online-to-offline food delivery services?/ Lingling Li, Donggen Wang (n.d.).

This article examined the eating through online-to-offline (O2O) food delivery services has in recent years emerged as an important diet behavior especially amid the COVID-19 pandemic. There is not much understanding of this relatively new diet behavior and its influence factors. In an attempt to answer the research question if the neighborhood food environment matters for eating through O2O food delivery services, this research collects primary data on people's experience of using O2O food delivery services through a sample questionnaire survey and secondary data on foodscapes including the spatial distributions of food sources of various types in Shanghai. Personal sociodemographic characteristics, home and workplace food environments are considered as potential explanatory factors of eating through O2O food delivery services. The study reveals that there are significant differences between home and workplace food environments in Shanghai and that home food environments are more influential on eating through O2O food delivery services than workplace food environments; the healthy food availability and accessibility at residential neighborhoods are found to significantly reduce the probability of eating through O2O food delivery services; lack of healthy food choices and being in the suburb explain O2O food delivery service consumptions at workplace. Findings of this research are relevant for promoting healthy eating through urban planning and urban design practices.

- 41 Mapping Emotional Attachment as a Measure of Sense of Place to Identify Coastal Restoration Priority Areas/ Timothy L Hawthorne, Kayla R Toohy, Bo Yang, Lain Graham, Linda J Walters (n.d.).

This work applied case study demonstrates how knowledge from community stakeholders about emotional attachment (as a key component of sense of place) can inform and influence future coastal restoration priorities at various scales in the Indian River Lagoon, Florida (USA). We map aggregate measures of emotional attachment from community stakeholders using Geographic Information Systems. We then analyze this human systems level data with kernel density estimation measures at the broader lagoon scale and with inverse distance weighted measures at more localized scales. By connecting these mapped results back to the primary reasons that participants provided

for having high or low emotional attachment in a location, we show how varying spatial patterns of emotional attachment as a primary component of sense of place within and across broader geographic regions can be represented, mapped, and visualized to enhance future restoration priorities. We demonstrate how aggregate results gained from community stakeholders can help restoration teams prioritize their science communication and education strategies to align human systems level data with natural systems level data.

- 42 Optimizing urban ecological space based on the scenario of ecological security patterns: The case of central Wuhan, China/ Feifei Fan, Xiaojin Wen, Zhiming Feng, Yang Gao, Wenjun Li (n.d.).

This study documents the continued sprawl of modern cities can often threaten urban ecological space, and sustainable landscape patterns should be considered in urban landscape planning. The construction of ecological security patterns (ESPs) is regarded as an effective way to integrate landscape patterns and ecosystem services in an ecological connectivity perspective. Based on the content of ecological sources, pattern structures and barrier points from circuit theory, we aimed to improve the urban ecological space of central Wuhan City through ESP scenarios. Three ESP scenarios were developed to optimize the urban ecological spaces: the 1st, involved increasing the ecological sources; the 2nd, increasing the circle structures; and the 3rd, repairing the barrier points. The results showed that the current ESPs identified 17 ecological sources, which were primarily situated on the periphery of the city and included 760.152 km of ecological corridors (38 paths) and 39 barrier points. The 2nd scenario that was regarded as the best approach for Wuhan enhanced the resistance to outside interference and stability, with 17 ecological sources and 681.244 km ecological corridors (37 paths), and had the lowest cost of protection compared with the other two scenarios, as well as the current pattern in central Wuhan. This work methodologically contributed to the different methods including increasing the ecological sources, increasing the circle structure and repairing the barrier points for urban ecological space planning, and practically provided the best scenario to enhancing the urban ecological for landscape management.

- 43 Spatial optimization for urban green space (UGS) planning support using a heuristic approach/ Xin Li, Xiaoshun Li, Xiaodong Ma (n.d.).

This paper analyses the Urban Green Space (UGS) has rich ecological and social benefits, and is closely related to the well-being of residents. Its spatial equity is a major concern for both residents and planners. However, effective decision-making support tools for UGS planning are still lacking. This study therefore proposes a UGS spatial optimization method that takes spatial equity and conversion cost into account to optimize the UGS layout in Xuzhou, China. The essence of the purposed optimization method is to constantly adjust the conversion probability of alternative land parcels into UGS to obtain a UGS layout that minimizes the overall conversion cost under the constraints of per capita UGS and spatial equity requirements. It is suggested that UGS spatial configuration is highly complex and that basic spatial units, population distribution, spatial equity, and the costs of conversion all need to be considered when planning UGS, which moreover needs to be optimized based on various spatial analysis. UGS spatial optimization should be integrated with planning regulated indicators such as per capita UGS and spatial equity, the implementation of which should be feasible

based on the current UGS layout and land use situation. The proposed UGS spatial optimization method can generate optimized UGS layouts that meet controlling demands of planning, lowering UGS construction costs while improving spatial utility. It can provide decision support for UGS planning and has broad application prospect.

- 44 Spatial-temporal analysis of industrial heat and productivity in China/ Jianbo Lai, Jun Zhu, JinChuan Chai, Bingli Xu (n.d.).

This study examined that the China is currently in a key period of transformation and upgrading for its industrial infrastructure, and it is important to investigate the quantity, spatial distribution and production status of heat source industries to ensure effective supervision by environmental protection departments and to optimize the layout for regional industrial planning. In this study, based on the 2013–2019 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) I-band 375-m active fire data (VNP14IMG) product, a model combining density-based spatial clustering of applications with noise (DBSCAN) and logistic regression (LR) was adopted to identify industrial heat source objects in China, and the spatiotemporal patterns and trends of industrial objects at different levels were analyzed. The results indicate the following: (1) the VNP14IMG-based DBSCAN-LR identification model feasibly identifies industrial heat sources, and the accuracy of cross-validation is 93% and that of typical cities reaches as high as 92%; (2) The number of industrial heat source objects (NIHSO) in China from 2013 to 2019 exhibits a general downward trend, with the NIHSO values from 2013 to 2019 being 2673, 2608, 2374, 2273, 2284, 2317, and 2269, respectively; (3) the spatial pattern of regional industrial development is extremely unbalanced and can be characterized as being "dense in the north and sparse in the south". The industrial focus has shifted southwest, reflecting advances in the central and western regions achieved through industrial transfer; (4) the global spatial autocorrelation of industrial distribution is positive, and the correlation increases over time. The local correlation shows that the geographic concentration characteristics of "high-high" agglomeration in the north and "low-low" agglomeration in the west.

- 45 Spatially explicit vulnerability analysis of contaminant sources in a karstic watershed in southeastern Mexico/ Jannice Alvarado Velázquez, Paola Massyel García-Meneses, Carlos Esse, Pablo Saavedra, Marisa Mazari-Hiriart (n.d.).

This paper investigates the water vulnerability assessment was performed on the Río Grande-Lagos de Montebello watershed, in southeastern region of Chiapas, Mexico. This is a karstic environment highlighted by well-preserved lakes, close to Guatemala border. We used multicriteria analysis to identify areas vulnerable to water contamination at subbasin scale using geographic information system and spatial analysis. Potential contamination sources were georeferenced and overlapped with precipitation and slope layers to identify areas prone to contaminant transport and infiltration. The results showed that both irrigation and rainfed agriculture were the main contamination sources, followed by wastewater discharge. Supported by land use and forest change analysis, agricultural activities were the most important drivers of change. A water vulnerability map at subbasin scale is presented as an outcome, which enables the ranking of water contamination potential in presence of different contamination sources using the weighted sum and linear normalization methods. Two subbasins were

identified within the most vulnerable categories, Comitán and El Triunfo. No previous water vulnerability analyses have been performed for this region. We propose this vulnerability map as a decision-making tool for sustainable water management at watershed scale in areas with scarce information and increasing water quality degradation processes.



**Indian Council of Social Science Research  
National Social Science Documentation Centre**



### **Indian Social Science Periodical Literature (INSSPEL)**

**Indian Social Science Periodical Literature (INSSPEL) is an important indexing database. Earlier INSSPEL database covered only Economics and Political Science periodicals, but the current one will be exhaustive. It includes the Indian journals which are under UGC-CARE List, journals subscribed by NASSDOC, and ICSSR-suggested journals. The service will largely benefit the researchers who are pursuing social science research in India or in India and anyone can access this database upon his/her registration.**

- 46 Assessing risks of abandoned urban mines in the UNESCO World Heritage City of Ouro Preto, Brazil/ Viviane da Silva Borges Barbosa, Hernani Mota de Lima, Bráulio Magalhães Fonseca (n.d.).

This study examined the occupation of the Ouro Preto began around 1698, due to the largest gold rush in the world. The wealth that came from gold made it possible to build a city that still maintains a unique architectural ensemble, then Ouro Preto were declared an UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980. Nevertheless, the mining archaeological sites lacked conservation policies and they became the first targets for urban expansion. In this paper, we disclose an updated database of 148 abandoned mines and 41 shafts, and we aim to create a risk exposure model to select priority areas, which pose the greatest threat to public safety. The ranking model has five major components according to the degree to which people are exposed to the dangers associated with mining sites. To determine the priority areas, the Analytic Hierarchy Model, a method of Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM) was used with the aid of GIS application. The MCDM highlighted three distinct zones where there are overlap of hazard factors, corresponding to 13% of the initial study area. These zones concentrate 64% of mines and 93% of shafts recorded. Our analysis established sectors of mining vestiges at Ouro Preto that considers safety standards and historic urban environments.

- 47 Associations between spatial access to medical facilities and health-seeking behaviors: A mixed geographically weighted regression analysis in Shanghai, China/ Yue Shen, Yinhua Tao (n.d.).

This work analyses the enhancing the spatial accessibility to medical facilities is an important public health strategy in many countries. However, it is not clear whether enhancing spatial accessibility is capable of addressing medical care issues due to the complexity of individuals' health-seeking behavior. This study draws from Andersen's behavioral model to identify enabling factors in the associations of spatial accessibility to medical facilities and socio-institutional factors with individuals' health-seeking behavior. Logistic regression and mixed geographically weighted regression techniques are used to analyze large-scale health survey data collected in Shanghai, China. The results show that spatial accessibility to medical facilities plays a significant role in health-seeking behaviors, but the mechanism at play is complicated, involving people's preference for high-grade hospitals and the demand for easy access to public transit. Moreover, there is spatial heterogeneity in the relationship between spatial accessibility to medical facilities and health-seeking behaviors. Especially, people who live in the inner suburb of Shanghai have worse access to these facilities and thus are more likely to perform self-treatment compared with urban residents. Moreover, localized contexts formed by the interweaving of spatial accessibility and socio-institutional factors, such as registered residence status (hukou), complicate the association between spatial accessibility and health-seeking behaviors.

- 48 City association pattern discovery: A flow perspective by using cultural semantic similarity of place name/ Haoran, Wang; Haiping, Zhang; Shangjing, Jiang; Guoan, Tang; Xueying, Zhang; Lei, Zhoud (n.d.).

This document examined the study of cultural similarity between cities is of great significance for understanding the association of cities. However, there are still the following challenges in measuring and expressing cultural similarities: finding reliable data source to reveal urban cultural features and designing effective analysis and visualization model for cultural similarity. As a cultural symbol, place name can effectively reflect urban cultural characteristics. Therefore, this paper constructs a cultural eigenvector based on the semantics of place names. A measurement method is proposed to identify the cultural similarity between different cities and to explore and express similar patterns. In the form of OD flow, a cultural semantic similarity flow (CSSF) is defined to formally express cultural relations between cities. The cultural semantic similarity flow contains three patterns, namely one-to-one patterns, one-to-many patterns, and one-to-all patterns. These patterns explain the form of cultural similarity among cities from different perspectives, as follows: (a) One-to-one patterns may well represent the potential path of cultural diffusion; (b) one-to-many patterns reveal the regional cultural center to some extent; (c) one-to-all patterns show the spatial differentiation of culture on global scale. This general analysis and visualization method aim to accurately quantitatively analyze cultural similarities and their forms.

- 49 Decadal beach-dune profile monitoring along a 230-km high-energy sandy coast: Aquitaine, southwest France/ A Nicolae Lerma, B Castelle, V Marieu, A Robinet, C Mallet (n.d.).

This article shows the large-scale coastal monitoring programs are challenging to maintain over time but are necessary to understand and further predict complex coastal evolution and resilience. The 230 km-long Aquitaine coast is a high-energy meso-macrotidal coast composed of beach-dune systems showing dramatic morphological changes at seasonal and interannual scales. This study investigates the alongshore variability in beach-dune response based on a unique 11-year dataset of 41 spaced transects surveyed yearly in spring. The dataset is completed by interspersed autumn LiDAR surveys for seasonal analysis. Several beach-dune morphological descriptors are developed, such as beach-dune volume, beach width and different shoreline proxies delimiting the intertidal zone, the beach face and the dune face. The Aquitaine beach-dune system is characterised by a north-south gradient, from chronically eroding dunes backing low-elevation dissipative beaches in the north, to slowly accreting dunes backing wide beaches in the south, through a range of intermediate beach-dune states. Time- and spatially-averaged shoreline (dune foot position) trend is  $-0.5$  m/year (erosion), with local variations ranging from  $-5.9$  m/year to  $+2.1$  m/year. During the 2013–2014 winter widespread erosion was observed, with the shoreline eroding by 13 m and 8 m on average along the Gironde and Landes coasts, respectively. This dataset provides insight into the timing, magnitude and spatial variability of beach-dune recovery from the outstandingly erosive 2013–2014 winter. We also show that local beach-dune volume is a good proxy for long-term shoreline trend. It is advocated that such large-scale coastal monitoring by means of single beach profiles spaced and distributed along 10–100 km of coast is a cheap and efficient approach to address coastal changes at regional scale, which can bring complementary information to aerial photographs

interpretation to determine long-term shoreline evolution trend and thus contribute to support sustainable coastal management and planning.

- 50 Does cross-border commuting between EU-countries reduce inequality?/ Arjen JE Edzes, Jouke van Dijk, Lourens Broersma (n.d.).

This paper investigated the cross-border commuting might be a way to improve an efficient allocation of labour resources, improve the economic performance of border regions and reduce economic and territorial inequality. This study explores the impact of a set of socio-economic, infrastructural or cultural explanatory variables that drive cross-border commuting in the EU and Switzerland for all outgoing commuters from living countries and for all incoming commuters towards their working countries. We find that cross-border commuters respond in general in the theoretically expected way to wages, unemployment, accessibility, language similarity and distance. But besides these general findings we also find that, in the end, cross-border commuting is a result of push and pull factors that seem to work out differently for different groups of commuters. This may reduce the inequality at the region level both between countries and within countries, although the effects are most likely small given the relatively small number of commuters. However, the results by gender, age, education and sector show substantial differences indicating that at the level of individuals and specific groups the reduction in inequalities might be very limited and may even increase.

- 51 Economic complexity, environmental quality and income equality: A new trilemma for regions?/ Rocio Marco, Carlos Llano, Santiago Pérez-Balsalobre (n.d.).

The objective of this paper is to link the literatures on economic complexity, income equality and environmental quality within the context of the Environmental Kuznets Trilemma. Within this framework, it is possible to measure the presence of an impossible trinity of irreconcilable objectives: economic growth, equal distribution of income and environmental sustainability. Our paper revisits this trilemma by focusing on economic complexity (EC) indexes instead of direct measures of economic growth, and applies this analysis to the sub-national level. We link these three cutting-edge topics by means of novel datasets computed for the Spanish economy at the province level (NUTS-3) for a long period (2002–16). Our paper also sheds new light on the spatial patterns of the trilemma's three dimensions and their implications for the future of Spain's more peripheral regions.

- 52 Evaluating the relationship between data resolution and the accuracy of identified helicopter landing zones (HLZs)/ John Erskine, Christopher Oxendine, William Wright, Matthew O'banion, Andrew Philips (n.d.).

This study shows that the helicopters provide critical advantages in military operations because of their ability to land at small and unimproved sites. While the military uses models to identify helicopter landing zones (HLZs), little research has been conducted on their accuracy. This study evaluated the performance of an HLZ detection model derived from existing selection criteria that incorporated elevation and land cover data with spatial resolutions ranging from 1 m to 30 m. Multiple HLZs were selected as study sites at three geographically varied locations. The HLZ boundaries identified using the derived model were then compared to surveyed reference boundaries to assess their accuracy. This study found that as the spatial resolution of the data became coarser,

accuracy decreased across all sites. However, there were some instances where noticeable increases in error were observed at certain resolutions for some sites. The resolution at which this occurred was always related to the size of features either bounding or located within the landing area. Thus, this study found that the most important consideration when determining ideal resolution for HLZ detection is the geography of the study area. While additional research is needed, this study presents initial findings and a framework upon which future assessments can build.

- 53 Examining the geographies of human trafficking: Methodological challenges in mapping trafficking's complexities and connectivities/ Ella Cockbain, Kate Bowers, Oli Hutt (n.d.).

This article analyses that there is relatively little empirical research into the geographies of human trafficking, despite its inherent spatiality and the clear benefits of geographical perspectives. An emerging but vibrant body of qualitative work explores different aspects of trafficking's spatiality and spatio-temporality in depth and nuance, but equivalent quantitative analyses are notably lacking. What exists is largely limited to crude maps and broad-brushed assessments of patterns and trends. Yet, rigorous quantitative work is also vital in advancing understanding, informing responses and increasing accountability. In this paper, we present a novel, empirically-substantiated examination of methodological challenges in mapping trafficking. We draw on analysis of data extracted from the case files of 450 formally identified labour trafficking victims (accessed via the UK's National Crime Agency). We identify and illustrate five characteristics of the data creating particular challenges for geospatial analysis: data integrity (regarding completeness, accuracy and consistency); geographical uncertainty (regarding spatial accuracy and specificity); managing multiple geographies (trafficking is a complex process with various stages, each potentially involving numerous locations); diversity and disaggregation (important geographical variations can be masked in aggregated analysis); and unclear journeys (analysing trafficking routes proved particularly complicated). We also consider possible solutions and explore implications for future research, policy and practice.

- 54 Impacts of land use metrics on urban stream health: Buffalo Creek, North Carolina, USA/ Sarah Praskievicz (n.d.).

This work evaluates the urban stream syndrome refers to a widely recognized set of physical, chemical, and biological transformations of stream systems in the urban environment. There are multiple ways to characterize both the predictor variables (degree of urbanization) and the response variables (hydrology, geomorphology, water quality, aquatic ecosystems) of urban stream syndrome. Most studies have focused on land cover as a predictor variable, rather than the ways in which urban land is used. Here, nine small catchments in the Buffalo Creek drainage of Greensboro, North Carolina, USA, were used as a study area with a wide range of different urban land uses within a highly urbanized environment. Relationships were examined between several different predictor variables (National Land Cover Database class, impervious surface area, tax parcels) and response variables (indicators of physical habitat and water quality). The most consistent relationships were between all land use/cover predictor variables and the response variables of conductivity ( $R^2$  ranging from 0.07 to 0.21,  $p \leq 0.02$ ), nitrate ( $R^2$  from 0.57 to 0.72,  $p < 0.001$ ), and chloride ( $R^2$  from 0.45 to 0.52,  $p < 0.001$ ). These results can help managers of urban stream systems by suggesting zoning



patterns as an additional metric that can be used to quantify urbanization impacts on streams.

- 55 On the peripheral-urban wage gap in Germany/ Udo Brixy, Stephan Brunow, Carsten Ochsén (n.d.).

This paper compares real wage differences between centralized and peripheral areas and highly centralized and peripheral areas using vast information of German administrative data that contains more than 2.8 Mio individuals and 660,000 firms. We provide substantial empirical evidence that most of the wage gaps can be explained by differences in endowments of individual and firm characteristics, particularly when unobserved individual and firm heterogeneity is appropriately accounted for. Our interpretation is that the selectivity of workers and firms in space explains most of the real wage gap between peripheral and (highly) centralized regions, and returns to characteristics are honoured rather equally in all regional types.

- 56 Risk assessment of unlined oil pits leaking into groundwater in the Ecuadorian Amazon: A modified GIS-DRASTIC approach/ J Durango-Cordero, M Saqalli, S Ferrant, S Bonilla, A Elger (n.d.).

This study evaluates the risk of groundwater contamination from unlined oil pits, in the Northern Ecuadorian Amazon (NEA). Applying spatial analysis, several maps were provided for its integration in land use planning, public health improvement and future site-specific investigations. Two main maps were produced: (1) a vulnerability indexed map using a modified DRASTIC model and (2) a hazard map based on the past (1995–1997) and present (2018) contamination using a weighted density equation. The hazard was derived from hydrocarbon contained in oil pits associated with a cost-distance analysis to obtain different maximum distance ranges (MDR), to model the surface of potentially impacted groundwater. The results indicate a total calculated hydrocarbons of 39 052 tons. A MDR from 500–10 000 km was retained to map aquifers at risk, the maximum surface potentially at risk covers 13% of the NEA, while 83% of the area represents low to medium-low vulnerability. This study led to several recommendations, such as the level of suitability of the available information, and what gaps should be filled to improve future research. A surface of 271–766.5 km in the 500-2000-m distance range should be prioritised for finer scale risk assessment.

- 57 Spatial distribution of Airbnb and its influencing factors: A case study of Suzhou, China/ Shijie Sun, Xingjian Wang, Mingxing Hu (n.d.).

This article investigates the homestay model represented by Airbnb has developed rapidly in China over the last several years. By taking the city of Suzhou in China as a case study, this paper analyzes the distribution characteristics and impact factors of Airbnb in a typical historical and cultural tourism city and discusses the uniqueness of Suzhou. This paper identifies the explanatory variables of the spatial distribution of Airbnb through literature review and the analysis of local characteristics of Suzhou. The spatial Durbin model in the spatial econometric model was chosen to analyze the influencing factors of the spatial distribution of Airbnb in Suzhou. The results showed that the factors influencing the distribution of Airbnb in Suzhou include traditional folk dwellings, restaurants, shopping malls, and tourist attractions and also reveal the differences between the old city and the new city in influencing the spatial distribution of

Airbnb. The study found that historical and cultural resources and local characteristics are the most important factors influencing the distribution of Airbnb in historic cities. Airbnb's rapid rise in urban historical districts may challenge the government by causing negative impacts on historic preservation, and the results of the study can help improve the management of B&B in cities.

- 58 Spatiotemporal dynamics of rice–crayfish field in Mid-China and its socioeconomic benefits on rural revitalisation/ Youlin Chen, Peiheng Yu, Yiyun Chen, Zeyi Chen (n.d.).

This paper shows the agricultural sustainability has important value for boosting regional growth. In recent years, the unprecedented expansion of rice–crayfish field (RCF) in the rural areas of mid-China has raised great concerns in terms of its spatiotemporal dynamics and socioeconomic impact. With Jianli City in mid-China as a case, this study aimed to (1) comprehensively investigate the land-use change in RCF with combined remote sensing and geospatial data analysis, (2) delineate the variations of RCF and socioeconomic benefits from 2010 to 2019 and (3) explore the influencing factors and driving mechanism by using a multiscale geographically weighted regression model. Results illustrated that the RCF development in Jianli City showed an overall uptrend between 2000 and 2019. The area of RCF in 2019 expanded by 599.95% from 2015 levels (from 10,350 ha to 72,445 ha). These extensively expanded RCFs were mainly converted from paddy fields and are distributed around the water area. In terms of socioeconomic benefits, the economic income of villagers increased, whilst the number of out-migrant workers decreased. RCF development effectively contributed to regional economic growth and reduced rural depopulation, thereby facilitating rural transformation from traditional agricultural to characteristic agriculture. The findings clearly showed the spatiotemporal dynamics of RCF and its positive impact on the socioeconomic development of rural areas, thus providing evidence for formulating targeted rural revitalisation policies to achieve rural sustainability.

- 59 Symbolic regression-based allometric model development of a mangrove forest LAI using structural variables and digital hemispherical photography/ S Paramanik, MD Behera, J Dash (n.d.).

This work evaluates the leaf area index (LAI) serves as a proxy to understand the dynamics of plant productivity, energy balance, and gas exchange. Cost-effective and accurate estimation of LAI is essential for under-assessed carbon-rich tropical forests, e.g., mangroves. Here, we developed allometric equations to estimate LAI using a combination of non-destructive, optical measurements through digital hemispherical photographs (DHP), and genetic programming-based Symbolic Regression (SR). We used three structural variables: diameter at breast height (DBH), tree density (TD), and canopy height (Ht) for a mangrove forest in the Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary (BWS), located along the Eastern coast of India. Triplet combination using SR provided the best equation ( $R^2 = 0.51$ ) than any singlet or duplet combination of the variables, and even it was better than Partial Least Square (PLS) based regression ( $R^2 = 0.42$ ). To the best of our knowledge, the current study is the maiden attempt to develop an allometric model to estimate LAI for a mangrove ecosystem in India. In-situ measurements of structural variables such as DBH, Ht, and TD can be used for LAI estimates, as shown here. LAI estimates using cost-effective methods would greatly enhance our understanding of the spatial and temporal dynamics of mangrove ecosystems.

- 60 The geographical aspect of place branding: Interactions between place brands in the spatial hierarchy/ Keren Michaelis Aharon, Nurit Alfasi (n.d.).

This paper applies a geographical approach to brand analysis, acknowledging the multifaceted relationship between place brands and the network of socio-cultural dependence and collaboration. This study examines how interactions between place brands affect small, peripheral place brands by identifying interactions between brands, estimating their importance, and explaining them geographically. The research focuses on the interactions between four city brands in the Negev region in Israel and between them and the Negev regional super-brand to which they belong. The sample includes Beersheba, the central city, and three medium and small towns in the northeastern Negev. Four hundred questionnaires were completed by residents of the Central District, representing the target audience that might visit or move to the Negev. Various brand components were measured, including brand associations, familiarity, recognition, and perceived quality, to determine the value and positioning of the brands in the eyes of the respondents. The analysis reveals the network of associations and images, showing similarities and differences between the place brands, their strengths and weaknesses, and the impact of spatial relations.

- 61 Understanding regional value chain evolution in peripheral areas through governance interactions – An institutional layering approach/ Carolin Hulke, Javier Revilla Diez (n.d.).

This paper investigates that due to 'dark sides' of global value chain integration, a growing body of literature engages with regional value chains (RVC) as alternative strategy for inclusive regional development. To date, we know little about the conditions and actors under which RVCs evolve. Research dominantly highlights the role of regional lead firms, such as supermarket chains in food RVC, and state interventions. However, the role of other stakeholders such as public organisations and civil society at the local remains unclear. Therefore, the embeddedness of RVCs in multiple institutional layers and their exposure to institutional change needs consideration to understand how they evolve. The analysis of an emerging horticulture RVC in Namibia allows disentangling the interactions of state-driven market protection, firm-driven standardisation, and civil-society-driven collective action by analysing the processes of institutional layering underlying value chain governance. This study asks (1) how public, private and civil society governance forms hamper or foster the expansion of RVCs, and (2) how the layering of various institutions can create synergies rather than frictions. The case study helps to develop a grounded understanding of multi-layered governance, which is a crucial step to understand how RVCs can contribute to inclusive economic development in peripheral, rural areas.



- 62 Cloud cover and its impact on Brazil's deforestation satellite monitoring program: Evidence from the cerrado biome of the Brazilian Legal Amazon/ Vilane G Sales, Eric Strobl, Robert JR Elliott (n.d.).

This paper investigates the creation of a satellite rapid alert programme (DETER-A) in 2004 was a cornerstone of the Brazilian government's strategy to reduce deforestation. This programme allowed authorities to detect and respond rapidly to periods of deforestation. Due to the fact that the policy instrument was based on multispectral remote radar, weather-related obstacles posed a continuous impediment to the study of deforestation. This paper investigates to what extent cloud cover has reduced the effectiveness of the DETER-A program to detect deforestation. To test this hypothesis, survival model analysis is undertaken on satellite data derived measures of local deforestation. The emphasis is on the state of Maranhão, which is separated into two areas by an arbitrary line of demarcation (Legal Amazon delimitation) where the forest on one side is covered by the satellite monitoring program while the other is not. The results suggest that following the implementation of the satellite monitoring program, there was more deforestation in those years with more cloud persistence in the area covered by the program. Counterfactual simulations indicate that the absence of clouds would have prevented deforestation equivalent to almost 7% of the study region, which is equivalent to 73 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> with a value of US\$ 366 million. If the current monitoring system was replaced with the experimental policy instrument DETER-C/DETER INTENSO, cloud cover would be less of an impediment to deforestation detection.

- 63 Crime at train stations: The role of passenger presence/ Hexia Zhang, Renee Zahnow, Yan Liu, Jonathan Corcoran (n.d.).

This work analyses the public transit stations are places that are known to generate opportunities for crime. By spatially integrating crime data, smart card data and census data along with information from OpenStreetMap and Queensland Rail, we apply multilevel negative binomial regression models to examine the role of passenger presence on the three most common types of crime at train stations in Brisbane, Australia. The findings reveal that passenger presence is differentially related to drug offences, public nuisance and theft. On weekdays, the number of passengers is negatively associated with drug offences and public nuisance, whereas it is positively associated with theft. During weekends and public holidays, public nuisance increases with the rising number of passengers, while passenger presence is not significantly related to the occurrence of drug offences and theft. The findings are important in their capacity to direct the development of appropriate crime prevention interventions.

- 64 Spatial analysis of social vulnerability in São Paulo city, Brazil/ Erica Akemi Goto, A Marcela Suarez, Haiyun Ye (n.d.).

This article aims to assess the natural disasters have a major impact on communities around the world, especially in the developing world. Since natural hazards have greater impacts on vulnerable communities, it is crucial to identify them and to determine the

variables that contribute the most to increasing the overall social vulnerability. In this study, we assessed the social vulnerability to natural hazards in São Paulo city using the Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI). SoVI is a widely applied quantitative measure to evaluate social vulnerability proposed by Cutter and others in 2003. Since the factors that contribute to the variability of SoVI are unique to a region, this study identified those small areas of vulnerability unique to São Paulo city while assessing its SoVI. Different to previous studies in the study area, this study assessed social vulnerability at the neighborhood level. Results show that Demographic and Average Household Size is the dimension that contribute the most to social vulnerability in São Paulo city. Other important dimensions are related to the presence of Precarious Sectors, Female Household, Renter, Indigenous Peoples, No Income, and No Basic Infrastructure. Our findings also illustrate that the most vulnerable neighborhoods are located in the southern areas and outskirts of the city. Moreover, most of the favelas have high SoVI. Results include a map showing the spatial distribution of social vulnerability of São Paulo city. This map can serve local authorities as a basis for emergency planning and policy making and to allocating financial resources to the most socially vulnerable areas.

- 65 Spatial inequalities in education status and its determinants in Pakistan: A district-level modelling in the context of sustainable development Goal-4/ Muhammad Sajjad, Hasiba Munir, Shamsa Kanwal, Syed Ali Asad Naqvi (n.d.).

This paper evaluates the achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-4 prerequisites quality education provisioning. In this context, we present important insights and references for educational interventions/investments to be tailored to local necessities in Pakistan. Several spatial statistical models such as the Global Moran's I-based spatial autocorrelation, multivariate clustering, and the Cluster and Outlier model are used to explore geographic heterogeneities and patterns. Additionally, significant determinants among several socio-economic, spatio-environmental, and infrastructural variables are identified for education status (EdS) using regression. As a result, a large geographic inequality regarding EdS is found in Pakistan. While a strong spatial association is evident, the districts in northern Punjab are identified as significant hotspots—higher EdS clusters (~22% of total districts, 95% confidence). Majority of the 44% poorly performing districts belong to Balochistan province (95% confidence). Overall, the educational status in Punjab is higher as compared with other provinces. We find that four out of seven potential factors (i.e., poverty, urbanization, electricity accessibility, and school infrastructure) are statistically significant determinants of EdS. Among these, poverty is the most strongly associated (mean coefficient value -18.848) factor to control EdS. The results have important implications to decision-making for immediate or gradual actions in the context of spatially equitable provisioning of quality education through an informed prioritization (i.e., low performing districts). Based on the findings, while rigorous measures are needed for low performing regions and the identified determinants to improve education status, this study sheds light on the mechanisms to achieve SDG4, consequently promoting human well-being through educating communities.

- 66 Spatial patterns of regional inequalities: Empirical evidence from a large panel of countries/ Mihail Eva, Alexandra Cehan, Ema Corodescu-Roșca, Sébastien Bourdin (n.d.).

This paper investigates regional inequality from two standpoints. First, it explores them from a global perspective by assessing the incidence of economic growth for 2867 regions from 161 countries. Results show that middle income regions had the highest growth rates after the Great Recession, whilst regions from deciles 9 and, to a lower extent, those from decile 10 had suffered the most negative impact. Hence, the incidence of regional growth resembles the “elephant curve” of global inter-personal inequality. Second, the paper explores within-country regional inequality for a panel of 25 countries, over the period 2000–2018. Using OECD data and following both cross-sectional and time series approaches, results show that, while regional inequality decreases with growing GDPPC, regional polarization is more persistent and does not necessarily follow the same rule. The paper also delivers a first systematic assessment of sigma-convergence and regional polarization for a considerable number of countries, with findings pinpointing the importance of spatial clustering (which is contributing considerably to regional inequality levels), but also its complementarity with sigma-convergence measures (as regional inequality trajectories are not necessarily associated with spatial clustering trajectories). Overall, findings also suggest that convergence approaches cannot provide an adequate theoretical background for understanding regional problems as long as they remain aspatial.

- 67 Temporal variation of soil CO<sub>2</sub> emission in different land uses in the Caatinga/ Elloise Rackel Costa Lourenço, Bartolomeu Israrel de Souza, Alexandre Fonseca D'Andrea, José João Leis Leal de Souza (n.d.).

This work analyses that CO<sub>2</sub> is an important gas for the biological cycle, as it plays a fundamental role in regulating the planet's temperature. Modifications in ecosystems promote an imbalance in carbon dynamics, causing more significant release into the atmosphere. The Caatinga biome, a dry forest type, has been anthropized since before the beginning of Brazil's colonization. Knowledge about the consequences of this anthropization in carbon stock changes in the soil is still scarce. This work aimed to evaluate the soil CO<sub>2</sub> efflux in preserved and degraded sites in the Caatinga. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were collected in the field using an Infrared Gas Analyzer at four sampling points in the dry and rainy seasons of 2017. Texture, reactivity, nutrient content, and soil porosity were measured. Base saturation and texture were similar in the preserved and degraded sites. Preserved sites have higher C, N, P, and available water contents. Emission of CO<sub>2</sub> increased with available water after rain events. Temperature, soil moisture, and land use influenced CO<sub>2</sub> efflux, indicating the complexity of understanding the phenomenon. Degraded sites registered lower C stock and CO<sub>2</sub> influx as an indication of desertification.



- 68 The ‘just’ management of urban air pollution? A geospatial analysis of low emission zones in Brussels and London/ Thomas Verbeek, Stephen Hincks (n.d.).

This article aims to evaluate the increasing evidence base and public concern on the health effects of exposure to high levels of air pollution, combined with stricter environmental legislation, are forcing local governments to take drastic measures. One of the policy instruments, the low emission zone (LEZ), specifically targets a reduction

in emissions from vehicles, a key source in urban environments. It is a contested instrument, with supporters who think it is a fair “polluter pays” instrument that especially benefits more deprived communities, while opponents fear an unequal social impact on people's accessibility and finances. This study wants to add a data-driven perspective to the discussion by simultaneously analysing the unequal exposure to air pollution and the unequal accessibility impact, in a comparative study of the LEZs in London and Brussels. The analysis combines a conventional multivariate regression analysis with a geographically weighted regression (GWR) modelling to define the local spatial variation in the relationships, which is of particular concern when considering an explicitly spatial problem and solution. The study shows that GWR is a promising method in distributional environmental justice research through identifying parts of the city where effects are more unequal, as such facilitating customized policy instruments and targeted support.

- 69 The spatially and temporally varying association between mental illness and substance use mortality and unemployment: A Bayesian analysis in the contiguous United States, 2001–2014/ Insang Song, Hui Luan (n.d.).

This study examined the spatiotemporally varying association between mental illness and substance use (MISU) mortality and unemployment, which was rarely explored in previous studies. We employed a spatiotemporal Bayesian hierarchical model to examine how the association varies over space and time after controlling eight covariates on county-level socioeconomic status. MISU mortality rates in 3108 counties in the contiguous U.S. between 2001 and 2014, a period including two economic recessions, were analyzed. The results showed that the association between MISU mortality and unemployment was spatially and temporally varying. Three compelling patterns were found: (1) the persistent high association in the rural Appalachian; (2) the rising high association in the Midwest; and (3) nearly all counties showed a weaker association during the Great Recession period than before and after. We provided possible explanations for such patterns as regional contexts including the insufficiency of healthcare facilities and relative deprivation. Our study demonstrated that the association between MISU mortality and unemployment is spatiotemporally different across counties in the U.S., and the paradoxical “benefit” of the economic recession to the effect of unemployment rates on MISU mortality rates. The results also reiterate the need for locally-focused policies for mitigating the impact of unemployment on mortalities.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries</u></b>  NASSDOC has been bringing out “New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries” contains a list of Reference Works, New Books, acquired during the period and available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR.  In the main text, entries are arranged by Author, followed by bibliographical details and a summary of the document. Books with editors have been arranged by title. The subject index is given at the end in which subject refers to the serial number of the entry in the main text.  Interested readers can consult the listed titles by visiting the library.</li> </ul>		

- 70 Adolescent vocational interests predict early career success: Two 12-year longitudinal studies/ Kevin A Hoff, Chu Chu, Sif Einarsdóttir, Daniel A Briley, Alexis Hanna, James Rounds (pp.49-75).

This study investigates the vocational interests are relatively stable individual differences that can change across the lifespan. However, little is known about the importance of interest changes, relative to stable interest levels, for predicting career outcomes. This study assessed the long-term predictive power of adolescent interest levels and interest growth for five career outcomes: degree attainment, occupational prestige, income, and career- and job-satisfaction. The study used two 12-year longitudinal samples (N1 = 485; N2 = 1290) with vocational interests measured across multiple waves from late adolescence to young adulthood. Results from both samples converged on three key findings. First, adolescents who showed better interest fit with their eventual vocation were more satisfied with their jobs over a decade later. Second, adolescent interests predicted objective career outcomes (i.e. degree attainment, occupational prestige, and income), revealing that early interests shaped educational and career choices. Third, interest changes were typically not associated with career outcomes, indicating that adolescent interest levels played a larger role. Together, these findings highlight the critical importance of childhood and adolescent interest development for guiding career trajectories and outcomes. We discuss implications for interest development theories, educational policies, and applied interventions.

- 71 Antecedents of employee thriving at work: The roles of formalization, ethical leadership, and interpersonal justice/ H M Saidur Rahaman, Jeroen Stouten, Stijn Decoster, Jeroen Camps (pp.3-26).

In this paper, we examine whether the presence of a mechanistic structure (i.e. formalization) hinders or facilitates employee thriving at work. In doing so, we examine formalization as an antecedent of employee thriving at work. Specifically, we examine why and when formalization, as an important contextual factor, may facilitate employee thriving at work. We hypothesize that the positive relation between formalization and employees' thriving at work is mediated by their interpersonal justice perceptions. Furthermore, we hypothesize that ethical leadership moderates the indirect relationship between formalization and employee thriving at work via interpersonal justice. As such, this relationship is stronger in the presence of relatively high (rather than relatively low) levels of ethical leadership. Results from a two-wave field study provide support for our hypotheses. We also discuss the theoretical and practical implications, limitations, and future research directions for our findings.

- 72 Collective rumination: When “problem talk” impairs organizational resilience/ Kristin Knipfer, Barbara Kump (pp.154-173).

This work points out that when adversity strikes, organization members often turn to others in order to vent their negative emotions and receive social support. While social interaction is commonly seen as a major resource for organizational resilience, dysfunctional social interactions and their negative effects on coping with and



overcoming adversity are less well understood. This conceptual article develops theory on collective rumination—defined as repetitive and prolonged discussions of adverse events that center on the negative and uncontrollable aspects of the situation—and its detrimental effects on organizational resilience. We elaborate that collective rumination emerges through a vicious circle of a shared negative situational assessment and mutual contagion with highly negative emotions. Based on our theorizing, we propose that collective rumination is negatively related to three core dimensions of organizational resilience: perceptions of control, commitment to joint action, and the acceptance of adversity as a challenge. With our conceptual article, we answer earlier calls to theorize about forms of social interactions that are not valuable but destructive for organizational resilience and elucidate previously neglected social dynamics that are dysfunctional for recovering from adversity.

- 73 Complementary variable- and person-centred approaches to the dimensionality of workaholism/ Nicolas Gillet, Alexandre J S Morin, Adama Ndiaye, Philippe Colombat, Emilie Sandrin, Evelyne Fouquereau (pp.312-355).

This research relies on complementary variable- and person-centred approaches to investigate the underlying dimensionality of the workaholism construct. In three studies (Study 1: N = 343 workers; Study 2: N = 654 firefighters in Sample 1 and N = 247 administrative and technical employees in Sample 2; and Study 3: N = 153 nurses in Sample 1 and N = 359 educators in Sample 2), the results showed that employees' workaholism ratings simultaneously reflected a global overarching workaholism construct, which co-existed with two specific dimensions (working excessively and compulsively). In Study 1, global levels of self-determined motivation were associated with higher global levels of workaholism, whereas perceived supervisor support was negatively related to global levels of workaholism. We then examined the distinct configurations, or profiles, taken by workaholism dimensions (global workaholism, and specific working excessively and compulsively; Studies 2 and 3) and psychological detachment (Study 3). Studies 2 and 3 also documented the associations between these workaholism profiles, and correlated predictor (e.g. supervisor support, workload) and outcome (e.g. emotional exhaustion, work performance) variables. Three of the four profiles identified were similar across studies (Low Global and Average Specific Workaholism, Average Global and Specific Workaholism and High Global and Average Specific Workaholism), whereas one profile was different across studies and samples. In both studies, the High Global and Average Specific Workaholism profile was associated with the worst correlated outcome variables (e.g. high levels of emotional exhaustion, low levels of job satisfaction).

- 74 Does perceived overqualification cultivate angels or demons? Examining its interpersonal outcomes through pride from an evolutionary psychology perspective/ Xue Zhang, Chao Ma, Feng Guo, Zhongqiu Li (pp.243-270).

The current study examines both the positive and negative interpersonal consequences of perceived overqualification (POQ). Building on evolutionary psychology theory and prior research, we clarify the underlying mechanism of pride through which POQ predicts interpersonal behaviors. Specifically, we propose that POQ is positively associated with both authentic pride, leading to increased interpersonal citizenship behaviors, and hubristic pride, leading to increased interpersonal deviant behaviors. Further, we suggest that a willingness to establish positive relationships plays a crucial

role in moderating the relationship between pride and interpersonal behaviors. We tested our predictions in two studies using time-lagged and multisource data. The findings of Study 1, which was based on a sample of 206 university students, supported the basic mediation model for the effects of POQ on interpersonal citizenship and deviant behaviors through authentic and hubristic pride, respectively. The findings of Study 2, which involved the analysis of survey responses from 213 employees, replicated those of Study 1, further revealing that the indirect effect of POQ on interpersonal deviant behaviors via hubristic pride is moderated by employees' willingness to establish positive relationships. The theoretical and practical implications of our findings as well as future research directions are discussed.

- 75 Explaining the effect of work–nonwork boundary management fit on satisfaction and performance at home through reduced time- and strain-based work–family conflict/ Sara De Gieter, Rein De Cooman, Yanne Bogaerts, Lorenz Verelst (pp.129-153).

This two-study paper examines how employees' work–nonwork boundary management fit influences their performance in and satisfaction with their family life, through the experience of time- and strain-based work–family conflict. We performed two studies with working parents (N = 160 and N = 158, respectively) using a different time lag and applied structural equation modeling techniques to analyze the data. In Study 1 (time lag: 12 months), our results show that work–nonwork boundary management fit relates to family satisfaction and performance through reduced strain-based work–family conflict. In Study 2 (time lag: 1 month), we find a mediating effect of time-based work–family conflict in the relation between work–nonwork boundary management fit and family satisfaction and a direct effect of work–nonwork boundary management fit on family performance. work–nonwork boundary management fit seems to have a short-term effect on family outcomes (family satisfaction in particular) through time-based work–family conflict, whereas the mediating effect of strain-based conflict evolves more slowly over time. Our findings show that work–nonwork boundary management fit is to be taken into account when trying to establish a harmonious work–family interface as part of creating a sustainable workforce.

- 76 Leader–subordinate congruence in power distance values and voice behaviour: A person–supervisor fit approach/ Felipe A Guzman, Xin Fu (pp.271-295).

This research evaluated the literature on voice suggests that subordinates low in power distance values (i.e. those who neither believe nor accept the unequal distribution of power in organisations) should engage in voice behaviour more frequently, the empirical research has returned equivocal findings. Drawing from person–supervisor (P–S) research, we propose that subordinates' decision to engage in voice depends on the joint effects of leaders and subordinates' power distance values. Specifically, we investigate varying configuration of leader–subordinate power distance congruence and incongruence on subordinates' voice. Additionally, as employees' values may constitute more distal antecedents of voice behaviour, we also examine the mediating role of affective trust in the leader as affective trust constitutes a more proximal antecedent of proactive behaviours such as voice. Utilising data from 236 subordinates and their leaders, our results show that voice is most frequent when (a) leaders and followers share low power distance values and (b) when leaders score low and subordinates high on these values. Additionally, affective trust fully mediates the

relationship between power distance value congruence and voice. We discuss the theoretical and practical implications of our findings.

- 77 Longitudinal tests of stressor–strain relationships among employed students: The role of core self-evaluations/ Qiang Wang, Gary N Burns, Yucheng Zhang (pp.197-218).

This study examined the intraindividual relationships between two stressors and three strains as well as how these relationships can depend on interindividual differences in core self-evaluations. The hypotheses were tested with four-wave data from a sample of 147 employed students. Results based on multilevel analysis revealed that relationships between the focal stressors and strains were significant at the within-person level in the expected directions, except the daily hassles-physical symptoms relationship. Also, as predicted, three core self-evaluations were associated with lower initial burnout and physical symptoms, whereas all four core self-evaluations were associated with higher initial psychological health. Finally, the relationship between the work-school conflict and burnout was moderated by self-esteem and emotional stability such that increases in work-school conflict were more strongly associated with increases in burnout when participants had lower levels of self-esteem and emotional stability. Limitations and implications for future research on the stressor-to-strain effects are discussed.

- 78 Reciprocal relationship between workplace incivility and deviant silence—The moderating role of moral attentiveness/ Rahman Khan, Ghulam Murtaza, Jean Pierre Neveu, Alexander Newman (pp.174-196).

In the present study, we examine the reciprocal relationship between employees' perceptions of workplace incivility and their deviant silence. We also explore the moderating role of moral attentiveness on the relationship between workplace incivility and deviant silence. Utilizing three-waves of longitudinal data from 297 full-time employees working in different industrial sectors in the United States, we find support for the reciprocal model as the best fit to the data, thus validating relationships over time between our study variables. Taken together, our results suggest that workplace incivility at T1/T2 significantly predicted deviant silence at T2/T3. The results also reveal that deviant silence at T1/T2 significantly predicted workplace incivility at T2/T3. Importantly, we found that reflective but not perceptual moral attentiveness significantly reduced the negative influence of workplace incivility on deviant silence in subsequent time periods.

- 79 Subjectivity in fairness perceptions: How heuristics and self-efficacy shape the fairness expectations and perceptions of organisational newcomers/ Samantha L Jordan, Joshua C Palmer, Shanna R Daniels, Wayne A Hochwarter, Pamela L Perrewé, Gerald R Ferris (pp.103-128).

This article aims to assess the nature of perceived injustice cuts to the heart of employees' cognition, attitudes and behaviours in the workplace. Yet, researchers and practitioners are woefully uninformed about what drives the subjectivity of unfairness perceptions. Using an integration of fairness heuristic and uncertainty management theories as a theoretical foundation to drive our hypothesis development, we conducted a multi-study investigation to examine individual-level correlates of unfairness expectations and perceptions in the context of newcomer organisational entry. Across

two studies, we found support for the positive association between prior unfairness experiences (i.e. global unfairness heuristic) and expectations of unfairness (i.e. anticipatory injustice) at work. As an extension, Study 2 examined and found support for the interactive effect of global unfairness heuristics and competency-related beliefs (i.e. self-efficacy) on the formation of anticipatory injustice. Furthermore, Study 2 documented both direct and indirect associations between employees' global unfairness heuristic, anticipatory injustice, perceived injustice, job satisfaction and counterproductive work (CWB) behaviours. Overall, our work sheds light on the importance of perceiver-specific factors for better informing the complex, idiosyncratic nature of perceived work unfairness. We discuss theoretical contributions, future research directions and practical implications.

- 80 The curvilinear effect of professional faultlines on team innovation: The pivotal role of professional identity threat/ Rebecca Mitchell, Brendan Boyle, Lanchi Snell (pp.296-311).

This study points out the past research into team faultlines has provided important insights, however, as with other aspects of compositional diversity, findings are somewhat ambiguous. This suggests the need to examine more complex and interactive effects. We draw on theorising in social categorisation and subgroups to argue that, under specific circumstances, a positive relationship between professional faultlines and innovation may exist beyond moderate (threshold) faultline strength. We posit that below this threshold, weaker faultlines have no positive impact on innovation. Further, we argue that this curvilinear relationship will be contingent on professional identity threat, such that, only when teams are characterised by identity threat will strong faultlines have a U-shaped impact on innovation. Thus, we build and investigate a model in which professional faultlines have a contingent curvilinear (U-shaped) effect on innovation, moderated by professional identity threat. Based on quantitative data from two surveys completed by leaders and members from 70 UK healthcare teams, our analyses support our hypothesised moderated curvilinear model.

- 81 The moderating role of honesty-humility in the association of agreeableness with interpersonal competency: A study of managers in two countries/ Ying Wang, Patrick D Dunlop, Sharon K Parker, Mark A Griffin, Hazel Gachunga (pp.219-242).

This work reports the honesty-humility factor from the HEXACO model of personality has been found to offer incremental validity in predicting several work-related criteria over the remaining factors, yet its interplay with other personality factors is rarely examined. In this study, we examined how honesty-humility (the tendency to be sincere, fair, non-materialistic, and modest) can moderate the relation between agreeableness and interpersonal competency. Specifically, drawing on the theory of self-concept, we proposed that agreeableness will have a stronger association with interpersonal competency among individuals who are higher on honesty-humility, and relatively less so among individuals who are lower on honesty-humility. Across three samples of people in managerial roles from two different cultures (Australia and Kenya), we found that honesty-humility, indeed, moderated the agreeableness—interpersonal competency relation, both when the criterion was measured by self-report (Sample 1, N = 167; Sample 2, N = 320; Sample 3, N = 296) and other-report (Sample 3, N = 195). In all three samples, the positive relation of agreeableness with interpersonal competency was strongest among those who were also higher on honesty-humility.

Such an interaction effect was robust after controlling for the remaining HEXACO personality factors.

- 82 The sociometer theory at work: Exploring the organizational interpersonal roots of self-esteem/ Enrico Perinelli, Guido Alessandri, Gianluca Cepale, Franco Fraccaroli (pp.76-102).

This study examines the sociometer theory of self-esteem (STS) argues that one's self-esteem is affected by one's perception of the quality of one's relationships with significant others. Although the STS has been widely used in individual differences research there have been few investigations of its validity and value in organizational settings. Here we provide a systematic review of articles published in organizational journals that took STS as their main theoretical framework (N = 8). We then drew on STS principles in an investigation of the validity of a model in which organizational socialization longitudinally mediates the link between workers' quality of relationships with colleagues and their levels of self-esteem. A complete cohort of 320 workers (Mage = 23.02, SDage = 2.23) over a three-year period completed a battery of questionnaires once a year for three consecutive years. Structural equation analyses corroborated our hypotheses. This contribution highlights the utility and validity of the STS in organizational contexts and should encourage researchers and practitioners to pay more attention to workers' perception of their interpersonal environment at work (in particular during the socialization and adjustment process to a new workplace) given that it may exert a significant impact on sense of personal self-worth.

- 83 Too depleted to control yourself? Effect of customer mistreatment on after-work maladaptive behaviours through self-control capacity impairment/ Hui Zhang, Zhiqing E Zhou, Yanjun Liu, Yanwei Shi, Jian Xiao (pp.27-48).

Drawing on self-regulation theories, the current study examined the effect of the daily experience of customer mistreatment at work on three types of maladaptive behaviours after work (impulsive buying, overeating behaviours, and mobile phone overuse) through self-control capacity impairment. Further, we investigated the moderating roles of two recovery activities at work (taking some time for relaxation and learning something new at work) on the relationship between customer mistreatment and employee self-control capacity impairment. With daily diary data collected from 57 fulltime service employees across 5 working days, our results revealed that daily experience of customer mistreatment at work was positively related to employees' impulsive buying and mobile phone overuse after work (but not overeating behaviours) via self-control capacity impairment after controlling for the mediating effect of negative affect. Besides, relaxation, but not learning, buffered the positive relationship between customer mistreatment and self-control capacity impairment. These findings shed light on further understanding the underlying mechanisms between customer mistreatment and employee maladaptive behaviours after work and strategies at work that might mitigate the negative effects of customer mistreatment

- 84 Be mindful in love: Exploring the interpersonal effects of spouse mindfulness on employee work and family outcomes/ Xiaoming Zheng, Dan Ni, Jinlong Zhu, Lynda Jiwen Song, Xiao-Yu Liu, Russell E Johnson (pp.612-639).

This research evaluates that the Mindfulness has received increasing attention from scholars and practitioners, and considerable research has demonstrated the intrapersonal effects of mindfulness at work or at home. Research to date, however, has overlooked potential interpersonal effects of mindfulness across the work and family domains. Drawing on the spillover-crossover model and the mindfulness literature, we investigate the effects of spouse mindfulness at home on employee work and family outcomes. We test our model using dyadic experience-sampling data collected from 125 focal employees and their spouses over 10 consecutive workdays. The results indicated that, at the within-person level, spouse mindfulness at home was positively associated with employee authentic emotional sharing at home, which, in turn, was positively associated with employee positive affect at home but negatively associated with employee negative affect at home. The results also indicated that spouse mindfulness at home had a positive indirect effect on family satisfaction at home and work engagement during the next morning through enhancing employee authentic emotional sharing at home. We discuss the implications of these findings and directions for the mindfulness research.

- 85 Career calling and team member proactivity: The roles of living out a calling and mentoring/ Wenjing Cai, Sabrine El Baroudi, Svetlana N Khapova, Binfeng Xu, Maria L Kraimer (pp.587-611).

This work investigates the growing interest in the joint effects of individual and contextual factors in predicting team member proactivity, this paper examines why and when pursuing one's career calling can lead to team member proactivity. Drawing on the Work as a Calling Theory, we propose that "living out a calling" explains why employees' perceived career calling positively relates to team member proactivity and especially when the employee receives high levels of mentoring support. Our hypotheses are tested using a multisource and time-lagged study design with a sample of 296 dyads of Chinese employees and their direct supervisors. We found support for the mediating role of living out a calling (Time 2) in the positive relationship between perceiving a calling (Time 1) and team member proactivity (Time 3). Mentoring (Time 2) moderated the perceiving a calling and living out a calling link such that when employees received more mentoring, the relationship was positive, whereas under lower levels of mentoring, the relationship was negative. Similarly, the indirect relationship between perceiving a calling and team member proactivity through living out a calling was positive at higher levels of mentoring, but the relationship was negative at lower levels of mentoring.

- 86 Culturally intelligent supervisors: Inclusion, intercultural cooperation, and psychological safety/ Yuka Fujimoto, Alfred Presbitero (pp.407-435).

In this paper integrating the cultural intelligence (CQ) and diversity/inclusion literature, we attempt to make a dual contribution to the literature by understanding how subordinates' perceptions of their supervisors' CQ may enhance their intercultural cooperation via their individual psychological climate for inclusion. We further examine the role of minority members' psychological safety as a result of perceived supervisor CQ and psychological climate for inclusion. To explore these processes, we conducted three studies. Based on social processing and social learning theories, we empirically tested the relationship between perceived supervisor CQ and subordinates' intercultural cooperation and initially determined the role of one of the three dimensions of psychological climate for inclusion (i.e. integration of differences) (Study 1: two-waves; N = 316). To address the data limitation and to expand the framework (i.e. adding in the other dimensions of psychological climate), we conducted Study 2 (two-waves; N = 173). We further extended the framework to include psychological safety and obtained two-waves of data from ethnic minority members in Study 3 (N = 155). Our results supported our predictions offering novel insights into why CQ matters for supervisors of culturally diverse work units and clarify the various mechanisms on how supervisors' CQ influences intercultural cooperation in those units.

- 87 Do you get what you pay for? Preventing insufficient effort responding in MTurk and student samples/ Margaret J Toich, Elizabeth Schutt, David M Fisher (pp.640-661).

This article investigates that the previous research has developed multiple indices to detect instances of insufficient effort responding (IER; Huang et al., 2015, 0.1037/a0038510). Although these techniques are largely successful, conflation between effort and insufficient effort leads to unnecessary data removal, thus warranting investigation into IER prevention strategies such as warning statements. For example, Brühlmann et al. (2020, 10.1016/j.metip.2020.100022) reported that close to 60% of participants were flagged for IER on at least one IER detection index. The current study used positive, negative, and no warning statements in two samples (MTurk and university participant pool) to examine their impact on two types of IER. Results do not support the use of warning statements to reduce IER covertly, overtly, or overall. Although slightly more university participants were flagged for IER for two of five IER indices, the remaining three indices did not differ between samples. This finding represents an important contribution to survey research literature by directly comparing samples on a variety of IER indices. Implications for survey research necessitate the examination of additional prevention strategies and sample differences in IER.

- 88 Dual commitment profiles and job satisfaction among temporary agency workers/ Pietro Menatta, Chiara Consiglio, Laura Borgogni, Luigi Moschera (pp.461-484).

This paper aims to assess the Temporary Agency Workers (TAWs) are an ever-increasing type of employees which establish a double work relationship with both the agency and the client organization. Within this context, the concept of dual commitment has received considerable attention in the last years. The present contribution integrates dual commitment line of research with the one adopting a person-centered approach to the study of commitment configurations, to investigate commitment profiles

on a large sample of TAWs. According to Sinclair et al.'s framework, we aimed to identify TAWs' commitment profiles based on their levels of dual affective commitment (to the agency and to the client organization) and on their general continuance commitment and to investigate differences in job satisfaction among profiles. Latent profile analyses on 7225 TAWs revealed 5 distinct profiles, namely Dually Free Agents, Dually Involved, Dually Allied, (Unilaterally) Client Allied and (Unilaterally) Agency Invested. The Dually Involved profile, followed by the Dually Allied profile, had the highest level of job satisfaction, whereas the Dually Free Agent profile and the (Unilaterally) Agency Invested had the lowest. Furthermore, the (Unilaterally) Client Allied group had a higher level of job satisfaction as compared to the (Unilaterally) Agency Invested profile. Implications are discussed.

- 89 Employee–supervisor political skill congruence and work outcomes: The mediating role of leader–member exchange quality/ Engin Bağış Öztürk, Sevgi Emirza (pp.485-513).

This study aims to investigate the effect of employee–supervisor political skill congruence on the quality of leader–member exchange (LMX), which in turn influences employees' job satisfaction and turnover intention. For this purpose, two survey studies were conducted. The first study examined the relationship between employee–supervisor political skill congruence and LMX using multi-source data collected from 287 employee–supervisor dyads. The second study examined the indirect effect of congruence in political skill on work outcomes through LMX by using time-lagged multi-source data collected from 142 employee–supervisor dyads. The findings indicate that compared with incongruence, congruence in political skill is associated with higher employee-rated LMX. Moreover, among dyads with congruent political skills, congruence at high levels of political skill is associated with higher employee-rated LMX compared with congruence at low levels of political skill. Moreover, in case of incongruency, low employee–high supervisor political skill combination was related to higher supervisor-rated LMX compared with high employee–low supervisor political skill combination. Lastly, employee–supervisor political skill congruency indirectly influences job satisfaction and turnover intention through employee-rated LMX. This research significantly contributes to the political skill literature by examining potential consequences of employee–supervisor congruence in political skill in the workplace.

- 90 Inertia of negative emotions at work: Correlates of inflexible emotion dynamics in the workplace/ Evelina De Longis, Guido Alessandri, Sabine Sonnentag, Peter Kuppens (pp.380-406).

This research was carried out on the emotional inertia is a central feature of emotion dynamics and it refers to the degree to which emotional states are self-predictive and linger over time, describing their resistance to change. It is related to several indicators of maladjustment, yet there is limited research on its correlates in the workplace, where it may be particularly relevant as emotional experiences deeply influence organizational life. In two experience-sampling studies, we studied temporal dependency of negative emotional states at work in terms of emotional inertia. In a first study (n = 128), we investigated the association between exhaustion, the core dimension of burnout, with inertia of negative emotions. In a second study (n = 116), we aimed to replicate findings from the first study and additionally examined the moderating role of inertia of negative emotions in the relationship between negative emotions at work and counterproductive work behaviour. The findings show that exhaustion is consistently associated with



inertia of negative emotions, and that inertia of negative emotions aggravates the relation between negative emotions and workers' counterproductive work behaviour.

- 91 Inspire but don't interfere: Managerial influence as a double-edged sword for innovation/ Fabiola H Gerpott, Ronald Bledow, Jana Kühne (pp.359-379).

This study examines that managers play a pivotal role in the innovation process; yet, the mechanisms through which managers enhance or undermine innovation are not well understood. Drawing upon self-concordance theory, we argue that managers can augment employees' self-concordance—defined as the congruence of goals and actions with inner values and preferences—through transformational behavior and thereby contribute to innovation. However, transformational behavior is closely coupled to another form of influence, namely, process management, the attempt to directly manage innovation-related activities. This form of managerial influence reduces employees' self-concordance and thereby undermines innovation. We test our conceptual model in a sample of 188 innovation projects using a contextualized method that asked employees to assess their self-concordance and their managers' behavior during each project. Managers evaluated for each project the innovativeness of the outcome. Multilevel path-analysis provided support for our hypotheses. We discuss future research implications to disentangle innovation-facilitating and innovation-undermining facets of managerial influence.

- 92 Old, but gold? A dual-pathway model of age bias in personnel selection decisions/ Ramzi Fatfouta, Amir Ghoniem (pp.514-538).

This paper presents a dual-pathway model that differentiates two underlying mechanisms by which age affects selection decisions. In two experimental studies, one with lay persons ( $n = 316$ ) and one with experienced Human Resource professionals ( $n = 103$ ), we demonstrate that the relationship between older age and hireability is negatively mediated by perceived appearance, indicating that older candidates receive less favorable ratings because they are perceived as being less physically appealing. Moreover, we demonstrate that the relationship between older age and hireability is positively mediated by perceived experience, indicating that older candidates receive more favorable ratings because they are perceived as being more experienced. Importantly, these two pathways neutralize each other, yielding a null effect when their effects are neglected.

- 93 Organizational social context and psychopathology of youth in residential care: The intervening role of youth–caregiver relationship quality/ Carla Sofia Silva, Maria Manuela Calheiros, Helena Carvalho, Eunice Magalhães (pp.564-586).

This work analyses for drawing on an ecological approach with multiple informants, this study investigated the mediating role of youth–caregiver relationship quality in associations between different features of residential care settings' organizational social context and youth's psychopathology. Participants were 378 youth aged between 12 and 25 years old, and 54 caregivers aged between 24 and 57 years old, from 29 generalist residential youth care settings in Portugal. Given the hierarchical structure of data, analyses were performed using multilevel modeling. Results revealed that organizational social contexts characterized by higher levels of engagement, stress, and centralization, as perceived by the caregivers, were associated with lower levels of

youth's externalizing problems (e.g., aggressive behavior and delinquency), reported by the caregivers, via better youth–caregiver relationship quality, perceived by the youth in care. These findings highlight the relevance of creating an organizational social context in residential care settings that supports caregivers in establishing high-quality relationships with the youth in care, thereby promoting their mental health. This study contributes to the clarification of conflicting findings in previous studies of this field, by offering further empirical investigation of these issues.

- 94 Social exchange relationships and exchange ideologies of employees and supervisors: A three-way interaction toward employee creativity/ Soojin Lee, Soojung Han, Gukdo Byun, Seung Yeon Son (pp.539-563).

This study aims to better understand the effects of social exchange relationships between employees and their organizations (perceived organizational support [POS]), and their leaders (leader–member exchange [LMX]) on their creativity. To this end, we investigated how exchange ideologies of employees and supervisors affect the relationship between POS/LMX and employee creativity using a three-way interaction test. Building on the social exchange theory, the results from our sample of 254 leader–employee dyads indicated that the relationship between POS/LMX and employee creativity is significantly more positive for an employee with strong exchange ideology than for an employee with weak exchange ideology. Moreover, POS and LMX had the strongest positive relationships with creativity when both employees and supervisors had higher levels of exchange ideology. The implications of our results and future research directions are discussed.

- 95 The relationship between organizational trust, resistance to change and adaptive and proactive employees' agility in an unplanned and planned change context/ Sandra B Doeze Jager, Marise Ph Born, Henk T van der Molen (pp.436-460).

This article evaluates modern organizations need to adapt quickly to on-going changes. The present study sought to examine employees' agility during periods of sudden, unplanned, and during periods of planned change. It was investigated to what extent one's trust in the organization and resistance to change could predict proactive agility and adaptive agility. Data came from employees (N = 188) in two different organizations, one undergoing an unplanned change and one undergoing a planned change. In both contexts, organizational trust had a negative relationship with resistance to change. In an unplanned change context (organization one), trust of employees in the organization had a positive effect on the adaptive component of agility through the (negative) mediation by affective resistance to change. In this context, trust did not have any (mediated) effect on the proactive component of agility. In contrast, in a planned change context (organization two), trust had a positive effect on the proactive component of agility, partially through the (negative) mediation by resistance to change. In this context, trust also had a positive effect on the adaptive component of agility, partially through the (negative) mediation by resistance to change. These results imply that trust works in different ways depending on the type of change. More trust through less resistance implies better adaptation during unplanned organizational change. More trust works directly and partially through less resistance to change to enhance employee proactivity and adaptability during planned change.

- 96 Food Consumption Expenditures and the COVID-19 Pandemic in India/ Nidhi Kaicker, Aashi Gupta, Raghav Gaiha (pp.16-21).

This paper examines the COVID-19 pandemic led to lockdowns and disruptions in food supply chains and emerged as both a demand- and a supply-side shock. Based on the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy– Consumer Pyramids Household Survey monthly expenditure data for the period from January 2019 to August 2021, changes in food expenditure shares in India as a result of the pandemic across income and socio-economic and demographic groups are examined. The pandemic-induced lockdowns resulted in a sharp increase in the share of food in the total expenditure across rural and urban India for all income groups and castes and religions, but the intensity of shifts varied.

- 97 Language as a Space for Scientific Enquiry/ Rama Kant Agnihotri (pp.10-15).

This work assumes that at least two (in some cases three) languages are taught in Indian schools (likely to be true of many other countries), even a conservative estimate would suggest that about 80 to 100 hours per year are spent on the teaching of grammar in different language classes (estimates based on a school working for 190 days and one class of 40 minutes duration). One can imagine the enormity of time invested in this enterprise of notional and prescriptive grammar teaching if one multiplies these hours by eight as grammar teaching starts as early as Class 3 and, in some form or another, goes on till Class 10 at least. This is not only a colossal waste of time of students and teachers, but it also perpetuates wrong and ill-informed grammatical concepts, without bringing about any awareness regarding the nature and structure of language among students. And since all teachers go through such schooling, it ends up being a vicious cycle.

- 98 National Achievement Survey 2021/ Parul Gazta, Jagdish Jadhav (pp.22-24).

In this paper, the national achievement survey has unveiled the picture of the current school education system. The survey was conducted “to evaluate students’ progress and learning competencies as an indicator of the efficiency of the education system.” Held in over 720 districts of India, rural and urban, the survey findings are concerning as a constant decrease was found in the average performance of students in subjects under study. There is a need to review the pedagogical approach to rectify the situation. An inclusive approach and the participation of parents and community stakeholders can help create a conducive environment.

- 99 Repositioning of the Family Planning Programme in India/ Shri Kant Singh, Gudakesh (pp.50-56).

This research investigates the critical issues in the stagnation of the family planning programme in India are highlighted and the tangible barriers are identified to suggest few possible strategies to enhance its use and effectiveness in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals relating to sexual and reproductive health. Findings

from the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015–16) indicate a strong need to reposition the FPP to meet the unmet need of contraceptives by improving the quality of care and promoting the spacing methods of contraception by minimising the 12-month contraceptive discontinuation rate in India.

- 100 Socio-economic Inequality in Longevity in India/ Laeek Ahemad Siddiqui, Ashish Singh (pp.57-65).

This study examines the two new indices, the index of representation in longevity and the index of socio-economic inequality in longevity, are presented for examining socio-economic inequality in longevity in India. The India Human Development Survey data from the 2004–05 and 2011–12 rounds are used to investigate socio-economic inequality based on caste, occupation, economic classes, and geographic regions. The findings suggest that India suffers from substantial socio-economic inequality in longevity with the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Muslims being worst off. Groups such as agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, petty traders, and lower economic classes were substantially under-represented in longevity. Regionally, the south and west have over-representation, whereas the central, east, and north-east have under-representation in longevity.

- 101 The Earning Bhadramahila and the 'Endangered Race'/ Ishita Chakravarty (pp.66-74).

This paper attempts to document the changing attitude of sections of bhadralok in colonial Bengal towards middle-class women's paid work. From the 1920s onwards, a number of journal editors and contributors, overcoming their earlier inhibitions, began to propagate middle-class women's/widows' economic independence. However, the nature and limits of the proposed economic independence of the new icon, the earning bhadramahila, were clearly defined by the new discourse on women and work. The same journals publicised a range of other issues including anxieties about the "declining number" as well as the "declining fortune" of Bengali Hindus.

- 102 The Left Victory in Colombia/ Tathagatan Ravindran (pp.32-42).

This work aims to assess the backdrop of a long history of armed conflict between the left guerrillas on the one hand and the state and right-wing paramilitary forces on the other, the repressive machinery of the Colombian state, the oligarchy and the fact of Colombia being the staunchest ally of the United States in the region, the electoral victory of the left represents a great shift in the Colombian political land scape and the political common sense of the Colombian people.

- 103 The Sri Lankan Crisis/ Biju Paul Abraham, Partha Ray (pp.25-28).

This article examined that many have argued that the current Sri Lankan crisis was caused by the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine war, and the country's overdependence on predatory Chinese lending. Sri Lanka's problems are more deep-rooted and have their origins in economic policy that focused on providing fiscal sops and a family-run political establishment that enabled the government to ignore sound advice.

- 104 Viewing Caste Inequality Upside Down / Ashwini Deshpande, Rajesh Ramachandran (pp.43-49).

This research paper points out the justification for a slew of preferential policies aimed at Brahmins in three southern states of India are empirically examined. The results reveal that Brahmins in these three states are at the top of various human capital measures, various standard of living indicators, and have better political and social networks compared to all other social groups. Thus, these preferential policies retrench the existing caste inequalities instead of eliminating them.

- 105 W(h)ither Karnataka?/ V K Natraj (pp.29-31).

This study reports that Karnataka is in the news but for unsavoury reasons. It started a few months ago with an unseemly row over the use of hijab by Muslim school and college students in some parts of the state. This was followed by a spat over textbooks for school students, especially those relating to history and social studies. And this continues no matter that students in schools are left without textbooks. Only now, the government has agreed to add an erratum to the textbooks but there appear to be niggling problems with regard to ensuring that all students get hold of the corrigendum. Therefore, it is important to understand the backdrop to this episode.



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- 106 An Evaluation of Animal-Assisted Therapy for Autism Spectrum Disorders: Therapist and Parent Perspectives/ Chin-Siang Ang & Freya Anne MacDougall (pp.72-81).

This study investigates that there are a variety of psychological and therapeutic approaches to coping Autism Spectrum Disorder, people with autism still face some challenges in a “normal” therapy setting. Some therapy organizations and services have proposed an alternative therapy approach, Animal-assisted therapy (AAT). The aim of this phenomenological study was to gain a better understanding of the therapists and parents of individuals who choose the alternative approach, AAT. Data were collected through structured interviews with a group of three therapists and four parents. An analysis of the data revealed three main themes; the first theme named the perceived benefits of AAT with three subthemes consisting of physical benefits, sensory benefits and emotional benefits. The second theme is named the way AAT works with subthemes of client-centred therapy and mixed models, and the third theme is potential limitations of AAT. Limitations and suggestions for future research are discussed.

- 107 Courage: A Potential Mediator of the Relationship Between Personality and Social Anxiety/ Abbas Abdollahi, Alim Al Ayub Ahmed, Kelly A Allen (pp.53-62).

This paper analyses that Social anxiety is one of the most prevalent and chronic mental-health conditions in young adults. To date, no studies have been conducted about the relationships between the Big Five personality dimensions, courage, and social anxiety among Malaysian undergraduate students. Therefore, this study was designed to examine courage as a potential mediator of the association between the Big Five personality dimensions and social anxiety among Malaysian Undergraduates. In this study, 500 Malaysian undergraduate students (205 males and 295 females) completed a series of questionnaires. Structural equation modelling (AMOS-SEM) revealed that, of the Big Five, neuroticism and social anxiety were positively correlated. Extraversion, conscientiousness, openness to experience, and agreeableness, as well as courage, were negatively correlated with social anxiety. Courage mediated the relationship between the Big Five personality dimensions and social anxiety. The main contribution of the present research is to show how the Big Five personality dimensions may contribute to social anxiety. The findings of this study also could be implicated for counselling practice for undergraduate students in Malaysia as a collectivist setting and other collectivist settings around the world.

- 108 Gender Differences Concerning the Horizontal and Vertical Individualism and Collectivism: A Meta-Analysis/ Hossein Dabiryan Tehrani & Sara Yamini (pp.11–27).

This research shows that the current meta-analysis investigates gender-role differentiation on horizontal-vertical individualism and collectivism orientations. We used the PRISMA and Cochrane’s guidelines to find the related resource to answer research questions. We searched ProQuest, Scopus, PsycINFO, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and Microsoft Academic, Science.gov, Science open for all published and non-published studies through 1 September 2021. One hundred twenty-eight effect

sizes based on eighteen studies were pooled in this meta-analysis. We found a significant difference between males and females in horizontal collectivism ( $\delta = -0.086$ ), with females scoring somewhat higher than males. A significant difference in vertical individualism was also observed ( $\delta = 0.264$ ), indicating that males have a higher score than females. We identified no considerable difference between males and females on vertical collectivism and horizontal individualism. The moderator analysis revealed that country-level cultural differences (individualistic vs. collectivistic societies) modifies gender differences in vertical individualism. Males show a higher vertical individualism than females in individualistic societies, while no difference was observed between males and females in collectivistic societies. We identified that age group moderates the male–female difference in horizontal individualism. Males among adolescents (16–19) revealed more horizontal individualism than females, and no difference was identified between males and females in young adults (20–26).

- 109 Meaning Making and Change in Situational Beliefs Serially Mediate the Relationship Between Moral Injury and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder/ Imelu G Mordeno, Debi S Galela, Dame Lent L Dingding, Levin R Torevillas, & Kharissa B Villamor (pp.63-71).

This work examines the association between moral injury and the development of serious social, behavioral, and psychological problems has been demonstrated in a limited but growing body of literature. At present, there is a dearth of evidence pertaining to the mechanism in explaining the relationship between moral injury and posttraumatic stress disorder. This study seeks to examine the serial mediating roles of meaning making and change in situational beliefs in the relationship between moral injury and PTSD. A sample of 737 police officers deployed on fieldwork who have experienced at least one morally injurious event were given psychometric scales assessing moral injury, meaning making, change in situational beliefs, and PTSD. Serial mediation analysis reveals that the positive association between the experience of morally injurious events and PTSD could be accounted for by the decrease in meaning making process and lack of change in situational beliefs. The findings highlight the importance of meaning making and changing situational beliefs in resolving inconsistent thoughts or actions against one's moral code (i.e., moral injury) that ultimately affects one's psychological health.

- 110 Specialty Intention and Program Satisfaction Among Medical Residents: The Moderating Role of Cognitive Flexibility/ Danielle L Terry, Meredith L C Williamson & Priyanka Bhardwaj (pp.82-88).

This article aims that distress and strain are common throughout residency, and residents are at higher risk of depressive symptoms, with clear increases at the onset of residency. Individuals who derive meaning in their work may be more protected against the increasing pressures of the job. The aims of the current study were to (a) examine associations between specialty intention and current level of distress among medical residents and (b) determine whether specialty intention predicted aspects of program satisfaction, while controlling for distress, sleep, and hours worked, (c) explore whether cognitive flexibility moderated the relationship between specialty intention and program satisfaction. Participants included 61 medical residents (59% response rate) at two teaching hospitals in rural Pennsylvania and Texas who completed electronic surveys. The survey included questions about demographic information, workload and average hours slept, initial intention to train in their current residency program,

perceived stress and burnout, and physician wellness and program satisfaction. Among the respondents, the degree to which residents intended to be trained in the specialty they were in (specialty intention) and their perceived stress were negatively correlated. Cognitive flexibility moderated the relationship between specialty intention and program satisfaction. These findings highlight potential areas of future study, along with the suggestion that those individuals who match with their intended specialty may be the most satisfied with their program, even when they may encounter some of the difficulties associated with medical residency.

- 111 Stress and Adaptation Among Mumbai Local Train Commuters/ Radhika Mohan & Mrinmoyi Kulkarni (pp.43-52).

This paper reports that megapolis of Mumbai is home to the world's most overcrowded local train system. With a footfall of more than seven million every day the number of injuries and fatalities is unrivalled as well. The effects of rush hour commuting were examined among 300 regular commuters on all three of the Mumbai local train lines. A questionnaire was created to assess commute difficulty and stress. Respondents were contacted at their work place to participate in the study. Commuting stress as well as adaptive coping was investigated. Cognitive appraisal of the situation was the biggest contributor to adaptive coping, while trait resilience and lower general stress levels were protective factors that lowered the negative impact of commute. Gender emerged as a factor with women experiencing a greater negative impact of the commute.

- 112 The Psychological Pattern and Types of the Puella Aeterna in Post-modern Women/ Laura Griessel & Martina Kotzé (pp.1–10).

This research draws an archetypal image of the puella aeterna or eternal girl frequently constellates in modern women, and many women identify with this pattern as a result of a combination of cultural expectations and personal psychology. However, the psychological pattern of the puella-identified woman is complex. To understand the formation and manifestation thereof, it is important to explore the psychological development and formation patterns that may result in a woman identifying with, and fixating on, the puella archetypal image. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the different types of puella women in modern society, their dynamics and characteristics, as well as the psychological development underlying these different types. Based on an integration of the material of post-Jungians on the archetypal image and psychological development perspectives relating to puella aeterna women, three distinct types of puella women and their dynamics are discussed: the eternal girl behind armored glass (the counter-dependent narcissistic character), the eternal darling girl (the dependent narcissistic character), and the eternal proud warrior princess (the alpha narcissistic character). The archetypal images and psychological development underlying these different types, as well as the characteristics of these women in modern society, are also discussed. Since the psychological health of these women is often camouflaged in society and within themselves, it is important to create interventions that will not only outline these psychological patterns, but also assist these post-modern women to develop insight into their own psychological dynamics.



- 113 Various Pathways for Cultivation of Equanimity: An Exploratory Study/ Parisha Jijina & Urmi Nanda Biswas (pp.28-42).

This article points out that Equanimity has been a highly valued spiritual goal in Buddhism, in the scriptures of the Bhagavad Gita and in Yoga traditions. Equanimity is a state of even-mindedness towards all experiences, regardless of their affective valence. The cultivation of equanimity may transform our perceptual-cognitive-emotional systems to widen our perspective on experience, increase distress tolerance and reduce habitual reactivity. The psychological literature has mainly focussed on mindfulness as the cultivation method of equanimity. However, there are various other indigenous pathways and methods for the cultivation of equanimity which this study aims to explore in detail. Thirty experts from various contemplative traditions such as yoga, meditation, Buddhism, and Indian Psychology were interviewed. Analysis of the interviews suggests various methods for the cultivation of equanimity such as practices facilitating awareness and openness towards experience, generative practices, various pathways of yoga and indirect pathways such as socio-emotional ethical learning, art and others. These techniques are elaborated separately for children and adults. Implications for practice: The implications of the cultivation of equanimity are discussed in context of holistic well-being, leadership practices and for the development of therapeutic models and techniques.



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- 114 A Systematic Review of Empirical Emergency Management Network Research: Formation and Development, Properties, and Performance/ Qian Hu, Jungwon Yeo, Naim Kapucu (pp.280-297).

This work analyses that network analysis has gained much attention in emergency management studies, there are few systematic reviews of emergency management network studies in public administration. After reviewing 44 journals, this article identified and reviewed a total of 58 studies that conducted network analysis in the context of emergency management. Based on existing literature, this article summarizes the common and unique factors driving network formation and development, describes the structural characteristics of emergency management networks, and reports the performance measures that have been used to evaluate network performance. It concludes by addressing research gaps, presenting propositions and recommendations for future research, and highlighting implications for emergency management practice. The context of this review is emergency management, but the three network research streams focused upon—network formation and development, network properties, and network performance—are relevant to all management and policy domains. This review also underscores the need to further explore the dynamic process of network formation and outcomes of network relationships and structures.

- 115 Enhancing Local Service Effectiveness Through Purpose-Oriented Networks: The Role of Network Leadership and Structure/ Anna Uster, Dana Vashdi, Itai Beer (pp.298-316).

This research examines the public administration literature has demonstrated that the manner in which a network is led is related to its effectiveness. However, why this relationship occurs and whether it is dependent on external circumstances remain unclear. Relying on Provan and Milward's framework of inter-organizational network effectiveness and the neo-institutional approach to local leadership, we propose that the manner in which the local authority leads the local network is related to the network's structure, which, in turn, influences its effectiveness. We also propose that this association is contingent on the characteristics of the local authority in which the network exists. Using a sample of 586 network participants from 68 Israeli networks, we demonstrate that the degree to which the local authority is centralized explains the link between the network's leadership and its effectiveness, but only in local authorities with a high socioeconomic status (SES). In addition, we find that in Israeli Arab municipalities such centralization is counterproductive, impeding the network's effectiveness. We discuss the theoretical and practical implications of these findings.

- 116 Police Chiefs, Organizational Justice, and Body-Worn Cameras: A Key to Releasing Video Footage/ Daniel E Bromberg (pp.255-267).

This study addresses a missing link in the organizational justice literature—a police chief's trust in their officers. Most organizational and procedural justice studies examine these concepts from an officer's perspective, but fail to capture how leaders perceive

their officers. Trust, however, is a relational concept, which implies there might be effects of a leader's trust in their officers. This study addresses if a police chief's level of trust in officers will affect their behavior as related to the release of body-worn camera footage. Body-worn cameras have been adopted across the United States and all over the world. However, if the footage they capture is rarely shared, cameras impact will be minimal. The findings suggest that if a chief has higher levels of trust in their officers, then the chief's willingness to release footage is increased, potentially leading to an improved relationship between law enforcement and communities.

- 117 To Have Versus To Have Not: A Cross-City Configurational Analysis of Social Service Contracting/ Bin Chen, Jiahuan Lu, Qiang Dong (pp.317-332).

This study employs a fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis to explore how combinations of demand- and supply-side factors jointly shape the scale of government-nonprofit contracting in social services across 38 Chinese cities. Our analysis reveals a huge disparity by identifying two pathways to large-scale government contracting for “to-have” (well-resourced cities with low service needs but a well-developed nonprofit sector) versus the other two pathways to small-scale government contracting for “to-have-not” (poorly-resourced cities with an underdeveloped nonprofit sector struggling with meeting high service needs). The study contributes to the literature by highlighting how different demand- and supply-side factors can complement each other to form different combinations in shaping the scale of government contracting with new empirical evidence from an authoritarian context. The rise of government-nonprofit contracting in China is more supply-driven, reflecting the government's active role in cultivating the nonprofit sector development. The findings also raise an important policy issue of accessibility and equity in social service provision.

- 118 Women in State Law Enforcement: An Exploratory Trend Analysis/ Helen H Yu, Shilpa Viswanath (pp.268-279).

This paper documents that gender diversity in policing has never been more important than it is today. However, women in state law enforcement are the least noticeable and most underrepresented of all women in policing. Using data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) surveys, this study examines gender diversity across the 49 primary state law enforcement agencies in the United States between 2000 and 2016. Although representation varies broadly across the states, the findings are mostly negative and suggest that women in state law enforcement have remained stagnant over the past two decades with very little improvement. This is important because scholarship must continue to bring attention to the underrepresentation of women in law enforcement, regardless of intergovernmental level, and monitor its progress.



- 119 Crunch Time: How Married Couples Confront Unemployment Rao, Aliya Hamid Oakland, California: University of California Press. 2020. 308 pp/ Sarah Mosseri (pp.657-659).

Crunch Time, Aliya Hamid Rao gets up close and personal with college-educated, unemployed men, women, and spouses to explain how comparable men and women have starkly different experiences of unemployment. Traditionally gendered understandings of work—that it's a requirement for men and optional for women—loom large in this process, even for marriages that had been not organized in gender-traditional ways. These beliefs serve to make men's unemployment an urgent problem, while women's unemployment—cocooned within a narrative of staying at home—is almost a non-issue. Crunch Time reveals the minutiae of how gendered norms and behaviors are actively maintained by spouses at a time when they could be dismantled, and how gender is central to the ways couples react to and make sense of unemployment.

- 120 Dissecting the “do good and do well” phenomenon: The case of the UK's market for social investment/ Jess Daggars (pp.623-642).

The purpose of this study is to examine the developing discourse around social investment and impact investing makes strong claims regarding the possibility of both furthering one's own interests while simultaneously acting for the benefit of others—“doing good and doing well”. Such claims are central to UK- and US-centric attempts to reform capitalism in the face of multiple global crises. This article uses Foucault's writing on (neo)liberal governmentality to analyze a particular manifestation of the logic of “doing good and doing well”: the attempt to build a market for social investment in the UK between 2010 and 2016, a project closely related to the development of the broader impact investment movement. Building on a close reading of Foucault's writing on the role of self-interest, it is argued that two incompatible versions of social investment are present within the development of the market: one (the “innovative version”) that assumes purpose and profit are fully compatible, and one (the “principled version”) that assumes it is important to maintain a boundary between them. The relevance of these findings and the approach used is discussed in relation to the social studies of market, and ongoing efforts to develop a critique of “doing good and doing well”.

- 121 Liberal-secular power and the traps of muslim integration in Western Europe/ Schirin Amir-Moazami (pp.607-622).

This article analyses that throughout the last decades, integration programmes in Western Europe have centrally revolved around debates on Muslim populations and the institutionalization of Islam. The concept of integration has become a master paradigm with which to structure plurality of immigration societies across Western Europe. Critically reflecting this inflation, this article argues that the integration of Muslims is animated by a contingent liberal-secular matrix through which the sovereign state, in close connection with civil society, is enabled to decide what counts

as proper and improper religion. Integration directed toward Muslims as a “religious minority” is therefore indicative of the very problems that it purports to resolve. In a genealogical vein, the article begins by suggesting that integration is a liberal “recursion” of earlier projects of minority management such as assimilation and conditional recognition within emerging nation-states. It argues that the epistemological ground which animated the assimilatory forces of the modern nation-state has been intimately bound by an imperial knowledge order which classifies and hierarchizes people along a race-religion nexus. The analysis continues by dwelling on contemporary examples of state organized dialog with Muslims, and more specifically the establishment of Islamic Theology Chairs at state universities. Through these examples the article shows that the institutionalization of Islam in Europe reconfigures a pattern which conditionally embraces religious difference, while at the same time continuing hierarchical rankings and by transforming it to make it fit for religion's legitimate place in public life. Finally, the article suggests that the somatic aspirations prevalent in assimilation projects and imperial race-religion constellations are both inscribed and concealed in the frequent invocation of Muslims to reveal their loyalty to the liberal-secular contract by bracketing their religious sensibilities for the sake of secular reason.

- 122 Model Cases: On Canonical Research Objects and Sites. Krause, M. University of Chicago Press, 2021. 224 pp. £71.00 (hardback) 21.00 (paperback)/ Omar Lizardo (pp.654-656).

In Model Cases, Monika Krause asks about the concrete material research objects behind shared conversations about classes of objects, periods, and regions in the social sciences and humanities. It is well known that biologists focus on particular organisms, such as mice, fruit flies, or particular viruses when they study general questions about life, development, and disease. Krause shows that scholars in the social sciences and humanities also draw on some cases more than others, selecting research objects influenced by a range of ideological but also mundane factors, such as convenience, historicist ideas about development over time, schemas in the general population, and schemas particular to specific scholarly communities.

- 123 One foot on shore: An analysis of global millionaires' demand for U.S. investor visas/ Yossi Harpaz (pp.554-570).

This study aims to evaluate that each year, around 10,000 foreigners obtain a U.S. residence visa after investing half a million dollars or more. Who are the millionaires that acquire these visas and what motivates them to leave their home countries? To answer this question, I analyzed an original data set that combines U.S. visa statistics with data on global millionaire populations. The analysis produced three key findings. First, demand for investor visas was led by millionaires from countries that ranked lower in the global hierarchy of citizenship value. Second, most of the visas were acquired by Chinese millionaires, who recorded the world's highest application rate. Third, when the quality of democracy in a country declined, visa applications surged. These findings suggest that investor visas are used by elites in less developed countries to hedge against the risks associated with authoritarian rule. Such elites perceive investor visas as a foothold in a stable and democratic country that can provide an insurance policy or exit option.

- 124 Social stratification in meaningful work: Occupational class disparities in the United Kingdom/ Mark Williams, Jonny Gifford, Ying Zhou (pp.536-553).

This research investigates that sociologists have long been interested in the meaning workers derive from their jobs. The issue has garnered increasing academic and policy attention in recent years with the concept of “meaningful work,” yet little is known about how social stratification relates to access to it. This paper addresses this issue by exploring how the meaningfulness of jobs—as rated by their incumbents—is stratified across classes and occupations in a national survey of 14,000 working adults in the United Kingdom. It finds modest differentials between classes, with those in routine and manual occupations reporting the lowest levels of meaningfulness and those in managerial and professional occupations and small employers and own account workers reporting the highest levels. Detailed job attributes (e.g., job complexity and development opportunities) explain much of the differences in meaningfulness between classes and occupations, and much of the overall variance in meaningfulness. The main exception is the specific case of how useful workers perceive their jobs to be for society: A handful of occupations relating to health, social care, and protective services which cut across classes stand out from all other occupations. The paper concludes that the modest stratification between classes and occupations in meaningful work is largely due to disparities in underlying job complexity and development opportunities. The extent to which these aspects of work can be improved, and so meaningfulness, especially in routine and manual occupations, is an open, yet urgent, question.

- 125 Temporality in the social sciences: New directions for a political sociology of time/ Birgan Gokmenoglu (pp.643-653).

This paper examines that time and temporality are common themes in the social sciences and sociology. The sociological literature on time remains solipsistically empirical, while theoretical elaborations are focused on modernity, capitalism, and technology, through notions of speed and acceleration. Although existing studies on time are imbued with political issues and processes, as the subfield that studies relations of power and politics, political sociology has yet to consolidate a temporal lexicon for studying structures of power and political phenomena. This review situates three recent books on time and politics within a broader sociological literature on time and calls for a political sociology of time. I argue that developing a conceptual apparatus that takes time as an element of power is fundamental to building dialogue across the empirical material and across disciplines. I conclude by offering three avenues for the development of a political sociology of time.

- 126 The role of patriarchal structure and gender stereotypes in cyber dating abuse: A qualitative examination of male perpetrators experiences/ Rula Odeh Alsawalqa, Maissa N Alrawashdeh (pp.587-606).

This article reports that in Jordan, premarital romantic relationships are still socially unacceptable as they contradict traditional values and norms. Although previous studies have examined cyber dating abuse (CDA), few have utilized an exploratory qualitative design to clarify male abusers' perceptions of their motivations, particularly in Arabic and clan environments. Therefore, this study conducted a thematic qualitative analysis of 47 male university students aged 19–26 and asked about their

experiences and beliefs regarding their engagement in CDA against female romantic partners via social media (WhatsApp, Facebook) and mobile phone. Two themes were identified: (1) contexts and motivations for male perpetration of CDA (2) consequences of CDA for the male perpetrators. The results revealed that control and direct aggression and sexual behaviors are common practices among male perpetrators; gender identity and male entitlement are related factors, enabling and normalizing male abusive behavior. Women, taught to be submissive by Jordanian society, are unable to defend themselves. Hence, CDA also predicts offline intimate partner violence-related behaviors. Moreover, the main motives for CDA from the perspective of male perpetrators are anger, jealousy, revenge, abandonment, feeling betrayed by female partners, earning money, sexual exploitation, and incitement by another woman. The results suggest that engaging in CDA behaviors can negatively impact perpetrators' physical and psychological health as well as their social and academic behaviors. These results confirm that efforts to reduce CDA that may lead to domestic violence against women must address the social pressures and context of violence, including masculinity and patriarchal domination.

- 127 The social origins and schooling of a scientific elite: Fellows of the royal society born from 1900/ Erzsébet Bukodi, John H Goldthorpe, Inga Steinberg (pp.484-504).

This study presents an analysis of the social composition of the UK scientific elite, as represented by Fellows of the Royal Society, in terms of Fellows' social class origins and type of secondary schooling. From various sources, we have assembled data for 1691 Fellows, representing 80% of our target population of all Fellows born from 1900 onwards whose scientific careers were spent predominantly in the UK. We find that while these elite scientists come largely from more advantaged class backgrounds, it is professional rather than business or managerial families that are the main source of their recruitment—and, increasingly, such families where a parent is in a STEM occupation. Recruitment from working-class families has declined and for most recent birth cohorts almost ceased. The scientific elite is thus now more homogeneous as regards the social origins of its members than it was in the second half of the twentieth century. At the same time, little change is evident in the secondary schooling of Fellows. In all birth cohorts, between two-fifths and a half of all—and over two-thirds of those from more advantaged class backgrounds—were privately educated, although the proportion attending Clarendon schools would seem low compared with that in other elites. A further finding of interest is that some variation in Fellows' class origins and type of schooling exists across different research fields.

- 128 Understanding autonomy and relationality in men's lives/ Karla Elliott, Steven Roberts, Brittany Ralph, Brady Robards, Michael Savic (pp.571-586).

This paper reports that masculinities scholarship tends toward describing autonomy as bound up with hegemonic masculine ideals such as independence, atomization, and self-sufficiency, without fully delving into the concept of autonomy. This article offers a more in-depth conceptual treatment of autonomy, compared to its more simplified rendering in the literature on the dominant relational conceptualizations of masculinities. In doing so, we follow recent calls to avoid categorizing men according to typologies of masculinity, drawing instead on feminist theorizations of masculine autonomy and relationality to explore how both manifest in men's lives. We draw on a study of men's drinking practices, with our data coming from focus groups with 101

men in metropolitan and regional/rural Victoria, Australia; but the issues we attend to have relevance, and can be an impetus, for further scholarly thinking about autonomy in men's lives well beyond drinking practices, and in other similar industrialized nations. We explore how masculine autonomy remains an influential and harmful discourse, often impeding possibilities for men's greater intimacy, connection and care and reproducing gendered hierarchies. However, we simultaneously highlight how men are inescapably relationally situated, exposing masculine autonomy as a discursive ideal of valorized forms of masculinity rather than an achievable state in practice. We argue that acknowledging how men are relationally embedded and interdependent in practice offers potential avenues for further fostering men's care, intimacy and relationality, and might work toward ameliorating gendered inequalities that see care work and the work of sustaining relational networks disproportionately falling to women and marginalized men.

- 129 Who you know: The classed structure of social capital/ Andreea Alecu, Håvard Helland, Johs Hjellbrekke, Vegard Jarness (pp.505-535).

This article focuses on the social structuring of social capital, understood as resources embedded in social networks. The analysis integrates key theoretical–methodological insights from two distinct approaches concerned with social capital and inequality: the position-generator approach associated with Nan Lin and the spatial approach associated with Pierre Bourdieu. Empirically, we exploit the possibilities of survey data containing detailed information about the social ties of a representative sample of the Norwegian adult population (N = 4007). By means of Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA), we construct a space of social ties, a spatial representation of systematic similarities and differences between individuals' social ties to a set of 33 occupational positions. In this space, social capital is structured according to two primary dimensions: (i) the level of social ties, in terms of individuals' number of contacts; and (ii), the quality of social ties, in terms of a division between being connected to others in high-status positions and others in low-status positions. By means of Ascending Hierarchical Cluster analysis, five clusters are identified within the space of social ties: a homogenous working-class cluster, a well-connected working-class cluster, a cluster of high-status ties, a homogenous high-status cluster and a low-volume cluster. Moreover, the analysis clearly indicates that the structure of social capital is connected to respondents' class positions, their volumes of cultural and economic capital and their class origin. The analysis thus draws attention to the role of social capital in processes of social closure, regarding both resource monopolization and class formation.



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- 130 Age heaping and its discontents: A response to Baten, Benati, and Ferber/ Brian A'Hearn, Alexia Delfino, Alessandro Nuvolari (pp.972-980).

This note is a rejoinder to Baten, Benati, and Ferber. We reiterate that, on close inspection, nineteenth-century Italian census data contain a number of anomalies that sit uncomfortably with a straightforward age-heaping-as-numeracy interpretation. In particular, we respond to Baten, Benati, and Ferber on the technical matters they have raised; then we show that our findings are robust to such criticism. Finally, we conclude with some general reflections on age heaping as a numeracy indicator.

- 131 Analysing the actions of the rebels in the English Revolt of 1381: The case of Cambridgeshire/ Mingjie Xu (pp.881-902).

This article throws new light on the forces that propelled the Peasants' Revolt of 1381 by focusing closely on the actions of the rebels, the number and nature of the attacks they carried out, and the identities, status, and roles of their victims. The exceptionally rich and comprehensive records of the violence and disorder that occurred in Cambridgeshire have been systematically studied and each incident analysed, categorized, and quantified. The results reveal that attacks in this region were overwhelmingly directed against political and judicial officials operating at a national and local level, and that attacks against landlords arising from oppressive manorial lordship constituted less than one-tenth of recorded violent incidents. The use of similar analysis of the actions of rebels recorded in the judicial proceedings of revolts in other regions may lessen the scale of the contention that still exists over the grievances that provoked this momentous uprising and who the rebels judged to be their main adversaries.

- 132 Business representation in an autocratic regime: Tariff policy and exchange committees in late Tsarist Russia/ Marina Chuchko (pp.801-829).

This research focuses on the role of interest groups in the formation of public policy are generally focused on those in democratic countries. However, the emerging literature on interest groups in autocratic regimes suggests that business in such states is actively involved in policy formation. On the basis of the first dataset on the 1891 tariff reform in the Russian Empire, this study carries out an empirical examination of the role of business in policymaking in one of the most autocratic states in history. Dominance analysis is used to estimate the contribution of participants to tariff reform. The results show that while the state had an overriding influence on tariff formation, the contribution of business representatives is noteworthy. The addition of business associations to the model explaining tariff changes leads to an increase in the explained variance of the model by about seven percentage points. Additional regression analysis confirms that the success of lobbying depended on the homogeneity of the proposals presented by regional business associations.

- 133 Early inventory management practices in the foreign exchange market: Insights from sixteenth-century Lyon/ Nadia Matringe (pp.739-778).

This paper point-out that early modern exchange market have usually focused on the strategies of traders who made profits from differences in exchange rates. This article instead focuses on the inventory management practices of exchange dealers, who traded almost exclusively on behalf of third parties while acting as market makers in the Lyon fairs in the sixteenth century. Using evidence from 1 937 transactions performed by one of the major Lyon banks (Salviati), it uncovers a specific rebalancing technique based on the use of the bill of exchange as a netting instrument. Thanks to a system of limit orders, the Lyon exchange dealers were able to offset order flows, thus minimizing their credit risk while remaining exposed to reputational risk. Such a rebalancing mechanism involved multiple clients and markets and contributed to the clearing of international payments once bills reached maturity. Double-entry bookkeeping both facilitated and limited the use of the bill of exchange as a multilateral netting instrument.

- 134 English farmers' wheat storage and sales in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries/ Liam Brunt, Edmund Cannon (pp.932-959).

This article focuses on harnessing previously unused farm inventories and corn books, we provide data on wheat storage and sales by English farmers, 1750–1850. Wheat was predominantly stored outdoors in thatched stacks (or 'ricks')—often for more than a year, sometimes for multiple years—although carryover volumes were generally small. Farm stocks tended to be threshed and sold evenly across the year to meet demand. Storage costs were low and carried over wheat sold at a premium as the natural drying process raised its quality. Wheat was frequently sold directly to millers, bypassing the open market, but private sale prices tracked market prices closely.

- 135 Fringe banking and financialization: Pawnbroking in pre-famine and famine Ireland/ Eoin McLaughlin, Rowena Pecchenino (pp.903-931).

This study aims at pawnbroking, one of the oldest and most accessible forms of credit, was a common feature of life in pre-famine and famine Ireland. This article studies the role of pawnbroking in the Irish financial system during this important period, applying insights from modern studies on fringe banking. In the period under study, a formal tiered financial system existed; regulated joint-stock banks offered services to industry and the better off, while fringe banks provided financial services largely, but not exclusively, to unbanked groups. The main findings are that pawnbrokers provided a steady source of credit throughout the island of Ireland and that this credit stream was more durable than that provided by alternative financial service providers in the fringe banking market, especially during the famine. Our findings suggest a nuanced interpretation is needed as we find strong interrelationships between the various financial service providers.

- 136 Human capital transfer of German-speaking migrants in eastern Europe, 1780s–1820s/ Matthias Blum, Karl-Peter Krauss, Dmytro Myeshkov (pp.703-738).

This paper documents the ‘Age of Mass Migration’, Germans left central Europe to settle primarily in modern-day Hungary, Serbia, Romania, Ukraine, and Russia. Despite the harsh conditions that the first generation of settlers had to endure, their descendants often fared better, rather than worse, compared to native population groups. This study offers a possible explanation for this surprising outcome. It makes use of data on approximately 11 500 individuals to estimate and compare the basic numeracy scores of German settlers and other population groups in target regions. The findings show that German settlers generally had superior basic numeracy levels, which suggests that these settlers must have contributed positively to the human capital endowment in their target regions. The numeracy of Germans was somewhat higher than the numeracy of Hungarians and substantially higher than that of Russians, Ukrainians, and Serbs. No noteworthy differences are found in terms of numeracy between German emigrants and the population they left behind, which suggests the absence of substantial migrant selection.

- 137 Large-scale Victorian manufacturers: Reconstructing the lost 1881 UK employer census/ Leslie Hannah, Robert Bennett (pp.830-856).

This study presents the first available—and near-complete—list of large UK manufacturers in 1881, by complementing the employer data from that year’s population census (recovered by the British Business Census of Entrepreneurs project) with employment and capital estimates from other sources. The 438 largest firms with 1 000 or more employees accounted for around one-sixth of manufacturing output. Examples can be found in most industries. Exploiting powered machinery, intangible assets, new technologies, and venture capital and generally operating in competitive markets, their exports approximately equalled domestic sales. The more capital-intensive firms accessed stock markets, more—and in larger firms—than in follower economies. Some alleged later causes of UK decline relative to the US or Germany cannot be observed in 1881. Indeed, contemporary overseas observers—capitalist and socialist—correctly recognized the distinctive features of UK manufacturing as its exceptional development of quoted corporations, professional managers, and ‘modern’, scalable, factory production.

- 138 Peer pressure: The puzzle of aristocrats’ tax compliance in early nineteenth-century Moscow/ Elena Korchmina (pp.779-800).

This work points out How can developing countries successfully implement an income tax in the absence of a strong state? Recent theoretical research has suggested a possible solution: relying on voluntary compliance with tax demands can avoid the need for costly enforcement. This article provides empirical evidence for such a mechanism by investigating the introduction of the income tax in Russia in 1812. It uses a novel dataset to estimate the individual-level tax compliance of Russian nobles. The dataset is constructed from self-reported tax returns of all Russian aristocrats (around 4 000) who owned real estate in Moscow province. On the basis of both private narrative sources and state financial documents, findings show that the Russian nobility reliably declared their income: only 10 to 30 per cent of aristocrats evaded tax despite the limited legal repercussions of doing so. This surprisingly high

level of tax compliance was achieved by the threat of public disclosure, whereby nobles had to declare their incomes to their peers. Nobles could face reputational risks from attempted evasion, particularly in the shadow of the looming Napoleonic invasion. Russia thus achieved its fiscal aims despite its low administrative capacity and without resorting to coercion.

- 139 Rethinking age heaping again for understanding its possibilities and limitations/ Joerg Baten, Giacomo Benati, Sarah Ferber (pp.960-971).

A'Hearn, Delfino, and Nuvolari recently argued in this journal that the indicator function of age heaping for education, and numeracy, in particular, is quite limited. In contrast, we show empirically that by applying the methodological elements that were developed over the past decade, age-heaping-based numeracy research can be an important tool for economic history.

- 140 The hidden wealth of English dynasties, 1892–2016/ Neil Cummins (pp.667-702).

This research uses individual-level records of all wealth-at-death in England from 1892 to 1992, together with new estimates of the wealth-specific rate of return on wealth, this study estimates a plausible minimum level of the amount of inherited wealth that is hidden. Elites conceal around 35 per cent of their inheritance. Among dynasties, this hidden wealth, independent of declared wealth, predicts appearance in the Offshore Leaks Database of 2013–16 and is correlated with postcode house-value in 1999 and Oxbridge attendance in 1990–2016. Accounting for hidden wealth eliminates about 28 per cent, at minimum, of the observed decline of the top 1 per cent wealth-share, at the dynastic level, over the past century. Findings show 9 077 dynasties that are hiding £8.9 billion.

- 141 Wealth inequality in pre-industrial Europe: What role did associational organizations have?/ Bas van Bavel (pp.643-666).

This article aims to assess the host of studies on wealth inequality in pre-industrial Europe has recently been published. Out of these, a narrative emerges of rising inequality in a context of emerging markets and growing state taxation, punctuated by calamities. By surveying the available material, this article highlights an element that is less systematically discussed in this literature: the role of associational organizations. They developed less regressive forms of taxation and redistribution, embedded the transfer and use of land and capital in coordination systems that curtailed accumulation, and sometimes even imposed maximums of wealth ownership. The article tentatively argues that the resulting downward effect on wealth inequality was found most conspicuously in societies where associations of middling groups of owners-producers held strong positions in economic and political life, even despite the exclusive character of their organizations. Such societies were gradually eroded in the early modern period, most notably as a result of the emergence of factor markets and state centralization, and the associated processes of proletarianization and scale enlargement. This did not happen without opposition and conflict, however, as the process was sometimes halted and showed distinct geographical patterns, which in turn influenced patterns of wealth inequality.

- 142 Wiring China: The impact of telegraph construction on grain market integration in late imperial China, 1870–1911/ Yu Hao, Yuanzhe Li, John V C Nye (pp.857-880).

This work focuses on how did the telegraph improve market integration in late imperial China? This study exploits differences in the exogenous timing of telegraph construction in different prefectures from 1870 to 1911. The empirical results show that the arrival of the telegraph within a prefecture pair reduced the ratio of the two prefectures' monthly high-grade rice prices by 6.6 percentage points in nine southern Chinese provinces, or 17.2 per cent of the mean of the dependent variable. The main results are robust to controlling for institutional or transportation changes occurring during the same period, to using an alternative measure of market integration, to using prices of mid-grade and low-grade rice, and to excluding outliers with low data quality. In addition, the effect of the telegraph was stronger for prefecture pairs in which information transmission was more costly, and traditional long-distance traders played an important role in the telegraph's promotion of market integration. In conclusion, our findings help us understand how a new information technology enhanced market integration in a premodern agrarian society with an established commercial network.



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- 143 Educational and economic returns to cognitive ability in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review/ Sachiko Ozawa, Sarah K Laing, Colleen R Higgins, Tatenda T Yemeke, Christine C Park, Rebecca Carlson, Young Eun Koal, Beryl Guterman, Saad B Omer (n.d.).

This study analyses the growing interest to use early cognitive ability to predict schooling and employment outcomes in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Rather than using educational attainment and school enrollment as predictors of future economic growth or of improving an individual's earning potential, mounting evidence suggests that cognitive ability may be a better predictor. The relationship between cognitive ability, education, and employment are essential to predict future development in LMICs. We performed a systematic literature review and meta-analysis of the evidence regarding the relationship between cognitive ability and educational outcomes, and between cognitive ability and economic outcomes across LMICs. We searched peer-reviewed studies since 2000 that quantitatively measured these relationships. Based on an initial search of 3,766 records, we identified 14 studies, including 8 studies that examined the cognition-education link and 8 studies that assessed cognition-employment returns in LMICs. Identified studies showed that higher cognitive ability increased the probability of school enrollment, academic achievement, and educational attainment across LMICs. A meta-analysis of returns to wages from cognitive ability suggested that a standard deviation increase in cognitive test scores was associated with a 4.5% (95% CI 2.6%–9.6%) increase in wages. Investments into early cognitive development could play a critical role in improving educational and economic outcomes in LMICs. Further research should focus particularly in low-income countries with the least evidence, and examine the impact on education and economic outcomes by cognitive domains to provide more robust evidence for policy makers to take action.

- 144 Forest governance in the Amazon: Favoring the emergence of local management systems/ Gabriela Silva Medina, Benno Pokorny, Bruce Campbell (n.d.).

This paper focuses on amazonian communities can greatly benefit from the forest resources they hold by setting up community-governed management systems that reflect their interests and capacities. But, to tap this potential, communities face three major challenges: to develop the systems, to enforce them, and to have their systems acknowledged by the wider society. To better understand under which circumstances communities succeed in mastering these three challenges, this study carried out in-depth research of four communities in the Bolivian, Brazilian, and Peruvian Amazon that demonstrated promising governance systems for the management of their natural resources. Our analysis revealed that the studied communities started to develop regulatory systems when attempting to restrict access by external players to resources of local value. In circumstances of conflicts with external players, such as logging companies, commercial fishermen, or cattle ranchers, the communities became organized to enforce their systems. Where the communities' representative organizations formed alliances with more powerful partners who could assist them, such as environmental organizations, they had their systems acknowledged. These

findings suggest that autonomous relationships with external players (in contrast to dependent paternalistic relationships) can support communities' development.

- 145 Land formalization – The new magic bullet in counternarcotics? A case study of coca cultivation and tenure (in)formality from Colombia/ Frances Thomson, Monica Parada-Hernández, Camilo Acero (n.d.).

In this paper points out both policymakers and scholars have suggested that informal land tenure contributes to the perpetuation of illicit drug crop cultivation and, conversely, that land formalization programs serve counternarcotics aims. This article examines some of the key causal mechanisms said to underlie the posited relationship between land tenure (in)formality and the cultivation of crops used for illicit drug production. Our analysis is grounded in the context of Puerto Asís, Colombia – one of the most important coca-producing municipalities in a country that produces the majority of the world's cocaine. The case study is based on extensive fieldwork in Puerto Asís, including in-depth interviews with peasants who cultivate(d) coca, community leaders and local officials. We found: (i) that informal and semiformal institutions provide a basic level of land tenure security for both those with and without state-recognized property titles; (ii) that peasants invest considerable amounts of money and labor in their farms and community infrastructures, despite lacking formal land titles; (iii) that coca cultivation itself is a comparatively costly investment, with eighteen months minimum before payback; (iv) that peasants' access to credit is not conditioned on them having a formal land title; (v) that bank loans do not make people less dependent on coca cultivation; and that (vi) farmers find it difficult to survive with legal livelihoods and thus permanently exit the coca economy for a long list of reasons, which are not addressed via land titling and registration programs. These findings are contrary to popular policy narratives. We conclude that formal titles are an important tool for Colombian peasant farmers to defend their land against powerful external actors but will not necessarily serve the purposes commonly presented in the literature on illicit drugs.

- 146 Passive versus active service delivery: Comparing the effects of two parenting interventions on early cognitive development in rural China/ Sean Sylvia, Renfu Luo, Jingdong Zhong, Sarah-Eve Dill, Scott Rozelle (n.d.).

This research presents the results of a cluster-randomized controlled trial that evaluates the effects of a free, center-based parenting intervention on early cognitive development and parenting practices in 100 rural villages in China. We then compare these effects to a previous trial of a home-based intervention conducted in the same region, using the same parenting curriculum and public service system, accounting for potential differences between the studies. We find that the center-based intervention did not have a significant impact on child development outcomes, but did lead to increases in the material investments, time investments, and parenting skills of caregivers. The average impact of the center-based intervention on child skills and investments in children was significantly smaller than the home-visiting intervention. Analysis of the possible mechanisms suggests that the difference in effects was driven primarily by different patterns of selection into program participation.

- 147 Precision approaches to food insecurity: A spatial analysis of urban hunger and its contextual correlates in an African city/ JacDavis ,NyashaMagadzire, Lisa-MarieHemerijckx, TijsMaes, DarrynDurno, NobelusiKenyana ,ShuaibLwasa, AntonVan Rompaey,Peter HVerburg ,JulianMay (n.d.).

This work evaluates the progress that has been made in addressing hunger and poor diets in African cities, many urban residents still suffer from food insecurity, and there is large heterogeneity within cities. We examine spatial variations in hunger and dietary quality using a representative study of 983 households and 440 food retailers in a South African secondary city. Substantial variation existed both between and within urban neighborhoods: high-income neighborhoods were not free of hunger, and low-income neighborhoods varied in diet quality according to individual characteristics. After controlling for income and gender, individual characteristics including access to consumer technologies for food transportation and storage, and informal food assistance from neighbors, were protective against hunger and poor quality diets. Results suggest that meaningful variations exist at smaller geographic units than the city-level or neighborhood-level statistics typically reported in food security research. Average socioeconomic status of neighborhoods may not be a sufficient proxy for their food insecurity, as poor areas vary substantially in their food access options and food choices. Precision estimates of hunger and poor diets are needed to target interventions at those neighborhoods and those households with the greatest need, and to tailor interventions for the specific and different needs of urban residents within neighborhoods.

- 148 SDG interlinkage networks: Analysis, robustness, sensitivities, and hierarchies/ JHPDawes (n.d.).

This paper analyses the growing literature that considers the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a interlinked network, connected by co-benefits and trade-offs between pairs of SDGs. Such network descriptions naturally prompt important questions concerning the emergence and identification of system-level features. This paper develops mathematical techniques to address, quantitatively, the extent to which these interlinkage networks point to the likelihood of greater progress on some SDGs than on others, the sensitivity of the networks to the addition of new links (or the strengthening or weakening of existing ones), and the existence of implicit hierarchies within Agenda 2030. The methods we discuss are applicable to any directed network but we interpret them here in the context of three interlinkage matrices produced from expert analysis and literature reviews. We use these as three specific examples to discuss the quantitative results that reveal similarities and differences between these networks, as well as to comment on the mathematical techniques themselves. In broad terms, our findings confirm those from other sources, such as the Sustainable Development Solutions Network: for example, that globally SDGs 12–15 are most at risk. Perhaps of greater value is that analysis of the interlinkage networks is able to illuminate the underlying structural issues that lead to these systemic conclusions, such as the extent to which, at the whole-system level, the structure of SDG interlinkages favours some SDGs over others. The sensitivity analyses also suggest ways to quantify possible improvements to an SDG interlinkage network, since the sensitivity analyses are able to identify the modifications of the network that would best improve outcomes across the whole of Agenda 2030. This therefore indicates possibilities for informing policy-making, since the interlinkage



networks themselves are implicitly descriptions of the overlaps, co-benefits and trade-offs that are anticipated to be likely to arise from a set of existing or proposed future policy actions.

- 149 South-South cooperation and the re-politicization of development in health/ Helenade Moraes Achcar (n.d.).

This study focuses on Brazil's South-South cooperation (SSC) which has been accused of using a depoliticizing language of similarity and horizontality that hid structural asymmetries between very divergent realities. Focusing on a SSC project in health between Brazil and Mozambique, the Mozambican Pharmaceutical Ltd. (SMM), this article seeks to understand whether SSC can in fact re-politicize development. Drawing on a poststructuralist approach to discourse, I see re-politicization as challenging views of development in line with foreign aid (privatization in this context) and the enactment of initiatives in line with SSC principles (state-ownership). I explore the political negotiations and conflict around the implementation of the SMM and argue that while initially the language of horizontality masked structural differences between Brazil and Mozambique, it was later mobilized to challenge Mozambique's desire to privatize the SMM. A compromise between stakeholders allowed the SMM to be majority state-owned, in what I say represented some degree of structural transformation. My analysis shows that development principles are neither universal (a criticism long addressed at foreign aid) nor do they have a single effect. The implementation of SSC projects that aim to effect structural transformation on highly divergent contexts will be subject to contestation, negotiation and accommodation by stakeholders, and the strategic employment of principles. The article suggests that SSC would require a more frequent engagement between partners so that SSC norms become naturalized. More broadly, it echoes part of the SSC literature that calls for a focus on development encounters, political dynamics and local constructions of reality rather than generic policy statements or principles.

- 150 The arithmetics and politics of domestic resource mobilization for poverty eradication/ Kimberly B Bolch, Lidia Ceriani, Luis FLópez-Calva (n.d.).

This research points out the Addis Ababa Action Agenda stresses the importance of effective resource mobilization and use of domestic resources to pursue sustainable development. The first Sustainable Development Goal is to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030. This paper explores how feasible it would be for developing countries to achieve the goal of eradicating poverty using only domestic resources, given their current tax base and political equilibrium. To answer this question, we propose two new metrics: a Poverty Eradication Capacity Index and a Political Influence Concentration Index. The first metric looks at the "arithmetics" of the issue, and uses an accounting approach to assess whether the existing tax base is rich enough to end poverty through monetary redistribution. The second metric looks at the "politics" of the issue, and approximates the degree to which political power is concentrated among the rich—following the notion that a high concentration of power would likely hinder the effective implementation of fiscal policies (in terms of both revenue collection and social spending). We calculate these two metrics using data for over 120 developing countries, and find that: (i) a large proportion of countries simply do not have an affluent enough tax base to finance their own poverty eradication through redistribution; (ii) countries with the same arithmetic capacity to

mobilize resources for poverty eradication differ widely in terms of the political feasibility of such policies; and (iii) a higher capacity for poverty eradication and a lower concentration of political influence is associated with a higher collection of tax revenue as a share of GDP. These results suggest that countries facing binding arithmetic and/or political constraints may need to complement domestic resources with foreign aid in the short-term. Such financial flows, however, should be designed to support the reduction of these constraints in the long-term.

- 151 Time use of youth during a pandemic: Evidence from Mexico/ Cynthia Boruchowicz, Susan W Parker, Lindsay Robbins (n.d.).

This study aims to assess how the pandemic affects the education and work of adolescents is a critical question with long lasting implications for well-being of the next generation, particularly in the developing world. The Covid-19 pandemic by mid-March 2020 had led to the closing of most educational institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the region has been one of the worst hit by the pandemic (Sanmarchi et al., 2021). This paper uses the Mexican National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE) to provide evidence on the pandemic's effects on school and work of youth. We measure changes in the time use of adolescents comparing patterns just before the pandemic (January to March 2020) with those at the beginning of the following school year (September 2020), controlling for pre pandemic trends and potential seasonality. Our study finds a sharp reduction in the probability of being engaged in studies during the previous week for youth age 12 to 18 during the pandemic, as well as a reduction of about 30 percent in total hours spent on studies for those who report spending at least one hour on studies in the previous week. Time in work in general shows fewer changes than in time dedicated to studies, with some reductions in the probability of working outside the home for older youth, and a small increase in the number of hours dedicated to work inside the household. Our results overall are suggestive of an important decrease in youth who are engaged with school, who may be at particular risk for abandoning school permanently. It also suggests that even for those who remain engaged, there is a reduction on time spent studying likely to lead to a decrease in learning. Policies to combat potential dropout and negative effects on learning of the pandemic are urgently needed.

- 152 Domestic violence and workfare: An evaluation of India's MGNREGS/ Nayantara Sarma (n.d.).

This paper investigates that economic shocks are commonly linked with domestic violence. This paper looks at how India's workfare program mediates the effect of income shocks on domestic violence. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) guarantees 100 days of employment to rural households and acts as a form of insurance. Using the phased implementation of MGNREGS across districts in India from 2006 to 2008, I employ a difference-in-differences strategy to show that the introduction of the MGNREGS mitigates the effect of adverse rainfall shocks on officially reported domestic violence crimes at the district level by 8 to 22 percent. Using complementary household data from the India Human Development Survey, I explore the mediating effect of the MGNREGS on rainfall shocks and possible increases in women's empowerment. There are positive

effects of participating in the scheme on women's freedom of mobility but inconclusive evidence on women's say in household decisions.

- 153 Institutional factors, religiosity, and entrepreneurial activity: A quantitative examination across 85 countries/ Chao Miao, Johanna Gast, Rahma Laouiti, Walid Nakara (n.d.).

The article points out the ongoing debate on the relationship between institutions and entrepreneurship, this study aims to better understand the joint effects of two country-level formal institutions, government effectiveness and political freedom, and whether the informal institution of religiosity moderates this relationship. To achieve this goal, the current study used multiple datasets, including the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), World Governance Indicators (WGIs), and the WIN-Gallup International Global Index of Religiosity and Atheism. The data cover 85 countries from 2010 to 2017. The results suggest that the rate of entrepreneurial activity across nations is shaped by the interplay between formal and informal institutions.

- 154 Involuntary entrepreneurship – Evidence from Thai urban data/ Alexander Karaivanov, Tenzin Yindok (n.d.).

This work structurally estimates a model of occupational choice between wage work and entrepreneurship which allows for 'involuntary entrepreneurship' (running a business out of necessity). Involuntary entrepreneurs would earn higher income as workers but cannot access a wage job because of labor market frictions. Using Thai urban household data, we estimate the share of involuntary entrepreneurs as 19% of all businesses in our sample, with robustness runs yielding a range from as low as 7% to as high as 25%, depending on the data stratification and empirical specification. Involuntary entrepreneurs earn significantly lower income (85% less on average) than the rest of the entrepreneurs and are more likely among low-wealth and low-schooling households. Decomposing the estimated effects of the labor and credit market frictions, our results imply 18.7% excess (involuntary) entrepreneurs because of labor market frictions and 0.6% fewer entrepreneurs because of credit frictions, both relative to the unconstrained optimum. Counterfactual policy evaluations show that involuntary entrepreneurship can only be reduced by directly targeting labor market frictions, with attention paid to the equilibrium effect on the market wage.

- 155 Starting points matter: Cash plus training effects on youth entrepreneurship, skills, and resilience during an epidemic/ Nina Rosas, Maria Cecilia Acevedo, Samantha Zaldivar (n.d.).

This paper examines the impact of a "cash plus" intervention on youth entrepreneurship and skills formation during the Ebola crisis in Sierra Leone, using evidence from a randomized control trial. The intervention combined a regular stream of modest cash injections with training in either technical skills, business skills, or a combination of these two types of training. The results suggest that such interventions can build resilience to aggregate shocks by increasing employment and entrepreneurship, building cognitive and non-cognitive skills, and protecting household consumption and investments. However, results are heterogeneous. Youth with higher initial noncognitive skills experienced positive labor market and entrepreneurship impacts, while weaker noncognitive ability, poorer youth upgraded skills more extensively, but channeled benefits into more consumption. The findings

confirm the age-malleability of noncognitive skills and suggest that, in low-ability contexts, the sensitive years for skill investments may reach into early adulthood. They also highlight dynamic policy trade-offs in productivity gains and poverty reduction and indicate the relevance of noncognitive measures for targeting.

- 156 Supermarket contracts, opportunity cost and trade-offs, and farm household welfare: Panel data evidence from Kenya/ Dennis O Ochieng, Sylvester O Ogutu (n.d.).

This study focuses on previous studies that analyzed the welfare effects of smallholder participation in supermarket channels, little is known about the effects over time of supplying supermarkets on farm household incomes and diets, possible trade-offs, and opportunity costs of supermarkets on different income sources. We use panel data from smallholder vegetable farmers in Kenya to address these research gaps. The results show that supermarket contracts increase overall income by 61% and the dietary diversity score of nutritious foods by 4%, on average. Supermarket contracts also increase farm income without sacrificing income from other sources. In terms of participation dynamics, supermarket stayers and dropouts achieve overall income gains, but newcomers do not immediately benefit, due to their huge initial capital investment. Supermarket participation is not a panacea for all smallholder marketing and livelihood challenges but benefits farmers who can meet contractual requirements.

- 157 The ‘Sustainable Public Health Index’: What if public health and sustainable development are compatible?/ Miguel AlvesPereira ,Rui CunhaMarques (n.d.).

This research analyses the public health and sustainable development that go hand in hand towards the renovated perception of the former. Indeed, “ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages”, which established one of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), seeks to ensure that this conception is not only reinforced, but also that saving lives takes into account the physical, mental, and social well-being of populations whose “development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. Accordingly, it is useful to interpret and convey information pertaining to this multidimensional concept in a way that encapsulates all its facets. Since this can be achieved through a composite indicator (CI), we propose a sustainable public health index framework, based on the 13 targets of the UN’s SDG 3 between 2016 and 2020. For this reason, using the popular CI-generating ‘Benefit-of-the-Doubt’ approach while considering desirable and undesirable indicators, we apply this framework to 181 World Health Organization Member States. We show that, from 2016 to 2020, less than 28% of them remained efficient and the European Region clearly dominated the remaining regions, which tended to decrease their performance, on average. Finally, we also reveal the global efforts towards improving the Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel and the Density of medical doctors per 10,000 population, and the failure in achieving an acceptable Neonatal mortality rate, Under-five mortality rate, and a Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases.

- 158 The finance-growth nexus in Latin America and the Caribbean: A meta-analytic perspective/ Ichiro Iwasaki/ Ichiro Iwasaki (n.d.).

This paper performs a meta-analysis of the effect of financial development and liberalization on macroeconomic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean using a total of 233 estimates collected from 21 previous works. Meta-synthesis of the collected estimates demonstrates that it is probable that financial development and liberalization enhance economic growth in the region, and these policy measures have the potential to have a meaningful impact on the real economy. The synthesis results also reveal that the choice of financial variables significantly affects reported estimates in the literature. Meta-regression analysis of literature heterogeneity and test for publication selection bias produce findings that are compatible with the synthesis results. The test results of publication selection bias also confirm that the existing literature contains genuine empirical evidence of the growth-promoting effect of finance in the region.

- 159 The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the poor: Insights from the Hrishipara diaries/ RistoRönkkö ,StuartRutherford, KunalSen (n.d.).

This article examines the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the livelihoods of the poor in a semi-rural setting in Bangladesh. We use an unusually rich dataset which tracks the economic and financial transactions of sixty poor and very poor individuals and their families on a daily real-time basis for 12 months, from 1 October 2019 to 30 September 2020. These households for the past five years have volunteered as respondents in a 'financial diaries' study known as the 'Hrishipara Daily Diaries Project'. We use a mixed methods approach, combining qualitative case studies of five diarists with a quantitative analysis of the daily data extracted from the diaries. We document the behavioral responses to COVID-19 by individual diarists, which shows the varied experiences of the poor during the pandemic. Further, we find that the pandemic had significant negative effects on the livelihoods of the poor in our study, with financial inflows and outflows, incomes and household expenditures much below pre-pandemic levels in the pandemic period. Government lockdowns in April and May 2020 led to a sharp decline in incomes and household expenditures. While incomes and expenditures recovered in the post-lockdown period, they remained below pre-pandemic levels. Financial transactions such as borrowing, saving withdrawals and exchange of monetary gifts came to a standstill in the lockdown period, making it difficult for households to use conventional coping mechanisms in the face of a large unanticipated decline in incomes. Exploring the coping mechanisms that households used to adjust to the declines in incomes and their lack of access to formal and informal sources of finance, we find that households drew down on their cash reserves at home as well as cutting down on non-food expenditures to protect their spending on food.

- 160 The role of agriculture in poverty escapes in Kenya – Developing a capabilities approach in the context of climate change/ Marta Eichsteller, Tim Njagi, Elvin Nyukuri (n.d.).

This study focuses on rural poverty which poses a significant developmental challenge in Kenya. Using a panel survey in rural Kenya and qualitative material from focus groups and life history interviews from the regions of Makueni and Vihiga, we

investigate the changing role of how agriculture and farming practices have contributed to sustained escapes from poverty since 2000. In this study we analyse environmental, social and personal structures that facilitate conversion of agricultural strategies that enable poverty escapes in the context of climate change. Our study identifies that agriculture still forms an essential aspect of Kenyan households' economic and social wellbeing. However, the study results indicate that links between accumulation of assets and poverty escapes are ambiguous, poor households find it problematic to convert agricultural strategies into a profit, and climate change shocks further exasperate these difficulties. We argue that constraints in conversion structures, such as limited infrastructure, and in conversion processes such as ongoing difficulties in land procurement and inheritance, unsustainable farming practices and continued lack of knowledge on climate-smart agriculture affect not only poverty escapes, but also the ability to adapt to and mitigate against environmental shocks. Development of conversion processes to improve existing conversion structures should be at the core of public interventions that seek to sustainably reduce poverty amidst climate change in rural Kenya.

- 161 The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and transnational hybrid governance in Ecuador's palm oil industry/ Adrienne Johnson (n.d.).

This research investigates the expansion of Latin America's palm oil frontier has spurred an explosion of interest in the social and environmental impacts of palm oil production. Researchers have been particularly focused on the effectiveness of global sustainability certification standards in addressing induced vulnerabilities. Only a small fraction of this research, however, analyzes how the local institutionalization of global standards has shaped national and sub-national structures of environmental governance, or regional conceptualizations of authority. It also fails to examine how the entrenchment of global standards has reworked local social relations inhering within formal and informal palm oil governing arrangements. To address these gaps, this paper draws on the case of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) in Ecuador to answer the following research questions: 1) How does the local introduction and institutionalization of RSPO standards (re)shape national and sub-national environmental governance structures and relations? 2) How do RSPO standards reconfigure long-standing notions of power and authority? Drawing on extended fieldwork, the paper finds that the introduction of RSPO standards has prompted three major shifts in domestic palm oil governance. These shifts are: 1) technicalization of community-company relations, 2) hybridization of governance coalitions 3) regionalization of governance efforts. Taken together, these transformations point to an emerging transnational hybrid governance regime that blends public laws with private guidelines to reach national and international sustainability objectives. The regime has enabled the emergence of new palm governance authorities in the sector yet at the same time, it has reinscribed the uneven power relations of palm oil governance. The study concludes that future research and policy efforts must go beyond simply evaluating RSPO standards in local spaces, and instead aim to improve the social relations that exist within agro-commodity chains in order to make the governance of sustainable palm oil more socially-inclusive and just.

- 162 Are Chinese cities getting smarter in terms of knowledge and technology they produce?/ Frank van der Wouden (n.d.).

This study analyses that are chinese cities becoming smarter in terms of the knowledge and technologies they produce? For decades, the widely held believe in the global North is that China merely copies, imitates and only incrementally improves ideas. Recently, this believe is increasingly being challenged. In this paper I quantify this process. Using data from about 6,1 million patents and 60 million academic publications I examine the complexity of technologies and knowledge developed in major Chinese cities and compare these to those produced in other global cities. The results show that (1) knowledge and technologies produced in Chinese cities has increasingly taken a greater share of total output of global cities; (2) the quality of this output has increased over time; (3) Chinese cities improve the quality of their knowledge output before increasing the quality of technology; and (4) only Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen compete with other global cities in terms of the quality of output, suggesting emerging regional inequality within China linked to knowledge and technology production. Not only is the size of the Chinese economy increasing, so is the quantity and quality of its knowledge and technology output.

- 163 Can patients improve the quality of care they receive? Experimental evidence from Senegal/ Roxanne J Kovacs, Mylene Lagarde, John Cairns (n.d.).

This paper reports that providers in many low and middle-income countries (LMICs) often fail to correctly diagnose and treat their patients, even though they have the clinical knowledge to do so. Against the backdrop of many failed attempts to increase provider effort, this study examines whether quality of care can be improved by encouraging patients to be more active during consultations. We design a simple experiment with undercover standardised patients who randomly vary how much information they disclose about their symptoms. We find that providers are 27% more likely to correctly manage a patient who volunteers several key symptoms of their condition at the start of the consultation, compared to a typical patient who shares less information. Lower performance in the control group is not due to providers' lack of knowledge, an incapacity to ask the right questions, or a response to time or resource constraints. Instead, providers' low motivation seems to limit their ability to adapt their effort to patients' inputs in the consultation. Our findings provide proof-of-concept evidence that interventions making patients more active in their consultations could significantly improve the quality of care in LMICs.

- 164 Challenging dominant sustainability worldviews on the energy transition: Lessons from Indigenous communities in Mexico and a plea for pluriversal technologies/ PaolaVelasco-Herrejón ,ThomasBauwens, MartinCalisto Friant (n.d.).

This little research exists on how alternative understandings of sustainability and societal well-being, such as those developed by marginalized Indigenous populations, can enrich and possibly challenge dominant visions of sustainability anchored in Western discourses on sustainable development and ecological modernization. This

paper addresses this research gap in the context of the transition towards low-carbon energy sources by addressing the following question: how do Indigenous worldviews contrast with modernist visions of sustainability in the context of the energy transition? To do so, it first builds a conceptual framework contrasting modernist and Indigenous sustainability worldviews. Second, it applies this framework to the case of wind energy developments within the territory of three Zapotec communities located in southern Mexico, with the discussion relying on 103 interviews with key stakeholders, six focus groups and participant observation. Results show that the Zapotec sustainability worldview contrasts strikingly with wind developers' modernist propositions, which tend to reproduce the region's past colonial arrangements in terms of cultural domination, non-recognition of Indigenous identities and disrespect for local customs. This contrast has led to many conflicts and misunderstandings around wind energy projects. The paper concludes that different conceptualizations of sustainability must be recognized to ensure an inclusive and just energy transition, and advances the concept of "pluriversal technologies" to emphasize the need for technologies that embrace ontological and epistemological diversity by being co-designed, co-produced and co-owned by the inhabitants of the socio-cultural territory in which they are embedded.

- 165 China's BRI developmental agency in its own words: A content analysis of key policy documents/ Ana Cristina Alves, Su-Hyun Lee (n.d.).

This article assesses since its announcement in 2013, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has inspired an ever-growing stream of literature cutting across several disciplines, with highest concentration of studies in the social sciences. Unsurprisingly a great deal of these studies are concerned with the rationale behind this massive undertaking and its potential impact in the current world order. Here a clear rift is apparent between those who think of it as a tool serving China's geopolitical interests and rise at the world stage, and those who see it as a more nebulous and fragmented undertaking driven by domestic economic and political pressures. A similar concern is reflected in a smaller body of literature that looks at the BRI from a development angle, the dominant inquiry line revolving around its likely impact in global development governance and the underlying neoliberal cooperation norms and practices. Here too there is a clear divide between those who see China's increasing development agency as a positive complement and those who perceive it in a direct collision course with the neoliberal aid paradigm. This dichotomy of interpretations project two contrasting images of China's development agency that are often difficult to reconcile. This study contributes to this body of literature by providing a profile of China's development agency according to its own words. Since 2015 a raft of BRI policy documents have been published by Beijing to fill the initial void and regain control over the narrative. Through a content analysis of key policy papers and speeches, we attempt to uncover what are the initiative's aims, governance mechanisms, normative under pinnings, and targeted areas as per the official discourse. In doing so we hope to bring more clarity as to the nature of China developmental agency. Based on our findings we argue that much like its domestic development model, China's development cooperation approach is pragmatically hybrid with the rhetoric showing clear signs of convergence but also divergence with the dominant paradigm. The evolving discourse suggests a highly fluid approach and



thus a work in constant progress, which progression hinges upon reactive and cumulative adjustments to feedback as the initiative is rolled out.

- 166 Coastal dilemma: Climate change, public assistance and population displacement/ Susmita Dasgupta, David Wheeler, Sunando Bandyopadhyay, Santadas Ghosh, Utpal Roy (n.d.).

This paper analyses the linkages among climate change–related environmental stress, public assistance, and the spatial pattern of population change are assessed for neighboring coastal areas of India and Bangladesh. Environmental stress is measured using historical cyclone impacts, salinization, and land loss from erosion. Household migration decisions are based on current and expected future income streams in different locations. Rising environmental damage raises costs, but it may also induce increased public assistance that moderates or neutralizes those costs, diminishing migration incentives, even in areas hard-hit by climate change. Econometric estimates for the Sundarbans region shared by India and Bangladesh suggest that endogenous public assistance strongly dampens the migration response to rising environmental stress in both countries, though the assistance response and migration dampening are lower in Bangladesh. A broader analysis for the coastal region from India’s Odisha State to eastern Bangladesh finds that present and past cyclone impacts are highly significant for explaining coastal population changes, although responses are lower in India because of lower environmental stress and greater public-assistance intensity. A counterfactual simulation suggests that, as a result of cyclones since 1970, the affected regions are 8–10% less populous in Bangladesh but only 2% less populous in India. The paper’s findings motivate a discussion of the implications for alternative policy regimes as land erosion increases, and sea-level rise and salinization continue with climate change. After comparing the efficiency and equity of regimes that provide universal damage compensation or leave coastal households to fend for themselves, the paper suggests an alternative approach that focuses public resources on compensation for households that choose to relocate as the coastal threat mounts.

- 167 Dams mitigate the effect of rainfall shocks on Hindus-Muslims riots/ Sebastien Mary (n.d.).

This work points out that Sarsons (2015) finds that, while agricultural income in India is less sensitive to rainfall in dam-fed districts, rainfall shocks have a larger (or equally large) effect on religious riots between Muslims and Hindus in dam-fed districts than in rain-fed districts. This is inconsistent with agricultural income being the sole channel through which rainfall affects religious conflict in India. In this comment, we show that this result originates from the use of state-specific time trends and interaction models. Once we replace state-specific time trends with state-year fixed effects (in slit sample regressions) and allow state-year fixed effects to be different between rain-fed and dam-fed districts (in interaction models), we find that while (fractional) rainfall shocks affect agricultural production and religious violence in rain-fed districts, they have no effect on agricultural production and religious violence in dam-fed districts. In other words, dams fully mitigate the effect of rainfall shocks on agricultural output and religious violence in the Indian context.

- 168 Does Chinese FDI in Africa inspire support for a china model of development?/ John F McCauley, Margaret M Pearson, Xiaonan Wang (n.d.).

This research examines the chinese Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to Africa is quickly becoming a centerpiece of China's approach to promoting development overseas. To this point, however, little is known about the extent to which those investment projects inspire popular support for a China model of development in Africa, or whether Chinese FDI invites skepticism and concern among community members in the region. In this study, we investigate the effects of proximity to Chinese FDI on local perceptions of China's approach to development in Africa. We geolocate 200 Chinese investment projects, and we spatially connect those data to responses from over 35,000 georeferenced survey respondents across 21 countries. By comparing responses from those living near operational Chinese FDI projects to responses from those living near eventual locations of Chinese investment but where no project yet exists at the time of the survey, we determine the proximity effects of Chinese FDI on views of the China model of development while accounting for the potential nonrandom location of those investment projects. The findings indicate that, on average, living near Chinese FDI projects reduces support for a China model of development. Furthermore, specific types of FDI projects evoke distinct evaluations of China's presence. Specifically, respondents living near manufacturing projects view infrastructure development as a positive contribution from China, whereas those living near resource-related projects express concerns about Chinese land grabs and job threats. Those living near service projects hold more mixed views. The results suggest that people living in close proximity to Chinese FDI projects in Africa are swayed less by global development narratives than by how those projects shape their everyday lives and experiences.

- 169 El Niño and children: Medium-term effects of early-life weather shocks on cognitive and health outcomes/ Arturo Aguilar, Marta Vicarelli (n.d.).

The fact in this paper examines that shocks in early life can have long-term consequences is well-established in the literature. This paper examines the effects of extreme precipitations on cognitive and health outcomes and shows that impacts can be detected as early as 2 years of age. Our analyses indicate that negative conditions (i.e., extreme precipitations) experienced during the early stages of life affect children's physical, cognitive and behavioral development measured between 2 and 6 years of age. Affected children exhibit lower cognitive development (measured through language, working and long-term memory and visual-spatial thinking) in the magnitude of to SDs. Lower height and weight impacts are also identified. Changes in food consumption and diet composition appear to be key drivers behind these impacts. Partial evidence of mitigation from the delivery of government programs is found, suggesting that if not addressed promptly and with targeted policies, cognitive functioning delays may not be easily recovered.

- 170 Gender differences in gross national happiness: Analysis of the first nationwide wellbeing survey in Bhutan/ Ritu Verma, Karma Ura (n.d.).

This study attempts a moment when market-oriented, techno-centric and consumption-led approaches prevail in response to otherwise complex socio-cultural and political-economic realities, innovative concepts from Bhutan present an

alternative bearing on equitable, sustainable and holistic development. Elaborated in the 1970 s by the 4th King of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, GNH is encoded in Bhutan's constitution, the driving philosophy of its development process, and is gaining momentum as an alternative development approach globally. While GNH has been studied from various angles, the survey findings have not been analyzed from a gender perspective. Recognizing this as a critical gap, this study seeks to better understand gender differences in Bhutan. It does so through the disaggregation and analysis of the first GNH nationwide survey data, domains and indicators by gender, triangulation of the findings against secondary literature, and contextualization within contemporary debates about gender in the context of development. Such an exercise is critical, given the disconnects that exist between perceptions of gender 'neutrality' and 'equality' based on women's relatively strong position in certain areas, and the GNH data, which demonstrates gender differences in wellbeing in Bhutan. Our study finds that overall men are happier than women. Men fair better in GNH domains such as education, psychological wellbeing, time use, governance, community vitality, whereas women do better in the domains of living standards and ecological diversity and resilience. Several gender barriers exist, including social stigmas and attitudes that disadvantage women in terms of political participation, decision-making and status. Such an analysis is timely, given the Royal Government of Bhutan's efforts to pro-actively address gender issues that crosscut the GNH domains and shape gender relations, culture and society. The study reflects on Bhutan as a unique context for the study of gender and development, and highlights novel contributions that advance the field of development by studying GNH from a gender lens, and vice versa.

- 171 Impacts of cooperative membership on rice productivity: Evidence from China/ Bin Lin, Xiaoxi Wang, Songqing Jin, Wanjiang Yang, Houjian Li (n.d.).

This research points out that productivity growth is essential for food security and sustainable development of agriculture. Since rice is a major staple food in China, understanding factors affecting the performance of rice total factor productivity (TFP) is of great importance for China's future food security. Despite the growing importance of agricultural TFP, rigorous evidence-based studies on the impacts of cooperative membership on agricultural TFP, especially rice TFP, are scant, hindering the understanding about the potential contribution of agricultural cooperatives to TFP growth. This study examines the impacts of cooperative membership on rice productivity in China by using country-representative survey data from 2014 to 2018. An endogenous switching regression model is employed to account for selection bias. The empirical results show that cooperative membership has a positive and significant impact not only on rice TFP but also on TFP change, technical change and technical efficiency change. The results are robust to alternative choice of instrument variables. The effects of cooperatives on rice productivity are highly heterogeneous with regard to regions, farm scales and mechanization levels. Rice TFP gains through cooperatives are larger for producers in the eastern and central regions, while the effect on TFP growth is the highest in the western region. Regarding farm scales, cooperative membership has a positive and significant impact on rice TFP for small and medium farms but not for large farms. Moreover, cooperatives help improve rice productivity for provinces with low mechanization level of producers. This study further explores the underlying channels through which cooperative membership impacts rice

productivity, and identifies that mechanical cultivation, high-quality inputs and technical training appear to be the main channels.

- 172 Knowledge communities and policy influence in China/ MayFaridLoriNoguchi (n.d.).

This study aims to assess how do citizen groups influence policy, particularly in political contexts thought to lack grassroots inputs into the policymaking process? Predominant explanations focus on bargaining and mobilization around interests and identities, neglecting the role of ideas. Emerging scholarship shows how knowledge—or epistemic power—shapes political decision making. This paper applies these advances to the Chinese context to uncover how knowledge communities impact policy and governance. The paper draws on extensive longitudinal field research embracing Chinese NGOs, local officials, and policy research bodies. It presents three cases of cross-sector collective knowledge generation within the Chinese context. In these cases, communities comprised of combinations of NGO staff, villagers, academics and officials interact around specific policy issues, generating knowledge and spurring policy innovations. The cases highlight the porous nature of sectoral boundaries that enable the formation of cross-sector communities, suggest an expanded notion of epistemic expertise and a broader conceptualization of knowledge production. In this way, the paper identifies mechanisms by which knowledge about development intersects with power structures and is then diffused.

- 173 Matching grants and economic activities among horticultural entrepreneurs: Long-term evidence from Rwanda/ Marup Hossain, Athur Mabiso, Alessandra Garbero (n.d.).

This study evaluates the impacts of a matching grants scheme targeted to horticultural enterprises in Rwanda. The intervention scores and endorses a business proposal if the proposal scores above the cut-off endorsement score. Following endorsement, if an entrepreneur receives and repays 50% of a loan taken for the proposed activity, the program matches the rest of the 50% of the loan. Using a fuzzy regression discontinuity design, we show that the overall intervention increases horticultural income of the households just above the endorsement cut-off compared to the households just below the cut-off. The intervention also increases wage and service income, labor employment, and asset holdings of the beneficiary households. Our results indicate that matching grants interventions can have long-term positive impacts on the livelihoods of small-scale producers.

- 174 Risk and time preferences for participating in forest landscape restoration: The case of coffee farmers in Uganda/ Hanna Julia Ihli, Brian Chiputwa, Etti Winter, Anja Gassner (n.d.).

This article analysis that in recent years, Uganda has experienced widespread forest loss and degradation, mainly driven by agricultural expansion and rising demand for forest products. The adoption of agroforestry is regarded as one of the key strategies in forest landscape restoration in agriculture. While the benefits of agroforestry are widely acknowledged, adoption among smallholder farmers is sluggish. This study analyzes how individual risk and time preferences affect smallholder farmers' choice of attributes of companion trees within coffee agroforestry systems in the Mt. Elgon region in Uganda. Farmers' risk and time preferences are elicited using lottery-based

experiments, whereas farmers' choices of preferred attributes for companion trees are determined using a discrete choice experiment. The data from the different experimental designs are combined to establish how risk and time preferences affect the decision to integrate companion trees into coffee farms. Farmers' choices of tree attributes are analyzed based on random utility models, and farmers' risk and time preferences are measured using cumulative prospect theory and quasi-hyperbolic discounting. The results reveal that most farmers are both risk and loss averse with high discount rates (impatience), and they are willing to pay more for quality tree seedlings. Analyzing the behavioral parameters in combination with discrete choice data on the preferred choice of tree attributes reveals a close association between farmers' aversion to risk and loss and high discount rates with preferences for trees that grow fast, improve soil fertility, and provide fuelwood. This study offers unique insights for researchers, extension officers, and policymakers, on how farmers' risk and time preferences and preferred attributes can be used to tailor agroforestry interventions to be attractive for farmers in different contexts in pursuit of broader forest landscape restoration goals.

- 175 The impact of cash transfers on Syrian refugee children in Lebanon/ Wael Moussa, Nisreen Salti, Alexandra Irani, Rima Al Mokdad, Hala Ghattas (n.d.).

This paper evaluates the impact of multi-purpose cash assistance on Syrian refugee children living in Lebanon. Using a sharp multidimensional regression discontinuity design, we estimate the program impact of varying cash assistance durations measured over two waves of household survey data collected in 2019. The novel research design enables us to make pairwise comparisons between children from discontinued recipient households (received cash for 12 months then got discontinued in the next cash cycle), short-run cash recipient households (up to 10 months), long-term recipient households (between 16 and 22 months) and non-beneficiary eligible households. Results show that children of any MPC recipient group are transitioning from non-formal to formal schooling while also shifting away from child labor. Cash transfers improve health outcomes for pre-primary and school-aged children and reduce the likelihood of early marriage for girls aged 15–19 years.

- 176 The right to fail? Problematizing failure discourse in international conservation / Josephine M Chambers, Kate Massarella, Robert Fletcher (n.d.).

This work examines that growing body of critical research interrogates the tendency within international conservation circles to present interventions as successful, even when evidence points to substantial negative impacts. The flip side of this 'selling' success is a growing emphasis on the importance of embracing and even celebrating failure. Yet this important trend in international conservation policymaking has yet to be examined in depth. We address this research gap by first tracing the origins of the embracing failure narrative, linking it to the historical handling of failure in conservation and in fields such as business management and international development. We then explore the implications of this framing of failure for international conservation policy and practice by examining relevant policy literature and illustrative case studies in Tanzania and Peru. Based on this analysis, we demonstrate how a 'right to fail' can justify both continuing and discontinuing conservation interventions in highly problematic ways. We show how the framing of failure as a positive outcome for global learning can reduce accountability for significant and long-lasting negative

consequences of failed interventions. Furthermore, the emphasis on approaches to learning that employ narrow technical frames can depoliticize issues and limit possibilities to fundamentally question and transform dominant conservation models with histories of persistent failure. Consequently, we argue that by affording interventions the 'right to fail', conservation actors with a stake in dominant models have taken control of failure discourse in ways that reinforce instead of undermine their ability to 'sell' success amidst negative (or limited) local outcomes. While it is of course important to acknowledge failure in order not to repeat it, we caution against embracing failure in ways that may further exacerbate conservation injustices and hinder transformative societal change. We advocate instead for an explicitly political approach to addressing failure in conservation.

- 177 To sell, not to sell, or to quit: Exploring milk producers' approaches after a supply chain disruption in Northwest Cameroon/ Jennifer Provost, Gabriel Rosero, Bernhard Brümmer, Eva Schlecht (n.d.).

This research focuses on the northwest the second largest milk producing region of Cameroon. In Bamenda, the region's capital, the shutdown of the only milk processing plant in mid-2016 and political unrest later that year disrupted its dairy supply chain. Producers had to decide whether to continue selling milk, to momentarily stop selling milk, or to quit the dairy business entirely. We investigate the approaches considered by producers in response to the supply chain disruption using household survey data from 2017 with 320 active and inactive dairy market participants. By means of binary and multinomial logit models, we examine household characteristics, farm resources, and institutional factors that may have driven producers' responses one year after the disruption. Our analysis reveals that pastoral and sedentary milk producers should be examined separately. Results show that livestock diversity, land titles, and dairy-focused trainings are helpful to sedentary producers to continue milk sales, whereas pastoral sellers are encouraged by greater access to production factors, and by being members of cooperatives. Generally, younger producers in non-urban areas are most likely to remain milk sellers, regardless of production system. This study sheds light on producers' different approaches after supply chain disruptions and highlights farm-level factors that help them stabilize and maintain their livelihoods. This knowledge can contribute to the design of more appropriate mitigation strategies against the repercussions of such events in the future, particularly for cattle and dairy development programs.

- 178 Wasters, agnostics, enforcers, competitors, and community integrators': Reclaimers, S@S, and the five types of residents in Johannesburg, South Africa/ Melanie Samson, Grace Kadyamadare, Lufuno Ndlovu, Marc Kalina (n.d.).

This paper analyses that within South Africa's recycling economy, informal waste pickers (also known as reclaimers) generate immense value for local waste management systems by diverting waste from landfills. However, official municipal separation at source (S@S) programmes, that task residents with sorting recyclables from their waste for separate collection, have failed to integrate reclaimers' unofficial collection system. This dislocates reclaimers, forcing them to work on the margins of municipal S@S programmes and forge separate links with residents to maintain access to recyclables. Drawing on extensive qualitative research in Johannesburg, South Africa, this article reflects on how residents in three different residential

neighbourhoods understood and interacted with reclaimers' unofficial collection system and the official S@S programme run by the city. Our findings suggest that five types of residents emerge: wasters (who did not see the value in recycling), agnostics (who did not care who collected their recyclables), enforcers (who actively prevented reclaimers from accessing recyclables), community integrators (who gave their materials to reclaimers); and competitors (who supplemented their own income by selling recyclables). We argue that residents and reclaimers play active roles in shaping official S@S on the ground, and cannot be ignored when developing S@S programmes. Furthermore, S@S and integration are inherently related, as they each target the same residents and the same recyclables, and therefore cannot be understood or addressed in isolation. Unless a specific commitment is made to integrate S@S, S@S becomes a reclaimer dis-integration programme. These findings have broad implications for how S@S should be conceptualised, designed, and implemented.



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- 179 To prevent this disease, we have to stay at home, but if we stay at home, we die of hunger' – Livelihoods, vulnerability and coping with Covid-19 in rural Mozambique/ Judith E Krauss, Luis Artur, Dan Brockington, Eduardo Castro, Clemence Zimudzi (n.d.).

This article investigates the non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) such as social distancing and travel restrictions have been introduced to prevent the spread of the novel coronavirus (hereinafter Covid). In many countries of the Global South, NPIs are affecting rural livelihoods, but in-depth empirical data on these impacts are limited. We traced the differentiated impacts of Covid NPIs throughout the start of the pandemic May to July 2020. We conducted qualitative weekly phone interviews (n = 441) with 92 panelists from nine contrasting rural communities across Mozambique (3–7 study weeks), exploring how panelists' livelihoods changed and how the NPIs intersected with existing vulnerabilities, and created new exposures. The NPIs significantly re-shaped many livelihoods and placed greatest burdens on those with precarious incomes, women, children and the elderly, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. Transport and trading restrictions and rising prices for consumables including food meant some respondents were concerned about dying not of Covid, but of hunger because of the disruptions caused by NPIs. No direct health impacts of the pandemic were reported in these communities during our interview period. Most market-orientated income diversification strategies largely failed to provide resilience to the NPI shocks. The exception was one specific case linked to a socially-minded value chain for baobab, where a strong duty of care helped avoid the collapse of incomes seen elsewhere. In contrast, agricultural and charcoal value chains either collapsed or saw producer prices and volumes reduced. The hyper-covariate, unprecedented nature of the shock caused significant restrictions on livelihoods through trading and transport limits and thus a region-wide decline in cash generation opportunities, which was seen as being unlike any prior shock. The scale of human-made interventions and their repercussions thus raises questions about the roles of institutional actors, diversification and socially-minded trading partners in addressing coping and vulnerability both conceptually and in policy-making.

- 180 A place-based framework for assessing resettlement capacity in the context of displacement induced by climate change/ Solomon Zena Walelign ,PäiviLujala (n.d.).

This study throws light on place-based resettlement capacity assessments to identify potential resettlement places for climate migrants are needed to guide resettlement programs related to climate change. This article proposes and validates a conceptual climate change resettlement capacity (CCRC) framework that can be used to identify potential resettlement places for climate migrants. The CCRC framework focuses on livelihood reconstruction, as this is the primary aim of most resettlement programs and a key for successful resettlement and mitigation of impoverishment of resettled people and communities. The framework has two main dimensions – assets and conditions – as its foundation, with a set of subdimensions and generic indicators identified for both of them. Expert evaluation was used to validate the framework. The operationalization of the framework is illustrated through a case study of two regions of Ethiopia



vulnerable to climate change. The framework is designed to assist international organizations, governments, planners, and policymakers in identifying both the most suitable and least suitable places to resettle communities in the face of actual or anticipated displacements due to climate change. In addition, the framework can be used by researchers to undertake theoretical and empirical studies on resettlement induced by climate change. With minor modifications, the framework can also be applied to resettlement capacity assessments for non-climate resettlement programs and research.

- 181 Accelerators for achieving the sustainable development goals in Sub-Saharan-African children and young adolescents – A longitudinal study/ Katharina Haag, Stefani Du Toit, William E Rudgard, Sarah Skeen, Lorraine Sherr (n.d.).

This work analyses that living in a safe community, attending community-based organisations, food security and being in receipt of caregiver monitoring and praise showed accelerating effects for numerous outcomes related to the sustainable development goals. Additive effects for combined interventions were relatively robust for mental health outcomes; school-factors require further research. Existing interventions could be utilised or new ones devised to improve accelerator access. Community-based organisations may be well-placed to deliver accelerating services to those most vulnerable.

- 182 Assessing gender parity in intrahousehold allocation of educational resources: Evidence from Bangladesh/ Sijja Xu, Abu S Shonchoy, Tomoki Fujii (n.d.).

This research highlights that gender parity in education—an important global development goal—has been primarily measured through school enrollment, and gender parity in education quality has received limited attention until recently. We address this issue by highlighting the intrahousehold allocation of education expenditure. We extend the hurdle model into a three-part model to enable decomposition of households' education decisions into enrollment, total education expenditure, and share of the total education expenditure on the core component, or items relating to the quality of education such as private tutoring. We apply this model to four rounds of nationally representative household surveys from Bangladesh, a country that offers a unique setting in South Asia with the Female Stipend Programs (FSPs), a nationwide gender-targeted conditional cash transfer program. We demonstrate a strong profemale bias in the enrollment decision but contrasting promale bias in the other two decisions, conditional on enrollment. We argue that this contradirectional gender gap is unique to Bangladesh and that it can be explained partly by the FSPs. Both the three-part model and a separate analysis of double-difference model show that the FSPs promoted girls' secondary school enrollment. However, the FSPs did not narrow the gender gap in the intrahousehold allocation of educational resources. Consistently, we find a gender gap in on-time completion of secondary school. Our findings collectively highlight the complex interplay of intrahousehold decisions and underscore the importance of minding the gender gap in the quality of education and implementing complementary policies to address it in developing countries.

- 183 Boosting rural labor off-farm employment through urban expansion in China/ Yu Sheng, Yuhan Zhao, Qian Zhang, Wanlu Dong, Jikun Huang (n.d.).

This paper explores the impact of structural transformation on rural development through the length of analyzing the role of urban growth in creating off-farm employment for rural labor in China. By combining five waves of farm surveys for 1,234 households for the period of 2000–2018 with a newly constructed urban gravity index for 370 cities, we show that rapid urban growth in China has significantly contributed to rural development by increasing off-farm employment for rural labor by 47–71 million since 2000. Moreover, the positive impact started with the emergence of a few large metropolitan cities but ended with the growth of local, relatively small cities, suggesting the interaction between structural transformation and rural development is at a nationwide level.

- 184 Corruption, institutional trust and political engagement in Peru/ Celeste Beesley, Darren Hawkins (n.d.).

This study aims to assess that widespread corruption and lack of trust in political institutions are common development problems that are likely deeply interconnected. We contribute to the existing understanding of their relationship using survey experimental methods and by investigating how different dimensions of corruption affect trust. Does grand versus petty corruption affect citizen trust in political institutions? What about corruption with positive versus negative consequences? After presenting respondents in Peru with randomly assigned information about these specific aspects of political corruption, we measure 1) attitudes about trust in government institutions and 2) behavioral engagement in anti-corruption efforts through donations to a well-known Peruvian NGO. We find that petty corruption, but not grand corruption, decreased institutional trust compared to a control. Additionally, in contrast to previous findings showing that “beneficial” corruption reduces electoral punishments for individual politicians, both positive and negative consequences decreased institutional trust. Corruption information did not alter donations to an NGO. Going beyond the correlations found in prior observational studies, this paper demonstrates a causal relationship between corruption information and institutional trust. Our results signal the importance of addressing petty corruption to improve public trust. They also emphasize important difficulties in motivating citizen action against corruption because anti-corruption messaging can decrease trust, while failing to motivate even low-cost political action.

- 185 Curtailing Covid-19 on a dollar-a-day in Malawi: Role of community leadership for shaping public health and economic responses to the pandemic/ Iliana V Kohler, Fabrice Kämpfen, Alberto Ciancio, James Mwera, Hans-Peter Kohler (n.d.).

This article focuses on utilizing population-based data from the Covid-19 phone survey () of the Malawi Longitudinal Study of Families and Health (MLSFH) collected during June 2nd–August 17th, 2020, we focus on the crucial role that community leadership and trust in institutions played in shaping behavioral, economic and social responses to Covid-19 in this low-income sub-Saharan African context. We argue that the effective response of Malawi to limit the spread of the virus was facilitated by the engagement of local leadership to mobilize communities to adapt and adhere to Covid-19 prevention strategies. Using linear and ordered probit models and

controlling for time fixed effects, we show that village heads (VHs) played pivotal role in shaping individuals' knowledge about the pandemic and the adoption of preventive health behaviors and were crucial for mitigating the negative economic and health consequences of the pandemic. We further show that trust in institutions is of particular importance in shaping individuals' behavior during the pandemic, and these findings highlight the pivotal role of community leadership in fostering better compliance and adoption of public health measures essential to contain the virus. Overall, our findings point to distinctive patterns of pandemic response in a low-income sub-Saharan African rural population that emphasized local leadership as mediators of public health messages and policies. These lessons from the first pandemic wave remain relevant as in many low-income countries behavioral responses to Covid-19 will remain the primary prevention strategy for a foreseeable future.

- 186 Debunking the Chinese unitary state via legal pluralism: Historical, indigenous and customary rights in China (1949–present)/ Peter Ho (n.d.).

This paper points out that in the literature on legal pluralism, there is minimal attention paid to the state – apart from being generally conceptualized as a unitary entity vis-à-vis an otherwise legally pluralist society. However, this perspective has been critiqued by a modest, yet growing, group of scholars. In furthering the debate, this article postulates that states are constituted by competing semi-autonomous fields and are thus, to varying degrees, inherently inconsistent, contradictory, and pluralist in nature despite the superficial conveyed imagery of unity. To substantiate this thesis, the article: 1) equally applies the concepts of legal pluralism as hitherto applied to issues such as historical rights, indigenous peoples, and customary law; 2) employs this exercise to deconstruct what is perhaps one of the world's most archetypal unitary states: the Peoples' Republic of China. As a strongly, centralist state governing a substantially socio-culturally and ethnically diversified society, China provides a noteworthy case of the workings of what is termed “state legal pluralism”. To demonstrate this, the article examines a critical right (ownership) around an equally critical resource (land). This is achieved with reference to different, coexisting legal orders that are considered highly sensitive and potentially explosive in China: historical, indigenous, and customary rights. The analysis is based on a comprehensive review of laws and policies, National People's Congress reports, verdicts of the Supreme People's Court, (local) regulations, and court cases. It covers a period exceeding 70 years from 1949 to 2020. The data analysis ascertains that the different organs of the Chinese state constitute competing semi-autonomous fields that, at times, put forward rules in flagrant contradiction with state law up to the point of upholding pre-revolutionary, private land ownership.

- 187 Diversifying violence: Mining, export-agriculture, and criminal governance in Mexico/ Joel Salvador Herrera, Cesar B Martinez-Alvarez (n.d.).

This article analyses the growing body of evidence that suggests that criminal organizations across the Global South actively exploit natural resources in the communities where they operate with important sociopolitical consequences. In this article, we investigate the case of Mexico where the incursion of criminal groups into the mining and export-agricultural sectors impacts violence at the local level. We propose two mechanisms that explain why criminal groups diversify. First, the war-

profit motive suggests that competition and state repression prompt criminal organizations to look for non-traditional sources of incomes and to build up their violence-making capacities. Second, the governance motive suggests that extracting rents from key industries represents a strategy for these organizations to establish territorial control in local communities. Using homicide data from 2007 to 2011, we demonstrate that access to primary sector revenues is associated with higher levels of violence among Mexican municipalities. Using qualitative evidence from Michoacán, we show how the introduction of criminal governance systems to rural areas was a key factor in explaining why criminal groups diversified toward mining and export-agriculture.

- 188 Employment effects of economic sanctions in Iran/ Ali Moghaddasi Kelishomi, Roberto Nisticò (n.d.).

This paper investigates the effect of economic sanctions on employment. We exploit the imposition of a series of unexpected and unprecedented international economic sanctions on Iran in 2012 and estimate the short-run effects of the change in import exposure on manufacturing employment at the industry level. Our estimates indicate that the sanctions led to an overall decline in the manufacturing employment growth rate by 16.4 percentage points. However, we uncover significant asymmetric effects across industries with different ex-ante import shares. Interestingly, the effects are mostly driven by labor-intensive industries and industries that heavily depend on imported inputs. This suggests that the overall negative impact of the sanctions on employment might be largely due to the decline in productivity experienced by industries with a high propensity to import inputs from abroad.

- 189 Fewer, better pathways for all? Intersectional impacts of rural school consolidation in China's minority regions/ Emily Hannum, Fan Wang (n.d.).

This study focuses on primary school consolidation—the closure of small community schools or their mergers into larger, better-resourced schools—is emerging as a significant policy response to changing demographics in middle income countries with large rural populations. In China, large-scale consolidation took place in the early 21st century. Because officially-recognized minority populations disproportionately reside in rural and remote areas, minority students were among those at elevated risk of experiencing school consolidation. We analyze heterogeneous effects of consolidation on educational attainment and reported national language ability in China by exploiting variations in closure timing across villages and cohorts captured in a 2011 survey of provinces and autonomous regions with substantial minority populations. We consider heterogeneous treatment effects across groups defined at the intersections of minority status, gender, and community ethnic composition and socioeconomic status. Compared to villages with schools, villages whose schools had closed reported that the schools students now attended were better resourced, less likely to offer minority language of instruction, more likely to have Han teachers, farther away, and more likely to require boarding. Much more than Han youth, ethnic minority youth were negatively affected by closure, in terms of its impact on both educational attainment and written Mandarin facility. However, for both outcomes, significant penalties accruing to minority youth occurred only in the poorest villages. Penalties were generally heavier for girls, but in the most ethnically segregated minority villages, boys from minority families were highly vulnerable to closure effects on attainment

and written Mandarin facility. Results show that intersections of minority status, gender, and community characteristics can delineate significant heterogeneities in policy impacts.

- 190 Food policies and obesity in low- and middle-income countries/ Kibrom A Abay, Hosam Ibrahim, Clemens Breisinger (n.d.).

This paper helps to understand the public health implications of food policies are crucial to combat recently increasing overweight and obesity rates in many low-and-middle income countries (LMICs). This study examines the implication of food policies, mainly tariff rates on “unhealthy” foods (sugar and confectionery products as well as fats and oils) and governments’ subsidies, on individuals’ body weight outcomes. We compile several macro- and micro-level datasets that provide macro-level information on food policies and micro-level anthropometric data for several LMICs. We exploit temporal dynamics in tariff rates on “unhealthy” foods and governments’ spending on subsidies to estimate fixed effects models characterizing the evolution of body weight outcomes. We find that temporal dynamics in tariff rates on unhealthy and energy-dense foods are significantly and negatively associated with body weight. Conditional on several observable and time-invariant unobservable factors, a decrease in tariff rates on sugar and confectionary foods or fats and oils is associated with an increase in overweight and obesity rates. On the other hand, an increase in subsidy rate, as a share of government expenditure, is significantly associated with higher overweight and obesity rates. Interestingly, we find that the implications of these food policies are more pronounced among poorer individuals. This may be explained by the fact that poorer households usually spend a larger share of their income on food consumption or unhealthy foods; and that poorer individuals are often beneficiaries of government subsidies in many LMICs. These findings have important implications for informing public health policies in LMICs, which are experiencing an unprecedented rise in overweight and obesity rates.

- 191 From public service access to service quality: The distributive politics of piped water in Bangalore/ Tanu Kumar, Alison E Post, Isha Ray, Megan Otsuka, Francesc Pardo-Bosch (n.d.).

This research aims to assess public service access in low- and middle- income countries is shaped by how much governments spend on services and where they choose to prioritize delivery. Accordingly, the local public goods and distributive politics literatures are largely focused on government spending and patterns of access. We argue that, even after access is granted, service quality can vary dramatically, and may vary with socio-economic and political characteristics. We provide one of the first analyses of a key dimension of service quality: intermittency, which affects vital services such as water and electricity for hundreds of millions of people. We illustrate how to study it by highlighting the specific facets of intermittency that must be managed within the network; we show that these dimensions may be manipulated separately, and that infrastructure network structure shapes the allocation of intermittency. The literature from urban India shows that access to water connections (like access to many other local public goods) is typically associated with higher socio-economic status. In contrast, we find that in our study sites in Bangalore, water flows through pipes more frequently and predictably in low-income areas—

thereby underscoring the importance of studying intermittency, and service quality more generally, as phenomena distinct from access.

- 192 Frontier NGOs: Conservancies, control, and violence in northern Kenya/ Conrad Schetter, Kennedy Mkutu, Marie Müller-Koné (n.d.).

This work focuses on the last decades, the boundaries between humanitarian aid and development on the one side and security and physical force on the other side became increasingly permeable. Several Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) operating in the field of humanitarian aid and development established their own security measures and structures of force in order to fulfil their mandates. In this article, we deal with the particular question of why and how NGOs become involved in organizing force in nature conservation areas, and to what effect. This question is analysed using the example of the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT), which is the largest NGO governing conservancies in northern Kenya. During the last two decades, NRT emerged as a state within the state: its influence and control reach far beyond the realm of conservation. To understand the role NRT is playing, we apply the approach of Frontier Studies. We shed light on the reshuffling of the organization of force in northern Kenya – habitually considered to be the role of the state – as a consequence of the establishment of conservancies by NRT. NRT's security personnel have become a decisive force in northern Kenya, which is not only providing security, but is also drawn into intercommunal violent conflicts. We aim to explain why an environmental NGO could become such an outstanding player in the (re-)organization of force, and why the state at least tolerates the expansion of NRT. With this example, we would like to draw attention to the very fact that in frontier contexts NGOs resemble non-governmental agents of the state. They become exposed to public discourses, while the government can easily absolve itself of any blame.

- 193 Impact of an integrated youth skill training program on youth livelihoods: A case study of cocoa belt region in Ghana/ Vidhya Unnikrishnan, Melanie Pinet, Lukasz Marc, Nathaniel Amoh Boateng, Sophie Bridonneau (n.d.).

This paper assesses the impact of an integrated skills training program given to youth aged 17–25-year-old living under the \$2/day poverty line in the cocoa belt region of Ghana. Despite being a leading producer of cocoa and having a burgeoning youth population, it is estimated that the average age of a cocoa farmer in Ghana is greater than 50 years. To introduce young people to cocoa farming and address the potential barriers they face in order to do that; a multi-faceted skills training programme was designed with the ultimate aim of improving and diversifying youth livelihoods. The training had three key components: i) cocoa academies (which includes agricultural practices; life skills and financial literacy); ii) business incubators (including entrepreneurial training, networks, mentoring) and iii) supporting enabling environment (access to land and finance). Combining quasi-experimental methods Propensity Score Matching with Difference in Differences, we estimate the causal effect of the programme on agricultural outcomes (farming, agricultural practices), financial behaviour outcomes (saving practices, mobile banking) and livelihood outcomes (employment, income, poverty likelihood) one year after the completion of training. The results of the impact evaluation suggest that compared to the control group (youth non-participants), youths who participated in the training adopt better agricultural practices (26 percentage points (pp)), cultivate cocoa (24 pp), and are

more likely to engage in farming (22 pp). We also find a 28.7% increase in income in the last seven days and hours worked by 12.4%. Youth also increase the use of banks for saving (16 pp), save using mobile money (6.7 pp), the use of Village Savings and Loan Associations (1.7 pp) and, in general, the use of mobile money for both sending and receiving transfers (10.6 pp). The sex-disaggregated sub-sample analysis provides other valuable insights on the intervention.

- 194 Inflation news and the poor: The role of ethnic heterogeneity/ Frode Martin Nordvik (n.d.).

Incomes are more unequally distributed in ethnically diverse populations than in more homogenous ones. In this paper, I help explain this pattern by showing that unanticipated inflation reduces the income share of the poor in ethnically fractionalized countries, while increasing it in ethnically homogenous populations. I propose a mechanism to explain the result, where inflation-hedging among the rich is more prevalent in ethnically fractionalized countries because inflation is more volatile. To identify episodes of unanticipated price increases, I construct a novel data set of inflation shocks across 189 countries, using the revisions to the inflation forecasts in IMFs World Economic outlook between spring and fall reports.

- 195 Is schooling the same as learning? – The impact of the learning-adjusted years of schooling on growth in a dynamic panel data framework/ Linda Glawe, Helmut Wagner (n.d.).

Recent research shows that schooling is not the same as learning. Still, the mean school years are the standard metric of education-based human capital. We propose a new database on the learning-adjusted years of schooling (LAYS) over the period 1995–2015 by using the World Bank (2018) methodology. The LAYS combine measures of school quantity and school quality into a single measure. Using a dynamic panel data framework, we find that the LAYS have a positive association with growth and appear to be a more robust predictor of economic outcome than the traditional measures of education such as the mean school years. We also investigate the interrelationship between institutional quality and the LAYS. Our evidence suggests that human capital and ‘good’ institutions serve as substitutes in the growth process, meaning that the positive association of the LAYS with growth is smaller in countries where institutions are already strong than in countries with poorly functioning institutions. Our results have important policy implications, since investments in human capital and institutional quality are both costly measures, especially for developing countries.

- 196 Linking human capabilities with livelihood strategies to speed poverty reduction: Evidence from Rwanda/ Kate Bird, Bastien Chabé-Ferret, Alexandre Simons (n.d.).

This article investigates the acute land scarcity in Rwanda limits poor people’s ability to accumulate and move out of poverty. Options for livelihood diversification are restricted by the absence of a vibrant and job-rich non-farm rural economy, and by high rural–urban inequality which makes the urban economy somewhat inaccessible, particularly given the regulated nature of the urban informal sector, limiting opportunities for migration. Competition for employment is made more challenging by low capabilities, which place high-return jobs beyond reach for many poor people.

This paper relies on mixed methods research to explore a land-education-jobs nexus and identify the linked human capital and livelihood determinants of poverty escapes to understand the factors slowing poverty reduction in Rwanda. The quantitative analysis uses three waves of nationally representative panel data between 2010/11 and 2016/17 to investigate correlates of poverty trajectories. The qualitative analysis uses content analysis to explore life histories, focus group discussions and key informant interviews from 14 study sites to explore factors driving change in livelihoods and well-being. Our findings show that the triple challenges of acute land scarcity, low capabilities and a sluggish non-farm economy lock together to form a nexus which limits sustained poverty escapes. In the regression analysis, households headed by primary school graduates are half as likely to be poor as those headed by a primary school dropouts while secondary completion or higher virtually eliminates the risk of poverty. Despite demand, secondary school completion in the fieldwork is beyond the reach of most children from poor households, limiting their later options for livelihood diversification. Near landlessness constrains accumulation and Rwanda's thin rural non-farm economy provides few jobs or opportunities for self-employment. Rebooting poverty reduction in Rwanda particularly following the Covid-19 pandemic will require finding ways to sustain poverty escapes through fuelling job-rich 'growth from below' by generating additional demand in the rural economy, continuing to boost agricultural productivity and including even the poorest peasant farmers in that, creating a more conducive business environment for small enterprises and continuing to stimulate investment in job-rich enterprise. Underpinning these strategies should be strengthened efforts to enhance capabilities, education quality, and progression into secondary education.

- 197 Local corruption, total factor productivity and firm heterogeneity: Empirical evidence from Chinese manufacturing firms/ Firat Demir, Chenghao Hu, Junyi Liu, Hwei Shen (n.d.).

This paper examines the effects of local corruption on total factor productivity (TFP) of manufacturing firms in China. The empirical analysis is based on a novel corruption dataset we developed on local corruption in China at various disaggregation levels. The empirical results using fixed effects and instrumental variable estimation methods suggest that corruption has an economically and statistically significant negative effect on firm productivity. The estimated economic cost of corruption is found to be high; a one standard deviation increase in corruption reduces firm TFP by around 3.8%. We also find that firm heterogeneity shapes business reactions to corruption in a given geographical location. Increasing corruption hurts firms less when they are publicly owned, export-oriented, more profitable, have faster growth, or operate in industries with lower levels of competition. We also show that firms in cities with higher levels of human capital and higher levels of public spending on education and scientific research are less sensitive to corruption. As for transmission channels, we find that corruption is likely to hurt TFP through its negative effects on private ownership, investment rate, export intensity, innovation, leverage, employment growth, and profit.

- 198 Mosaic glimpses: Serious games, generous constraints, and sustainable futures in Kandal, Cambodia/ Jean-Philippe Venot, Casper Bruun Jensen, Etienne Delay, William's Daré (n.d.).



This paper uses a series of serious games – a form of participatory modelling designed and played in Kandal, Cambodia - as an entry point for reexamining relations between development projects, participatory formats, landscape transformations, and sustainable futures. Critics of development and participation have shown that participatory formats simplify real-world complexities by rendering them technical. This is also the case for serious games. But contrary to what is often assumed, ‘depoliticization’ is not the unavoidable outcome. Instead, participatory outcomes depend on specific sociotechnical patterns of more or less generous constraints. To support collective exploration requires tinkering with these patterns of constraints to keep the boundaries between virtual and real worlds, insiders and outsiders, and the present and future relatively permeable. Generous constraints and permeable boundaries do not keep power out of participation but facilitate glimpses of different possibilities. In Kandal, they made it possible to shift from narrow technical discussions on the rehabilitation of specific preks (water channels) towards a collective exploration of sustainable futures for the full mosaic landscape. In general, we argue, serious games hold potentials as experimental systems, which are serious to the extent that they work like technologies of humility. In this capacity, they can support efforts to do difference together, and explore more-than-human worlds and divergent practical ontologies. Learning from this multiplicity matters for moving towards sustainable forms of living in Kandal and elsewhere.

- 199 Natural disasters and labor migration: Evidence from Nepal’s earthquake/ Shishir Shakya, Subuna Basnet, Jayash Paudel (n.d.).

This research focuses on the 2015 earthquake in Nepal affected approximately 8 million people, resulting in an economic loss of 10 billion US dollars. We exploit the quasi-random spatial and temporal nature of ground tremors to evaluate the impact of the 2015 earthquake on international labor migration per 100,000 population in Nepal. Using different sets of difference-in-differences research designs, we show that the number of work permits issued to Nepalese individuals for international migration decreased significantly in districts severely affected by the 2015 earthquake. Results further indicate that the effect of the earthquake on international labor migration is statistically significant and negative only among males. Together, these results provide strong evidence that natural disasters induce significant changes in labor market outcomes in a developing country setting.

- 200 Perceptions of inequality and social mobility in Mexico/ Raymundo M Campos-Vazquez, Alice Krozer, Aurora A Ramírez-Álvarez, Rodolfo de la Torre, Roberto Velez-Grajales (n.d.).

This article explores the new survey and experimental data, we investigate how perceptions about inequality and social mobility affect preferences for redistribution in Mexico. In addition to the perceived level of inequality typically measured in previous studies, we explore perceptions about who is rich and poor and their share of the population. The shape of perceived inequality that we find provides new insights as to why people tolerate large differences between the rich and the poor. We find that Mexicans generally perceive poverty and inequality not too far from measured levels, but they overestimate the income of the rich and their proportion of the population. Their perceptions of social mobility correctly estimate persistence rates at the top and bottom of the distribution, but they overestimate upward and downward mobility.

Providing people with more information about observed income inequality and social mobility could be one way to encourage a demand for redistribution. However, randomly providing selected participants with this information has almost zero effect on their desired levels of equality, social mobility, and tax rates. Finally, we find that Mexicans want a progressive tax system in which the poor pay an average tax rate of 14% and the wealthy pay 41%, and that preference for a more progressive tax structure is negatively related to socioeconomic status.

- 201 Policy instrument choice under globalization: Do authoritarian states choose differently?/ Olga Ulybina (n.d.).

The paper presents new data on childcare deinstitutionalization policies in 15 ex-Soviet countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The data suggest significant convergence among countries in the adoption of both deinstitutionalization policy 'ends' and 'means', despite drastic differences in political regimes. In particular, I trace the adoption of several instruments, which have been actively promoted by international organizations (e.g., foster care, case management, downsizing of institutions, etc.). The data suggest that authoritarian states in the ex-Soviet region do not differ from non-authoritarian governments in their deinstitutionalization instrument choices, suggesting that political regime is not always a major policy determinant. The results are significant because they show that authoritarian regimes can also select modern, non-coercive instruments for childcare deinstitutionalization, which are underpinned by the idea of agentic actors and the centrality of the individual.

- 202 Spousal concordance in joint and separate households: Survey evidence from Nepal/ Kate Ambler, Cheryl Doss, Caitlin Kieran, Simone Passarelli (n.d.).

In household surveys, husbands and wives who are asked the same set of survey questions often provide different responses. The levels of concordance in responses to questions about who owns assets and makes decisions in a household may hold valuable information about household dynamics and women's well-being. These relationships may be especially indicative in the South Asian context where couples often reside in joint households with the husbands' parents, resulting in different power structures. Using data from Nepal, we study patterns of concordance between spouses on survey questions regarding household asset ownership and decision making. We analyze these patterns separately for couples that reside with the husband's parents and those that do not. We consider concordance regarding both the asset ownership and decision making of wives and individuals other than the respondent couple. We find that discordance regarding wives' asset ownership and decision making is both substantial and systematic. Wives are much more likely than husbands to report their own participation in asset ownership and decision making, in both joint and separate households. Regarding the involvement of others, the modal response in joint households is concordance that others own assets and make decisions; however, wives are more likely than husbands to acknowledge this. Spousal concordance that wives own assets or make decisions, and discordance in which wives report that they own assets or make decisions, are both correlated with some improved measures of wives' well-being. In households with in-laws present, concordance that others are involved is correlated with worse outcomes for wives. These results highlight that

spousal concordance is not necessarily indicative of wives' well-being, especially in joint households.

- 203 Substitution versus wealth: Dual effects of non-pastoral income on livestock herd size/ Jie Zhou, Hua Zhong, Wuyang Hu, Guanghua Qiao (n.d.).

This study examines the non-linear impact of non-pastoral income on livestock herd size using balanced panel data collected through surveys in 2013, 2016, and 2018 in pastoral areas in Inner Mongolia, China. Unlike previous studies, this analysis proposes that non-pastoral income has both substitution and wealth effects on livestock herd size. Our theoretical model and empirical result reveal a U-shaped relationship between non-pastoral income and livestock herd size. Initial increase in non-pastoral income and employment partially substitutes out livestock production, resulting in decreased livestock herd size. However, with continued increase in non-pastoral income, the wealth effect begins to dominate. Due to the inability to trade pasture ownership and inefficient transfer of use rights given the current Chinese land tenure system, wealth accumulated through non-pastoral income may enable additional animal production, which leads to increased livestock herd size and possible overgrazing. Our findings suggest sustainable use and management of pastures should consider the nonlinear impact of non-pastoral income under the prevailing land tenure system.

- 204 Sustaining escapes from poverty/ Vidya Diwakar, Andrew Shepherd (n.d.).

The objectives of this research are to identify the difference between sustained and temporary poverty escapes for policy and program design, based on research in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, the Philippines, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. The method adopted is the q-squared method used in studies on the dynamics of poverty, embedded in a conceptual extension of the capability approach through a risk chain analysis. The results show that key livelihood factors conducive to sustained escapes include diversification of economic activities typically spanning agricultural and off-farm sectors, and sometimes involving rural-urban migration. Important tangible assets include general asset holdings of consumer durables, farm or business equipment, livestock, and electricity. Intangible assets include the completion of at least lower secondary education of the household head, good health, and different forms of social relationships and networks. However, while livelihood strategies help improve income and build assets necessary for resilience, various risks permeate. In these risky contexts, the study finds that the enabling environment is critical in determining whether households can ultimately sustain escapes from poverty. Interactive features of this environment that are conducive to sustained escapes include context-specific pro-poor policy and infrastructure, for example around livestock insurance, climate-smart agriculture alongside predictable disaster risk management, universal health coverage, and supporting a negotiated approach to norm change. Together, these features place an emphasis on collective risk management, beyond a focus only or even primarily on inclusive growth policies. The paper argues that it is essential to understand the circumstances in which people live, from the local (micro) up to the societal (macro) contexts that can influence their ability to sustain a poverty escape, and respond in

ways that together address the multifaceted sources of risk and vulnerability, which in turn allows for the less interrupted development of people's capabilities.

- 205 Targeting social safety net programs on human capabilities/ Heath Henderson, Lendie Follett (n.d.).

This article explores the conventional approaches to targeting social safety net programs select beneficiaries on the basis of income or expenditure levels. We argue that these approaches neglect human diversity and agency, which can lead to counterintuitive targeting outcomes and thus a misallocation of benefits. In light of these issues, we develop an alternative method for targeting that is based on the capabilities approach, which we claim provides a more rigorous normative framework for targeting that respects both human diversity and agency. In particular, we adapt Bayesian additive regression trees for the estimation of human capabilities and demonstrate how the resulting estimates can be used to target social safety net programs. We examine the targeting implications of our method through a variety of simulation exercises and also with real data from a field experiment conducted in Indonesia. Relative to more traditional approaches – including not only the full and proxy means test, but also community-based targeting – we find that our method identifies a fundamentally different and arguably more disadvantaged group of beneficiaries.

- 206 Technological advancement, import penetration and labour markets: Evidence from Thailand/ Juthathip Jongwanich, Archanun Kohpaiboon, Ayako Obashi (n.d.).

This paper examines the impact of advanced technology and import penetration on changes in employment positions and income, as well as the possibility that workers become unemployed due to such technological progress. Two proxies of advanced technology are used, ICT and the intensity of robot usage. The analysis considers changes in employment status and income, together with workers' industrial adjustments in investigating the impact of technological advancements and imports, which are delineated into raw materials, capital goods and final products. The results show that in Thailand, the impact of advanced technology in pushing workers out of the job market is limited. Instead, it tends to affect the reallocation of workers between skilled and unskilled positions. The results vary among workers' industrial destinations and proxies of technology. Skill upgrading is likely to occur more when workers stay or move within manufacturing sectors, while ICT usage tends to generate more favourable outcomes than robot adoption. Workers in comparatively capital-intensive industries, including the automotive and plastics and rubber sectors, tend to receive greater benefits from technological growth. Our results highlight a diminished negative impact resulting from imports, particularly those of capital and final goods, in comparison to that of technological advancements. Technology adoption and imports are likely to lower workers' income regardless of their industrial destinations and proxies of technology.

- 207 The economic burden of non-communicable diseases on households and their coping mechanisms: Evidence from rural Vietnam/ Pham Tien Thanh, Pham Bao Duong (n.d.).

This study is based in developing countries, the economic burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) on households may be very high, especially in rural areas where the social protection and public health care systems are inadequate and underdeveloped. However, there has been very little research on the economic burden of NCDs on households in rural areas. We used two rounds of panel data from rural Vietnam to examine the economic burden of NCDs on households and determine which coping mechanisms the affected households adopted to mitigate these burdens. We employed a difference-in-difference combined with propensity score matching method to account for selectivity bias. Our results revealed that NCDs are associated with higher numbers of labor days lost and lower earned income (particularly, income from non-farm self-employment and wage activities). We also found that the NCD-affected households resort to remittances, sales of assets, and loans in response to NCDs. In addition, households with NCDs in adults tended to experience greater economic burden and adopted more coping mechanisms than households with NCDs in the elderly or children. Our research underscores the importance of measures and policies designed to protect rural households against the economic burden of NCDs.

- 208 The economic impact of weather anomalies/ Gabriel Felbermayr, Jasmin Gröschl, Mark Sanders, Vincent Schippers, Thomas Steinwachs (n.d.).

How do weather anomalies affect the economy at the local level? This paper presents a new data set that links weather data to annual average night-light emission data for 24,000 0.5° 0.5° grid-cells around the globe for the period 1992–2013. Interpreting night-light emission as a proxy for economic activity, these data allow one to investigate how weather anomalies affect economic activity. Global coverage avoids selection bias, while high spatial resolution avoids averaging out heterogeneity in local impacts at higher aggregation levels. Our data show significant effects on the local growth of night-light for storms, excessive precipitation, droughts, and cold spells. Moreover, we find evidence for significant spatial spillovers to neighboring areas. Our results suggest that these offsetting spillovers are typically local. As positive and negative effects average out in larger areas, our results call for the analysis of economic effects of weather anomalies at a high geographical resolution. Finally, our results are driven by events in lower income regions. As climate change is expected to make weather patterns more erratic, our new data can inform emerging debates on how this will affect the economy in both science and politics.

- 209 The impact of domestic and foreign R&D on TFP in developing countries/ Dierk Herzer (n.d.).

There are few studies on the impact of domestic R&D on TFP in developing countries and even less on the impact of both domestic and foreign R&D on TFP in developing countries. Only one of these studies—a single-country study—also tests semi-endogenous and Schumpeterian R&D growth models against each other. All these studies focus on a relatively small number of developing countries, and none examines the extent to which there are differences in the effects of domestic R&D and

international R&D spillovers on TFP between middle- and low-income countries. Using a large panel of countries, this study (i) tests the predictions of Schumpeterian theory against the predictions of semi-endogenous theory regarding the R&D-TFP relationship for developing economies, (ii) examines and compares the effects of domestic R&D and international R&D spillovers on TFP in developing countries, and (iii) investigates differences in the effects of domestic R&D and international R&D spillovers on TFP between middle- and low-income countries. It is found that an increase in the level (growth rate) of domestic R&D expenditures has a positive effect on the level (growth rate) of TFP, as semi-endogenous growth theory predicts, but this effect is greater in middle-income than in low-income countries. It is also found that domestic R&D has a much greater effect on TFP in developing countries than international R&D spillovers.

- 210 The multiple meanings and uses of South–South relations in extraction: The Brazilian mining company Vale in Mozambique/ Eric Cezne, Jana Hönke (n.d.).

This research focuses on South-South relations that have raised hopes of a new development geography – one based on solidarity and more horizontal partnerships among countries in the Global South. In recent years, however, many of these aspirations have proven far-fetched. In the case of Brazil, the presidency of Jair Bolsonaro may even suggest that the South–South hype is now over and done. However, empirical accounts of the engagement of Southern, emerging market-based multinationals across the Global South, such as that of Brazil’s mining corporation Vale in Mozambique, remain scarce. One missing perspective in defining South-South relations is the agency of other actors beyond emerging powers’ governments. This article therefore goes beyond the pre-eminence of the Brazilian state. Instead, it analyses how South–South relations have been signified and used by two critical actors in the context of Vale’s extractive operations in Mozambique: first, the professionals involved in corporate responsibility projects and second, the Mozambican power elites. There is a range of analyses of South–South ties, the imaginaries and hopes associated with them, and their practical possibilities which change according to the expectations, demands, and interests of different actors. We observe that Brazilian professionals in particular have built on specific cultural framings and imaginaries associated with South–South relations to claim a distinct vision and practice of corporate responsibility. Taking note of the prominent role played by Mozambique’s ruling party Frelimo, we further demonstrate how Mozambican power elites have harnessed, through gatekeeping practices, the country’s commodity-spurred architecture of South–South relations to reaffirm political power and amplify individual economic interests. In light of Vale’s current withdrawal from Mozambique, we posit that our analysis provides a timely opportunity to reflect on the multiple makings, and implications of South-South engagement, the controversies linked to the role of Brazilian capital in Africa, and Mozambique’s development through extraction.

- 211 The political behavior of family firms: Evidence from Brazil/ Pablo Balán, Juan Dodyk, Ignacio Puente (n.d.).

This study analyses the political behavior of family firms, the most prevalent corporate structure across the developing world. We argue that family firms are more politically active because their longer time horizons enable them to build and sustain

relationships with political actors and to extract benefits from their political investments. Combining previously untapped firm-level information on family ties in publicly listed Brazilian firms with data on corporate campaign contributions, we document that family firms are 15 percentage points more likely to contribute to political campaigns compared to non-family firms — an 82 percent increase. We also find that individuals with family ties in a firm's leadership positions are more likely to make contributions. Contributions by family firms are more persistent over time, indicating that they reflect relationships. Family firms that contribute to campaigns are rewarded with state-subsidized loans, while those that fail to contribute face a penalty, suggesting a dynamic of reciprocity between business and state actors. Finally, we show that the entry of institutional investors has the potential to crowd out family ties within firms. The results provide empirical support to the claims of studies of comparative capitalism, while showing that the equilibria they describe are not necessarily static.

- 212 The redistributive power of cash transfers vs VAT exemptions: A multi-country study/ Ross Warwick, Tom Harris, David Phillips, Maya Goldman, Karolina Goraus-Tańska (n.d.).

This paper examines high-income countries, low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) offer reduced rates and exemptions on particular goods and services in their value-added tax (VAT) systems. These policies are often motivated by distributional concerns and target items thought to take up a larger share of the budgets of poorer households. This paper explores the effectiveness of such policies in six LMICs. We estimate their impact on tax revenues, inequality and poverty, and compare these effects to existing cash transfer schemes and a hypothetical Universal Transfer (UT) funded by broadening the VAT base. To do so, we use tax-benefit microsimulation models incorporating input–output tables, allowing us to estimate the impact of exemptions on consumer prices due to VAT embedded in supply chains. We show that although preferential VAT rates reduce poverty, they are not well targeted towards poor households overall. Existing cash transfer schemes are better targeted but generally have limited coverage. A UT funded by a broader VAT base would create large net gains for the poorest households, reducing inequality and most measures of extreme poverty in each of the countries studied. Our results suggest that the widespread practice of providing special VAT treatment to certain goods and services is an expensive way of reaching poor households. In principle, expanding the VAT base and social protection schemes in tandem has the potential to both raise tax revenues and reduce poverty. Such reforms therefore warrant consideration for LMICs as they pursue Domestic Revenue Mobilisation and broader development objectives.

- 213 The times are changing: understanding past, current and future resource use in rural Papua New Guinea using participatory photography/ Mirjam Hazenbosch, Shen Sui, Brus Isua, EJ Milner-Gulland, Emilie Beauchamp (n.d.).

This study attempts to include local people's voices in research and planning processes to better understand what they see as opportunities and challenges for their future. This is necessary because of the intrinsic importance of public participation, and because it can help produce more useful and implementable adaptation plans. We apply participatory photography in a Papua New Guinean

smallholder farming community to explore local perspectives on resource management, drivers of change and adaptive strategies. Twenty-four farmers of different clans, genders and ages took photos of items important to their livelihoods, focusing separately on the past, present and future. We discussed the photos and their meanings in individual and group interviews, encouraging farmers to lead the conversations. Results show that farmers are shifting from relying mainly on natural capitals to using financial, social and physical capitals, and that this causes changes in people's well-being. Villagers see cash crop diseases, land shortages and lack of training as their main challenges. So far, people have adapted to changes by shifting to crop species that still yield well, and setting up small businesses and projects to have additional sources of income. Farmers see education as key to their future as it would allow for better land management and diversification of livelihoods. The participatory photography process provided triangulation of scientific studies, gave insights into farmers' perceptions, and highlighted adaptive strategies and the complexities of realising them. Overall, the results can be used in future research and planning processes in Papua New Guinea.

- 214 Winds of fire and smoke: Air pollution and health in the Brazilian Amazon/ Rudi Rocha, André Albuquerque Sant'Anna (n.d.).

In this paper we assess the effects of fire-related air pollution on population health in the Brazilian Amazon. Our empirical strategy is based on a municipality-by-month fixed effects model, coupled with an instrumental variables approach that explores wind direction and air pollution in surrounding areas in order to exogenously shift exposure to air pollution at the locality. We find that exposure to air pollution, measured by PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration levels, is robustly associated with an increase in hospital admissions for respiratory conditions. The effects are higher among children and the elderly, and increase non-linearly with pollution levels. Our benchmark estimates indicate that an increase of one standard deviation in PM<sub>2.5</sub> is related to an increase of 1.5% of the monthly hospitalization rate for respiratory conditions. The latter estimate reaches 14% if monthly average PM<sub>2.5</sub> crosses thresholds as high as 75 g/m<sup>3</sup>. We do not observe significant effects on hospitalization rates related to other health conditions nor on mortality rates.

- 215 Women's empowerment and gender equality in South Asian agriculture: Measuring progress using the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) in Bangladesh and India/ AgnesQuisumbing, RuthMeinzen-Dick ,HazelMalapit (n.d.).

This research aims to introduce a special section that describes how a recently developed measure, the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) can be used to assess empowerment impacts of agricultural development interventions in India and Bangladesh as well as broader changes in rural labor markets. The special section comprises three papers. The first examines the impact of membership in self-help groups in five states in rural India on women's and men's empowerment and gender equality. The second presents experimental evidence from a pilot project in Bangladesh that provided trainings in agricultural extension, nutrition behavior change communication, and gender sensitization to husbands and wives together. The third investigates changes in women's roles within the jute value chain in the Southern Delta region of Bangladesh as household members migrate out of the



study area and the availability of male labor declines. Although these papers focus on Bangladesh and India, pro-WEAI can be applied to impact assessments of agricultural development projects more generally. The three papers show both the usefulness of this new measure in detecting changes in empowerment indicators within the lifespan of a project and the value of having explicit empowerment objectives in agricultural development projects. The papers also demonstrate the value of having data on both men and women so that project designers can be more intentional about including both of them and monitoring outcomes for both to promote more gender equitable outcomes.



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- 216 Active Ghosts: Nil-filing in Rwanda/ Giulia Mascagni, Fabrizio Santoro, Denis Mukama, John Karangwa, Napthal Hakizimana (n.d.).

This work focuses on nil-filing which refers to taxpayers reporting zero in all fields of their tax declaration. It is a largely ignored phenomenon in the public finance literature, despite being well known to tax administrators and widespread: half of all registered corporations in Rwanda file nil. This paper sheds light on this issue, using descriptive analysis of administrative data, a randomised controlled trial (RCT), and qualitative interviews with taxpayers and tax officials. We argue that a major reason for nil-filing lies at the intersection between aggressive recruitment campaigns by the Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) and taxpayers' response to a complex and often confusing tax system. Through the lens of nil-filing, we also shed some light on the practical challenges of public administration in low-income countries more generally. By doing this, we challenge the prevailing narrative that governments should always expand the tax base to small and yet unregistered firms, showing some previously undocumented – and unintended – consequences of such a strategy.

- 217 Adapting the WEAI to explore gender equity among Fishers, Processors, and sellers at Zambia's Lake Bangweulu/ KathleenRagsdale, MaryRead-Wahidi ,PamelaMarinda ,LaurenPincus ,ElinTorelld ,RobertKolbila (n.d.).

This paper evaluates the implemented novel Women's Empowerment in Fisheries Index (WEFI) (adapted from the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index), among men and women fisheries value chain actors at Zambia's Lake Bangweulu (N = 397). We found significant gender disparities favoring males across key indicators. Men were significantly more likely to report large decision-making input into fishing, processing, transporting, and selling fish, as well as sole ownership of important productive assets such as fishing and processing equipment, canoes, and mobile phones. Women were significantly more likely to report non-completion of any years of school and being "not at all comfortable" speaking in public on decisions affecting their fishing community, on decisions related to fishery governance, and to protest illegal/unsustainable fishing practices. Women were also significantly more likely to report that – in the past four weeks – there was no food to eat in their dwelling due to lack of resources to get food, they/another household member had gone to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food, and they/another household member had gone a whole day and night without eating because there was not enough food. For the gender attitude questions, a sizeable proportion of both men and women disagreed that men should retain control of fishery assets, income, and decision-making. However, these opinions were not reflected in the current distribution of fishery assets, income, and decision-making autonomy. The results indicate that the WEFI is a useful quantitative instrument, as it is relatively brief while also allowing for gender-disaggregated analysis of demographic characteristics, household-level hunger, livelihoods participation, asset ownership, decision-making autonomy, and gender attitudes specific to small-scale capture fishery value chain actors. Replicating the WEFI among small-scale fisheries value chain actors in other

sub-Saharan countries will provide important insights on gender equity commonalities and differences across sites/contexts.

- 218 Bring Your Own Workers: Chinese OFDI, Chinese overseas workers, and collective labor rights in Africa/ Yujeong Yang (n.d.).

This research points out that Chinese multinational corporations (MNCs) in Africa are often criticized for hiring Chinese expatriates at the expense of native workers. This raises the possibility that Chinese MNCs, unlike most non-Chinese MNCs, fail to contribute to local employment or the skill improvement of native workers. In reality, the extent to which Chinese firms increase the number of expatriate workers varies widely across host countries. When does Chinese FDI increase the number of Chinese expatriate workers in a host country? Do Chinese MNCs rely more heavily on expatriate workers than do MNCs from other countries? To answer these questions, I conduct a cross-national analysis of a panel dataset of Chinese workers in 49 African host countries from 2000 to 2018. This study finds that Chinese FDI only increases the number of Chinese workers in host countries with weaker collective labor rights. In host countries featuring stronger collective labor rights, Chinese FDI does not increase the number of Chinese expatriate workers. The firm-level analysis of the African Investor Survey of 2010 also shows that Chinese MNCs hire more non-native workers than do non-Chinese MNCs only when investing in countries with weaker collective labor rights. These findings highlight the role of host countries' institutions in conditioning the impact of FDI.

- 219 Bureaucrat time-use: Evidence from a survey experiment/ Jozefina Kalaj, Daniel Rogger, Ravi Somani (n.d.).

This article analyses bureaucratic effectiveness as an important input into state capacity. The tasks public officials choose to spend their time on determines how their human capital impacts national development. Yet empirical evidence on the measurement and allocation of public officials' time use is scarce. We provide empirical evidence in this domain through a survey experiment with Ethiopian bureaucrats. We randomly test alternative measures of bureaucratic time use by varying recall period, enumeration methodology and the degree of task detail in recall surveys. Relative to time-use diaries, we find that the best-performing survey modules differ by roughly a third of working time and that requesting more detailed breakdowns of time use significantly increases this disparity. We explore empirically how the allocation of time use correlates with individual characteristics, management practices, and service delivery outcomes.

- 220 Clientelism and governance/ Pranab Bardhan (n.d.).

Unlike much of the growing literature on political clientelism, this short paper contains mainly the author's general reflections on the broad issues of governance (or mis-governance including corruption), democracy and state capacity that clientelism has an impact on. It then analyzes how its incidence changes with the process of development, and the kind of policy issues that it generates. Finally, the paper suggests some research gaps in this literature.

- 221 Community mobilisation in the framework of supportive social environment to prevent family violence in Solomon Islands/ Tomoko Honda, Sarah Homan, Loksee Leung, Adi Bennett, Jane Fisher (n.d.).

This study throws light on community mobilisation as one of the promising approaches to prevent Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). Yet, there is very little research on the social contextual factors of community mobilisation for violence prevention based on broader theoretical framework. Particularly, the South Pacific remains one of the most under-researched regions in the world. This paper aims to address this and attempts to conduct process evaluation by elucidating the contexts that facilitated or hindered sustainable community mobilisation to prevent VAWG implemented by the Safe Families programme in Solomon Islands where the prevalence of violence is significantly high. This study adopted the Social Environment Framework developed by Campbell and Cornish, 2010, Mannell and Dadswell, 2017. They sought social contextual factors comprised of symbolic, material, relational and institutional dimensions that are of crucial importance to examine the mobilisation process, hence having influence on programme outcomes. Qualitative data were collected and analysed from 33 In-depth Interviews and 15 Focus Group Discussions with community and Oxfam staff members in 6 communities of Malaita and Temotu provinces and Honiara. A thematic analysis presented various contextual factors in the framework of Social Environment. Those include: (1) the symbolic context addressing social and gender norms that condone VAWG in the context of small and remote island communities; (2) the lack of consideration for a comprehensive programming that includes economic and material based support for sustainable interventions; (3) formation of long-term, trusting and mutually respectful relationships with communities and external stakeholders; and (4) strong demand for the institutional support through gender-responsive policy and legal systems as well as informal community by-laws that are instrumental in successful prevention interventions. Overall, the supportive Social Environment is of vital importance to achieve effective and sustainable community mobilisation, and is useful when policy makers and implementing agencies formulate community based violence prevention interventions.

- 222 Conditional cash transfers and child labor/ Gabriel Cepaluni, Taylor Kinsley Chewing, Amanda Driscoll, Marco Antonio Faganello (n.d.).

This paper reports that child labor is a pernicious problem throughout the developing world, but conditional cash transfer programs (CCTs) could reduce the number of working children. We evaluate the effectiveness of CCTs at attenuating child labor based on our analysis of a massive administrative dataset on Brazil's applicants to social programs between 2001 and 2015. We use Multiples (twins, triplets, etc.) as an instrument for receiving the Bolsa Família stipend. Receiving the stipend does not offset the cost of an exogenous increase in family size, does not reduce child laborers' participation in the workforce and does not improve educational outcomes for child laborers in households with Multiples births. Instead, contextual and familial factors appear to shape program efficacy in mitigating this troubling practice.

- 223 Decent work in global food value chains: Evidence from Senegal/ Anna Fabry, Goedele Van den Broeck, Miet Maertens (n.d.).

This study focuses on rapid growth and transformation of global food value chains has stimulated the development of rural labour markets and has important consequences for rural poverty reduction. While this transformation can be associated with substantial rural employment creation, there is still debate on the inclusiveness and quality of these jobs. We provide quantitative evidence on the inclusiveness of wage employment in the horticultural sector in Senegal and on the quality of this employment and disparities among vulnerable groups of workers. Using survey data from 525 workers, 392 hired workers in agro-industrial companies and 133 workers on small-scale farms, we assess the inclusiveness of employment towards female, young and migrant workers, and compare the quality of employment between these different groups of workers. The quality of employment is assessed through wages and a decent work index that captures multiple wage and non-wage dimensions of job quality. We use bivariate and multivariate analyses to examine the quality of employment and a decomposition analysis to explain wage gaps. Results suggest that job quality is better in the agro-industry than on small-scale farms. We find that the agro-industry is inclusive towards migrant, female and young workers, but that disparities in job quality exist within and across companies. Results illustrate substantial gender wage gaps across companies, but not within companies, and a lower likelihood of having decent employment among migrant and young workers. Our results suggest that wage gaps can be explained by differences in job characteristics, and are not directly based on workers' gender, age or migrant background.

224 Decentralization, historical state capacity and public goods provision in Post-Soviet Russia/ Roberto Stefan Foa (n.d.).

This article evaluate that democratic decentralization has been widely adopted across the developing world with the goal of improving local accountability and the delivery of public services. However, outcomes have varied widely depending on the degree of local-level elite capture, cohesion, and governing capacity. This article draws on data from one of the most radical recent cases of fiscal and administrative decentralization: post-Soviet Russia from the mid-1990s to the early 2000s. Drawing upon detailed demographic, survey, and time-series public goods data from each of 83 districts, this article documents growing inequality in service provision over time and shows via a series of spatial regressions that a strong predictor of success in maintaining public goods delivery was the degree of historically accumulated state capacity. This effect is independent of the degree of local ethnic fractionalization, economic development, or civic association. A detailed examination of two case studies at similar levels of ethnic diversity and baseline development - Tatarstan and Buryatia – suggests that legacies of historical state formation established indigenous elites and bureaucratic capacity, resulting in stronger elite-citizen ties and accountability to local actors and concerns. The wide variation of post-decentralization trajectories in Russia, and the eventual push to recentralize control. suggests an important concern for policymakers promoting devolved governance in polities with divergent subnational legacies of historical state development. Where decentralization occurs in contexts that are not uniformly favorable to its success, both the decentralization and democracy-building aspects of devolution reforms may come under threat from bureaucratic centralism.

- 225 Does value chain participation facilitate the adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies in developing countries?/ Michele Delera, Carlo Pietrobelli, Elisa Calza, Alejandro Lavopa (n.d.).

The adoption of new technology is a key driver of firm performance and economic development. Yet the process of transferring and adopting new technologies is not seamless, particularly when the pace of technological change accelerates, and more advanced capabilities are required for the effective operation of new technology. In this paper we develop a framework for the analysis of the drivers of adoption of advanced digital production technologies associated with Industry 4.0 in developing economies. In particular, we ask whether firms' participation to global value chains (GVCs) can facilitate the adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies in manufacturing sectors. Using a novel UNIDO database on firms' adoption of different generations of production technology in Ghana, Viet Nam, and Thailand, we find that firms' participation to GVCs is positively associated with the adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies, and that adoption is positively associated with firm-level performance.

- 226 Exchange rate fluctuations, labour laws, and gender differences in job flows: Analysis of manufacturing industries across Indian states/ Choorikkad Veeramani, Purna Banerjee (n.d.).

This paper analyses India's disappointing performance in creating productive employment for women, in spite of its increased integration with the world markets, contrasts with the experience of several countries in Asia. A number of studies have analysed the supply and demand side factors responsible for this situation. However, no study has examined the gender differences in job flows – job creation, destruction and reallocation. Net employment changes may conceal large changes in gross job flows and the associated adjustment costs. Using plant level panel data from India's formal manufacturing sector for the period 1998–2014, this paper estimates the magnitude of job flows and analyses the impact of industry-level changes in exchange rates on job flow dynamics of men and women across state-industries. Even as net employment grew sluggishly for women, we find that, the labour market was characterised by a simultaneous process of job destruction and creation. Our analysis provides evidence for an asymmetric impact of exchange rates on job flows, with depreciation (appreciation) resulting in higher (lower) gross job creation rates with no effect on job destruction rates. Exchange rate depreciation results in higher gross and net job creation rates for both men and women in states with flexible labour laws. In states with inflexible labour laws, however, depreciation causes an increase in gross job creation for women (but not for men) with no effect on net job creation. Exchange rate depreciation also causes women to face higher job reallocation than men, particularly in states with inflexible labour laws. Participation in global value chains and output tariff reductions are found to exacerbate the effects of exchange rate changes on women's job flows. Firms operating under rigid labour market conditions tend to employ female workers as a 'buffer' to adjust the workforce in response to short term fluctuations in export competitiveness.

- 227 Falling inequality and the growing capital income share: Reconciling divergent trends in survey and tax data/ Gabriel Burdín, Mauricio De Rosa, Andrea Vigorito, Joan Vilá (n.d.).

This study contrast with the remaining regions of the world, the available evidence from household surveys indicates that most Latin American countries experienced substantial reductions in monetary poverty and personal income inequality in the first 15 years of the 21st century. However, it is still unclear whether these trends are robust to the inequality index and database. Based on a unique array of matched social security and personal and firm income tax records, and household survey microdata, we provide detailed evidence on inequality trends for the period of survey-based inequality reduction in Uruguay (2009–2016), focusing on the top income groups and the evolution of the capital income share. We correct administrative data to account for informality and social security/income tax underreporting. Trends are sensitive to the data source and inequality measure. Synthetic indices decreased in both datasets and the top income shares diverged. This results from increasing inequality in the upper tail of administrative data, mainly driven by a growing share of capital income, and particularly dividends. The probability of reaching top income positions is higher for men, liberal professionals, capital income receivers, and occupations associated to medical services. In contrast to evidence for developed countries, the financial and tech sectors are less represented. These findings have strong implications for the design of public policies aimed to reduce persistent inequalities in developing countries.

- 228 Food security in the age of sustainable development: Exploring the synergies between the SDGs/ Donatella Saccone ,Elena Vallino (n.d.).

This research article evaluates that sustainable development is considered the major challenge pursued today and calls for the achievement of 17 different Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets related to economic, social and environmental dimensions. Although the importance of an integrated approach to successfully achieve the goals clearly emerges from scientific studies, the synergies between the SDGs and their targets are still largely unexplored by the empirical literature. In light of the deep interconnections between the goal related to food security, Goal Zero Hunger 2, its targets and the other SDGs, the Global Sustainable Development Report 2019 has indicated “Building sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns” as one of the 6 entry-points on which policymakers should focus to leverage these interlinkages and lead the transformation. The extensive empirical literature on food security is within the well-known path that evolved from the consideration of simple food availability indicators to the emergence of the socio-economic entitlement concept, which increased attention of food access and utilization. However, even if a part of this literature has implicitly proven some of the synergies that exist between food security and the other dimensions of sustainable development, to our knowledge there exist no collective efforts to explicitly address this issue. This special issue contributes to existing literature by generating a first common effort to jointly present a set of research on food security with a sustainable development lens and empirically highlighting numerous interactions that exist between Goal 2, its targets and the other SDGs. In general, it is estimated that theoretically the systemic interactions between Goal 2 and the other SDGs are mainly represented by co-benefits, with the trade-offs accounting for a lower share of interactions. The aim of this special issue is then to empirically analyze some of these co-benefits and synergies.

- 229 Formalizing clientelism in Kenya: From Harambee to the Constituency Development Fund/ Ken Ochieng' Opalo (n.d.).

This article explores how state capacity, legislative institutional strength, and established ideas about what politicians can do structure the political market in legislative elections. The argument herein is that campaign promises must be credible to have any currency. Therefore, programmatic campaign promises are likely to be more credible in countries with strong states and legislatures, while clientelism predominates in weak states whose legislatures cannot compel the executive branch to implement legislators' campaign promises. Historical experience also matters in shaping shared expectations of what politicians can do and the feasible set of credible campaign promises. I support these arguments with a historical institutionalist analysis of Kenya's Harambee Movement and the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), as well as evidence from a nationally representative survey. Findings corroborate the claim that clientelism persists when it is the most credible means of fulfilling campaign promises. This article also shows that rising costs can precipitate legislative reforms away from clientelism – as happened with the creation of Kenya's CDF in 2003. Overall, this article increases our understanding of the origins and persistence of clientelism in low-income states and potential avenues for reform towards programmatic politics.

- 230 In between rights and power: Women's land rights and the gendered politics of land ownership, use, and management in Mexican ejidos/ Ana García-Morán, Julian S Yates (n.d.).

This article explores how gender relations structure the assertion of formal women's land rights (WLRs), highlighting community-level land governance dynamics under individual and collective tenure arrangements. Contrary to a predominant focus on legal reforms, we document the everyday gendered politics in two Mexican ejidos – a globally renowned land tenure regime, which unifies customary and statutory systems and legally affords women and men equal rights as landowners, land users, and decision-makers. Findings explain when, how, and why female landowners practice their rights and exercise their political powers over their land. Women struggle to translate legal land rights into practical land use and control due to masculinized ejido land management; women continue to be marginalized from masculinist spaces of ejido governance and collective decision-making scenarios. Yet increasing cases of women's leadership in local land management institutions indicates the potential to build critical mass for collective participation in land politics. We encourage further attention to these issues so that the legal attainment of WLRs might be reinforced by more equitable distributions of decision-making, power, and land control. Our contribution addresses a lack of attention to the gendered politics of land control after WLRs have been legally formalized.

- 231 Increasing engagement in price crowdsourcing initiatives: Using nudges in Nigeria/ Gloria Solano-Hermosilla, Jesus Barreiro-Hurle, Julius B Adewopo, Celso Gorrín-González (n.d.).

This paper aims to assess that african agriculture is yet to reach its full food production potential. One way of addressing this is a better distribution of market signals to farmers and other market participants, which can help them make better-informed



decisions, leading to increased income and capacity for investment. Hence, increasing the availability of market information in Africa is a priority and alternative data sources, and new Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) offer huge potential to complement classic official statistics. This has given rise to a number of ICTs and citizen science projects to monitor data in real time, of which food price crowdsourcing in Africa is one. However, one of the main challenges faced by crowdsourcing initiatives is to ensure that individuals feed useful information into the system. In this paper, we test the potential of behavioural interventions to help sustain crowd contributions by leveraging intrinsic and/or extrinsic motivations. We used two randomised control trials (RCTs) to evaluate whether the inclusion of two nudges (one based on social norms and one based on information disclosure) in the design of a food price crowdsourcing initiative can improve crowd engagement. Our results show that social norms increase crowd participation while disclosing price information does not. The latter highlights the need for further research to identify which type of information and format to make it accessible would best help to sustain crowd effort levels. These findings have the potential to be useful in designing future crowdsourcing (or other types of) initiatives that require sustained citizen engagement over time.

- 232 International trade in rough diamonds and the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme/ Stefan Borsky, Andrea Maria Leiter (n.d.).

This work evaluates that in 2003, the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) went into force to stop the trade in those diamonds, directly linked to the fueling of armed conflict and activities of rebel movements, also known as conflict diamonds. This article gives empirical evidence on the impact of the KPCS on international trade in rough diamonds. We find that bilateral KPCS participation facilitates access to international markets for rough diamonds and increases trade values. The bilateral trade impact of the KPCS does not depend on the exporters' economic development or market access. A more detailed analysis of exporters' heterogeneity in trade values shows that unilaterally KPCS intensifies the trade impediments resulting from armed conflicts and, thereby, reduces the international trade in rough diamonds stemming from countries with ongoing internal conflicts. We further offer evidence that the KPCS-induced trade effects apply not only to exporter- or importer-hubs but equally to smaller trade partners. Our analysis gives insights into how agreements setting a particular standard may affect international trade patterns in conflict minerals.

- 233 Legacies of Islamic Rule in Africa: Colonial Responses and Contemporary Development/ Vincent Bauer, Melina Riplata, Jeremy M Weinstein (n.d.).

This study focuses that colonial rule had long-lasting effects on economic and political development. However, colonial policies and investments varied across and within colonial territories, often in response to local geographic and political conditions. We argue that the religious basis of authority in pre-colonial societies was an important political factor shaping the colonial response in Africa. In particular, we argue the presence of Islamic rule affected long-term economic development through its impact on the investments made by colonial administrators and missionaries. Focusing on historical kingdoms in Africa, we find that areas governed by Islamic states in the pre-colonial period experience higher infant mortality, fewer years of education, and lower density of nightlights in the contemporary period in comparison to areas governed by

traditional or Christian kingdoms or stateless areas. The evidence suggests that these long-run effects of Islamic rule are better explained by the location of missionaries and weak penetration of the colonial administration than by the influence of Islamic beliefs.

- 234 Long-term impacts of the 1970 cyclone in Bangladesh/ Shaikh MSU Eskander, Edward B Barbier (n.d.).

This research explores the use of childhood exposures to disasters as natural experiments inducing variations in adulthood outcomes. Following the fetal origin hypothesis, we hypothesize that children from households with greater exposure will have poorer health, schooling, and consumption outcomes. Employing a unique dataset from Bangladesh, we test this hypothesis for the 1970 cyclone that killed over 300,000 people in southern Bangladesh. We find that children surviving the cyclone experience significant health, schooling and consumption adversities, and during their adulthood, have lower probabilities of good health and primary schooling; and lower durations of good health, schooling and consumption. Such adversities are further heightened among the rural and less-educated households. Therefore, public programs benefiting the females and the poor, alongside the development of healthcare and schooling infrastructure, can be useful protective measures against the long-term harms of a disaster.

- 235 Microfinance loan officers before and during Covid-19: Evidence from India/ Kristina Czura, Florian Englmaier, Hoa Ho, Lisa Spantig (n.d.).

This article investigates the microfinance industry that has been severely affected by Covid-19. We provide detailed insights into how loan officers, the key personnel linking the lender to its borrowers, are affected in their performance and adapt their work to the pandemic. We use administrative records of an Indian Microfinance Institution and detailed panel survey data on performance, performed tasks, and work organization to document how the work environment became more challenging during the pandemic. Loan officers operate in a setting where work from home is hard to implement due to the nature of the tasks and technological constraints. The usual performance indicators appear to be mainly driven by external factors such as the nation-wide debt moratorium. Loan officers worked similar hours, but engaged less in planning activities and completed fewer of the usual tasks. Work perceptions and mental health of loan officers reflect these changes, and perceived stress was particularly high during the period of the debt moratorium.

- 236 Nitrogen efficiency by soil quality and management regimes on Malawi farms: Can fertilizer use remain profitable?/ William J Burke, Thom S Jayne, Sieglinde S Snapp (n.d.).

This paper analyses that maize is the primary economic and dietary staple crop for most poor farmers in Southern Africa, yet low yields have persisted in the region for decades. Intensifying maize production in a sustainable way using the same land will be increasingly important as virgin land becomes scarcer and fallowing becomes less common. This study investigates the sustainability of intensification underway in the African smallholder sector using a uniquely detailed panel survey that combines remote sensing data, soil analysis, yield cuts, GPS area measurements, and detailed field management surveys. Specifically, we quantify the on-farm yield response to

nitrogen (N) fertilizer in relationship to 16 soil and field management regimes, adding to the scant literature that combines precise and objective measures of inputs, outputs, and ecological conditions on fields managed by farmers. Furthermore, we examine drivers of soil health using a measure of labile carbon that, unlike total carbon, can be responsive to farm management over the observable time period. Results are based on a representative sampling of Malawi's diverse agroecosystems through a multi-year study for over 1000 fields. We find surprisingly low yield response to N applications, highlighting that fertilizer access alone is not sufficient for sustainable intensification. We find complimentary "good agronomy", including effective weed management, crop rotations, and organic fertilizer applications are positive influences on maize yield response to inorganic fertilizers. Encouragingly, results show management practices such as incorporating diverse crop residues and manure for a few years can raise labile carbon levels, improving the soil base on which factors jointly determine yields. These findings underscore the importance of education, livestock and crop diversification, and farmer utilization of good agronomy to improve fertilizer use efficiency as a means to promote sustainable agricultural productivity.

- 237 Partisan alignment and political corruption: Evidence from a new democracy/ Alexander Stoecker (n.d.).

This study analyzes the link between partisan alignment of local politicians and the incidence of political corruption, using novel hand-collected data on local political corruption in Ghana. The empirical analysis, based on 205 districts observed over the period 2013–2018, suggests significantly lower levels of political corruption in aligned districts. Partisan alignment reduces corruption by 1.9 percentage points, equivalent to about half of the mean-level in non-aligned districts. In line with political ambition theory, I attribute this result to local politicians aligned with the national government having incentives to control fiscal irregularities within their localities in order to appease their national party leaders and preserve their party's reputation. Alternative explanations are considered through empirical means and can be excluded. The estimated effect is more pronounced in districts that (i) are party strongholds, (ii) have better financial endowments, and (iii) have female local parliamentarians. It appears that political centralization and a politicized bureaucracy, as observed in Ghana, are important explanations for this finding.

- 238 Regimes and industrialization/ John Gerring, Haakon Gjerløw, Carl Henrik Knutsen (n.d.).

This study explores the impact of regimes on domestic policies and outcomes, e.g., education, health, inequality, redistribution, public spending, wages, infrastructure, volatility, productivity, and economic growth. This study focuses on another vital outcome – industrialization – that has yet to be systematically explored using cross-country data. We argue that autocratic leaders are more likely to adopt an economic model of development centered on heavy industry because of three factors that distinguish democratic and autocratic regimes: different social bases, different security concerns, and different policy tools. Accordingly, autocracies have stronger incentives and better capabilities to pursue a rapid and comprehensive course of industrialization. We test this hypothesis using different measures of industrialization in a dataset spanning 200 years and most countries of the world. After a

comprehensive series of tests, we conclude that industrialization stands out as one of the few areas where autocracies may enjoy a significant advantage over democracies.

- 239 Regionalized liquidity: A cross-country analysis of mobile money deployment and inflation in developing economies/ Regionalized liquidity: A cross-country analysis of mobile money deployment and inflation in developing economies (n.d.).

This study presents a regional theory of inflation and argues that limited market integration contributes to mobile money's inflationary effects. Household survey data from Kenya confirms increased use of mobile money after village- and supra-village-level shocks due to risk-sharing between liquidity-flexible and liquidity-constrained regions. A difference-in-differences empirical assessment indicates that mobile money deployment increases national consumer price indices. Findings support that the power to distribute equals the power to generate money supply in developing countries.

- 240 Should payments for environmental services be used to implement zero-deforestation supply chain policies? The case of soy in the Brazilian Cerrado/ RD Garrett, J Grabs, F Cammelli, F Gollnow, SA Levy (n.d.).

This work focuses on the past decade public and private actors have been developing a variety of new policy approaches for addressing agriculturally-driven deforestation linked to international supply chains. While payments for environmental services (PES) have been advocated in many contexts as an efficient and pro-poor environmental policy to incentivize conservation, they have been the subject of intense scrutiny and criticism for leading to mixed and sometimes adverse environmental and social outcomes. It remains unclear whether such an approach is an improvement over existing approaches to govern sustainability in supply chains and especially as a mechanism for reducing ecosystem conversion. Here we conduct an ex-ante analysis to examine the potential outcomes of using a standalone PES scheme versus existing standalone market exclusion mechanisms (MEM) to govern commodity supply chains. The analysis develops a theoretical framework to examine the potential effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, equity, and legitimacy of the two approaches and then applies this framework using qualitative analysis of secondary and interview data. Using this theory-driven evaluation approach we examine the case of the Brazilian Cerrado, where a PES mechanism is currently being proposed to achieve zero-deforestation targets in soy supply chains. We find that both standalone approaches suffer from different strengths and challenges and would be better used in combination. We conclude that a mixture of strict market exclusion with positive incentives and enabling programs that are targeted at the poorest farmers would be more effective, cost-effective, equitable, and legitimate. However, in the future such supply chain focused soy deforestation control efforts in the Cerrado must be complemented by broader jurisdictional approaches to addressing deforestation and sustainable development that include all land use actors, not just soy farmers. These more inclusive and balanced initiatives can help ensure that avoiding deforestation goes hand in hand with supporting sustainable livelihoods for a wider range of actors in the Cerrado.

- 241 Smallholder farmers' preferences for sustainable intensification attributes in maize production: Evidence from Ghana/ Bekele Hundie Kotu, Oyakhilomen Oyinbo, Irmgard Hoeschle-Zeledon, Abdul Rahman Nurudeen, Benedict Boyubie (n.d.).

This article examines that sustainable intensification has been aggressively promoted as an agricultural development strategy among smallholder farmers since the beginning of the last decade, there is a dearth of evidence on whether farmers are interested in practicing it and how much value they put to its different components. This study aims at analyzing farmers' preferences for maize production technologies within the lens of sustainable intensification. Employing a discrete choice experiment to generate over 12,500 observations from a sample of about 700 maize-producing households in northern Ghana, we analyze farmers' preferences with respect to five domains of sustainable intensification including productivity, economic, human, environmental, and social conditions. We find that farmers are favorably disposed to maize-based cropping systems that align with the domains of sustainable intensification over their current cropping practices. While farmers value all the sustainable intensification attributes considered in the study, we observe substantial heterogeneities among them in the pooled sample and in the sub-samples between regions and gender categories. The findings suggest that sustainable intensification is not just a fad within the academic and research circles but something farmers are interested in and that development actions are more likely to succeed when they consider preference heterogeneities among farmers and adapt to local conditions. The findings can be used to set an evaluation criterion in designing and testing technologies (or a mix of technologies) for sustainable maize production among smallholder farmers in northern Ghana as well as similar socio-cultural and agroecological settings, supporting national and regional level efforts for R&D prioritization.

- 242 Sustainable and just energy transition in the Global South/ ChuanLiao ,ArunAgrawal (n.d.).

This paper aims to assess that energy transitions are taking place at an unprecedented pace in the Global South, and facilitating sustainable and just transitions can lead to far more rapid advances in societal wellbeing that would otherwise be infeasible. As attention devoted to sustainable and just energy transition increases, more systematic knowledge about the drivers and impacts of sustainable energy transition is of utmost importance. This presentation examines the emerging discussions in the energy transition literature that highlight the importance of understanding and theorizing the diversity, determinants, impacts, and interactions of energy transitions. Through the energy justice framework, the presentation will address the distributional, recognitional, and procedural issues of energy transition, and investigate where injustice occurred, who is ignored, and whether is the transition process fair.

- 243 The correlates of declining income inequality among emerging and developing economies during the 2000s/ Edward Anderson (n.d.).

This study evaluates that since the early 2000s, trends in income inequality in emerging and developing economies have undergone a noticeable shift. While inequality tended to increase during the 1980s and 1990s, it has tended to fall since the early 2000s. In this paper we analyse the correlates of declining income inequality among emerging

and developing economies during the 2000s. We estimate country-specific trends in market and disposable income inequality for a large sample of over 100 countries, and then use econometric analysis to examine the correlates of those trends. We find that the tendency toward declining inequality in the 2000s was stronger in countries with higher initial levels of inequality and larger increases in relative agricultural productivity, country-specific primary commodity prices, and remittance inflows. We also find a role for increases in educational attainments, tax revenues and government social spending, and trade liberalisation, but only in Latin America. The results suggest that the challenge now facing many emerging and developing countries is how to sustain the reductions in inequality achieved since the early 2000s, given the decline in commodity prices since 2015, and the social and economic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 244 The effect of Universal Salt Iodization on cognitive test scores in rural India/ Wiktoria Tafesse (n.d.).

This paper studies the impact of a large-scale public health intervention in early life on cognitive skills in childhood. Iodine deficiency is the most common predictor of brain damage globally which has prompted over 140 countries to implement Universal Salt Iodization. While small-scale interventions report positive effects of iodine supplementation on cognition, the causal impact of salt iodization at scale is unknown across low-income countries. This study evaluates the effect of Universal Salt Iodization on cognitive test scores of school-aged children in rural India. I exploit exogenous variation in the timing of the exposure to the policy in early life, comparing children residing in naturally iodine sufficient and deficient districts over time, using a difference-in-differences strategy. Exposure to the program increased basic numeracy and literacy skills by at least 2.4 percentage points and improved school progression. It further raised literacy scores by 6.1% of a standard deviation for girls. The effects on test scores are higher for poor children and for those residing in, or nearby, the major salt producing state where iodized salt consumption was lower at baseline. This is the first study to show that a blanket fortification policy can deliver considerable, yet heterogenous, improvements in cognition in the medium run in a developing country context.

- 245 The impact of soft-skills training for entrepreneurs in Jamaica/ Diego Ubfal, Irani Arráiz, Diether W Beuermann, Michael Frese, Daniel Verch (n.d.).

This work analyses that there has been growing interest in approaches to business training that incorporate insights from psychology to develop soft skills associated with successful entrepreneurship. The empirical evidence on the causal effects of these approaches on entrepreneurs' business outcomes is encouraging, but still not substantial enough to be conclusive. This study contributes to this literature by designing and evaluating two training programs, which are adapted to the Jamaican context. The first program provides soft-skills training on personal initiative, including the development of a proactive mindset and perseverance after setbacks. The second program combines soft-skills training on personal initiative with traditional training on hard skills aimed at changing business practices. Both programs are evaluated using a randomized controlled trial involving 945 entrepreneurs in Jamaica. Entrepreneurs are randomly assigned in equal proportion to one of the two training programs or to a control group. The research develops three survey instruments to collect information

from entrepreneurs: a baseline survey, a short-term follow-up survey conducted 3 months after the intervention, and a second follow-up survey conducted 12 months after the intervention. Findings indicate statistically significant effects of the intensive soft-skills training, but not of the training combining soft and hard skills, on business outcomes in the short-term survey. The analysis of the data suggests that the main channel through which the intensive soft-skills training improves short-term business outcomes is an increased adoption of business practices. The positive short-term effects of the soft-skills training are concentrated among men and are not significant for female entrepreneurs. Neither the effects on business practices nor those on business outcomes are statistically significant in the second follow-up survey. However, the soft-skills training has persistent effects on targeted soft skills, which are measured with both self-reported and incentivized measures. Theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed in the paper.

246 The intersections of mining and neoliberal conservation/ Marketta Vuola (n.d.).

This research shows that biodiversity conservation and mining activities are increasingly overlapping throughout the world. While conservation has conventionally been seen as a strategy to oppose the negative environmental impacts of extractivism, the experiences of local communities especially in the Global South reveal similar dynamics in the ways in which mining and conservation actors seek to gain control over land and resources, often resulting in land grabbing. Furthermore, literature on neoliberal conservation has portrayed conservation as an increasingly prevalent strategy of capital accumulation. This study looks at the commodity frontiers of neoliberal conservation and mining – at the spectrum ranging from artisanal and small-scale mining to large-scale corporate mining – and focuses on the competing territorialisations at these heterogeneous ‘double’ frontiers. Analysed by means of an integrative literature review and illustrated with cases from across the Global South, this study asks just what institutional settings enable the mining and conservation frontiers to co-exist and what kinds of interactions can be expected at their intersections. The study finds three different types of double frontier interactions, competing, synergistic and co-ignorant, resulting alternatively from deepened cooperation between international mining and conservation actors, a fragmented state structure or legal pluralism at the local level. These findings provide a first attempt to create a theoretical framework for analysing the intersections of the expanding mining and conservation frontiers. They highlight the need for further empirical research to focus on double frontier contexts and particularly on the roles played by local actors between the frontiers in order to address, understand and manage the increasing competition between mining and conservation across the rural landscapes of the Global South.

247 The power of employment: Effects of India’s employment guarantee on women empowerment/ Zachary Rodriguez (n.d.).

This paper examines that in many countries, women do not share the same decision-making power as the men around them. This preexisting discrimination suggests an imbalance in decision-making power in the household, which makes empowering the role of women a necessity for the health and development of our communities. Studies have noted how income growth across genders can shift decision-making power in the household. To investigate income growth and its effect on women empowerment,

I analyze the Mahatmas Gandhi Employment Guarantee Act of 2005, which offers guaranteed employment to rural households throughout India. Its gradual implementation in three phases over a two year period allows for the use of a difference-in-differences analysis regarding the effects of guaranteed employment by men and women across districts. I analyze two outcomes variables related to women empowerment beginning in 2002 to 2017, including the demand for microfinance and violence against women. Results show that as women take up employment in a district, the demand for credit and savings increases and violence against women decreases. Each result aligns with a broad literature that identifies how income growth and employment empowers the health, social, and economic of status of women.

- 248 Towards A Virtuous Spiral Between Poverty Reduction And Growth: Comparing Sub Saharan Africa With The Developing World/ ErikThorbecke ,YusiOuyang (n.d.).

The positive impact of growth on poverty reduction has been well documented and confirmed. In contrast, the impact of poverty reduction on subsequent growth has not been systematically investigated. The main objective of this paper is to explore empirically the reverse causality between poverty and growth. Using data from 129 developing countries (44 in SSA) during 1981–2018, this study finds that faster poverty reduction is linked to faster growth in the developing world and especially the SSA region; while faster growth contributes to faster poverty reduction more in the developing world outside of SSA than within SSA. These findings suggest that for faster poverty reduction in the entire developing world but especially in SSA, we need a pro-growth poverty reduction strategy, where interventions directly target poverty reduction, and through that also contribute to faster growth; as a complement to the more conventional pro-poor growth strategy, where interventions directly target growth and only reduce poverty through growth. The main conclusion is that the combined effects of growth on poverty and of the latter on subsequent growth can lead to a virtuous spiral.

- 249 Urban informalities in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA): A solution for or barrier against sustainable city development/ Gideon Abagna Azunre, Owusu Amponsah, Stephen Appiah Takyi, Henry Mensah, Imoro Braimah (n.d.).

This study focuses on the roles of urban informalities in the advancement of the sustainable city agenda are contested in conventional literature. However, the contestation does not take account of the entire dimensions of sustainable cities. To present a holistic argument, the present study examines the roles of informalities in advancing the sustainable city agenda in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) by using the sustainable development prism as the analytical framework. A Boolean search methodology was adopted to obtain relevant literature written in the English language from repositories such as Scopus, JSTOR, and ProQuest. The results of a synthesis of the literature suggest that informalities play double-pronged roles in the pursuit of the sustainable city development agenda in SSA. Overall, the emergence of informality is as a result of the failure of the formal systems. They provide employment, secure household income and savings, support national income, provide household basic needs (water access and waste management), and enhance civic engagement. However, informalities contribute to social and gender inequality, insecurity, congestion, and pollution. Based on their positive roles in the advancement of sustainable cities, we recommend a rejection of the prohibitive policies and attitudes



towards informalities and call for regularisation as an approach to address the associated ills.

- 250 Women farm what they can manage: How time constraints affect the quantity and quality of labor for married women's agricultural production in southwestern Nigeria/ Rachael S Pierotti, Sophia Friedson-Ridenour, Olubukola Olayiwola (n.d.).

This paper explores that sub-Saharan Africa smallholder farmers depend heavily on manual labor supplied by their households, families, and communities. Gender differences in the ability of farm managers to acquire needed labor has been linked with women's disadvantage in agricultural productivity. This in-depth qualitative research in southwestern Nigeria builds on studies that document gender gaps by examining how men and women make sense of the allocation of labor within their households. Insights from observation over the course of one year and interviews with 93 participants are combined with evidence from existing literature to develop a framework that illustrates the conceptual links between constraints on women's time use and the quantity and quality of labor available for their agricultural activities. We find that women's time and labor constraints are rooted in common social expectations that men's farm plots take priority and that a woman should only farm what she can manage without interfering with the agricultural production managed by her husband. Practically, this means that women's household responsibilities and off-farm work limit their own farm labor and their ability to supervise hired labor. The prioritization of men's plots also means that labor is allocated to men's plots first in the day, which results in less labor and potentially less productive labor available for women's farms. Also, women's access to labor is especially constrained by seasonal fluctuations in labor demand because of the precedence given to men's agricultural production. The conceptual framework is meant as a tool to be used in future research on time use, agricultural labor, and gender differences in agricultural productivity. It highlights the ways in which intrahousehold negotiations over labor and time use are not just about maximizing efficiency or productivity, but also about maintaining social hierarchies, roles, and responsibilities.



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- 251 A supercyclone, landscapes of ‘emptiness’ and shrimp aquaculture: The lesser-known trajectories of disaster recovery in coastal Odisha, India/ Vasudha Chhotray (n.d.).

This paper critically examines the reconfiguration of post-supercyclone Ersama in coastal Odisha in India, to encourage the introduction of a new form of shrimp aquaculture as the principal livelihood. It demonstrates the operation of a powerful shared construction of Ersama, a typically paddy cultivating area, as a landscape rendered ‘empty’ and ‘unproductive’ by the supercyclone of 1999. The paper shows how this notion, shared by locals and external actors, facilitates the entry of the forces of commercial aquaculture at the cost of increased socio-economic inequalities and risk-taking for the poorest participants, as well as the exclusion of women from this new livelihood. Memories of previous disastrous attempts at shrimp culture are obliterated through misleading narratives about the potent productivity of a new type of shrimp by the proponents of aquaculture. The state has presided through uneven regulation, disregarding the damaging effects of commercial aquaculture for the coastal environment. The paper argues that besides the provision of disaster relief, the state restricts its own responsibilities towards disaster prone and affected populations to the creation of warning systems and physical infrastructures. However, it assigns the broader challenge of disaster recovery to ongoing processes of capitalist development. Even as the resulting precarity, both economic and environmental, threaten long-term and inclusive recovery, the state delinks disaster recovery from questions of structural risk resulting from exclusionary development pathways, depoliticising it considerably.

- 252 Can insurance catalyse government planning on climate? Emergent evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa/ Swenja Surminski, Jonathan Barnes, Katharine Vincent (n.d.).

This paper explores how climate risk information produced in the context of insurance-related activities can support public climate adaptation planning. The central contribution is to outline how relevant climate risk information can translate into behaviour change, and the drivers and barriers that influence this in Sub-Saharan Africa. The insurance industry has the potential to catalyse greater use of climate information, either through existing insurance transactions or through capacity building and investment in data sharing and collaboration. We investigate the interplay of climate risk information and insurance processes from two angles: the use of climate risk data by those who provide insurance – with information as an input to the underwriting process; and the catalyst role of insurance for governments to move towards anticipatory climate risk management. We apply a multi-method approach, combining insights from a survey of 40 insurance experts with key informant interviews and document analysis from three complementary case studies: indemnity-based insurance of private assets in South Africa; parametric sovereign risk pool in Malawi; and collaboration on risk analytics and risk management advice (no insurance) in Tanzania. The analysis offers a new perspective on the catalyst role of insurance by focusing on the ways in which political economy factors, particularly incentives and relationships, influence this process. Overall, there appears to be clear scope for a dynamic interaction between insurers and governments where symbiotic

use and generation of climate risk information can advance mutual goals. However, that ambition faces many challenges that go beyond availability and suitability of data. Limited trust, unclear risk ownership and/or lack of incentives are key barriers, even if there is risk awareness and overall motivation to manage climate risks. The three cases show the importance of sustained cross-sectoral collaboration and capacity building to increase awareness and utilization of insurance-related climate risk information.

- 253 Colonial origin, ethnicity and intergenerational mobility in Africa/ Patricia Funjika, Yoseph Y Getachew (n.d.).

This paper examines the relationship between an individual's human capital and that of their parents' ethnic group in former British and French colonies in Africa. Using pooled cross-sectional data from eight African countries, four former French colonies (Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Madagascar, Niger) and four former British colonies (Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda), we find large effects of parental ethnicity on individuals' human capital. Our results show that colonial origin may be important in understanding intergenerational mobility in African countries via its effect on ethnic relations. Ethnic capital has a persistent effect. This effect, which could be attributed to differences in administration styles adopted during the colonial period, is higher in former British than former French colonies. Birth cohort regression analysis further shows that the ethnic effect has declined across cohorts in former British colonies while remaining comparatively static in former French colonies. Our results are robust to the use of different estimation techniques.

- 254 Disentangling the impact of a multiple-component project on SDG dimensions: The case of durum wheat value chain development in Oromia (Ethiopia)/ Mario Biggeri, Alessandro Carraro, Federico Ciani, Donato Romano (n.d.).

The overall objective of this paper is to assess the impact of a value chain development project – the AVCPO in the Bale region (Oromia, Ethiopia) – on smallholder households focusing on the relationship between the food security goal (SDG2) and other SDG-related outcomes such as education (SDG4) and collective action and social capital (SDG16). Possible co-benefits and synergies among the SDGs are explored using a variety of approaches ranging from instrument variable techniques to evaluate the project overall impact on the various SDGs, multi-valued treatment effect analysis to assess which project component is more effective in achieving the expected impacts, and causal mediation modelling to evaluate to what extent collective action and social capital can play a role in achieving food security and education. Our study shows that the aggregate impact is positive and significant on most of the considered outcomes, namely food security (SDG2) except diet diversification, education (SDG4) of girls but not of boys, and collective action (SDG16), while social capital (SDG16) is significant only as far as horizontal relationships within the community are created. Disentangling the aggregate impact, we show that combined treatments (e.g. training plus storage facilities and marketing through cooperatives) generally return larger impacts than stand-alone treatments (e.g. training only). Finally, our study finds that collective action (SDG16) is an important channel that favors food security improvement (SDG2) but only to a lesser extent better education (SDG4).

- 255 Economies of scale of large-scale international development interventions: Evidence from self-help groups in India/ Garima Siwach, Sohini Paul, Thomas de Hoop (n.d.).

This research examines livelihoods and microfinance programs for women often show reduced impacts after scale-up. Yet, program scale-up may reduce average per capita costs and maintain cost-effectiveness despite lower impact. This paper presents evidence on the association between program scale, costs, and cost-effectiveness by analyzing how the costs of a large-scale Self-Help Group (SHG) program in India changed from its inception in 2007 to its scale-up in 2019. We use expenditure data from program's audit statements of Jeevika – the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society – and find that a 1% increase in program membership was associated with a 0.6% increase in annual program expenditures, indicating large economies of scale. Predicted costs from regressions suggest that the annual per capita program expenditures declined from \$29 when the program covered 100,000 members to \$5 when it reached 10 million members. Previous impact evaluations of Jeevika showed sizeable but smaller substitutions away from high-cost debt after scale-up than during the pilot, but we found that economies of scale led to similar cost-effectiveness ratios for this outcome. We also found that formation of higher-level federations is associated with lower marginal costs than setting up SHGs. However, previous evidence suggests that Jeevika did not generate average impacts on women's agency and asset ownership after scale-up. Building on a rich history of research on Jeevika, we argue that program implementers must identify key success factors in pilot programs to minimize tradeoffs between cost savings and potentially reduced impacts after scale-up. Further, we suggest investments in linking SHGs to federations to improve the cost-effectiveness of SHGs.

- 256 Employment and sustainability: The relation between precarious work and spatial inequality in the neoliberal city/ Andrés Señoret, María Inés Ramírez, Johannes Rehner (n.d.).

This paper explores the creation of employment opportunities as a key factor to economic growth, but when pursuing sustainable development, work arrangements must also be fair and stable. In contrast, precarious employment is a common and serious limitation to prospects for development and personal well being in Latin American cities. Discussing this phenomenon in the developing world requires considering the ongoing transformation of the neoliberal urban labour market, the commodity-driven economic structure, and questioning how such features relate to the likelihood of urban sustainable development. The present study addresses precarity in urban labour markets and subjective perceptions of stability and prospects and asks how marginalisation and fragmented urban spaces in a neoliberal context relate to the structural characteristics of precarious labour. This relationship between labour and space is analysed based on survey data from different types of neighbourhoods in Chile's two largest metropolitan areas – Santiago and Concepción – using multilevel regression and ANOVA. Our study finds that precarious employment and poor prospects replicate and reinforce typical territorial inequalities and thus constitute a serious limitation for sustainable development. We conclude that the current labour market, the features of neoliberal extractivism, and weak formal social protection are obstructing urban development that is sustainable in terms of employment. Thus, the conceptual debate on sustainability and urban policy should

focus more on the negative effects of precarious employment and its particular relation to spatial fragmentation in growing urban areas.

- 257 Examining norms and social expectations surrounding exclusive breastfeeding: Evidence from Mali/ Cristina Bicchieri, Upasak Das, Samuel Gant, Rachel Sander (n.d.).

Do mothers' perceptions of community behavior and their beliefs about exclusive breastfeeding affect their own infant feeding behavior? This paper explores this relationship using a primary survey of 925 mothers with children of two years or below conducted in 2019 in the Kayes and Sikasso regions of Mali. Among other information, we collected self-reported data on the respondent's social expectations about the beliefs and behaviors of their community members apart from their own infant feeding behavior. The findings from regression estimations, after controlling for a host of potential confounding factors, indicate that children whose mothers think most individuals in her community exclusively breastfeed their infants, regardless of factual accuracy, are significantly more likely to be exclusively breastfed in the first six months. Beliefs about community approval of exclusive infant breastfeeding behavior are also found to be significantly associated, albeit modestly. In addition, children of mothers who hold false but positive beliefs and over-predict the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding practices in the community are more likely to be exclusively breastfed. Further, we utilize responses from hypothetical vignettes where the levels of social expectations are experimentally manipulated. Here, prevalence of and beliefs about community infant feeding behavior are randomized across the respondents and then they are asked to predict the breastfeeding behavior of an imaginary vignette character under such conditions. The findings indicate a positive and robust relationship between the prevalence of community level exclusive breastfeeding and the predicted behavior concerning exclusive breastfeeding. A number of additional tests are conducted to ensure that the estimates are not confounded by unobserved heterogeneity. We assert that our findings can potentially represent an important foundation for the design of interventions aimed at altering social expectations, and thus effecting a measurable change in infant breastfeeding behaviors.

- 258 Forest income and livelihoods on Pemba: A quantitative ethnography/ Jeffrey Andrews, Monique Borgerhoff Mulder (n.d.).

This paper offers a systematic approach to quantifying the socio-economic role of forests for 'forest-dependent' communities. Focusing on the island of Pemba (Zanzibar, Tanzania), we investigate how forest income contributes to livelihood portfolios, local inequality, and households' insurance against shocks. We also examine how forest income is affected by local institutions and household socio-demographics. We use a series of non-parametric measures in conjunction with multi-level Bayesian models supported by directed acyclic graphs to address these questions. On average, we find that 27% of household income comes from forests, with 83% of that value deriving from fuel products, and that 62% of the total value of forest products are harvested from the agroforestry scrub matrix. At the same time, forest income scales positively with income, forest-dependency scales negatively. Top income earners control ~ 4 times more forest income than low earners. However, when we consider forestry against other economic sectors, forest income reduces

overall income inequality on the island. Despite forests being critical for the poor, we find it offers little insurance against shocks, especially for the vulnerable. In fact, in contrast to expectations, we find that the well-insured are the most likely to increase forest use in response to shocks. Regarding institutions, most forest products come from either government land or land owned by other private individuals, indicating weak tenure institutions on the island. Finally, young, poorly educated male-headed households, which are not integrated into markets, are the most likely to have high forest income. However, female-headed households are generally more dependent due to a lack of alternative income sources. Our results are encouraging as the use of tools from formal causal inference and detailed Bayesian modelling, in conjunction with a quantitative ethnography, build upon previous findings while improving our understanding of local socio-ecological systems.

- 259 Horrible trade-offs in a pandemic: Poverty, fiscal space, policy, and welfare/ Ricardo Hausmann, Ulrich Schetter (n.d.).

This study analyzes how poverty and a country's fiscal space impact policy and welfare in times of a pandemic. We introduce a subsistence level of consumption into a tractable heterogeneous agent framework, and use this framework to characterize optimal joint policies of a lockdown and transfer payments. In our model, a more stringent lockdown helps fighting the pandemic, but it also deepens the recession, which implies that poorer parts of society find it harder to subsist. This reduces their compliance with the lockdown, and may cause deprivation of the very poor, giving rise to an excruciating trade-off between saving lives from the pandemic and from deprivation. Transfer payments help mitigate this trade-off. We show that, *ceteris paribus*, the optimal lockdown is stricter in richer countries and the aggregate death burden and welfare losses smaller. We then consider a government borrowing constraint and show that limited fiscal space lowers the optimal lockdown and welfare, and increases the aggregate death burden during the pandemic. This is particularly true in societies where a larger fraction of the population is in poverty. We discuss evidence from the literature and provide reduced-form regressions that support the relevance of our main mechanisms. We finally discuss distributional consequences and the political economy of fighting a pandemic.

- 260 Income shock and food insecurity prediction Vietnam under the pandemic/ Khoa Vu, Nguyen Dinh Tuan Vuong, Tu-Anh Vu-Thanh, Anh Ngoc Nguyen (n.d.).

This work examines how COVID-19 threatens the food security of vulnerable populations across the globe, there is an increasing need to identify places that are affected most in order to target aid. We propose a two-step approach to predict changes in food insecurity risk caused by income shocks at a granular level using existing household-level data and external information on aggregate income shocks. We apply this approach to assess changes in food insecurity risk during the pandemic in Vietnam. Using national household survey data between 2010 and 2018, we first estimate that a 10% decrease in income leads to a 3.5% increase in food insecurity. We then use the 2019 national Labor Force Survey to predict changes in the share of food-insecure households caused by the income shocks during the pandemic for 702 districts. We find that the small, predicted change in food insecurity risk at the national level masks substantial variation at the district level, and changes in food insecurity

risk are larger among young children. Food relief policies, therefore, should prioritize a small number of districts predicted to be severely affected.

- 261 Long-term impacts of school nutrition: Evidence from China's school meal reform/ Guanfu Fang, Ying Zhu (n.d.).

This article evaluates that Child malnutrition remains a major public health concern, especially in many developing countries. This paper examines the long-term effects of a school meal program on individuals' cognitive and health outcomes in rural China. Exploiting the staggered implementation of the Student Nutrition Improvement Program (SNIP), we find that early exposure to the SNIP (ages 6–15) significantly improved children's cognitive and health outcomes in the long run. These effects are not observed in urban residents who experienced similar socioeconomic changes in the same county. Empirical tests suggest that short-term improvements in children's nutrient intakes and mothers' labor market performance were likely to be potential mechanisms. Moreover, the effects of early exposure to the SNIP are stronger among children from low-socioeconomic status families. Our results suggest that the school nutrition program could be an important investment in children's long-run human capital. This may be relevant for many developing countries today that attempt to provide or have provided subsidized school meals.

- 262 Political competition and public healthcare: Evidence from India/ Subham Kailthya, Uma Kambhampati (n.d.).

This paper examines the causal effect of political competition on the public provision of healthcare. Specifically, we investigate whether the effect of political competition on more visible public goods (e.g. health centre access) differs from its impact on less visible public goods (e.g. health centre capacity such as doctors, medical supplies, etc.). Using granular data from three recent waves of the Indian District Level Household Survey (DLHS) during 2002–2013 and an instrumental variable approach, we find that incumbents respond to electoral competition, measured as the effective number of parties (ENP), by trading-off less visible health centre capacity for more visible access to health centres. We provide suggestive evidence that focusing on more visible health centres boosts the incumbent party's re-election prospects providing a clear motive for incumbent's action. In addition, we examine the effect of election-year cycles and the role of political alignment in healthcare provision and find compelling evidence of a political economic mechanism at work. By contrast, political competition has no measurable impact on key health outcomes. We conduct several robustness checks to ensure that our estimates are reliable. Thus, our results suggest that electoral competition must be accompanied by strong checks on accountability to improve health outcomes.

- 263 The committeeification of collective action in Africa/ Caroline Archambault, David Ehrhardt (n.d.).

This paper investigates the last century, Africa has witnessed considerable committeeification, a process by which committees have become increasingly important to organise collective action. Throughout the continent, committees have come to preside over everything from natural resource management to cultural life, and from peacebuilding to community consultation. What has been the impact of this

dramatic institutional change on the nature and quality of collective action? Drawing on decades of anthropological research and development work in East Africa – studying, working with and working in committees of various kinds – this article presents an approach to addressing this question. We show how committees have surface features as well as deep functions, and that the impact of committeeification depends not only on their features and functions but also on the pathways through which they proliferate. On the surface, committees aim for inclusive and deliberative decision making, even if they vary in the specifics of their missions, membership, decision-making rules, and level of autonomy. But their deep functions can be quite different: a façade for accessing recognition or resources; a classroom for learning leadership skills; or a club for elites to pursue their shared interests. The impact of these features and functions depends on the pathways through which they grow: autonomous from existing forms of collective action; in synergistic cooperation; or in competition, possibly weakening or even destroying existing local institutions. Community-based development interventions often rely heavily on committeeified collective action. This paper identifies the benefits that this strategy can have, but also shows its potential to weaken or even destroy existing forms of collective action. On that basis, we suggest that it is imperative to turn more systematic analytical attention to committees, and assess the extent to which they are delivering development or crippling collective action in the guise of democracy and deliberation.

- 264 The effect of armed conflict on intimate partner violence: Evidence from the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria/ Uche Eseosa Ekhatior-Mobayode, Lucia C Hanmer, Eliana Rubiano-Matulevich, Diana Jimena Arango (n.d.).

This study focuses that Intimate partner violence (IPV) as the most common form of violence against women in both conflict and non-conflict settings but in conflict settings it often receives less attention than other forms of gender-based violence (GBV), such as conflict-related sexual violence. To examine whether increased rates of IPV are linked to conflict we use data from Domestic Violence module of the Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) collected in 2008 and 2013 and spatially link them to the Boko Haram (BH) actor file of the Armed Conflict Location and Events Database (ACLED). To estimate whether the BH insurgency is associated with increases in IPV we use a quasi-experimental approach, employing a kernel-based difference-in-difference model. We also examine the effect of the BH insurgency on women's likelihood of experiencing controlling behavior from a husband or partner, women's autonomy in household decision-making and their control over their own earnings. We find that the presence of BH increases the probability that women experience physical or sexual IPV by about 4 percentage points after controlling for known correlates of IPV; partner's alcohol use, previous exposure to IPV and condoning IPV as a social norm. Further, we find controlling behaviors from husbands/partners – another form of IPV - are heightened in locations that are impacted by the BH insurgency. In these places women's risk of experiencing controlling behavior increases by 14 percentage points, indicating that the BH insurgency exacerbates another form of IPV; behaviors that are often pre-cursors to physical and sexual IPV. Our results underscore the need for policy makers to prioritize programs that respond to and prevent IPV in conflict affected settings. Effective program responses can be both integrated into sectoral programs and



delivered as standalone programs alongside other interventions that provide services to communities living in conflict-affected settings.

- 265 The effects of fiscal policy on households during the COVID-19 pandemic: Evidence from Thailand and Vietnam/ DzungBui ,LenaDräger ,BerndHayo ,GiangNghiem (n.d.).

The objective of this paper is to explore the economic crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic that induced many governments to provide financial assistance to households. Using representative consumer surveys conducted during the pandemic in 2020, we examine the effects of this fiscal policy instrument on households in two emerging economies, Thailand and Vietnam. Our paper contributes to the literature by studying how consumer sentiment and durable spending relate to receiving government financial support and the underlying transmission channels for these responses. We find that financial support to households is related to more positive consumer sentiment and increases in actual and planned durable spending, while also being correlated with a more optimistic macroeconomic outlook, higher trust in the government, and higher personal well-being.

- 266 The impacts of the 2015 Gorkha earthquake on Children's health in Nepal/ Binod Khanal (n.d.).

A 7.8 Richter-scale magnitude earthquake hit central Nepal in 2015, affecting multiple facets of the economy. This study explores the health impacts of this earthquake on the prevalence of diarrhea, cough, and fever among Nepalese children less than five years old. To this end, I use data from two recent waves of the Demographic Health Survey (2011 and 2016) and employ difference-in-difference as an identification strategy. Results show that the prevalence of diarrhea, cough, and fever was between 3.9 and 6.3 percentage points higher among children in earthquake-affected areas. These results are equivalent to an increase in diarrhea, fever, and cough cases among the children in earthquake-affected districts by 32.2, 35.5, and 25.7 percent, respectively. A drop in the vaccination rate suggests a lack of health care facilities in the earthquake-affected areas that could have contributed to child health problems. A decrease in the availability of clean drinking water in the earthquake-affected regions could also be a mechanism behind the prevalence of the diseases. Disaster-preparedness plans in disaster-prone low-income countries should prioritize child health by making necessary health care services available and ensuring the supply of safe drinking water.

- 267 The short-term impacts of COVID-19 on households in developing countries: An overview based on a harmonized dataset of high-frequency surveys/ Tom Bundervoet, Maria E Dávalos, Natalia Garcia (n.d.).

This paper is one of the first to document the impacts of COVID-19 on households across a large number of developing countries and to do so for a comparable time-period, corresponding to the peak of the pandemic-induced drop in human mobility, and the first to systematically analyze the cross- and within-country effects on employment, income, food security and learning. Using representative data from 31 countries, accounting for a combined population of almost 1.4 billion, we find that in the average country 36 percent of respondents stopped working in the immediate aftermath of the pandemic, 65 percent of households reported decreases in income,

and 30 percent of children were unable to continue learning during school closures. Pandemic-induced jobs and income losses translated into heightened food insecurity at the household level. The more stringent the virus containment measures, the higher the likelihood of jobs and income losses. The pandemic's effects were widespread and regressive, disproportionately affecting vulnerable segments of the population. Women, youth, and workers without higher education – groups disadvantaged in the labor market before the COVID-19 shock – were significantly more likely to lose their jobs and experience decreased incomes. Self-employed and casual workers – the most vulnerable workers in developing countries – bore the brunt of the pandemic-induced income losses. Interruptions in learning were most salient for children from lower-income countries, and within countries for children from lower-income households with lower-educated parents and in rural areas. The unequal impacts of the pandemic across socio-economic groups risk cementing inequality of opportunity and undermining social mobility and calls for policies to foster an inclusive recovery and strengthen resilience to future shocks.

- 268 Using political settlements analysis to explain poverty trends in Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda and Tanzania/ Blessings Chinsinga, Ezana Haddis Weldeghebrael, Tim Kelsall, Nicolai Schulz, Timothy P Williams (n.d.).

This article uses political settlements analysis to help illuminate trends in poverty reduction in Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda and Tanzania. Drawing on data from the ESID Political Settlements Dataset and our own coding, it finds that the predictions of political settlements theory about the relationship between political settlement type and actual poverty reduction are reasonably well supported by the data, with 'broad-concentrated' Rwanda performing best and 'narrow-dispersed' Ethiopia worst for the period in question. It then supplements this finding with a largely qualitative analytical narrative, illustrating some of the ways in which political settlement type impacted on poverty reduction through the causal mechanisms of elite commitment and state capability. Although our typology does not explain all of the observed phenomena, we argue that, when supplemented by other variables such as ideology, it is a promising explanatory model.

- 269 Women's land rights and village institutions in Tanzania/ Garance Genicot, Maria Hernandez-de-Benito (n.d.).

This paper studies the extent of women's land rights in rural Tanzania and how patrilineal norms affect them. We show that married women in rural Tanzania still own little land without their husbands and have limited rights over the jointly owned land. In Tanzania, an inherent tension lies in the recognition of customary laws that explicitly discriminate against women, and statutory laws that establish equal rights for men and women. Customary patrilineal practices persist. In particular, we find that firstborn sons are expected to inherit more land than firstborn daughters, and widows' inheritance rights are affected by the gender of their children. We also find that women's tenure security in case of divorce or inheritance is fragile. In Tanzania, village institutions play a key role in the management of land rights and the mediation of land disputes. We find that members of village institutions have more pro-women views on land rights than the average household respondent. However, using

randomized vignettes to measure gender bias, we show they do not always make gender-neutral recommendations in case of land disputes.



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- 270 A simplified measure of nutritional empowerment: Using machine learning to abbreviate the Women's Empowerment in Nutrition Index (WENI)/ Shree Saha, Sudha Narayanan (n.d.).

This article examines that measuring empowerment is both complicated and time-consuming. A number of recent efforts have focused on how to better measure this complex multidimensional concept such that it is easy to implement. In this paper, we use machine learning techniques, specifically LASSO, using survey data from five Indian states to abbreviate a recently developed measure of nutritional empowerment, the Women's Empowerment in Nutrition Index (WENI) that has 33 distinct indicators. Our preferred Abridged Women's Empowerment in Nutrition Index (A-WENI) consists of 20 indicators. We validate the A-WENI via a field survey from a new context, the western Indian state of Maharashtra. We find that the 20-indicator A-WENI is both capable of reproducing well the empowerment scores and status generated by the 33-indicator WENI and predicting nutritional outcomes such as BMI and dietary diversity. Using this index, we find that in our Maharashtra sample, on average, only 35.9% of mothers of children under the age of 5 years are nutritionally empowered, whereas 77.2% of their spouses are nutritionally empowered. We also find that only 14.6% of the elderly women are nutritionally empowered. These estimates are broadly consistent with those based on the 33-indicator WENI. The A-WENI will reduce the time burden on respondents and can be incorporated in any general purpose survey conducted in rural contexts. Many of the indicators in A-WENI are often collected routinely in contemporary household surveys. Hence, capturing nutritional empowerment does not entail significant additional burden. Developing A-WENI can thus aid in an expansion of efforts to measure nutritional empowerment; this is key to understanding better the barriers and challenges women face and help identify ways in which women can improve their nutritional well-being in meaningful ways.

- 271 An institutional analysis of 'power within' local governance: A Bazaari tale from Pakistan/ Muhammad Salman Khan, Stephen Syrett (n.d.).

This study analyses the power dynamics in local governance have profound implications for the outcomes of processes of political decentralisation within developing countries. Attempts to improve participation and service delivery through strengthened local and regional governance have been frustrated by the inability to understand and transform the relationship between power and formal and informal institutions. Through a theoretically informed empirical study of the relationship between power and institutions within local governance, this paper addresses this challenge through developing the notion of 'power within'. Analysis of Batkhela Bazaar in the Malakand district in Pakistan reveals distinct fields of power relating to the market, political representation and local administration, and the evolving interactions between institutions within and across these fields. Results demonstrate how these fields of power, and the agents operating within them, actively shape the interaction between formal and informal institutions of local governance in a process of contiguous evolution. Understanding of 'power within' prompts revised thinking on how best to harness emergent institutional forms to promote progressive and

inclusionary local governance and develop more effective state decentralization programmes.

- 272 Building a tax state in the 21st century: Fiscal pressure, political regimes, and consumption taxation/ Julian Limberg (n.d.).

This work examines this question by looking at one of the most powerful contemporary fiscal tools at hand – the Value-Added Tax (VAT). Using a novel dataset on VAT rates worldwide since 2000, I argue that fiscal problem pressure can lead to an expanded usage of the VAT. However, this effect depends on the type of political regime. Whereas democracies tend to raise VAT in dire fiscal times, VAT rates in autocracies are more immune to fiscal pressure. Furthermore, I demonstrate that a worse cost-benefit ratio of VAT increases in autocracies can account for this variation. These findings call for a closer investigation of political regime dynamics and fiscal policy-making worldwi

- 273 Cash transfers' role in improving livelihood diversification strategies and well-being: short- and medium-term evidence from Zimbabwe/ Noemi Pace, Ashwini Sebastian, Silvio Daidone, Ana Paula Dela O Campos, Benjamin Davis (n.d.).

This paper contributes to the literature on the determinants of rural livelihood diversification and its impact on household welfare in the short and medium term using data from a government-run social protection program in Zimbabwe. First, this study investigates whether cash transfers originally intended to ensure minimum food security in the poorest households can also induce the diversification of their livelihood strategies. Second, since diversification may lead to engagement in both low-return and high-return activities, this paper examines whether diversification resulting from the cash transfer increases household welfare. In the short run, the program causes only a small reduction in engagement in survival-led diversification; in the medium run, the program leads to a large shift from survival-led diversification and specialization in on-farm activities towards opportunity-led diversification. Further heterogeneity analysis shows that the program induces a medium-term change in livelihood strategies in both female- and male-headed households. In both time frames, opportunity-led diversification increases food and non-food consumption.

- 274 Contested water- and miningscapes – Explaining the high intensity of water and mining conflicts in a meta-study/ Mirja Schoderer, Marlen Ott (n.d.).

This research reports the conflicts around access to, control over, and quality of water accompany mining projects all over the globe. Often, they are associated with high intensity as means of contestation range from verbal complaints to protest marches, civil disobedience and violent confrontations. While numerous case studies on water-related mining conflicts exist, scholarship that synthesizes insights remains rare. In order to better understand the dynamics that lead to the escalation of conflicts and to further theory development on the role of, e.g., political economic contexts, hydro-social conditions and social relationships, a systematic overview of the existing empirical evidence is needed. Our meta-study of 53 water and mining conflicts identifies several combinations of conditions that are tied to large-scale mobilization and the use of civil disobedience measures, sabotage or hunger strikes by environmental defenders. As our results show, raised stakes and ontological

differences, e.g. in situations where water is essential for livelihoods and cultural and spiritual practices, play a role, in particular when coupled with a lack of meaningful participation. Discursive or physical coercion by the state or by private security forces also intensify mobilization rather than containing it while the role of international NGOs is more ambiguous. To identify explanatory scenarios, we conducted a two-step, fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA) based on data collected in a systematic literature review of peer-reviewed articles and book chapters. Taking its data from published research, our study identifies a geographic bias towards Latin America in academic literature on water and mining conflicts and points out topical blind spots. By looking for conditions that are consistently associated with high-intensity conflicts, it also provides insights on priority areas of engagement for community leaders, policy-makers, and private sector and civil society representatives seeking to avoid the escalation of conflicts.

- 275 Corrigendum to “The perversion of public land distribution by landed elites: Power, inequality and development in Colombia” [World Development 136 (2020) 105036]/ Jean-Paul Faguet, Fabio Sánchez, Marta-Juanita Villaveces (n.d.).

This paper analyzes the steady-state and out-of-steady-state effects of the transition in adult longevity on the national saving rate using historical data and international panel data. The rise in adult life expectancy has a large and statistically significant effect on aggregate saving. The effects have been especially pronounced in East Asia because its mortality transition was very rapid. Gains in life expectancy are much more important than declines in child dependency. Population aging may not lead to lower saving rates in the future if life expectancy and the duration of retirement continue to increase.

- 276 Critical reflection on the extractive industries transparency initiative in Kyrgyzstan/ Saipira Furstenberg, Janyl Moldalieva (n.d.).

The purpose of this article is to shed light on the implementation of anti-corruption efforts in extractive industries. Through the case study of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in Kyrgyzstan, the article aims to capture how the transparency norm is enacted in a development and ‘resource cursed’ context. Building on the literature on resource governance and anti-corruption and on fieldwork conducted in Kyrgyzstan, this article discusses the implementation of EITI at national and subnational levels, as well as, community discourses and practices around transparent resource governance. It attempts to explain how anti-corruption initiatives function in authoritarian settings and why they fail to deliver the promised outcomes. The study highlights the incongruence between normative claims underlying global anti-corruption standards and actual policy and community practices on the ground. It argues that the implementation and outcomes of global anti-corruption interventions such as the EITI are conditioned by the local domestic context. The article stresses the need for scholars and policymakers to examine how transparency is articulated and implemented at national and subnational levels.

- 277 Discrimination in post-conflict settings: Experimental evidence from Colombia/ Kerstin Unfried, Marcela Ibañez Diaz, Lina Maria Restrepo-Plaza (n.d.).

This study focuses that after a civil war, community support for the reintegration of ex-combatants is crucial for peace-building. Using a crowdfunding campaign to promote trainees' business ideas, we investigate whether university students discriminate against ex-combatants in Colombia. Our results show that there is no discrimination against ex-combatants in terms of donations compared with other trainees, but there is a substantial degree of prejudice and skepticism. This finding suggests that the reintegration of ex-combatants might be affected by the NIMBY phenomena. Although willing to economically support the peace process, individuals are skeptical towards personal encounters with ex-combatants. This suggest that to achieve sustainable peace, policies should focus on decreasing stigmatization towards ex-combatants.

- 278 Do refugees cause crime?/ Aysegul Kayaoglu (n.d.).

This research shows the impact of immigration on crime continues to stir heated debates in public policy circles around the world. Surveys indicate that host societies favor controversial measures because they are concerned about what they perceive to be an impingement exacted on their security with each new wave of migration. Seeking whether there is any truth to such perceptions, this paper analyzes the refugees' impact on crime rates, using the case of Turkey which has started to host the world's largest refugee population within any national borders due to the Syrian civil war. In doing so, the paper employs instrumental variables, difference-in-differences (DiD), and staggered DiD methods to explain if the conflict-fleeing Syrians have pushed Turkey's crime rates higher in the short and the long run. It also controls for a multitude of time-varying provincial characteristics and presents a battery of robustness checks against various identification threats. As a result, DiD estimates show that refugees do not have any causal effect on the crime rates in Turkey. More strikingly, its IV estimates provide evidence for a rather negative effect on the crime rates per capita whilst finding a null effect on the crime rates per native resident in particular.

- 279 Environmental justice organizations and the diffusion of conflicts over mining in Latin America/ Bryce W Reeder, Moises Arce, Adrian Siefkas (n.d.).

Existing research has explored the factors affecting the likelihood of resistance to mining projects. These studies emphasize the geographic and firm-level characteristics of mining sites as well as the impact of these projects on the environment and community livelihoods. While making important contributions, the existing literature has failed to examine the contagion effects of conflicts over mining. Building on the literature on the diffusion of social movements, we argue that environmental justice organizations (EJOs) help diffuse mining conflicts through interpersonal networks involving individuals or organizations, organizational brokers as well as communication strategies through the mass media. Our spatial econometric analysis demonstrates that mining conflicts cluster in time and space and that EJO networks are the primary drivers of diffusion. The diffusion effects associated with EJOs help our understanding of local resistance to mining and represent an important pattern explaining the expansion of social conflicts in Latin America.

- 280 Female entrepreneurs and productivity around the world: Rule of law, network, culture, and gender equality/ Sheng Fang, Chorching Goh, Mark Roberts, Lixin Colin Xu, Albert Zeufack (n.d.).

This paper use worldwide firm-level data to study how women-led firms differ from male-led firms in productivity, and investigate potential explanations for these differences. Women-led firms are more prevalent in countries with better rule of law, gender equality, and stronger individualistic culture, and in small firms and services industries. Relative to men-led firms, women-led ones have lower levels and growth of labor productivity, but similar levels of total factor productivity. The disadvantage is mainly in manufacturing firms, nonexistent in service firms, and only in small firms. Furthermore, the disadvantage in performance for women-led firms is smaller for countries with higher gender equality and lower burdens of household chores and domestic care for women. Finally, it is smaller where there is less emphasis on personal networks, less competition from informal firms, and the culture is more collective. The study does not find that the female leader disadvantage is amplified in corrupt environments.

- 281 Impact of Rohingya refugees on food prices in Bangladesh: Evidence from a natural experiment/ Ashraful Alam, Indranil Dutta, M Emranul Haque, Ricardo Nogales (n.d.).

This study investigates that Rohingya crisis is the fourth largest displacement of population in the world, with most refugees sheltering in neighbouring Bangladesh. We use this event as a natural experiment to examine the impact of the sudden influx of Rohingyas on food prices in the main host region of Bangladesh. We have pieced together a unique data set on food prices based on unpublished information at local government levels covering the pre- and post-influx period. We use a difference-in-difference approach to identify the impact of the refugee influx on the prices in the local area. Our baseline results indicate that overall food prices increased by 8 percent in the host sub-district of Ukhia, with prices of protein and vegetables increasing by 7 and 36 percent, respectively. For aid-supplied food products, such as cereals and lentils, we do find a statistically significant mitigating effect on prices. However, they were not substantial enough to reverse the increase in food prices.

- 282 Impacts of negative shocks on wellbeing and aspirations – Evidence from an earthquake/ Prabal KDe , DhanushkaThamarapani (n.d.).

The paper examines the causal links between an adverse shock, the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake in Indonesia, and a range of subjective wellbeing outcomes and aspirations. We combine a household survey panel dataset along with the ground shaking activity (Modified Mercalli Intensity) recorded by the United States Geological Survey. The panel data comprises of self-reported measures on current wellbeing, aspirations about future wellbeing, quality of life, and happiness before and after the earthquake. The results reveal robust evidence that the disaster led to large and significant reductions in subjective wellbeing (including those related to children) and future aspirations. Using a follow-up round of data, we find that such declines in wellbeing persisted years after the disaster, calling into policy action encompassing both material and emotional wellbeing that is crucial for post-disaster revival.



- 283 Improving taxpayer registration through nudging? Field experimental evidence from Brazil/ Simeon Schächtele, Huáscar Eguino, Soraya Roman (n.d.).

This paper presents the first evidence on promoting registration in an online tax registry. We randomized outreach communications to over 160 K Brazilian property taxpayers, thereby targeting a tax considered a sleeping giant in Latin America. A simple request to join the registry, embedded in a graphically designed e-mail, substantially increased registration relative to a control treatment. Strikingly, however, adding a lottery reward unintendedly reduced registration in comparison to the simple request. Survey evidence, unavailable in previous studies, points to altered effective motivations to register as an explanation. We highlight one mechanism that can reconcile different results in the literature: rewards may signal voluntariness and lack of enforcement. This is also consistent with the results of our analysis of property tax payments. It suggests that the e-mails increased tax payments of certain taxpayers, but that the lottery treatment lowered payment rates for high-value properties. In sum, nudging may be one element of a successful strategy to improve taxpayer registration. However, while simple low-cost outreach activities improve registration, the use of low-powered incentives can have adverse effects.

- 284 Industrial clustering, income and inequality in rural China/ DiGuo ,KunJiang, Chenggang Xu ,Xiyi Yang (n.d.).

This study provides evidence that links industrial clusters and rural income in China. Based on a pooled cross-sectional dataset composed of rural households from 109, 121 and 313 counties in 1995, 2002 and 2007, respectively, as well as a unique density-based index measuring the existence of industrial clusters calculated from firm-level data, we identify the mechanisms by which industrial clusters simultaneously increase rural income and reduce income inequality among rural households in China. Furthermore, we provide systematic evidence that specialization, urbanization and industrialization, measured in standard ways, do not have such effects on rural household income or inequality. Our evidence suggests that in China's context, industrial clusters developed under joint efforts of entrepreneurs and local governments have lessened institutional constraints and provided relatively equal opportunities for rural residents to participate in nonfarm activities. As a result, in those areas, rural household income is increased, and income inequality is reduced. The findings of this study have important policy implications for reducing poverty and inequality, and, smoothing income gaps between socioeconomic groups in economic transitions.

- 285 Land rental market reforms: Can they increase outmigration from agriculture? Evidence from a quantitative model/ Arnaud Daymard (n.d.).

The paper explores that the recent econometric work suggests that there is a positive link between the development of land rental markets and the migration of workers out of agriculture in the developing world. I investigate this claim using a two-sector model of structural transformation that takes into account the well-known inverse relationship between farm size and farm productivity. The model studies how the allocation of employment between agricultural and non-agricultural activities is affected by the presence of transaction costs in the land rental market, as well as by the initial distribution of land ownership. Theoretically, a reduction in transaction costs induces

outmigration from agriculture if agricultural prices are sufficiently flexible, while rigid agricultural prices may lead to the reverse phenomenon of immigration in agriculture. Practically, the model predicts that for most of the countries tested, a reduction in transaction costs causes little labor movement between sectors. This is equally true concerning the effect of a land redistribution. In spite of this, these reforms are found to increase substantially the production efficiency and welfare of farmers. These results suggest that the main benefit of stimulating land rentals is not in fostering structural transformation, but in improving the livelihoods of farmers.

- 286 Limited benefits and high costs are associated with low monetary returns for Guatemalan household investment in water, sanitation, and hygiene technologies/ Lee E Voth-Gaeddert, Mahelet G Fikru, Daniel B Oerther (n.d.).

This article aims to assess the child stunting rate (low height-for-age) in Guatemala is the sixth worst in the world. Child stunting is correlated both with short and long-term economic costs. While technologies to improve water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) are effective at ameliorating child stunting, current household investment in WaSH technologies is constrained (i.e., self-supply). To understand this constraint, data on household spending priorities and barriers to investment in WaSH technologies must be assessed. We utilize primary data from our partner community in Totonicapán, Guatemala to populate a structural equation model and benefit-cost analysis assessing the association between household WaSH technologies and child height-for-age. To test regional variations, we scale-up our approach to examine four additional regions across western Guatemala. The results suggest there is limited monetary gain for households to invest in WaSH technologies. Among the communities and regions where higher returns on investment for households were identified, significant WaSH technologies were cumulatively low cost and simple to obtain and use. We encourage stakeholders supporting a self-supply model to evaluate that incremental improvements in WaSH technologies financed by the household do not impose large costs without sufficient benefits, facilitating healthy WaSH mobility (a household's ability to improve their WaSH technology status).

- 287 Mobile phone ownership and welfare: Evidence from South Africa's household survey/ Ken Miyajima (n.d.).

This work analyses that digitalization is accelerating as countries fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. In this context, the impact of mobile phone ownership on welfare (represented by consumption) is estimated for South Africa using rich household survey data in a panel format, the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) with 5 waves spanning 2008–17. The literature argues mobile phone ownership facilitates greater and more affordable access to information and generate welfare gains. We attempt to disentangle the two-way relationship between consumption and mobile phone ownership, which is inherently difficult, and add to the literature by investigating distributional effects. Estimated results suggest that consumption of mobile phone owners tends to be 10–20 percent above that of non-owners. Benefits tend to accrue more on individuals with relatively low levels of consumption, potentially as a greater number of new users, likely with higher marginal positive effects on consumption, and a faster rate of user cost reduction help reap greater gains.

- 288 Predicting wasteful spending in tree planting programs in Indian Himalaya/ Pushpendra Rana, Forrest Fleischman, Vijay Ramprasad, Kangjae Lee (n.d.).

This study reports that tree planting is widely promoted as a cost-effective natural climate solution, yet there are few evaluations of the implementation of tree planting. Our analysis of a unique dataset on tree planting in the Indian Himalayan state of Himachal Pradesh shows that over half of the state's budget for tree planting is wasted on plantations that are unlikely to survive and/or are poorly designed to achieve the state's goal of increasing forest cover. Himachal Pradesh (and India more generally) has been identified as a high potential area for natural climate solutions due to high government capacity, adequate funding, and government agencies with extensive planting experience. We combine data on the location and financial outlay for plantations, which allow us to analyze the relationship between plantations and social and biophysical conditions, with a machine learning model, trained on past land cover change, which predicts the likelihood of future tree cover loss in plantation areas. Our finding that even in this high potential area tree planting programs involve considerable wasted expenditure on ineffective plantations raises questions about optimistic assessments of the potential for tree planting to serve as a cost-effective natural climate solution. We suggest deemphasizing the target-based approaches that dominate present policy-making and high-profile scientific publications, which we argue are the cause of wasted expenditures in Himachal Pradesh. Instead policy-makers and scientists interested in natural climate solutions should focus on developing solutions that respond to local biophysical, social, and economic realities, and are implemented through transparent procedures that increase accountability to and reinforce the rights of forest dependent people.

- 289 The effects of occupational mobility on wages of rehabilitated workers in Brazil/ Rayssa Alexandre Costa, Alexandre Nunes de Almeida, Edward Martins Costa, Pablo Urano de Carvalho Castelar, Erivelton de Souza Nunes (n.d.).

This work investigates how occupational mobility, after a professional rehabilitation process, affects the hourly wages of workers who are inserted in the formal job market in the commerce, services and industry sectors of Brazil. For that purpose, a data panel was used with individual information from the Annual List of Social Information (Relação Anual de Informações Sociais- RAIS) for the period of 2007 to 2016. The methodology used was the Staggered Difference in Differences and dynamic treatment effects, through an event study design. The results show a positive effect of occupational mobility on hourly wages in the sectors analyzed, however, this effect is decreasing in the period after the professional change.

- 290 The microeconomics of adaptation: Evidence from smallholders in Ethiopia and Niger/ Fleur Wouterse, Marina Andrijevic, Michiel Schaeffer (n.d.).

This paper explores that climate change is expected to bring higher temperatures, changes to rainfall patterns and in many places increased frequency and severity of extreme weather. Climate change is slated to affect the global food equation both on the supply and demand side as well as local level food systems where small farm communities often depend on local and their own production. As climate change has become more pronounced, the risk to land-based food security faced by many of the world's poor, such as rural communities in Ethiopia and Niger, seems to have become

more intense and less predictable. To avoid food insecurity in response to climatic and other stressors, adaptation by small-scale, subsistence farms needs to be accelerated. To effectively intervene to do so, there is a need to understand adaptive behavior in terms of its drivers and its relation with welfare outcomes such as food security. In this paper, we develop a conceptual framework of risk and adaptation, use regression and cluster analysis and the most recent version of the Living Standards Measurement Surveys data for rural areas in Ethiopia and Niger, to advance our understanding. We find that adaptation is associated with lower food insecurity in Ethiopia but not in Niger. Formal education appears as a central element of adaptive capacity and is associated with both adaptive production and income strategies. Female-headed households are much less adapted to a changing climate. Perceived risk based on past hazard experience is crucial for adaptation. Results from the cluster analysis confirm that spatial poverty traps exist. To maintain or enhance welfare in the short term and resilience in the long run in the face of a changing climate, policy makers would do well to focus on micro-regions identified as highly food insecure and build adaptive capacity through, for example, gender inclusive education interventions.

- 291 Trade-offs or synergies? Hybridity and sustainable performance of dairy cooperatives in India/ Sanchayan Nath, Rakesh Arrawatia (n.d.).

This article focuses that India has come a long way in achieving milk security since it attained independence in 1947. During the 1950s India had to import about 55,000 tons of milk powder. By the year 2018–19 it had become one of the largest producers of milk in the world. The credit for this goes to the successful promotion of dairy cooperatives (DCs) in India. However, milk productivity in the country has continued to lag behind global averages. To increase milk productivity in India, the National Dairy Plan (NDP) was launched in 2011–12. Limited research appears to have been conducted on the effect of NDP on DC performance. Therefore, this article analyzes the effect of NDP on DC performance by conceptualizing DCs as hybrid organizations. However, there is limited research on how the hybrid character of cooperatives affects their performance. Regression analysis using 2-stage doubly robust, augmented inverse probability weighted (AIPW) estimator based on the potential outcomes framework on DC data collected via surveys and secondary reveals that NDP is imbuing characteristics of hybrid organizations in Indian DCs. Hybridity is statistically significant after controlling for village-level and DC-level variables. Financial hybridity is significant for four dependent variables: unit profit, quality of milk, human capability-building and community support. Autonomy, the other measure of hybridity, is significant for two dependent variables: growth of sales and unit profit. In other words, Indian DCs with hybrid characteristics actually pursue three different kinds of objectives: a) maximization of market-based logics (pursuit of self-interest, economic efficiency and profit maximization); b) maximization of community-oriented logics (pursuit of values such democracy, solidarity and autonomy); and, c) maximization of public benefit (public-sector led local economic development). The above discussion shows that Indian DCs are characterized by synergetic outcomes and not by trade-offs which contrasts with theoretical literature.

- 292 Why the Great Food Transformation may not happen – A deep-dive into our food systems’ political economy, controversies and politics of evidence/ Christophe Béné (n.d.).

This paper explores the conditions under which the changes leading to the Great Transformation of food systems called upon by a growing number of international experts and development agencies, will (or not) happen. After discussing the meanings of ‘transformation’ in the specific context of food systems, we draw on different elements of political economy to show how various self-reinforcing dynamics are contributing to lock food systems in their current unsustainable trajectories. Those include the concentration of economic and market power in the hands of the Big Food transnational corporations but also other actors’ ideology, policy incoherence, national interests or culturally-embedded aspirations, which together create irreconcilable trade-offs and tensions between divergent individual and societal objectives and prevent the system from aligning toward a more sustainable trajectory. In this context, while innovation is often presented as a ‘game-changer’, we show how the current profit-driven nature of its evolutionary selection creates a random, adirectional, process incapable of steering food systems towards sustainability. We argue that unless those different issues are tackled all together in a resolutely normative, global, and prescriptive manner in which science would have a new role to play, there are serious risks that the Great Transformation will not happen. Based on these analyses, we identify pathways to move the systems past its current locks-in and steer it toward its long-awaited sustainable transformation. In doing so we demonstrate that what is needed is not just a transformation of the food systems themselves, but a transformation of the governance of those food systems as well.

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