Indian Council of
Social Science Research

NASSDOC RESEARCH INFORMATION SERIES: 3
December, 2022

Current Contents

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Current Contents

A Monthly Issue

Edited & Compiled by

NASSDOC Team

National Social Science Documentation Centre

Research Information Series: 3

December, 2022

<u>FOREWORD</u>

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Ramesh Yernagula
Director (Documentation)
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CONTENTS

American Economic Journal: Economic Policy

Vol. 14, No. 4

This article talks about optimal e-cigarette regulation and estimates key parameters. Using tax changes and scanner data, the authors estimate relatively elastic demand. A demographic shift-share identification strategy suggests limited substitution between e-cigarettes and cigarettes. The authors field a new survey of public health experts who report that vaping is more harmful than previously believed. In our model's average Monte Carlo simulation, these results imply optimal e-cigarette taxes are higher than recent norms. However, e-cigarette subsidies may be optimal if vaping is a stronger substitute for smoking and is safer than our experts report, or if consumers overestimate the health harms of vaping.

From this study, it can be seen that the monthly government transfer programs create cycles of consumption that track the timing of benefit receipt. If these cycles correspond to critical moments for student learning and achievement, the timing of transfers may have important long-run implications for low-income students. In this paper, the authors exploit state-level variation in the staggered timing of nutritional assistance benefit issuance to analyze the effects on academic achievement. Using individual-level data from a large national college admission exam, The authors find taking this high-stakes exam during the last two weeks of the SNAP benefit cycle reduces test scores and lowers the probability of attending a four-year college.

This article talks about Economists favour pricing pollution in part so that consumers face the full social marginal cost (SMC) of goods and services. But even absent externalities, retail electricity prices typically exceed the private marginal cost, due to a utility's need to cover average costs. Furthermore, the SMC of electricity can fluctuate widely hour-to-hour, while retail prices do not. that residential electricity rates exceed average SMC in most of the US, but there is large geographic and temporal variation. This finding has important implications for the pass-through of pollution costs, as well as for policies promoting dynamic pricing, alternative energy, and reduced electricity consumption.

This study talks about how declared wealth responds to changes in wealth tax rates. Exploiting rich intranational variation in Switzerland, the authors find a 1 percentage point drop in a canton's wealth tax rate raises reported taxable wealth by at least 43 percent after 6 years. Administrative tax records of two cantons with quasi-randomly assigned differential tax reforms suggest that 24 percent of the effect arises from taxpayer mobility and 21 percent from a concurrent rise in housing prices. Savings responses appear unable to explain more than a small fraction of the remainder, suggesting sizable evasion responses in this setting with no third-party reporting of financial wealth.

5 Adviser Value Added and Student Outcomes: Evidence from Randomly Assigned College Advisers/ Canaan, Serena; Deeb, Antoine and Mouganie, Pierre, pp. 151-191

This paper provides the first causal evidence of the impact of college advisor quality on student outcomes. To do so, the authors exploit a unique setting where students are randomly assigned to faculty advisors during their first year of college. The authors find that higher advisor value added (VA) substantially improves freshman year GPA, time to complete freshman year and four-year graduation rates. Additionally, higher advisor VA increases high-ability students' likelihood of enrolling and graduating with a STEM degree. Our results indicate that allocating resources towards improving the quality of academic advising may play a key role in promoting college success.

6 The Hazards of Unwinding the Prescription Opioid Epidemic: Implications for Child Maltreatment/ Evans, Mary F.; Harris, Matthew C. and Kessler, Lawrence M., pp. 192-231

The point of this piece is to Child maltreatment has significant and long-lasting consequences. how two interventions designed to curtail prescription opioid misuse, the reformulation of OxyContin and the implementation of must-access prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs), affected child maltreatment. Our results suggest counties with greater initial rates of prescription opioid usage experienced relatively larger increases in child physical abuse and neglect after OxyContin's reformulation. The authors also find some evidence of increases in alleged physical abuse and neglect due to must-access PDMP implementation. Our results uncover unintended consequences for children of reducing the supply of an addictive good without adequate support for dependent users.

7 Your Place in the World: Relative Income and Global Inequality/ Fehr, Dietmar; Mollerstrom, Johanna and Perez-Truglia, Ricardo, pp. 232-268

This study talks about the fact that even if abundant evidence of individual preferences for policies that reduce national inequality, there is very little evidence of preferences for policies addressing global inequality. To investigate the latter, the authors conducted a two-year, face-to-face survey experiment on a representative sample of Germans. The authors measure how individuals form perceptions of their ranks in the national and global income distributions and how these perceptions relate to their national and global policy preferences. The authors find that Germans systematically underestimate their true place in the world's income distribution but that correcting those misperceptions does not affect their support for policies related to global inequality.

8 Enhancing the Efficacy of Teacher Incentives through Framing: A Field Experiment/ Fryer, Jr. Roland G.; Levitt, Steven D.; List, John and Sadoff, Sally, pp. 269-299

In this study the authors provide financial incentives to teachers framed either as gains, received at the end of the year, or as losses, in which teachers receive up-front bonuses that must be paid back if their students do not improve sufficiently. Pooling two waves of the experiment, loss-framed incentives improve math achievement by an estimated 0.124 standard deviations (σ), with large effects in the first wave and no effects in the second wave. Effects for gain-framed incentives are smaller and not statistically significant, approximately 0.051σ. The authors find suggestive evidence that the effects on teacher value-added persist post-treatment.

9 The Long-Run Impacts of Same-Race Teachers/ Gershenson, Seth; Hart, Cassandra M. D.; Hyman, Joshua; Lindsay, Constance A. and Papageorge, Nicholas W., pp. 300-342

This article teaches us about Leveraging the Tennessee STAR class-size experiment, which that Black students randomly assigned to at least one Black teacher in grades K–3 are 9 percentage points (13 percent) more likely to graduate from high school and 6 percentage points (19 percent) more likely to enrol in college compared to their Black schoolmates who are not. Black teachers have no significant long-run effects on White students. Postsecondary education results are driven by two-year colleges and concentrated among disadvantaged males. North Carolina administrative data yield similar findings, and analyses of mechanisms suggest role model effects may be one potential channel.

10 Reminders Work, but for Whom? Evidence from New York City Parking Ticket Recipients/ Heffetz, Ori; O'Donoghue, Ted and Schneider, Henry S., pp. 343-370

The point of this paper is to check heterogeneity in responsiveness to reminder letters among New York City parking ticket recipients. Using variation in the timing of letters, the authors find a strong aggregate response. But the authors find large differences across individuals those with a low baseline propensity to respond to tickets—a natural nudge target—react least to letters. These low-response types, who incur significant late penalties, disproportionately come from already disadvantaged groups. They do react strongly to traditional, incentive-based interventions. The authors discuss how accounting for response heterogeneity might change one's approach to policy and how one might use our analysis to target interventions at low-response types.

11 Multinationals' Sales and Profit Shifting in Tax Havens/ Laffitte, Sébastien and Toubal, Farid, pp. 371-396

This article talks about how US multinationals record sales and the profits from these sales in tax havens while their goods and services are physically sold in other countries. The authors propose a framework illustrating the strategy of sales shifting. Our results reveal the importance of tax havens, which attract a disproportionate fraction of worldwide sales. Our quantification shows a large contribution of sales shifting to multinationals' profit shifting, which amounted to $80 billion in 2013. Our findings suggest that international corporate tax rules based on sales may not address profit shifting efficiently if the policy designs are unable to identify sales by destination.

12 Health Care Rationing in Public Insurance Programs: Evidence from Medicaid/ Layton, Timothy J.; Maestas, Nicole; Prinz, Daniel and Vabson, Boris, pp. 397-431

This article looks into two mechanisms used by public health insurance programs for rationing health care outsourcing to privately managed care plans and quantity limits for prescription drugs. Leveraging a natural experiment in Texas's Medicaid program, the authors find that the shift to managed care and the relaxation of a strict drug cap increased access to high-value drugs and outpatient services and reduced avoidable hospitalizations. Program costs increased significantly, indicating a trade-off between cost and quality. The authors provide suggestive evidence attributing the reduction in hospitalizations to the relaxation of the drug cap and much of the spending increase to the shift to managed care.

13 Can Nudges Increase Take-Up of the EITC? Evidence from Multiple Field Experiments/ Linos, Elizabeth; Prohofsky, Allen; Ramesh, Aparna; Rothstein, Jesse and Unrath, Matthew, pp. 432-452

This article analyses the Earned Income Tax Credit distributes more than $60 billion to over 20 million low-income families annually. Nevertheless, an estimated one-fifth of eligible households do not claim it. The authors ran six preregistered, large-scale field experiments with 1 million observations to test whether "nudges" could increase EITC take-up. Despite varying the content, design, messenger, and mode of our messages, the authors find no evidence that they affected households' likelihood of filing a tax return or claiming the credit. The authors conclude that even the most behaviorally informed low-touch outreach efforts cannot overcome the barriers faced by low-income households who do not file returns.

14 Mandatory Energy Efficiency Disclosure in Housing Markets/ Myers, Erica; Puller, Steven L. and West, Jeremy, pp. 453-487

This study discussed mandatory disclosure policies are implemented broadly despite sparse evidence that they improve market outcomes. the effects of requiring home sellers to provide buyers with certified audits of residential energy efficiency. Using similar nearby homes as a comparison group, the authors find that this requirement increases price premiums for energy efficiency and encourages energy-saving investments. The authors additionally present evidence highlighting the market failure—incomplete information by both buyers and sellers—that prevents widespread voluntary disclosure of energy efficiency in housing transactions. Our findings support that disclosure policies can improve market outcomes in settings with symmetrically incomplete information.

15 The Old-Age Security Motive for Fertility: Evidence from the Extension of Social Pensions in Namibia/ Rossi, Pauline and Godard, Mathilde, pp. 488-518

This study discussed the old-age security motive for fertility and postulates that people's need for old-age support raises the demand for children. The authors exploit the extension of social pensions in Namibia during the 1990s to provide a quasi-experimental quantification of this widespread idea. The reform eliminated inequalities in pension coverage and benefits across regions and ethnic groups. Combining differences in pre-reform pensions and differences in exposure across cohorts, pensions substantially reduce fertility, especially in late reproductive life. The results suggest that improving social protection for the elderly could go a long way in fostering fertility decline in sub-Saharan Africa.

16 Gerrymandering in State Legislatures: Frictions from Axiomatic Bargaining/ Sabouni, Hisam and Shelton, Cameron A., pp. 519-542

This research talks about theories of partisan redistricting postulate unitary actors maximizing their party's expected seat share. Yet, the partition of a fixed supply of friendly voters necessarily implies a tragedy of the commons. The authors recast partisan redistricting as a bargaining game among the sitting representatives of the party controlling the map. The status quo is the threat point, explaining why changes are frequently minor. This bargaining framework implies that highly competitive districts will receive more help from redistricting if they are already represented by the party in charge. Employing a regression discontinuity design with precinct-level data, the authors find support for this prediction.

17 News Shocks under Financial Frictions/ Görtz, Christoph; Tsoukalas, John D. and Zanetti, Francesco , pp. 210-43

This research aims to study the dynamic effects of TFP news shocks in the context of frictions in financial markets. The authors document two new facts. First, a shock to future TFP generates a significant decline in credit spread indicators along with a robust improvement in credit supply indicators. Second, the authors establish a tight link between TFP news shocks and shocks that explain the majority of unforecastable movements in credit spread indicators. A DSGE model enriched with a financial sector of the Gertler-Kiyotaki-Karadi type generates very similar quantitative dynamics.

18 Fiscal Rules and the Sovereign Default Premium/ Hatchondo, Juan Carlos; Martinez, Leonardo and Roch, Francisco, pp. 244-273

This study discusses fiscal rules using a sovereign default model. A debt-brake (spread-brake) rule imposes a ceiling on the fiscal deficit when the sovereign debt (spread) is above a threshold. For our benchmark calibration, similar gains can be achieved with the optimal debt or spread brake. However, for a "Union" of heterogeneous economies, a common spread brake generates larger gains than a common debt brake. Furthermore, gains from abandoning a common debt brake may be significant for economies that are unnecessarily constrained by the rule. In contrast, abandoning a common spread brake would generate losses for any economy in the Union.

19 Distortions and the Structure of the World Economy/ Caliendo, Lorenzo ; Parro, Fernando and Tsyvinski, Aleh, pp. 274-308

This work shows that the world economy as one system of endogenous input-output relationships subject to frictions and study how the world's input-output structure and world's GDP change due to changes in frictions. The authors derive a sufficient statistic to identify frictions from the observed world input-output matrix, which the authors fully match for the year 2011. how changes in internal frictions impact the whole structure of the world's economy and that they have a much larger effect on world's GDP than external frictions. The authors also use our approach to study the role of internal frictions during the Great Recession of 2007–2009.

20 Monetary Policy and Liquidity Constraints: Evidence from the Euro Area/ Almgren, Mattias; Gallegos, José-Elías ; Kramer, John and Lima, Ricardo, pp. 309-340

This study discussed the relationship between the response of output to monetary policy shocks and the share of liquidity-constrained households. The authors do so in the context of the euro area, using a Local Projections Instrumental Variables estimation. The authors construct an instrument for changes in interest rates from changes in overnight indexed swap rates in a narrow time window around ECB announcements. Monetary policy shocks have heterogeneous effects on output across countries. Using micro data, that the elasticity of output to monetary policy shocks is larger in countries that have a larger fraction of households that are liquidity constrained.

21 Learning on the Job and the Cost of Business Cycles/ Walentin, Karl and Westermark, Andreas, pp. 341-377

This research aims to studt that how business cycles reduce welfare through a decrease in the average level of employment in a labor market search model with learning on the job and skill loss during unemployment. Empirically, unemployment and the job-finding rate are negatively correlated. Since new jobs are the product of these two from the employment transition equation, business cycles imply fewer new jobs. Learning on the job implies that the resulting decrease in employment reduces aggregate human capital. This reduces incentives to post vacancies, further decreasing employment and human capital. this mechanism and find large output and welfare costs of business cycles.

22 Neo-Fisherian Policies and Liquidity Traps/ Bilbiie, Florin O., pp. 378-403

This article explores the liquidity traps can be either fundamental or confidence-driven. In a simple, unified New Keynesian framework, the author provide the analytical condition for the latter's prevalence enough shock persistence and endogenous intertemporal amplification of future ("news") shocks, making income effects dominate substitution effects. The same condition allows neo-Fisherian effects (expansionary-inflationary interest rate increases), which are thus inherent in confidence traps. Several monetary and fiscal policies (forward guidance, interest rate increases, public spending, labor tax cuts) have diametrically opposed effects according to the trap variety. This duality provides testable implications to disentangle between trap types; that is essential, for optimal policies are also conflicting across trap varieties.

23 Optimal Public Debt with Life Cycle Motives/ Peterman, William B. and Sager, Erick, pp. 404-437

This paper determines optimal public debt in a life cycle model with incomplete markets that matches the empirically observed variation in consumption, labor, and savings. The authors find that public savings—not public debt—equal to 168 percent of output is optimal, primarily due to the influence of the life cycle on household decision-making. By inducing a lower interest rate, public savings slow consumption and leisure growth over an average household's lifetime, and the resulting flatter allocation of lifetime consumption and leisure improves welfare. These life cycle welfare benefits are large—on net, they outweigh the transitional costs from a tax-financed public debt elimination.

24 Family Heterogeneity, Human Capital Investment, and College Attainment/ Blandin, Adam and Herrington, Christopher, pp. 438-478

From 1995 to 2015 the aggregate US college completion rate increased almost 50 percent, but completion trends differed markedly by family background. The authors consider whether changing college preparedness contributed to growth in aggregate completion and differences by family background. The authors first document parallel empirical trends in precollege investments, college preparedness, and completion. The authors use these moments to discipline a quantitative model of intergenerational human capital investment with heterogeneous families. Within the model, investment trends generate half of the empirical increase in college completion. The model implies that subsidizing precollege investments increases college completion and lifetime earnings more than college tuition subsidies.

25 Population Aging and Structural Transformation/ Bond, Timothy Nnd Carr, Jillian B.; Packham, Analisa and Smith, Jonathan, pp. 479-498

This research talks about the role of population aging in the structural transformation process. Household-level data from the United States show that the fraction of expenditures devoted to services increases with household age. The authors use a shift-share decomposition and a quantitative model to show that US population aging accounted for about a fifth of the observed increase in the service share in consumption between 1982 and 2016. The contribution of population aging to the rise in the service share is about the same size as the contribution of real income growth and about half as large as that of changes in relative prices.

26 Asymmetric Effects of Monetary Policy in Regional Housing Markets/ Aastveit, Knut Are and Anundsen, André K., pp. 499-529

This article explores the responsiveness of house prices to monetary policy shocks depends on the nature of the shock—expansionary versus contractionary—and on local housing supply elasticities. These findings are established using a panel of 263 US metropolitan areas. Expansionary monetary policy shocks have a larger impact on house prices in supply-inelastic areas. Contractionary shocks are orthogonal to housing supply elasticities. In supply-elastic areas, contractionary shocks have a greater impact on house prices than expansionary shocks do. The opposite holds true in supply-inelastic areas. The authors attribute this to asymmetric housing supply adjustments.

27 Screening Dominance: A Comparison of Noisy Signals/ Lagziel, David and Lehrer, Ehud, pp. 44950

This paper studies the impact of noisy signals on screening processes. It deals with a decision problem in which a decision-maker screens a set of elements based on noisy unbiased evaluations. Given that the decision-maker uses threshold strategies, that additional binary noise can potentially improve a screening, an effect that resembles a "lucky coin toss." The authors compare different noisy signals under threshold strategies and optimal ones, and the authors provide several characterizations of cases in which one noise is preferable over another. Accordingly so, the authors establish a novel method to compare noise variables using a contraction mapping between percentiles.

28 Sequential Screening with Type-Enhancing Investment/ Liu, Bin and Lu, Jingfeng, pp. 25-57

This research points out that due to the well-known efficiency–rent extraction trade-off, the optimal mechanism in a pure screening environment (e.g., revenue maximization in auctions or cost minimization in procurement) typically calls for distortions in allocative efficiency when agents possess private information at the time of contracting. In this paper the authors introduce first-stage type-enhancing hidden investment to a standard sequential screening model of procurement, and find that (i) with convex investment cost, mitigation of allocative distortion must arise; and (ii) such mitigation can even be extreme with linear investment cost—procurement cost minimization must require social efficiency when the investment is sufficiently effective.

29 The Effect of Sequentiality on Cooperation in Repeated Games/ Ghidoni, Riccardo and Suetens, Sigrid, pp. 58-77

This article explores the sequentiality of moves in an infinitely repeated prisoner's dilemma does not change the conditions under which mutual cooperation can be supported in equilibrium relative to simultaneous decision-making. The nature of the interaction is different, however, given that sequential play reduces strategic uncertainty. in an experiment that this has large consequences for behavior. The authors find that with intermediate incentives to cooperate, sequentiality increases the cooperation rate by around 40 percentage points, whereas with very low or very high incentives to cooperate, cooperation rates are respectively very low or very high in both settings.

30 Disclosure and Favoritism in Sequential Elimination Contests/ Fu, Qiang and Wu, Zenan, pp. 78-121

This research aims to study the two-stage contest, in which only a subset of contestants enters the finale. The authors explore the optimal policy for disclosing contestants' interim status after the preliminary round, i.e., their interim ranking and elimination decision. The optimum depends on the design objective. The authors fully characterize the conditions under which disclosure or concealment emerges as the optimum. The authors further allow the organizer to bias the competition based on finalists' interim rankings, which endogenizes the dynamic structure of the contest. Concealment outperforms in generating total effort, while disclosure prevails when maximizing the expected winner's total effort.

31 Games Played by Teams of Players/ Kim, Jeongbin and Palfrey, Thomas R. and Zeidel, Jeffrey R., pp. 122-157

In this paper, the authors developed a general framework for analyzing games where each player is a team and members of the same team all receive the same payoff. The framework combines noncooperative game theory with collective choice theory, and is developed for both strategic form and extensive form games. The authors introduce the concept of team equilibrium and identify conditions under which it converges to Nash equilibrium with large teams. The authors identify conditions on collective choice rules such that team decisions are stochastically optimal the probability the team chooses an action is increasing in its equilibrium expected payoff. The theory is illustrated with some binary action games.

32 Transition Dynamics in Equilibrium Search/ Akın, Ş. Nuray and Platt, Brennan C, pp. 158-199

This article talks about a dynamic equilibrium search model where sellers differ in their urgency to liquidate an asset. Buyers strategically make price offers without knowing a given seller's urgency. liquidity and price dynamics on the transition path after an unexpected shock. Generically, the transition includes a phase where all buyers offer the same price, causing a market collapse; however, price dispersion resumes in finite time, leading to a recovery where both types make sales. that prices and liquidity can overshoot before converging to the steady state. When relaxed sellers randomly become desperate, dampening oscillations can occur.

33 Communication and Cooperation in Markets/ Ali, S. Nageeb and Miller, David A., pp. 200-217

From this study, the authors can see that Many markets rely on traders truthfully communicating who has cheated in the past and ostracizing those traders from future trade. This paper investigates when truthful communication is incentive compatible. The authors find that if each side has a myopic incentive to deviate, then communication incentives are satisfied only when the volume of trade is low. By contrast, if only one side has a myopic incentive to deviate, then communication incentives do not constrain the volume of supportable trade. Accordingly, there are strong gains from structuring trade so that one side either moves first or has its cooperation guaranteed by external enforcement.

34 Too Much Data: Prices and Inefficiencies in Data Markets/ Acemoglu, Daron ; Makhdoumi, Ali ; Malekian, Azarakhsh and Ozdaglar, Asu, pp. 218-256

This article talks about when a user shares her data with online platforms, she reveals information about others. In such a setting, externalities depress the price of data because once a user's information is leaked by others, she has less reason to protect her data and privacy. These depressed prices lead to excessive data sharing. The authors characterize conditions under which shutting down data markets improves welfare. Platform competition does not redress the problem of excessively low data prices and too much data sharing and may further reduce welfare. The authors propose a scheme based on mediated data sharing that improves efficiency.

35 What Should a Firm Know? Protecting Consumers' Privacy Rents/ Bird, Daniel and Neeman, Zvika, pp. 257-295

This work proves a monopolistic firm observes a signal about the state of the world and then makes a take-it-or-leave-it offer to an uninformed consumer who has recourse to some outside option. The authors provide a geometric characterization of the firm's information structure that maximizes the consumer's surplus the optimal regime partitions the space of payoff states into polyhedral cones with disjoint interiors. The authors interpret our results in terms of the maximization of the consumer's "privacy rent." The authors illustrate and motivate our approach through the example of the regulation of the privacy of medical information in monopolistic health insurance markets.

36 Reaping the Informational Surplus in Bayesian Persuasion/ Gradwohl, Ronen ; Hahn, Niklas; Hoefer, Martin and Smorodinsky, Rann, pp. 296-317

This paper looks into how the Bayesian persuasion model studies communication between an informed sender and a receiver with a payoff-relevant action, emphasizing the ability of a sender to extract maximal surplus from his informational advantage. In this paper, a setting with multiple senders in which the receiver is restricted to choosing, at the interim stage, one sender with whom to interact. Our main result is that whenever senders are uncertain about each other's preferences and, in particular, cannot dismiss with certainty the possibility that others are aligned with the receiver, the receiver receives all the informational surplus in all equilibria.

37 A Theory of One-Size-Fits-All Recommendations/ Levit, Doron and Tsoy, Anton, pp. 318-347

This study talks about one-size-fits-all recommendations are common in many contexts, including those with a widespread heterogeneity. The authors propose a model that rationalizes this phenomenon. An expert recommends publicly to two agents whether to adopt a policy. The expert is privately informed about agents payoffs from the policy and his conflict of interest. that one-size-fits-all recommendations can be informative even when payoffs are independent across agents. Such recommendations increase the expert's influence by concealing his conflict of interest. The authors apply the model to recommendations provided by the IMF, World Bank, proxy advisory firms, central banks, and the Basel Committee.

38 Rational Inattention in the Infield/ Bhattacharya, Vivek and Howard, Greg, pp. 348-393

This paper provides evidence of rational inattention by experienced professionals in strategic interactions. The authors add rational inattention to a game of matching pennies with state-dependent payoffs. Unlike the full-information, mixed-strategy Nash equilibrium, payoffs of different actions need not be equated state by state. Moreover, players respond partially to payoff differences, this responsiveness is stronger when attention costs are lower, strategies converge to full-information Nash as stakes increase, and average payoffs across all states are approximately equal across actions. The authors test these predictions using data on millions of pitches from Major League Baseball, where the authors observe strategies, payoffs, and proxies for attention costs.

39 Auction Mechanisms and Treasury Revenue: Evidence from the Chinese Experiment/ Barbosa, Klenio; De Silva, Dakshina G.; Yang, Liyu and Yoshimoto, Hisayuki, pp. 394-419

This paper exploits a large-scale auction experiment conducted by two Chinese government treasury security issuers—the Chinese Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank—to investigate whether treasury securities should be sold through uniform price or discriminatory price auction mechanisms. Based on the outcomes of more than 300 treasury securities issued through an alternating auction-rule market experiment, the authors find that yield rates of the two auction formats are not statistically different. Further, these estimates indicate there is no significant economic difference in terms of revenue between the two auction mechanisms. This result is robust across different bond yield-rate measurements and participation behavior.

40 License Complementarity and Package Bidding: US Spectrum Auctions/ Xiao, Mo and Yuan, Zhe, pp. 420-464

This study talks about US spectrum licenses cover geographically distinct areas and often complement each other. A bidder seeking to acquire multiple licenses is exposed to the risk of winning only isolated patches. Using Auction 73 data, the authors model the bidding process as an entry game with interdependent markets and evolving bidder beliefs. Bidders' decisions on bidding provide bounds on licenses' stand-alone values and complementarity between licenses. that the effects of package bidding on bidders' exposure risks depend on package format and size. More importantly, package bidding increases auction revenue substantially at the cost of reducing bidder surplus and increasing license allocation concentration.

41 Deposit Requirements in Auctions/ Che, Xiaogang ; Li, Tong ; Lu, Jingfeng and Zheng, Xiaoyong, pp. 465-493

This article teaches us about optimal auction design when buyers may receive future outside offers. The winning bidder may choose to default upon observing her outside offer. Under the optimal mechanism, the bidder with the highest value wins if and only if her value is above a cutoff, and the winner never defaults. The optimal auction takes the form of a second-price auction with a reserve price and a deposit by the winning bidder. Under regularity conditions, both the optimal reserve price and the deposit increase when the distribution of outside offers worsens.

42 On the Foundations of Ex Post Incentive-Compatible Mechanisms/ Yamashita, Takuro and Zhu, Shuguang , pp. 494-514

This paper considers an interdependent-value robust mechanism design problem, where the principal has little knowledge about the agent's belief. Although ex post incentive-compatible (EPIC) mechanisms can implement allocations without any knowledge about the agent's belief, that, under a certain condition (order-reversing interdependence), there exists a non-EPIC mechanism that achieves a strictly higher expected revenue than any EPIC mechanism given whatever (admissible) belief structure the agent may enjoy. Conversely, with sufficiently small interdependence, such a non-EPIC mechanism does not exist for some (admissible) belief structure, an EPIC mechanism achieves the highest expected revenue.

43 Expectations-Based Loss Aversion May Help Explain Seemingly Dominated Choices in Strategy-Proof Mechanisms/ Dreyfuss , Bnaya ; Heffetz , Ori and Rabin , Matthew , pp. 515-555

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject. Deferred acceptance (DA), a widely implemented algorithm, is meant to improve allocations under classical preferences, it induces preference-concordant rankings. However, recent evidence shows that—in both real, large-stakes applications and experiments—participants frequently play seemingly dominated, significantly costly strategies that avoid small chances of good outcomes. theoretically why, with expectations-based loss aversion, this behavior may be partly intentional. Reanalyzing existing experimental data on random serial dictatorship (a restriction of DA), that such reference-dependent preferences, with a degree and distribution of loss aversion that explain common levels of risk aversion elsewhere, fit the data better than no-loss-aversion preferences.

44 Robust Minimal Instability of the Top Trading Cycles Mechanism/ Doğan, Battal and Ehlers, Lars , pp. 556-582

This paper is examining a particular issue; in the context of priority-based allocation of objects, the authors formulate methods to compare assignments in terms of their stability. The authors introduce three basic properties that a reasonable stability comparison should satisfy. that for any stability comparison satisfying the three properties, the top trading cycles mechanism is minimally unstable among efficient and strategy-proof mechanisms when objects have unit capacities. Our unifying approach covers basically all natural stability comparisons and establishes the robustness of a recent result by Abdulkadiroğlu et al. (2020). When objects have nonunit capacities, the authors characterize the capacity-priority structures for which our result is preserved.

45 Voting Agendas and Preferences on Trees: Theory and Practice/ Kleiner, Andreas and Moldovanu, Benny, pp. 583-615

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding. how parliaments and committees select one out of several alternatives when options cannot be ordered along a "left-right" axis. Which voting agendas are used in practice, and how should they be designed? The authors assume that preferences are single peaked on a tree and study convex agendas where, at each stage in the voting process, the tree of remaining alternatives is divided into two subtrees that are subjected to a Yes-No vote. That strategic voting coincides with sincere, unsophisticated voting. Based on inference results and revealed preference arguments, the authors illustrate the empirical implications for two case studies.

46 Making Elections Work: Accountability with Selection and Control/ Anesi, Vincent and Buisseret, Peter, pp. 616-644

The subject matter of this study is being examined. the limits of dynamic electoral accountability when voters are uncertain about politicians' characteristics (adverse selection) and their actions (moral hazard). Existing work argues that voters cannot achieve their first-best payoff. This is attributed to inherent deficiencies of the electoral contract, including voters' inability to precommit, and the restriction to a binary retention-replacement decision. The authors provide conditions under which voters can, despite these constraints, obtain arbitrarily close to the first-best payoff in an equilibrium of the electoral interaction. Our paper resolves that there need not be a trade-off between selection and control.

47 Accountability and Grand Corruption/ Martinelli, Cesar, pp. 645-679

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding. The authors propose a model of political careers and electoral accountability in an environment in which politicians may take bribes at different stages of their careers and in which politicians' actions are only imperfectly observed by voters. that the expectation of promotion to higher office may motivate some politicians to behave worse at the latest stages of their careers, setting off a trade-off between providing incentives for good behavior at lower levels of office and selecting better politicians for higher office. Optimal rewards focus either on stamping out corruption at lower levels of office or on improving selection for higher office.

48 Crime Chains/ Bac, Mehmet, pp. 680-722

This research has identified a particular point. How should law enforcement resources be allocated to minimize the harms from flexible, chain-form trafficking organizations? The author shows that optimal interventions focus on one target, the feeding source (decapitation) or the revenue-generating tail (amputation). Decapitation dismantles the crime chain under large budgets but induces maximal expansion otherwise, whereas amputation generates a rich set of detection outcomes and limits the chain's size response. A rule of thumb emerges for authorities to target tail segments under small budgets and high detection contiguity, qualified by chain profitability and enforcement parameters. Real-world interventions fail to coordinate on such efficient targeting.

49 Crime, Broken Families, and Punishment/ Bezin, Emeline ; Verdier, Thierry and Zenou, Yves, pp. 723-760.

This research is looking at a particular subject matter. The authors develop a two-period overlapping generations model in which both the family structure and the decision to commit crime are endogenous and the dynamics of moral norms of good conduct is transmitted intergenerationally by families and peers. By "destroying" biparental families and putting fathers in prison, that more intense crime repression can backfire because it increases the possibility that criminals' sons become criminals themselves. Our model also explains the emergence and persistence of urban ghettos characterized by a large proportion of broken families, high crime rates, and high levels of peer socialization, which reinforce criminal activities.

50 Reporting Sexual Misconduct in the #MeToo Era/ Cheng, Ing-Haw and Hsiaw, Alice, pp. 761-803

This study is discussing a particular subject matter about the reporting of sexual misconduct. Individuals underreport misconduct due to strategic uncertainty over whether others will report and corroborate a pattern of behavior. Underreporting occurs if and only if misconduct is widespread. Making sanctions more responsive to reports, raising public awareness of misconduct, implementing confidential holding tanks, and appropriately calibrating damage awards can encourage reporting. However, the authors also show when such policies are ineffective or backfire. Managers may avoid mentoring subordinates, spilling over into reporting. A holding tank may discourage reporting by raising the bar to access reports. Overall, the authors highlight several unintended and intended consequences of #MeToo.

51 Coordination and Organization Design: Theory and Micro-Evidence/ Dessein, Wouter and Lo, Desmond (Ho-Fu) and Minami, Chieko, pp. 804-843

The goal of this article is to explore a particular area the relationship between the volatility of a firm's local environment and its organizational structure. Using micro-level data on managers working for a large retailer, the authors empirically test and provide support for our theory that a more volatile local environment results in more decentralization only when the need for coordination among subunits is low. In contrast, more local volatility is associated with more centralization when coordination needs are high. Our evidence supports the argument that centralized organizations are better at adapting to local shocks when coordination is important.

52 Perceptions of organizational politics: A restricted nonlinearity perspective of its effects on job satisfaction and performance/ III,B. Parker Ellen ; Maher Liam P. ;Hochwarter Wayne A.; Ferris, Gerald R. and Kiewitz Christian , pp. 1224-1247

This study examined a restricted nonlinearity perspective of the relationship between perceptions of organizational politics (POPs) and work outcomes (i.e., job satisfaction and job performance), dependent upon the level of employee loyalty. Consistent with prior work, the authors conceptualized POPs as a demand that can have positive effects on job satisfaction and performance, up to certain levels, before negative effects are observed as levels of POPs continue to increase to more extreme levels. Drawing upon the transactional theory of stress, the authors then argued that this relationship would hold for more loyal employees. However, the authors hypothesized that these relationships would take a more linear and negative form for less loyal employees. Data analyses of a sample of 177 financial services employees offered mixed support for our hypotheses, replicating prior work that showed a nonlinear, inverse-U-shaped relationship between POPs and job satisfaction, and demonstrating an inverted U-shaped relationship between POPs and both satisfaction and performance for more loyal employees, but not for less loyal employees. The authors discuss contributions to theory and research, limitations, directions for future research, and practical implications.

53 Failure to drink, failure to launch? A model of the perceived stigma of nondrinkers in the workplace/ Ghumman, Sonia, pp. 1248-1274

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue. Although drinking alcohol in the workplace is usually prohibited, certain work-related activities (e.g., happy hours and office parties) might encourage drinking as part of the work socialization process. Cultures with strong drinking norms may even hold expectations for employees to drink as a means to bond with colleagues and clients, resulting in the perception of the stigma of nondrinkers. However, research has yet to examine the influence of strong workplace drinking cultures on employees with drinking restrictions. In this study, the authors sample participants from South Korea, a country with high workplace drinking norms, to identify the presence of the perceived stigma of nondrinkers (PSND) among employees. The authors also examine the identity management of individuals' drinking restrictions at work along with organizational factors related to PSND in workplace settings. The authors find that strong organizational drinking norms and lack of perceived supervisor support are related to greater PSND. High PSND is related to fear of disclosing one's nondrinking status and a greater likelihood of drinking for work functions among nondrinkers. The authors also identify negative work outcomes related to PSND (higher turnover, lower organizational commitment) and find that organizational commitment mediates the relationship between PSND and turnover intentions. Implications of our findings are discussed.

54 What does it take to start a business? Constraint appraisal as predictor of taking entrepreneurial action among nascent entrepreneurs/ López, Aníbal ; Pedro Neves,and González-Morales M. Gloria , pp. 1275-1303

The focus of this research is on a particular topic. Combining the transactional ideas of cognitive appraisals and the affective events theory, the authors explore the subjective nature of entrepreneurial constraints and its consequences for nascent entrepreneurial action. In Study 1, the authors developed a measure of entrepreneurial constraint appraisal (opportunity and threat). In Study 2, using a cross-lagged panel design, the authors found that entrepreneurial passion mediates the positive relationship between opportunity appraisal and taking action. In Study 3, findings provided support for the long-term effects of this relationship (3 and 9 months after). Our study provides empirical evidence on how constraints evaluated as opportunities ignite entrepreneurial passion and lead to nascent entrepreneurship activity.

55 Too drained to obey! A daily study on how workplace envy fosters employee deviance and the buffering role of ethical leadership/ Mao, Jih-Yu ; Quan, Jing ; Xin Liu, and Zheng, Xiaoming , pp. 1304-1325

In this study, the authors adopt the experience sampling method to investigate the within-person consequences of workplace envy. Specifically, the authors investigate the influences of daily workplace envy on employees' daily self-regulatory resource depletion and subsequent organizational deviance. Drawing on self-regulatory resource theory, the authors argue that daily workplace envy diminishes employees' daily self-regulatory resources, driving them to behave in ways that deviate from organizational norms on the same day. In addition, the authors propose that ethical leadership prevents daily depleted employees from engaging in daily organizational deviance. The results of a two-week daily study support the hypotheses. Insights into literature, practice, and future research are discussed.

56 Are adaptable employees more likely to stay? Boundaryless careers and career ecosystem perspectives on career adaptability and turnover/ Wang, Fuxi; Xu, Ying; Zhou, Xinyi; Fu, Anguo; Guan, Yanjun; She, Zhuolin; Wang, Zhimei and Bi, Yanzhao, pp. 1326-1346

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective. Employees with higher career adaptability (CA) have been shown in previous research to be more likely to build high-quality social exchange relations with current employers, thereby displaying a lower intention to leave. Based on boundaryless careers and career ecosystem perspectives, this study aimed to challenge and enrich the extant understanding of this important question by examining the mixed effects of CA on turnover behavior. Results from a three-wave survey study with 179 Chinese employees show that after controlling the baseline turnover intention (Time 1), CA (Time 1) predicted both affective commitment and relative deprivation at Time 2 (6 months after Time 1), which in turn produced opposite effects on voluntary turnover behavior at Time 3 (12 months after Time 1). Moreover, the boundaryless career mindset positively moderated the relationship between CA and relative deprivation and strengthened the indirect positive effect of CA on turnover behavior via relative deprivation. These results offer a more comprehensive and balanced view of the mixed role of CA in employees' turnover behavior and carry important implications for human resource management.

57 A leader in need is a leader indeed? The influence of leaders' stress mindset on their perception of employee well-being and their intended leadership behavior/ Kaluza, Antonia J.; Junker, Nina M. ; Schuh, Sebastian C.; Raesch, Pauline ; Rooy, Nathalie K. von and Rolf van Dick, pp. 1347-1384

This research focuses on the ability to respond appropriately to employees' work-related well-being requires leaders to pay attention to their employees' well-being in the first place. The authors propose that leaders' stress mindset, that is, the belief that stress is enhancing versus debilitating, may bias their perception of employees' well-being. The authors further propose that this judgment then influences leaders' intention to engage in or refrain from health-oriented leadership behavior, to express higher performance expectations, or to promote their employees. The authors expect this process to be stronger if leaders strongly identify with their team, increasing their perceived similarity with their employees. In three experiments (N1 = 198, N2 = 292, N3 = 250), the authors tested the effect of participants' stress mindset on their intention to show certain leadership behaviors, mediated by their perception of employee well-being (emotional exhaustion, somatic symptoms, work engagement) and moderated by their team identification. Our findings largely support the association between stress mindset and the perception of well-being. The results for the proposed mediation and the moderating function of identification were mixed. Overall, the results emphasize the critical role of leaders' stress mindset and may, thus, improve health promotion in organizations by helping leaders to adequately recognize employees' well-being and respond appropriately.

58 Why do or don't older employees seek knowledge from younger colleagues? A relation–opportunity model to explain how age-inclusive human resources practices foster older employees' knowledge seeking from younger colleagues/ Fasbender , lrike and Gerpott, Fabiola H. , pp. 1385-1406

This paper investigates knowledge-related interactions between older and younger employees are crucial for business success. Although research has contributed much to understanding why older employees share knowledge with younger colleagues, little is known about older employees' motivation to seek knowledge. In this study, the authors answer the question of how age-inclusive human resources (HR) practices can foster older employees' knowledge seeking from younger colleagues. Drawing on social learning theory that conceptualises learning-oriented behaviour (i.e. knowledge seeking) as being inextricably linked to social context and person-related factors, the authors develop a dual pathway relation–opportunity model outlining how age-inclusive HR practices foster older employees' development striving, which, in turn, promotes knowledge seeking from younger colleagues. On the one hand, the authors propose a relation-based pathway that identifies contact quality with younger colleagues as a socio-emotional mechanism linking age-inclusive HR practices with knowledge seeking via development striving. On the other hand, the authors suggest an opportunity-based pathway that identifies older employees' future time perspective as a person-related mechanism. The authors find support for our hypotheses in a sample of 502 older employees who participated in a three-wave survey. The authors discuss theoretical implications and encourage scholars to further shift the conversation towards an inclusive perspective that overcomes stereotypical views of older employees.

59 Procrastinate at work, sleep badly at night: How job autonomy matters/ Song , Baihe ; Wang, Bin ; Qian, Jing , and Zhang, Yue , pp. 1407-1427

This research points out that despite the well-documented deleterious effects of poor sleep quality on procrastination, limited efforts have been devoted to examining whether procrastination can hurt sleep quality. To address this theoretical gap, this study aims to reveal how and when individuals' procrastination at work influences their subsequent sleep quality. Building upon cognitive appraisal theory, the current research employs experience-sampling methodology to investigate mediators of rumination (as a cognitive pathway) and negative affect (as an affective pathway), explaining within-person fluctuations in sleep quality resulting from daily procrastination. Furthermore, job autonomy is proposed to be a cross-level moderator in the relationship between daily procrastination and rumination/negative affect. The results of 2026 daily data records from 213 employees across 10 consecutive workdays supported the mediation effect of rumination and moderation effects of job autonomy but did not support the mediation effect of negative affect. Specifically, daily procrastination was negatively related to subsequent sleep quality through the cognitive pathway of rumination. Our results also reveal that the positive relationships between daily procrastination and rumination/negative affect were stronger for employees with higher levels of job autonomy. Finally, the authors discuss the implications and limitations of this paper as well as future directions.

60 Staying focused when nobody is watching: Self-regulatory strategies to reduce mind wandering during self-directed learning/ Randall,Jason G. ; Hanson, Matthew D. and Alexander S. Nassrelgrgawi , pp. 1428-1464

This article talks about mind wandering, the direction of attention away from a primary task, has the potential to interfere with learning, especially in increasingly common self-directed learning environments. By integrating self-regulated learning and mind wandering theories, the authors developed three interventions to encourage on-task focus in a self-directed training environment. The authors tested these self-regulation interventions in two experiments a field study with working adults (Study 1, N = 133) and a lab study with college students (Study 2, N = 175) where participants completed a self-directed online Excel training. Overall, results from the two studies demonstrated that mind wandering negatively harms self-directed training outcomes, including knowledge, self-efficacy, and trainee reactions. The strength of these effects differed between samples, with mind wandering more harmful in Study 2 where the participants were significantly less motivated. There was little evidence that the self-regulation interventions significantly influenced mind wandering or training outcomes when compared to a control group. However, correlational results suggest possible deterrents of mind wandering, including mindfulness, metacognitive monitoring, implementation intentions, and environmental structuring. Drawing from our multidisciplinary theoretical integration and the empirical results presented here, the authors provide recommendations for future theoretical development and applied research to reduce off-task thought and enhance performance in self-directed training.

61 Trait activation in commitment to difficult goals: The role of achievement striving and situational cues/ Aksoy, Eda and Bayazit , Mahmut , pp. 1465-1492

The current study utilized trait activation theory (TAT) (Tett & Burnett, 2003; Tett et al., 2013) to explain how the salience of goal-relevant performance-oriented social (i.e., manager's transformational leadership and peer performance norms) and organizational cues (i.e., reward expectancy) release or constrain employees' achievement striving (AS) personality trait and regulate the commitment to assigned difficult work goals. The authors also examined the effects of discretionary cues (signified by psychological empowerment) as trait activators. Hypotheses were tested using survey data collected from 297 managers employed in six large firms operating under a large Turkish family business group and using a common management-by-objectives system. In line with our predictions, when goals were perceived to be difficult, the associations between situational cues and goal commitment were inverse for employees with high versus low AS. When goal difficulty was high, performance-oriented situational cues were generally positively related to goal commitment for employees with high AS, but the relationships were negative for those with low AS. The results also showed that, for commitment to difficult goals, psychological empowerment activated the expression of high and low AS in a similar manner. Overall, the findings challenge the prevailing universalistic approaches to goal motivation.

62 To act or not to act? How do pregnant employees perform based on family-supportive supervisor behavior/ Duan, Jinyun ; Xu, Tingting and Cai, Yujie, pp. 1493-1512

This work proves female employees' experience of pregnancy can have an impact on their work performance and behavior. The authors investigate the impact of female employees' pregnancy status (whether pregnant or not) on their impression-management motives (IMM) and their in-role and extra-role performance. The authors also examine the role of family-supportive supervisor behavior (FSSB) in the relationship between employees' pregnancy status and their IMM. A three-wave survey of 129 female employees (not pregnant 74; pregnant 55) and their direct supervisors in 52 organizations located in Eastern China revealed that female employees' pregnancy status had an indirect effect on their performance through IMM and that FSSB moderates this indirect relationship. Specifically, if female employees are pregnant, they have higher IMM, which is associated with higher performance when FSSB is lower. However, this indirect relationship is not significant for female employees who experience higher levels of FSSB. Both theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

63 How materialism shapes the effectiveness of financial literacy messages: A cross-cultural perspective/ Khenfer, Jamel , pp. 1513-1534

This cross-cultural experiment (N=1000) shows that messages designed to promote financial literacy are differently effective among US and Arab consumers depending on the salience of materialistic thoughts at the time of exposure. Among US consumers, financial literacy messages increased savings intention by heightening the importance of saving when materialistic thoughts were salient but had no impact otherwise. This is consistent with existing research that has largely focused on WEIRD countries (Western, Educated, Industrial, Rich, Democratic; Henrich et al., 2010). However, among Arab consumers (data collected in the United Arab Emirates), the authors found that financial optimism was a key construct to explain savings behaviors. Specifically, our results show that financial literacy messages lower levels of financial optimism and, thus, increase savings intention at baseline levels. When materialistic thoughts are salient, our results suggest that Arab consumers prefer spending in the presence of financial literacy messages because having materialistic thoughts heightens financial optimism when one is assured that acquiring financial knowledge and skills guarantees one's financial success.

64 Measurement invariance of organizational citizenship behavior across gender/ Jang,Seulki ; Allen, Tammy D. ; Kim, Eunsook ; O'Brien, Kimberly E. ; Cho, Inchul and Ceylan, Savaş , pp. 1535-1564

This study tells us about the measurement invariance of organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) across employee gender using six different datasets. Based on self-reported OCB data, the authors found that two datasets that used the Lee and Allen (2002, 10.1037/0021-9010.87.1.131) scale with collectivistic and feminine country samples showed scalar invariance across employee gender. However, the other four datasets showed poor model fit in configural invariance. Next, based on supervisor-reported OCB data, the authors found poor model fit in configural invariance across employee gender and poor model fit in configural invariance between gender-matched dyads and gender-dissimilar dyads. To examine the source of the poor model fit in configural invariance testing, the authors conducted permutation tests. With the exception of three cases, permutation results suggested that the poor model fit in configural invariance testing originated from poor overall model fit rather than from actual group discrepancy. As supplemental analyses, the authors revised OCB scales and recommended shortened OCB scales that are likely to meet scalar invariance. The current study uncovers possible psychometric issues related to popular OCB measures, proposes alternative measures, and provides suggestions for OCB-gender research and practice.

65 You couldn't have a heart and want to strike': Mobilising workers in England's social care sector/ Whitfield, Grace J. , pp. 331–350

This article uses John Kelly's mobilisation framework, with its foundational concept of injustice, to explore workers' propensity towards unionism in England's outsourced social care sector. Drawing on 60 interviews with union organisers and officers, care workers, support workers and care company managers, this research highlights the difficulties of union organising in the sector and explores theorisations of mobilising. The research contends that for mobilisation theory to provide insight into relationships between work and unionism, varieties of injustice and collectivism need to be contextualised. Paid care provision generates both employment-related injustices and care-related injustices, which lead to divergent collective identities and attitudes towards unions. An absence of a coherent entity for workers to attach blame to – within a context where private providers frequently remain reliant on state funding levels – affects whether injustice and collectivism progress to mobilisation and unionisation.

66 Marketisation and regional planning in neoliberal public services: Evidence from French hospitals/ Umney, Charles and Coderre-LaPalme, Genevieve , pp. 351–375

The point of this piece is to Marxist scholarship has documented the implications of 'neoliberal' reforms to public services. This scholarship often considers these reforms as class projects which have disciplined working populations and created new opportunities for capitalist profit-making. But in this article, the authors shift emphasis to the internal dysfunction that shapes states' pursuit of market-oriented policy agendas. The authors place closer focus on the specific levers through which marketising reforms are implemented, noting the conflicting pressures they unleash, and the cracks this may open through which a more democratic agenda can be advanced. Taking the French hospital sector as an example, how attempts to expand and intensify competition in public services have coincided with attempts to decentralise governance to the regional level. While ostensibly part of the same 'reforming' policy agenda, marketising policies have a strongly centralising logic which has in practice undermined efforts to develop meaningful regional planning. These institutional tensions have catalysed new political currents, as the relationship between public authorities and private sector actors has become more overtly conflictual. The authors argue that Marxist theorists of the state need to pay closer attention to the often dysfunctional relationship between different branches of the state, and that in the context of neoliberal public service reform, the tensions between central and regional states are particularly salient. The authors conclude that opponents of the marketisation of public services need to pay attention to the contested and ambiguous nature of 'decentralisation' while it is often a rhetorical cover for marketisation, there are opportunities for the left in demanding more meaningful and authentic forms of regional planning.

67 The Chilean economy, an analysis of the dynamics of profits, investments and production: A Marxist approach/ Durán, Gonzalo and Stanton, Michael , pp. 377–400

This article aims to examine the dynamics of the Chilean economy as a consequence of actions taken by companies whose aim is to make profits. As such, the economic analysis used is Marxist and makes use of those classical indicators described in Capital (Rate of Surplus-Value, Organic Composition of Capital and Rate of Profit). It is maintained that with the

Marxist method, the authors can discover that behind the accumulation of incomes lies the fact that out of each 8 hours worked, only 3 finance wages and 5 benefit the owners of capital. That fraction of the unpaid labour received by capital but invested back as new capital, plus that ‘excess’ surplus value that is consequence of high copper prices, raises the physical, but not necessarily the value, capital-per-worker ratio. As a consequence, that relation of exploitation to capital accumulation, which Marx called the Rate of Profit, is found to fall, rise and then fall again. The authors understand that various approaches have been made to calculate the classical indicators and include some of them as alternative methods in our results

68 Envisaging global balance-sheet capitalism: The Bank for International Settlements as a collective organic intellectual/ Foster, Jack , pp. 401-426

This article examines how the Bank for International Settlements, as a collective organic intellectual of finance capital, has sought to maintain the hegemony of financial globalization in the context of an increasingly fractured global order following the 2007–2009 financial crisis.the authorshow how the Bank for International Settlements’ defence of financial globalization has pivoted around the construction of a new ‘economic imaginary’ of global capitalism in which the global financial cycle, which culminates in systemic financial crises, threatens economic and political stability. Asserting that this cycle can be ‘properly managed’, the Bank for International Settlements has advocated a set of formal shifts in macro-policy frameworks. Focusing on the temporality of economic governance as envisioned by the Bank for International Settlements, the author highlight two important dimensions of the organization’s discourse the reduction of policy to process and the fetishization of policy innovation. Here, the pursuit of principles of ‘good’ economic management is prioritized over the achievement of concrete economic or social outcomes. In traversing this economic imaginary, this article offers insights into how global capitalism and its management are envisioned by elites in the current period of hegemonic disorganization and political-economic turmoil.

69 Mutual aid versus volunteerism: Autonomous PPE production in the Covid-19 pandemic crisis/ Lachowicz, Katya and Donaghey, Jim , pp. 427–447

This article talks about the Covid-19 pandemic crisis has confirmed neoliberal capitalism’s inability to meet critical social needs. In the United Kingdom, mutual aid initiatives based on ‘solidarity not charity’ blossomed in a context of state incompetence and private sector negligence – including Scrub Hub, a network of groups that autonomously produced personal protective equipment and provided it directly to health workers. Using a convergence of autonomist and anarchist perspectives, this article examines Scrub Hub as an example of emergent autonomous political economies and considers the challenges of resisting co-optation into volunteerist hierarchies and suppression by the neoliberal state.

70 Contesting neoliberalism: Mapping the terrain of social conflict/ J.Bailey,David . ; Lewis, Paul C. and Shibata, Saori , pp. 449–478

This article explores the terrain of social conflict as it developed across advanced capitalist democracies throughout the ‘age of austerity’ that followed the global economic crisis. It shows how a (broadly defined) working class mobilised in different ways in different capitalist contexts, contesting the institutional forms (and the crises that emerged from them) which constitute each particular model of capitalism. Considered this way, the authors are able to conceptualise and explain the forms of working-class mobilisation that have emerged in opposition to contemporary neoliberalism. In doing so, the authors go beyond a narrow focus on workplace-focused or trade-union-led forms of working-class mobilisation, highlighting the continuing contestation of neoliberal capitalism. Drawing on a protest event analysis of 1,167 protest events in five countries (Spain, Germany, Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom), and developing a Régulation Theory approach to the study of protest/social movements, the authors provide an overview of the most visible patterns of social contestation in each national neoliberal capitalist context, tracing links to the institutional configurations that constitute those national models of capitalism. While there exists no direct (linear) process of causality between the model of neoliberal capitalism and the forms of mobilised dissent witnessed, nevertheless the authors are able to clearly trace the different pressures of capital accumulation that have given rise to the protest/social movements identified in each case, thereby allowing us to gain a better insight into both each particular model of capitalism and the forms of dissent that constitute it.

71 The Role of Cultural Values in National-Level Innovation: Evidence from 106 Countries/ Bonetto,Eric ; Pichot, Nicolas and Adam-Troïan Jaïs , pp. 307–322

In this article, innovation constitutes a key factor for the economy and the competitiveness of societies. Using the Hofstede model of national culture, previous studies investigated the influence of different cultural dimensions on national-level innovation. These studies provided for mixed evidence regarding the influence and weight of each cultural dimension in innovation. By considering possible explanations for these inconsistent results, the present study (N = 106 countries) showed that only two cultural dimensions seem to be consistently associated with innovation. Cultures that view change as necessary (long-term oriented) and are more accepting of norm violations (displaying low uncertainty avoidance) tend to promote innovation. These results shed new light on the way cultural tightness and social regulation processes can affect innovative behaviors.

72 Individual Religiosity and Career Choice: Does Cultural Religiosity Moderate the Relationship?/ Ayab, Abu H. and Nor, Shifa Mohd, pp. 323–344

The findings of this investigation indicate that Although research on the influence of religion on entrepreneurial entry has progressed substantially, the conceptual and empirical approaches are still far from being conclusive. To advance, the authors utilize the big our religious dimensions to examine how internal (believing and behaving) and external (bonding and belonging) religiosity may affect the propensity of individuals to be self-employed rather than paid employees. Together, the authors test if the country's level of religiosity moderates the relationship. Drawing on the recent World Values Survey Wave 7 (2017–2021), the authors analyzed data from a sample of 39,606 working adults in 49 countries. In general, the authors found that the self-employed consistently exhibit stronger religiosity of behaving, bonding, and belonging than paid workers. However, the moderating effects suggest that religiosity at the country level prevails over individual religiosity—consistent with the idea that social environment is a more dominant factor even in individual decision making.

73 Ethnic Stereotype Content Beyond Intergroup Relations Within Societies: Exploring the North-South Hypothesis for Competence and Warmth/ Grigoryev, Dmitry , pp. 345–384

The study extends the approach of the Stereotype Content Model to ethnic stereotype content beyond intergroup relations within societies by exploring the North-South hypothesis for competence and warmth. This paper claims that the "desperate" (resource-poor and unpredictable) of lower-latitude climate regions and "hopeful" (resource-sufficient and stable) ecology higher-latitude climate regions translate into typical aggregate attributes and are afterward generalized to the status of all their residents. Further, people use this information as a diagnostic for judgments about the economic value or burden of ethnic groups in their society. Based on the data about aggregated means of competence and warmth for 77 ethnic groups in 38 regions, the multivariate models show that ethnic groups from warmer climates and from lower wealth countries are given lower evaluation in both competence and warmth stereotypes. However, ethnic groups from more northerly countries are also given a lower evaluation in warmth. Ethnic stereotypes reflect both features of ethnic groups in countries of origin (e.g., the North-South polarization) and group characteristics carried by ethnic groups in new contexts (i.e., intergroup relations). Thus, reactions to ethnic groups seem to differ partly depending on countries of origin mixed in people's minds with information about geography, climate, and national wealth in the social perception process. Stereotypes associated with ethnic groups across countries to some extent track the stereotypes associated with the ecologies in which these ethnic groups are assumed to predominantly live. This highlights the importance of the establishment or expansion of policies and programs regarding international inequality.

74 Internet, Political Regime and Terrorism: A Quantitative Analysis/ Khokhlov, Nikita and Korotayev, Andrey , pp. 385–418

This body of work demonstrates that the Internet provides a medium for the rapid mobilization of dissatisfied citizens and potentially contributes to various forms of political instability, including terrorism. However, the spread of the Internet may not lead to a higher intensity of terrorist attacks because direct perpetrators rely on close personal offline ties, and the national security agencies derive symmetrical benefits from Internet development as terrorists. In addition, the number of connections proxies a general level of country development, which is associated with less terrorist activity. The authors analyze the relationship between the number of Internet connections and the intensity of terrorist attacks using time-series cross-sectional data from the Global Terrorism Database from 1970 to 2018. Estimation of negative binomial regression models demonstrates an inverse relationship between Internet proliferation and the number of terrorist attacks, which holds for democracies and is absent for autocracies. Our results suggest that Internet proliferation is not a decisive factor in terrorism activity. Its impact on terrorism depends on the type of political regime and the level of socio-economic development.

75 A semiotic cultural psychology theory analysis of the signs ‘We’, ‘Us’, ‘I’ and ‘Me’/ Rutherford, Glen , pp. 273-288

This investigation report looks into relevant to the emerging field of semiotic cultural psychology theory (SCPT), the present paper considers ‘We’, ‘Us’, ‘I’ and ‘Me’ as semiotic and cultural psychology phenomena. Drawing on the semiotics of Saussure, Peirce, Jakobson, and Cousins, a semiotic dynamic ‘double-dyadic’ model of the signifier and the referent is proposed. For each ‘We’, ‘Us’, ‘I’ and ‘Me’, the COVID-19 global pandemic related cases are used to analyse and illustrate the signifier-referent model. Implications are drawn from the new model for the complex systems entailed in organizing self and culture. Finally, suggestions are made for testing the model.

76 Shame experienced by self and others: A relational approach/ Lyhne, Regitze and Wagoner, Brady , pp. 289-307

In this study, they discuss building on Burkitt’s (2014) esthetic and relational theory of emotions, this article presents a study that explores how and when shame is experienced, focusing on the role of social and cultural factors in it. People were asked to describe in detail an occasion in which they experienced shame and an occasion in which they observed someone else experiencing it. Following an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis in which the focus is on what the experiences mean to the people having them (i.e., their lifeworld) four dominant themes were identified Expectations, self-control, feeling exposed, and bodily reactions and empathy. The study showed how these themes are interrelated the expectations function as a normative frame that defines what behavior is appropriate in a certain situation, which is present in all the cases. Self-control is a tool required to stay within the normative frame, and when one steps outside the frame, shame and other negative feelings can occur, which can lead to a feeling of being exposed. When describing observations of shame, many participants focused on visible, bodily reactions, along with a normative interpretation about what the other person might be feeling in that specific situation. Another interesting tendency is that some participants would describe observed shame that is similar to their own experience of shame. The discussion applies positioning theory to shame and reflects on shaming at a broader societal level.

77 The use of diaries in psychological research: The creative and dialogical intimacy of self-other-world relationships in the context of cultural mutations/ Pinheirohttps, Marina Assis; Barros, Clarissa Dubeux and Mélo, Roberta , pp. 308-326

This paper discusses the potential for accessing the intersubjective psychic dynamics that the use of oral diaries about everyday life can offer to Psychology, from an ideographic, cultural, and qualitative perspective. Based on the authors’ experience with this research activity mediated by instant messaging applications, the authors argue about the singularity produced by such a field of elaboration of meanings regarding the affective, ambiguous and potentially creative and authorial face of such enunciations. The use of this research instrument took place during critical periods of the COVID-19 pandemic, a historical moment marked by a profound decentering of forms of life, which was the driving force behind significant cultural mutations both in the personal and collective spheres. The authors propose that the instrument provided interpretative access to three fundamental records of experience, namely corporeality, temporality, and the meaning-making process.

78 Work and purpose: A return to Sisyphus and Bartleby/ Bendassolli, Pedro F , pp. 327-341

Work is a semiotically oriented activity, that is, when working, individuals anticipate aspects of their activity using a network of signs and meanings and project themselves in time with the aim to achieve certain goals. This study proposes a discussion on the relationship between purpose and work and distinguishes purpose as objective, related to actions aimed at goals, and purpose as a glimpse or a hyper-generalized sign. Both of these purposes are related to other dimensions of an individual's relationship, with their work that are not contained in their actions aimed at situated ends. From a methodological viewpoint, the arguments are developed based on the analysis of two fictional characters, inspired by the cultural psychology of semiotic orientation Sisyphus, extracted from classical literature, and Bartleby, the scrivener of the novel of the same name written by Herman Melville. Based on this analysis, the authors propose considering the purpose–work relationship on two axes (1) what articulates sense-meaning in the process of meaning-making, and (2) the axis of action potency and its relationship with the concepts of emptiness and contingency based on a human agent's experiences in culture. The paper aims to contribute both to the cultural psychology of semiotic orientation and to the literature on the meaning of work.

79 Reading men's experiences of balancing work and family life through the lens of semiotic cultural approach to life-course transitions/ Campbell, Nicholas; Märtsin, Mariann and Rodwell, David, pp. 342-360

The purpose of this paper is to investigates how men transition to fatherhood and balance their work and family obligations in complex contemporary societies. However, this phenomenological evidence remains under-theorised from the life-course development perspective. In this paper, a semiotic cultural approach to life-course transitions is used to explore how a sample of educated and employed Australian men in heterosexual relationships experienced and made sense of their fatherhood and work and family conflicts. Thematic analysis of semi-structured interviews with 20 fathers highlights how these fathers attempt to navigate between multiple, ambiguous and sometimes contradictory societal expectations about fatherhood, while also struggling to balance their desires to be a 'good father' with their wives and partners' attempts to be a 'good mother', thus evidencing the weak cultural guidance of transition to fatherhood. The analysis shifts the focus away from developmental outcomes and moves towards understanding the semiotic processes through which development occurs in the complex intertwinement between person and their environment. The discussion of men's dilemmas about fatherhood also underscores the future orientation of human development and highlights how persons are actively and intentionally involved in this movement towards an unpredictable but imagined future.

80 Changes in ancient Egyptian mathematical artifacts from a cultural-historical activity theory perspective/ Braswell, Gregory S , pp. 361-374

The aim of the present article is to analyze changes in artifacts used for mathematics and for mathematics education in ancient Egypt using Vygotskian theory and cultural-historical activity theory (CHAT). Although CHAT often deemphasizes the historical evolution of artifacts, this evolution can be explained by contradictions within activity systems and between activity systems (such as schools and workplaces) and through the process of externalization. This analysis demonstrates that artifacts develop over historical and ontogenetic time, just as people and practices do. Implications for cultural psychology and for modern educational practices are discussed.

81 Embodying the culture of achievement: Culture between illness and perfection is a ‘thin line’ – obtaining the ideal female body as an act of achievement/ Dilling, Josefine , pp. 375-394

In this article, the authors argue that certain behaviour connected to the attempt to attain contemporary female body ideals in Denmark can be understood as an act of achievement and, thus, as an embodiment of the culture of achievement, as it is characterised in Præstationssamfundet, written by the Danish sociologist Anders Petersen (2016) Hans Reitzels Forlag. Arguing from cultural psychological and sociological standpoints, this article examines how the human body functions as a mediational tool in different ways from which the individual communicates both moral and aesthetic sociocultural ideals and values. Complex processes of embodiment, the authors argue, can be described with different levels of internalisation, externalisation and materialisation, where the body functions as a central mediator. Analysing the findings from a qualitative experimental study on contemporary body ideals carried out by the Danish psychologists Josefine Dilling and Maja Trillingsgaard, this article seeks to anchor such theoretical claims in central empirical findings. The main conclusions from the study are used to structure the article and build arguments on how expectations and ideals expressed in an achievement society become embodied.

82 Metamorphosis from exalted person to cultural symbol: A case study of the GOAT in tennis/ Intezar, Hannah and Sullivan, Paul , pp. 395-412

In this article, the authors suggest that our semiotic understanding of embodiment could be expanded to include a socially exalted individual, who embodies a symbol. To illustrate this argument, the authors draw on an ongoing research project that examines fandom rhetoric and debates around the ‘Greatest of all time’ or the GOAT symbol in Tennis. Grounding Bakhtin’s tri-distinctions of identity, I-for-myself, I-for-other and other-for-me, in a Kantian hermeneutic tradition, the authors perform a theoretically informed analysis of the GOAT debate. None of the three tri-components exists in isolation; rather, they interact in a reflexive dialogue which continually shapes and re-shapes individual consciousness and experiences of embodiment. The authors apply a ‘romanticism aesthetic activity’ analytical framework to the tri-distinctions of identity, that consists of ‘creative’ and ‘critical’ rhetoric, within which the authors found genres of ‘myth’, ‘art’ and ‘science’. Each genre functions through disparate means to exalt or metamorphise an individual (our focus is on Roger Federer) into a cultural symbol, and that the symbolic form of GOAT reflexively organises the emotional field and identities for those fans deeply invested in it. This article contributes to the current cultural psychological literature on understanding the mediation of people to symbols in a new digital age.

83 The quest of finding the self in the Bedhaya: Unravelling the psychological significance of the Javanese sacred dance/ Rahapsari, Satwika , pp. 413-432

The Bedhaya is the avant-garde of Yogyakarta and Surakarta (Java, Indonesia) court dance. This classical dance replete with Javanese symbols, spirituality and cultural values embedded in its aesthetic elements. Furthermore, the Bedhaya was created not for entertainment but rather as a meditative medium that would allow individuals to gain wisdom and higher consciousness. These noble characteristics of the dance suggest that the Bedhaya has psychological purposes for the performers and the spectators. The authors may gain insight into the process of attaining mental growth through studying the embodied wisdom and aesthetic ideal of the Bedhaya, which reflects the development of the human's psyche. Therefore, the author proposes an interpretation of Bedhaya's underlying symbolism, aesthetic experience, and potential as means of psychological growth. The paper's primary argument is delivered by studying a set of theoretical ideas that present Bedhaya as a distinguished aesthetic with psychological capacities. Further, art as an embodiment of cultural wisdom and ethics is also discussed by connecting Bedhaya and other artistic forms drawn from varied cultures.

84 Re evaluating Indias Third Mission through Top Ranked Universities & Technological Institutes/ Mukherjee, Bhaskar, pp. 277-287

The present study explores the patenting activities of the faculty staff of the top 20 Indian academic and engineering institutes during 2011-2020 by excavating the Indian patent office database. Of the total 963 granted patents, the highest patents were published in 2016, and the academician of IIT Madras invented 167 patents followed by IIT Mumbai with 156 patents during this period. Most of the innovation takes place in the macro-field like chemical engineering, and micro-fields like nano-technology, nano-materials, and nano-complex. Collaboration with inventors of the same academic institution is found as the best choice of the inventors, only a meagre portion of patents was published in collaboration with of industries and organisations around the globe. The tag 'highest number of patents inventor' goes to Padma Shri Prof. Thalappil Pradeep of IIT Madras who has contributed 19 Indian patents in the last 10 years.

85 Use of Web Based Resources Among the Social Sciences Faculty and Researchers in the Universities of Punjab and Chandigarh/ Singh, Harvinderjit and Kaur, Baljinder, pp. 288-294

This study is focused to assess the awareness and use of web-based resources among the social sciences faculty and researchers of select three universities from Panjab and Chandigarh namely Punjabi University, Patiala, Panjab University, Chandigarh and Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. A survey method was used to collect the primary data from the sample of 532 respondents including faculty and researchers from the total population of 1061 including 08 departments of Social Sciences in three universities. The proportionate random sampling method was used to select the sample. The data were collected through structured questionnaire and further analysed using SPSS. Chi-square test and mean based ranking was used to analyse the data. The study reveals that most of the social sciences faculty and researchers were aware and use web resources to some extent but, significant difference was found between them. The study concludes that the majority of the social sciences faculty and researchers are satisfied with web resources for their academic and research work.

86 Importance of Offline Access Skills for Students in the Digital Era/ Antasari, Indah Wijaya , pp. 295-300

This study talks about accessing information in the library can be done through the library space and institutional repository. Therefore, both online and offline access skills are indispensable for students. This study aims to determine the correlation between students' access skills and their intention to access information in the quantitative research method, using the SmartPLS application version 3. The studied samples are 93 students of UIN Saizu who currently sit in semesters 8 and 10 with a repository account. Results show that offline access skills affect students' intentions to access information both in the physical space and in the repository. On the other hand, online access skills affect the intensity of accessing the repository but do not significantly affect the intention of visiting the library space. Therefore, skills to explore physical materials and gain information through it are negatively correlated with their intention to access the library. This suggested that offine access skills are indispensable for UIN Saizu's students.

87 User Interface Features and Knowledge Organisation Systems in Institutional Repositories A Case Study of Centrally Funded Technical Institutions in India/ Pradhan, Dibya Kishor and Maharana, Bulu , pp. 301-308

This study tells us about how Institutional Repositories (IRs) are effective systems for managing and disseminating institutions' in scholarly communication. More specifically, an IR enhances the visibility and discoverability of the content and validates the repository's importance. Knowledge Organisation System (KOS) strengthens the digital content organisation, connects users with collections, and improves information retrieval functionalities. This paper investigates the present status of user interface features and incorporates KOS in the institutional repository of technical institutions, restricted to Centrally Funded Technical Institutions in India. A group of twenty-four web-accessible institutional repositories was identified, and their KOS and user interface features were evaluated. It was found that user interfaces of all IRs under study comply with essential search and navigation functionalities, such as simple and advanced search, browsing, faceted or filtering approaches, and integration with multiple KOS. Only a few of them include complex KOS, such as control vocabulary. All repositories show their search results in both normal-text and metadata views. Some have specific display features, such as highlighting the query or displaying a thumbnail. Google is one of the most popular search engines that indexes IR content for visibility and discoverability, and approximately 90 per cent of repositories are linked with NDLI. Global visibility and impact participation are moderate, and they require attention.

88 Role of Academic Social Networking Sites in Knowledge Sharing and Research Collaboration among Research Scholars/ Ali, P.M. Naushad; Zehra, Sharaf; Vaidya, Priya and Mohsin, Syed Mohd, pp. 309-317

The Academic Social Networking Sites (ASNSs) like ResearchGate, Academia.edu, Google Scholar, LinkedIn, etc., are created predominantly for scholars to set up their profiles, upload their scholarly publications, and convey among peers. The prime objective of the present study is to explore their awareness and use of ASNS amongst the research scholars of science and social science discipline of a prestigious central university in north India, i.e., Aligarh Muslim University (AMU). The survey method was employed, and a simple random sampling technique was used to select the sample by using a structured questionnaire administered to the sample population. Further, it explores its individual use across two dimensions i.e., "Collaborative Research" (CR) and "Information Sharing and Consumption" (ISC) with respect to the gender and discipline. Different hypotheses were framed which signify that there was a significant difference with respect to the gender and discipline across the dimension "CR" with p-value = 0.624 and 0.968, respectively. Moreover, there was again a significant difference with respect to the gender and discipline across the dimension "ISC" with p-value = 0.127 and 0.828, respectively. Further, there is a positive but weak correlation between the constructs CR and ISC, whereas weak to moderate association between their respective items. The implications of the present study would be helpful for regulatory bodies in recognizing the academic activities of the researchers with the use of possible metrics.

89 A Study of Obstacles in Plagiarism Software Subscribing by Colleges in Tamil Nadu/ Subaveerapandiyan, A. and Sakthivel, N., pp. 318-324

This article attempts to comprehend the current issues and hurdles that Indian colleges affiliated with Tamil Nadu State Universities encounter when trying to subscribe to a software that detects plagiarism. The study's goals are to determine whether colleges employ anti-plagiarism software, whether they ensure that their student-given assignments are free of copyright infringement, whether tutors teach about academic misconduct, and what people seem to think of anti-plagiarism software. The authors surveyed for this study and distributed the questionnaires among college administrators, principals, and librarians. The study respondents are 15.9 per cent principals, 64.2 per cent library professionals, and 19.9 per cent college administrators. The survey study report shows that 70.9 per cent of the majority of the colleges did not subscribe. 41.7 per cent gave the reason it is too expensive, and 30.5 per cent of respondents thought that for their college, it is unnecessary to subscribe. However, nobody has confirmed whether or not all colleges possess access to plagiarism detection software. Thus, according to this investigation, further Indian states must be involved in this research to understand the specific context fully. This report advises the UGC to enforce the requirement that colleges have plagiarism detection software; they either provide colleges additional money to subscribe to such software, or the university must grant free access to the affiliated colleges.

90 Organisational Trust and Tacit Knowledge Transfer/ Sarvestani, Maryam Shafiei; biranvand, Ali and Shojaeifard, Ali, pp. 325-330

This research has investigated the effect of the dimensions of organisational trust (OT) on the tacit knowledge transfer (TKT) by the willingness to share (W2S) and the willingness to use (W2U) the tacit knowledge (TK) of public library employees. In terms of nature, the present study is an applied research that, using a descriptive-correlation method. The study sample includes 140 employees of public libraries in Chaharmahal Bakhtiari province, the OT questionnaire Nguyen (2005) and the tacit knowledge sharing (KS) questionnaire Saparito(2000) were used. As well as descriptive statistics, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, Pearson correlation coefficient, and regression test were used to analyse the data. There is a positive and significant relationship between calculus-based trust(CBT) and employees' willingness to TKT. There is a positive and significant relationship between knowledge-based trust (KBT) and employees' W2S and apply TKT. There is a positive and significant correlation between identity-based trust (IBT) and employees' W2S and apply TK. The relationship between IBT and the desire to KS is stronger than the relationship between CBT and KBT. Therefore, IBT has a stronger effect than KBT and CBT on the tendency to KS. Employees in the IBT stage are more inclined to share and use TK than employees in the CBT and KBT stage. The TKT is an interactive process formed by the trust between the parties. The results of the current study show that OT has a positive and significant effect on the TKT of public library staff.

91 Assessing Open Access Friendliness of National Institutes of Technology (NITs) A Data Carpentry Approach/ Roy, Abhijit and Mukhopadhyay, Parthasarathi , pp. 331-338

This research study aims to measure the Open Access (OA) friendliness of National Institutes of Technology (NITs) of India that are listed in the overall category of NIRF (National Institutional Ranking Framework), 2021 by taking into consideration four important OA parameters – i) OA publication share; ii) OA licensing scenario; iii) citation impact of OA publications; and iv) altmetric scores of OA publications. It deals with 64,485 publications of the selected 11 NITs during the period from 2012 to 2021 (10 years), citations received by these publications (5,42,638 citations), and altmetric attention scores of the documents (5,213 publications) during the period under study. A data carpentry tool, namely OpenRefine, and open access bibliographic/citation data sources such as Unpaywall, Dimensions, and Altmetric.com have been deployed to accomplish this large-scale study for ranking NITs by their Open Access Friendliness (OAF). The OAF indicator, as applied in this study, is a distributed weightage based 100-point scale built on top of the aforesaid OA parameters. The ranking framework shows that Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat (est. in 1961) has achieved the top position with a score of 52.12 (out of 100), but in totality only 3 NITs (out of the selected 11 NITs) crossed the 50 per cent mark in the adapted OAF scale.

92 Inequality Interactions: The Dynamics of Multidimensional Inequalities/ Paul ,Segal, pp. 941-961

This article offers a multidimensional, interdisciplinary and dynamic framework for understanding socio-economic inequalities. It uses the tools of economic inequality measurement to demonstrate the link between interpersonal and categorical inequalities and to show the effect of progressive redistribution on both. It then presents two new concepts for analysing interactions between varieties of inequality inequality re-ordering is defined as a reduction in categorical or group inequalities that leaves interpersonal inequality unchanged, and inequality diversion is defined as a reduction in one form of inequality that increases another form of inequality. The argument that inequality diversion arises across economic and social dimensions is illuminated through two case studies the transition to increasing meritocracy, and the relationship between professional female labour market participation and domestic service. Exploring these relationships is essential to a joined-up approach to inequality reduction, enabling us to understand trade-offs and complementarities in tackling inequalities, and to identify policies required to reduce them.

93 On Broker Exploitation and Violence: From Madalali to Cartel Bosses in the Food Aid Resale Economy of Tanzanian Refugee Camps/ Boeyink, Clayton, pp. 962-986

From this study, the authors can see that It is a poorly kept humanitarian secret that wherever food aid is given, it is also sold, as recipients seek to vary their diets to include culturally desired food, start businesses, or deal with economic shocks. This holds true in Nyarugusu refugee camp in Tanzania, the site of this research. While this article addresses the supply side of the World Food Programme resale system, its main focus is the demand side, providing one of the first in-depth studies on what happens after the sale. Engaging with the political and development anthropology literature on brokers, the author introduces the intermediaries who make up this system, including low-level madalali brokers and refugee and Tanzanian 'bosses'. There is agreement within brokerage research of the moral 'ambiguity' or 'ambivalence' of these figures, a nebulous quality that is heightened by the seemingly innumerable different types of brokers. This article contends that a Marxian conceptualization of social class, beyond Bourdieu's widely applied social capital theory, is productive in understanding the threat of violence that a small cartel of bosses has set up in collusion with Tanzanian police to maintain the exploitative food aid resale pyramid. Members of this elite class are, in turn, 'products and producers' of a structurally violent encampment and aid system.

94 'Start from the Garden': Distribution, Livelihood Diversification and Narratives of Agrarian Decline in Papua, Indonesia/ Nerenberg,Jacob , pp. 987-1009

This study talks about Scholarship that identifies 'distribution' as the key to inclusive governance has promoted suspicion of development agendas that foreground 'production'. This article analyses controversy around food and cash transfers and decentralized development funding in Indonesia's contested Papua territory. Some observers and recipients allege that these instruments, which have proliferated under 'Special Autonomy' reforms intended to defuse the West Papuan independence movement, have caused a decline of indigenous subsistence agriculture. Papua's various distribution (and distribution-like) mechanisms were instituted under pressure from international agencies, in response to mass unrest, and in the wake of crises that altered Papua's role in Indonesian development. In Papua's Central Highlands, food and cash distribution instruments have addressed farming shortfalls and played a role in the diversification of livelihoods — a shift that animates anxious speculation about the viability of indigenous social reproduction. Such commentary gestures to a contested development horizon featuring extractive and agrarian agendas with divergent implications for the reproduction of distinctive rural livelihoods. Laments about the harm to rural productivity caused by distribution evoke but gloss over threats of devaluation of labour, highlighting tension between popular concerns about social reproduction and scholarly anxieties about the celebration of production.

95 Measuring Women's Empowerment: Gender and Time-use Agency in Benin, Malawi and Nigeria/ Eissler, Sarah; Heckert, Jessica ; Myers, Emily ; Seymour, Greg ;Sinharoy, Sheela and Yount,Kathryn , pp. 1010-1034

The point of this piece is to assess the time use, or how women and men allocate their time, is an important element of empowerment processes. To extend this area of study, this article proposes and explores the concept of time-use agency, which shifts the focus from the amount of time individuals spend on activities to the strategic choices they make about how to allocate their time. It draws on 92 semi-structured interviews from three qualitative studies in Benin, Malawi and Nigeria to explore and compare the salience of time-use agency as a component of empowerment. The article finds that time-use agency is salient among women and men and dictates how they can make and act upon strategic decisions related to how they allocate their time. It also finds that time-use agency is tied to other dimensions of agency beyond decision making and ways of exerting influence in the household. Its findings highlight that women's capacity to exercise time-use agency is conditional on gendered power dynamics and other barriers within households, which together are reciprocally related to local gender norms that dictate how women should spend their time.

96 A Gendered Counter-archive: Mining and Resistance in Morocco/ Salime,Zakia , pp. 1035-1058

In August 2011, thousands of villagers climbed Mount Alebban in Imider, southeast Morocco. They shut off the valve diverting water from the mountain's reservoir to a neighbouring silver mine. The villagers' encampment on the mount lasted for eight years, withstanding state violence, prison sentences and political containment. Although Imider was considered a political protest camp, this article explores it through the notion of counter-archive, defining the counter-archive as a collective record keeping of disruption. The Imider camp is a counter-archive in the sense that it enabled unauthorized stories to surface and radical politics to emerge. As a counter-archive, it revealed the hidden links between politics and profit, extraction and dispossession, and life and death. As a forbidden space, the camp engaged in a quotidian performance of collective modes of living that resisted erasure through artwork, gendered spatial arrangements, storytelling and record making. The goal of the article is twofold to illustrate the everyday making of this counter-archive by analysing the modes of disruptive engagement of the villagers with the mine, and the new communities they have generated; and to show the soft spots of radical politics and its vulnerability in the context of neoliberal governance.

97 Black Economic Empowerment and Quota Allocations in South Africa's Industrial Fisheries/ Vilakazi, Thando and Ponte, Stefano , pp. 1059-1086

This article talks about power asymmetries in the governance of value chains mean that inequalities in access to resources and share of value added are skewed against smaller players. Policies enforcing market rules and ensuring fairness are ineffective when power is deeply entrenched, necessitating different rules to address such inequalities. South Africa's Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) policies and competition laws target economic redress and inclusion of historically disadvantaged people in business ownership and control of economic activities. BEE criteria have been embedded in many industry charters and implementation codes, and competition law is well established and effectively implemented. Yet, the impacts of these instruments have been limited and slow, especially in sectors where a few companies dominate. This article examines the interactions between value chain dynamics and industrial fishery quota allocations, BEE policy and competition dynamics in the hake deep-sea trawl fishery sector. It shows that, even in one of the most regulated sectors of South Africa's economy, large incumbents retain a disproportionate amount of power vis-à-vis smaller players. The article concludes that if rules protect incumbency, inequality will be sustained. Quota allocations, transformation and competition regulation should go hand in hand to facilitate the effective participation of black-owned businesses as competitors in value chains.

Breakthroughs in biotechnology, globalizing intellectual property rights legislations, and growing venture capital in the past thirty years have given rise to new forms of capitalist accumulation that scholars called biocapitalism. Bioscientific knowledge under biocapitalism is increasingly parceled out from a global common to private enclosures for biotech and pharmaceutical companies, contributing to vast inequalities and fractures of global access to innovation evident in the COVID-19 pandemic. The assetization and financialization of knowledge have shifted the ground of innovation from competitive commodity production and exchanges to generating, managing, and commercializing patents and associated monopoly rights, thus raising the challenges of innovation for those developing countries specialized in production. Many Asian countries have invested heavily in biomedical sciences to enhance their knowledge assets but had limited success in translating the scientific development to a globally significant biomedical industry. This article discusses the evolution of China's biomedical industry from a technological laggard to a recent innovation boom after a regulatory overhaul in 2015. Analyzing the patent collaborative networks of China's biomedical industry since 2003, the authors found the central roles of domestic public research institutions, in contrast to multinational corporations, as cutting-edge knowledge providers. The authors argue that China's path of the biomedical industry is distinct from its other technology industries that rely on multinational corporations for core knowledge. It represents a national articulation in response to global biocapitalism by situating the domestic research institutions and biomedical firms at the center of knowledge assets production and engaging globally in the science and drug regulatory systems.

This research has identified a particular point. The reasons for changes in ranking within urban systems are a matter of a wide and long debate. Some focus on a continuous and smooth ordering of cities by their size within the urban system, in the tradition of Zipf's law. Others focus on discrete, discontinuous ordering, as cities take on functions at different levels, such as specialized market places or high-level education, in the tradition of Christaller. The authors enter the debate by empirically evaluating whether the same determinants explain continuous or discrete changes in urban ranks in the evolution of the Italian urban hierarchy over the years 1971 to 2011. The authors empirically show that small, continuous changes of cities' ranks have different drivers than large, discontinuous leaps. The presence of high-level functions in a city predicts major leaps across discrete ranks. Results are robust to the use of an instrumental variable strategy based on a shift–share argument.

This article investigates business services employment as a driver of income segregation. Theory and intuition suggest that two pathways operate simultaneously. First, business services are marked by huge internal differentiation, low union density, and individualized pay schemes, all of which raise income inequality, and, in turn, income segregation. Second, business services are subject to strong agglomeration economies, which increase the

importance of the employer–employee relationship corporations tend to locate in the vicinity of their staff, and the staff favor residential locations close to actual and potential workplaces. the author test these ideas with annual data from metropolitan areas in Norway, covering the period from 1980 to 2018.the authormeasure segregation at the census tract level, and control for education, nonemployment, immigration, age, and gender. A key finding is that business services, particularly financial activities, exert a strong influence on income inequality but also, and independent of the former effect, on income segregation. The latter impact is surprisingly strong, whereas the impact on inequality has a limited ripple potential, that is, it affects neighborhood sorting to a lesser degree than expected. A suggested explanation for the pattern is, first, that public policies reduce individual and spatial inequalities, and, second, that public policies fail to influence the organization and operation of business services.

101 The Regional Development Trap in Europe/ Diemer, Andreas; Iammarino, Simona; Rodríguez-Pose, Andrés and Storper, Michael , pp. 487-509

This study is discussing a particular subject matter. The concept of regional development trap refers to regions that face significant structural challenges in retrieving past dynamism or improving prosperity for their residents. This article introduces and measures the concept of the regional development trap for regions in Europe. The concept draws inspiration from the middle-income trap in international development theory but widens it to shed light on traps in higher-income countries and at the regional scale. The authors propose indicators—involving the economic, productivity, and employment performance of regions relative to themselves in the immediate past, and to other regions in their respective countries and elsewhere in Europe—to identify regions either in a development trap or at significant near-term risk of falling into it. Regions facing development traps generate economic, social, and political risks at the national scale but also for Europe as a whole.

102 Spoofing: Law, materiality and boundary work in futures trading/ MacKenzie, Donald, pp. 44948

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue. Spoofing (canonically‘bidding or offering with the intent to cancel the bid or offerbefore execution’), once a valued skill in face-to-face trading, has become a crimepunishable by jail. Echoing Riles’s call for greater attention to law in research onfinance, this paper analyses the interwoven processes of this dramatic shift, includ-ing trading’s changing material form, contingencies such as the Congressionalresponse to the global financial crisis, and, above all, the use of criminal (not justcivil, administrative) law. Criminal law’s particularly strong boundary work–specifically the first criminal indictment and jail sentence for spoofing–renderedearlier ambivalent attitudes and inconsistent enforcement untenable. Nevertheless,drawing a boundary between spoofing and legitimate trading remains work-in-pro-gress, with simultaneously legal, material and moral dimensions.

103 (De-)assetizing pharmaceutical patents: Patent contestations behind a blockbuster drug/ Bourgeron, Théo and Geige, Susi , pp. 23-45

The findings of this work reveal a particular outcome. Recent debates in public health and social sciences have shown how biofinancialization has been fuelled by patents’ transformation into ‘patent-as-assets’. This paper traces the historical construction of one such patent-as-asset bundle the multi-billion worth architecture of patents behind the hepatitis C blockbuster drug sofosbuvir. Following this process from the late 1980s to present times, the authors highlight the ontological entanglements of pharmaceutical patents and the scientific, legal, commercial and political contestations that result from the focal firms’ assetization projects. By shining a light on these entanglements, our paper points to the extraordinary historical conditions required for the assetization of drug patents as well as to their vulnerability to contestations. In particular, the authors highlight new forms of patent activism that threaten the ‘asset condition’ of high-priced pharmaceuticals.

104 Acceleration, development and technocapitalism at the Silicon Cape of Africa/ Pollio, Andrea, pp. 46-70

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective. A lot has changed in the global machine of international development since its inception, but the language of technological acceleration remains ubiquitous today. In this paper, the author trace one of the lineages of this new acceleration in the post-dotcom boom Silicon Valley. Informed by the technophilic culture of what Richard Barbrook and the late Andy Cameron described as Californian ideology, technological acceleration offers both a language and a model for antipoverty experiments hinging on the elusive market subject of the African entrepreneur. Drawing on the writings of three Silicon Valley evangelists who have produced a written culture of what the author call poetics of acceleration, and on four years of ethnographic research in Cape Town, this paper charts the frictional interfaces between technocapitalism and African development, suggesting that these frictions, while vital in the production of new profit frontiers, are also the site of more ambivalent engagements with in-between futures that perhaps outstrip the predictable ends of these entrepreneurial market experiments.

105 When the state tries to edit the dictionary and fails: The return of the Zimbabwean dollar/ Vasantkumar, Chris , pp. 71-94

This article talks about Exploring the return of state money to Zimbabwe in June 2019 after a 10-year absence, this paper critiques the lexicographical metaphors employed by Keynes and contemporary neo-chartalists as overly prescriptivist and inadequate to understanding debates over money's proper form as terrains of struggle over the politics of social reproduction. For, rather than seamlessly reconfiguring the nation's monetary lexicon in its reintroduction of the Zimbabwean dollar, the Zimbabwean state was at nearly every moment in the process chasing and attempting to co-opt everyday practices of the informal sector predicated on the non-fungibility of different kinds of dollars. The Zimbabwean case in turn prompts a reconceptualization of received understandings as money as the 'creature of the state'.

106 Accumulation by immobilization: Migration, mobility and money in Libya/ Achtnich, Marthe , pp. 95-115

From this study, the authors can see that Forms of accumulation in Europe's wider borderlands proceed through the creation of confined subjects. Migrants' experiences in Libya's context of fragmented state authority reveal how vulnerable mobilities become a source of value through violent and forced immobilization. This dynamic is termed 'accumulation by immobilization', where accumulation involves different situations of confinement and detention imposed by criminal and state actors, the extraction of value through indentured labour as well as the drawing of rent through the payment of money to move on. Going beyond expulsion and the exploitation of free labour under capitalist production, accumulation by immobilization points to a carceral capitalism in the borderlands that profits from the enclosure and disposability of migrants' lives.

107 Demodystopias: Narratives of ultra-low fertility in Asia/ Whittaker, Andrea , pp. 116-137

This article talks about The notion of 'demodystopias' describes the narratives through which 'ultra-low fertility' is depicted in demographic reports and public media in Asia. In this paper. The author document how demographic knowledge about population dynamics is being disseminated and mobilized to the lay public within four countries, China, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand. the author outline the imaginaries of population evident in the media reports of demographic matters from 2018 to 2019 and the targeting of specific groups in the population for policy interventions. The definition of the 'population problem' is one of the burden of the ageing upon the economy and the lack of the reproduction of particular ethno-nationalist citizens. There is a need to critique the epistemological assumptions inherent in such representations and recognize the importance of examining how demographic knowledge, both among demographers and the lay public is being disseminated and understood.

108 Europe's 'Hamiltonian moment'? On the political uses and explanatory usefulness of a recurrent historical comparison/ Georgiou, Christakis , pp. 138-159

This work proves The EU's decision to allow the European Commission to emit some 850 billion euros in debt backed by the EU budget in order to fund transfers and cheap loans to member states has been hailed by some, most notably the German finance minister Olaf Scholz, as Europe's 'Hamiltonian moment', in reference to the first Treasury secretary of the United States. This historical comparison has been widely used over the last decade when discussing the historical meaning of the EU's attempts to deal with the eurozone crisis and its aftermath. However, commentators pick and choose those aspects of the original 'moment' that suit their own analysis of the historical import of EU developments. The original 'moment' is, however, best described as a wholesale 'financial revolution' involving a series of reforms that transformed financial and fiscal conditions in America. In this paper, the author show the relevance but also the limits of this historical comparison by 'unbundling' the original Hamiltonian moment and comparing each of its fiscal components to the contemporary EU experience. The author conclude by arguing that the Eurozone's development is best compared with the period beginning with the New Deal in American political history.

109 Housing and economic inequality in the long run: The retreat of owner occupation/ Smith, Susan J. ; Clark, William A. V. ; ViforJ, Rachel Ong ; Wood, Gavin A. ; Lisowski William and Truong , N. T. Khuong , pp. 161-186

This paper looks into how Finally, after a lengthy hiatus, the empirical facts of economic inequality need no introduction. In a blaze of publicity during a decade or more, the re-polarization of income and wealth across nearly half a century has been widely documented and is substantially uncontested. There is debate on whether incomes have peaked, no doubt that capital is back, and a great deal of speculation on what might happen next. What is surprising is the limited attention afforded to the pivotal role of housing. To address that gap, conceptually and empirically, this paper draws from panel surveys in three countries across two decades to locate residential property generally, and owner-occupation in particular, within a wider literature on the shape of economic inequality in the long run.

110 Global health, accelerated: Rapid diagnostics and the fragile solidarities of 'emergency R&D/ Kelly,Ann H.; Lezaun Javier and Street , Alice , pp. 187-210

This study talks about A new paradigm of emergency R&D has transformed global health. Beginning with the 2014–2016 Ebola virus disease epidemic in West Africa, experimental product development has been propelled to the frontlines of outbreak response, radically compressing timelines and unsettling regulatory standards, biosecurity strategies and humanitarian protocols. This paper examines these emerging epistemic practices and ethical norms as they played out in the creation of rapid diagnostic tests for Ebola, Zika and COVID-19. In each of these viral public health crises, new platforms for quick detection have been the principal load-bearing pillar of outbreak response, and the effort to speed up their development illuminates the fragile set of accommodations between public health needs and commercial interests that obtain under conditions of emergency. The World Health Organization's role in stimulating and coordinating the development of these tools provides our analytical through-line, and reveals, the authors argue, the limitations of an accelerationist model of global health innovation organized around the concept of 'market failure'. The evolution of this paradigm of 'emergency R&D' into a permanent feature of pandemic preparedness will further narrow our imagination of how global health goods should be construed and provided.

111 Elinor Ostrom and public health/ Paniagua, Pablo, pp. 211-234

This paper looks into whether or not Social scientists often assume that complex externalities, such as pandemics, should be governed through a Pigouvian approach that deems top-down coercion and restrictions sufficient to govern externalities. Yet, the production of public health requires citizens to actively adopt precautionary and cooperative measures. Moreover, as Elinor Ostrom's work on global warming suggests, externalities can be governed through polycentric approaches that match the scale and nestedness of the externality with appropriate governance structures from the bottom-up. Drawing on Vincent and Elinor Ostrom's work, this paper explores the notions of nestedness, polycentricity and coproduction to shed light on the nature of modern public health challenges. It provides a framework for understanding global challenges by pointing out two crucial, yet neglected, features of complex externalities first, social distancing and other public health measures are coproduction processes. Second, responding to health externalities is a problem of governing nested externalities at different scales. This provides a suitable conceptual foundation for responding to future global challenges.

112 Carbon capital: The lexicon and allegories of US hydrocarbon finance/ Field, Sean, pp. 235-258

This study talks about Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork with energy financiers in Houston, Texas, this paper explores how experts use a lexicon of models and metrics to conceptualize and construct allegories about future hydrocarbon projects and companies. The author show that allegorical narratives built with this lexicon advance a kind of energy ethics – distinguishing what is good and advocating for particular hydrocarbon futures. As the energy industry pivots toward renewables, The author conclude that these metrics, models and allegories are coming to bear on new forms of extraction. This paper contributes to a better understanding of the financial and managerial processes on which extractive energy practices are imagined, valued and decided.

113 Post-capitalist marketization in Northern Kurdistan/ Turker ,Kaner Atakan , pp. 259-282

This study tells us about Dominated by conflict, Turkey's Kurdish question has transformed over time, opening up new areas of inquiry. Under the Democratic Autonomy project, ongoing since the mid-2000s, Turkey's Kurdish Movement has promoted cooperatives and communes – a post-capitalist marketization project – in Northern Kurdistan. Drawing upon economization studies and diverse and community economies studies' engagement with assemblage thinking, this paper scrutinizes the retailers' cooperative model the Movement experimented with and explains the practices linked to post-capitalist marketization creating inclusive platforms for debate, incorporating ordinary actors as experts, and upscaling post-capitalist marketization through building relations with other cooperatives.

114 Grounding urban production: Resident claims-making as financialization in Mumbai's 'slum' lands/ Baliga,Anitra and Weinstein, Liza , pp. 283-306

This article teaches us about Mumbai's slum redevelopment projects have emerged as key sites for financial investment. Yet, while residents' claims-making has shaped the manner in which slum lands have been converted into financial investments, their interests and actions have rarely been viewed as part of the financialization processes. This paper situates local residents and developers in the networks of intermediaries increasingly used to study housing financialization. Based on ethnographic research on an internationally financed luxury housing development in central Mumbai, the paper contends that ground-level processes of claims-making and negotiation are key components of value creation through land development and housing financialization. Analysing resident claims through the lens of financialization, and identifying the institutional and policy mechanisms that shape residents' financial subjectivities, adds place-specificity to the increasingly variegated study of urban production processes and expands analyses of claims-making beyond frameworks of political resistance.

115 Resurgent charity and the neoliberalizing social/ Clarke, Andrew , pp. 307-329

The point of this piece is to Recent decades have seen a resurgence of charity as a response to poverty, as political authorities celebrate non-state responses to social problems. Analyses of this resurgence view charity as a crutch for neoliberal programmes of welfare state retrenchment. This paper offers an alternative perspective. Bringing together a Latourian framework with Foucauldian analyses of neoliberal political ontology, the authors argue that both the mobilization of charity and welfare state restructuring are part of a broader project to 'reassemble the social' in accordance with (neo)liberal ideals of spontaneous, affective, self-regulating sociality. the authors analyse the practices of translation that seek to enrol charity in the neoliberalization of the social and highlight how this process contributes to the reconfiguring of citizenship, solidarity and the social status of the poor.

116 Neoliberal sermons: European Christian democracy and neoliberal governmentality/ Oudenampsen, Merijn , pp. 330-352

This article looks into Responsibilization is a central theme in the literature on neoliberal governmentality. An underexplored element therein is the role of Christian democracy. The single most important source for Michel Foucault's famous lectures on neoliberal governmentality were the writings of the German ordoliberals, who were allied with the West-German Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and combined neoliberal economic doctrine with Christian social ethics. This paper discusses a similar crossover the Dutch market-oriented reforms of the 1980s. The Dutch Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) defended these reforms quite literally as a strategy of responsibilization, an attempt to create a 'responsible society'. While leading scholars have described neoliberal governmentality as economistic, individualistic and anti-moralistic, here the authors find that neoliberal reform can go hand in hand with a moralistic and communitarian discourse.

117 Money for everything? Universal basic income in a crisis/ Matthew Thompson, pp. 353-374

This paper explores universal basic income (UBI) in relation to crisis, from COVID-19 to techno-economic disruptions to work and prospective post-capitalist transition. Critical debates around automation, wage labour and post-work are brought into conversation with emerging trends in urban political economy around foundational infrastructure, smart cities and platform capitalism. To deliver the socio-economic transformations promised by UBI's advocates, it is argued that more radical structural interventions in capitalist asset ownership and property relations, alongside democratized state investment in technological development, universal basic services and infrastructure, are necessary counterparts to any sufficient UBI – that is, if the authors hope to construct new systems of collective coordination capable of contending with complex epidemiological, economic and ecological crises.

118 Living, not just surviving: The politics of refusing low-wage jobs in urban South Africa/ Dawson, Hannah J. , pp. 375-397

This paper explores why young Black South African men refuse low-wage jobs in a time of mass joblessness. Drawing on in-depth qualitative data from an informal settlement on the outskirts of Johannesburg, the paper examines the work histories and social aspirations that underpin young men's decision to voluntarily quit low-wage employment. This inquiry is animated by a long history of urban young men rejecting the wage relation in favour of alternative livelihoods. It shows that the refusal of low-wage jobs is sustained by other forms of inequality and is closely entangled with race, gender and citizenship. The paper argues that the refusal of low-wage jobs is at once a critique of precariousness and racialized inequality, and a political demand for social and economic inclusion. In taking this demand seriously, the paper maintains that voluntary quitting is a relatively unrecognized form of worker resistance, with implications for how the authors understand labour market volatility, and the place of wage labour in South Africa's policy debates and politics.

119 City of standards: London and the rise of LIBOR in global finance/ Wiggs, Devin , pp. 398-421

This body of work demonstrates that The rise of global finance in the latter twentieth century was an epochal transformation in the history of capitalism and new socio-technical devices emerged to value these innovations, among the most significant being the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Today, LIBOR values over $200 trillion in global financial markets despite the repeated attempts by international regulators to repeal the benchmark since its infamous scandal in 2012. How did LIBOR ever rise to its apotheosis in global finance? In this paper, The author provide a historical analysis of the rise of LIBOR in global finance, tracing its emergence as an unstandardized rate for eurodollar syndicated loans in the 1960s to its evolution as a standardized benchmark for the growing derivative market in London by the 1980s. In tracing the rise of LIBOR, the author argue that global financial markets were shaped by practices and norms particular to the financial centre of London. The author conclude by offering the concept of 'positionality' to help theorize the construction of global finance.

120 Clouded futures: Economic barometers and the making of the unpredictable economy/ Schwarzkopf, Stefan , pp. 422-442

In this study, they discuss Much of what passes as economic knowledge is metaphorical in nature. This study focuses in particular on the meteorological origins of economic metaphors. Once markets became imagined in terms of atmospheric phenomena, economists and financial services providers began to construct instruments, especially forecasting models, which resembled those used in meteorology. These tools allowed them to better mimic their own metaphors. Forecasting-oriented indicators, so-called 'barometers', contributed to making the economy readable. Their paradoxical impact, however, was that they also created a concept of economy that offered only one type of future, namely unpredictability. This shows that economic metaphors are ambiguous, and they contribute to conceptualizations of economy that are not fully determined by economics.

121 Venture capitalists in miniature? Deregulation and equity crowdfunding in the United States/ Heanllmn, Jacob , pp. 443-466

The following is discussed in this research Financialization proceeds, in part, through increasing popular participation. Does this process ever encounter internal limits? This paper considers a project to popularize angel investing in the United States by deregulating it and bringing it online. Scholars have detailed the devices and processes by which non-professionals have come to participate in public stock markets. In comparison, angel investments in high-risk startups are unusual securities they are local, illiquid and resist calculation and modelling. As such, this form of investing has classically depended on embodied relationships and was legally restricted to the wealthy. In the recent attempt to ‘democratize’ angel investing, however, equity crowdfunding platforms could not sustain the social attachments and ways of knowing which previously subtended the practice. Through interviews and analysis of platforms’ interfaces, the author show that this project to popularize angel investment ultimately reproduced and reinscribed exclusive off-line investment networks without substantially incorporating new participants.

122 ‘Hodling’ on: Memetic storytelling and digital folklore within a cryptocurrency world/ Yogarajah, Yathukulan , pp. 467-488

The reason for writing this post is to People within the cryptocurrency world come together on imageboards and forums to tell stories about the highly volatile and uncertain world they inhabit. Although they engage with a highly technical digital money form, the stories they share online could be more productively analysed as digital folklore. Through ethnography primarily conducted via 4chan and Reddit, the author highlight three types of stories, loosely grouped together within the categories of ‘despair’, ‘comedy’ and ‘courage’. Drawing parallels to folk and fairy tales, the author explore how ‘netizens’ use these stories to engage with the uncertainty that characterizes cryptocurrencies. Consequently, the author highlight how stories come to make the online cryptocurrency world more inhabitable, as well as allowing people to subvert and resist ‘economic reason’. By foregrounding storytelling, the author highlight the fluid, intersubjective and collective actions that help to sustain a volatile and uncertain market that is favourable for those who take to online message boards.

123 State financialization: Permanent austerity, financialized real estate and the politics of public assets in Italy/ Adisson,Félix and Halbert, Ludovic , pp. 489-513

The purpose of this paper is to investigate it. Inspired by Streeck’s consolidation state theory, this paper develops a theoretical framework of the restructuring of the state in late-stage financialized capitalism. It observes how in Italy, an emblematic consolidation state, the use of public real estate investment funds supports assetization, that is how state properties are gradually transformed into financial assets via multilevel and multi-sector politics of public assets. As it explores the institutional and material rearrangements underpinning the restructuring of the Italian state, the paper shows how permanent austerity and financialization mutually reinforce each other, with the result that state organizations internalize a financial investor’s viewpoint, while statecraft increasingly rely on financial actors, instruments and capital. The conclusion discusses how this theoretical framework can be extended beyond Italy and to other public assets.

124 Financial superstitions: Hawala accusations and boundary-making in Kashmir/ Saraf, Aditi , pp. 514-533

The reason for writing this post is to Trust-based informal credit forms an important basis for capital and commodity circulation in the bazaars of South Asia, comprising promissory payments settled according to vernacular timelines and practices. These systems are also regarded with acute suspicion outside their networks of circulation. In Indian-administered Kashmir, this suspicion acquires another layer due to associations of informal credit with putatively illegal hawala transactions, viewed by the state as channels for ‘black money’ that fund anti-state protests and militant activities. The author set trust-based credit practices alongside national controversies around hawala in India to examine how and when such informal credit transgresses boundaries between licit and illicit domains. By studying legal pronouncements, national ‘scandals’, the rhetoric around demonetization and the experience of traders operating amid political violence in Kashmir, the author trace how hawala becomes criminalized and how the indeterminacies of informal credit are exploited by the state to enforce spatio-political rather than financial boundaries.

125 Recentering central banks: Theorizing state-economy boundaries as central bank effects/ Coombs, Nathan and Thiemann, Matthias , pp. 535-558

This special issue argues that to make sense of the increased prominence of central banks after the 2008 financial crisis and COVID-19 pandemic requires interrogating the sources of and limits to their governmental power. In a time in which the 'big state' has returned alongside new forms of financial speculation, the theoretical claim advanced by this introductory paper is that the state 'effect' is in crucial respects conditioned by the economic governance arrangements set in place by central banks. that at the same time as promoting entanglements between states and markets, central banks attempt to draw new boundaries between state and economy, lending an unstable and sometimes contradictory character to their interventions. Providing the outlines of a new historical sociology of central banking which introduces the papers in the special issue, the authors explore the double movement that has underpinned the evolution of central banking since early modernity and holds clues for unravelling the paradoxes of the present.

126 Uncomfortable knowledge in central banking: Economic expertise confronts the visibility dilemma/ Best, Jacqueline, pp. 559-583

The following is discussed in this research How do central bankers cope with the uncomfortable fact that there are significant limits to their expertise without losing authority? Drawing on Steve Rayner's concept of 'uncomfortable knowledge', this paper undertakes a historical examination of the early years of Paul Volcker's role at the head of the Federal Reserve, and then traces the ways in which the uncomfortable fact of ignorance has been dealt with in the years since then from the reflexive and experimental approach of the 1980s, through the dismissal and displacement of the Great Moderation, to the exceptionalism and new experimentalism of the post-2008 era. In each of these eras, the author argue that central banks face a visibility dilemma their expertise must be visible enough to demonstrate their mastery but not so conspicuous that the often ad hoc and uncertain nature of their craft generates political push-back about their role and authority.

127 Dependence on independence: Central bank lawyers and the (un)making of the European economy/ Mudge , Stephanie L. and Vauchez , Antoine , pp. 584-609

In this article, the authors investigate the trajectory of independence in the formation of the European Central Bank (ECB), conceptualized as a boundary organization that, by delineating the European economy, contributes to a supranational state effect. Success in the effort, however, requires the ECB to constantly assert a separate and special status, despite its embeddedness in multiple fields. Focusing on the European Monetary Institute, the ECB's predecessor, the authors trace how historically obscure bank-based legal experts enabled the ECB's assertion of separateness by reworking independence into a newly multivalent category that could be wielded in authority struggles with national central banks and European institutions. The ECB's dependence on independence, the authors argue, renders it uniquely vulnerable to the repoliticization of central banking.

128 Exchanging expectations: Abenomics and the politics of finance in post-Fukushima Japan/ Miyazaki , Hirokazu and Riles ,Annelise , pp. 610-629

The following article examines Social scientists have recently shown how markets are discursively constructed and have documented the role of central banks in these constructions. Although framed as a critique of the neoclassical economic view, this approach still operates within a narrow vision of the world as divided into distinct political, social and economic spheres. Our goal in this paper is to replace this view with an exchange-based understanding of agency and relationality. The puzzle of our paper is one that has captivated academics and practitioners alike Why did the market respond so powerfully to the Bank of Japan Governor Haruhiko Kuroda's quantitative easing in 2013? Our focus is on the proliferation within the market and wider society of 'expectations'. A multiplicity of expectations, of different orders, different kinds, different scales, and different targets folded together to generate the efficacy of this event in central bank politics.

129 Growth at risk: Boundary walkers, stylized facts and the legitimacy of countercyclical interventions/ Thiemann , Matthias , pp. 630-654

This paper is seeking to investigate a particular issue. Post-crisis, central banks were encouraged to intervene against the cyclical build-up of systemic risks in the financial system, a mandate which contravened previous conceptions of the state-economy boundary. This paper traces how central bank economists forged an analytical apparatus that could guide and legitimize such central bank interventions, detailing how their work involved forging new connections between actors within the boundary zone between the academic and the bureaucratic fields. Acting as 'economists in the wild', the author show how these actors were able to establish 'stylized facts' about the boom-and-bust cycles of financial markets. Holding a foot both within the academic and the bureaucratic fields, such boundary walkers skilfully leveraged central bank resources to enrol allies in the field of academic economics to decisively shift the discursive representation of finance as cyclical, in turn legitimating ambitious central bank interventions into the functioning of the economy.

130 Independence without purpose? Macroprudential regulation at the Bundesbank/ Ibrocevic , Edin, pp. 655-678

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject. It is commonly assumed that state agencies legitimize themselves via outputs. This paper shows that in situations of organizational crisis, state agencies may adopt new policy areas symbolically to compensate for lost legitimacy. Drawing on an ethnography within the Bundesbank, internal documents, and insider interviews, the author trace how the German Bundesbank adopted financial stability as a policy area to compensate for the loss of monetary policy and banking supervision in the early 2000s. By focusing on the relationship between internal organizational struggles over the Bundesbank's identity and the boundary work it has to conduct to establish its new role, the author show that the Bundesbank failed to shift the state-economy boundary post-crisis in its effort to regain its position as autonomous purveyor of macroeconomic governance.

131 Narrating imagined crises: How central bank storytelling exerts infrastructural power/ Coombs , Nathan , pp. 679-702

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding. While a rich literature has examined how central banks mobilize narratives to enrol publics in monetary policymaking, the effects of the narratives deployed in banking supervision remain neglected. Drawing on 21 expert interviews, this paper fills that lacuna through a study of stress testing, a technique that became a fixture of international banking supervision after the 2008 crisis and which the Bank of

England is using to align the risk management of the United Kingdom's banks with its sense-making about emerging financial stability risks. The author theorize the entanglements of the Bank's financial stability narratives with binding supervisory requirements as giving rise to a new form of 'infrastructural power'. This perspective explains why some financial sector actors see their decision-making autonomy being sapped away by the Bank's stress tests even though they work through banks' own risk sensitive calculative infrastructures. The paper's findings also point to how the infrastructural affordances of central banks' forward-looking narratives are pushing the temporal frontier of the state-economy boundary further into the future than has traditionally been considered an appropriate operational domain.

132 Introduction: 'The BRICS, Global Governance, and Challenges for South–South Cooperation in a Post-Western World'/ Dugganhttps, Niall; Hooijmaaijers, Bas; Rewizorski, Marek and Arapova, Ekaterina , pp. 469-480

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding. Over the past decades, the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) countries have experienced significant economic growth. However, their political voices in global governance have not grown on par with their economic surge. The contributions to the symposium 'The BRICS, Global Governance, and Challenges for South–South Cooperation in a Post-Western World' argue there is a quest for emerging markets and developing countries to play a more significant role in global governance. There is a widening gap between the actual role of emerging markets and developing countries in the global system and their ability to participate in that system. However, for the moment, various domestic and international political-economic challenges limit this quest. To understand why this is the case, one should understand the BRICS phenomenon in the broader context of the global power shift towards the Global South.

133 The internal and external institutionalization of the BRICS countries: The case of the New Development Bank/ Hooijmaaijers, Bas , pp. 481-494

This article explores and explains the internal and external institutionalization of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) countries via a case study of the New Development Bank. It contributes to the existing literature on the BRICS and the New Development Bank by identifying internal and external factors of institutionalization and by presenting the most recent developments in the field. The internal and external channels of cooperation complement the traditional one based on hosting annual joint BRICS summits. In 2014, these five countries institutionalized their cooperation with an agreement to establish this Bank. The recently established various New Development Bank regional offices play an essential role in its internal and external institutionalization. The New Development Bank is still very much in development. Nonetheless, the internal and external institutionalization approaches provide useful conceptual lenses to understand BRICS cooperation via the New Development Bank better.

134 The structural power of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) in multilateral development finance: A case study of the New Development Bank/ Duggan, Niall; Azalia, Juan Carlos Ladines and Rewizorski, Marek , pp. 495-511

From this study, the authors can see that The emergence of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) as an alternative force to the West has ignited a debate within the discipline of international political economy on the nature of the group's rise. Global governance scholars either debate the role of the BRICS in transforming the world order (playing the game) or focus on the domestic sources of the BRICS nations' preference formation (the position of states within the game). This article goes beyond the game-versus-player debate, by focusing on the structural power of the BRICS to 'change the rules of the game'. The article investigates how the BRICS-created New Development Bank as an alternative circuit for actors to exchange goods in the area of development finance has been integrated into global governance. The article argues that the New Development Bank does not grant the BRICS the structural power needed to change the rules and norms that underpin the game.

135 BRICS, G20 and global economic governance reform/ Larionova, Marina and Shelepov, Andrey , pp. 512-530

The article reviews cooperation between the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and their collective efforts to promote reform of international financial institutions, shape global financial regulation and improve financial cooperation. The authors focus on the BRICS–G20 engagement for global economic governance reform. To assess the progress so far, the study employs original quantitative data on the BRICS and G20 commitments and compliance, and qualitative analysis of the BRICS and G20 discourse and the transformation of the international economic architecture. The results suggest that, contrary to the common perception of the BRICS as a challenger of the traditional western-dominated international monetary and financial system, it acts in a cooperative manner, seeking to make the international financial architecture and global regulation more representative and responsive to emerging markets and developing economies needs, and strengthen the stability and resilience of international and domestic financial markets.

136 Why states inform: Compliance with self-reporting obligations in universal treaty regimes/ Karlas, Jan , pp. 531-546

The point of this piece is to Why do some states largely comply with their self-reporting obligations in international institutions, while others fulfil them only irregularly? In this article, the author conduct the first large-N analysis of self-reporting that comprises several important areas of international cooperation. This analysis relies on an original and large dataset that covers self-reporting within 25 universal arms control, environmental and human rights agreements. The empirical results find little evidence for an intuitive view that the support of states for the respective treaties and the conformity of state policies with the general goals of those treaties drive compliance with self-reporting obligations. Instead, the article reveals that this compliance is mainly influenced by the reporting behaviour of the country's regional peers and by national economic and administrative capacities.

137 United we stand and divided we fall: Coalitions in the GATT/WTO negotiations/ Cepaluni, Gabriel and Fernandes, Ivan Filipe , pp. 547-563

The point of this piece is to Coalition formation is considered an important tool to leverage bargaining power in GATT/WTO negotiations. While most of the literature has focused on developing countries, that sizable economies are the primary users of coalitions at the GATT/WTO. The authors also find evidence that middle powers do not exhibit distinctive collectivist behavior at the WTO. There is a linear and strong relationship between countries' economic power—measured as real GDP—and coalition participation within the GATT/WTO system. The authors explain these results, presenting evidence that large economies—countries that have greater trade negotiations power—join coalitions more often because they are better equipped to absorb transaction costs and more prepared to deal with the uncertainty of WTO negotiations. The authors also found a relationship between coalition entry and trade openness, with countries more open to trade joining coalitions more often.

138 Time is of the essence: Explaining the duration of European Union lawmaking under the co-decision procedure/ Kirpsza, Adam , pp. 564-579

The article explores factors affecting the duration of the co-decision procedure (currently the ordinary legislative procedure), the main procedure for adopting legislation in the European Union. Drawing from rational choice institutionalism, it expects the speed of co-decision to be determined by three attributes the impatience of legislators, issue linkage and the characteristics of Council and European Parliament negotiators (relais actors). The hypotheses are tested using survival analysis on a dataset of 599 controversial legislative acts submitted and enacted under co-decision between 1999 and 2009. The results show that co-decision proposals are decided faster when they are urgent, negotiated prior to the European Parliament elections and concluded through single proposal logrolls. By contrast, multi-proposal packages and the ideological distance between relais actors prolong decision-making. Overall, the article contributes to the literature by showing that the impatience of legislators, package deals and the properties of negotiators are relevant drivers of co-decision duration.

139 The tolerance of the despised: Atheists, the non-religious, and the value of pluralism/ Devellennes, Charles and Loveless, Paul Matthew , pp. 580-594

This article teaches us about what constitutes tolerance, what is tolerabl, and who is tolerant. While the existing literature has engaged with the role of religion in tolerance, there is almost no empirical work on individuals without religion. Not surprisingly, theory relevant to this question is largely absent in the current literature. Therefore, using extensive work in political theory, the authors derive the notion that the non-religious and atheists will show greater tolerance given a stronger adherence to the value of pluralism. The authors merge this theory with the modern empirical literature and use four waves of the World Values Survey (waves 3, 4, 5, and 6) to provide a substantive test using a novel measure of tolerance as a crucial individual value. The authors find that the value of pluralism does distinguish tolerance levels among the self-identified non-religious, although less so for atheists.

140 Vanguard or business-as-usual? ‘New’ movement parties in comparative perspective/ Vittori, Davide , pp. 595-610

This article looks into the recent success of new movement parties in Europe brought the attention of party politics scholars to this hybrid party type. There are still many under-analysed theoretical and empirical aspects related to their organization and this article aims to show that despite sharing older movement parties’ traits, these ‘new’ movement parties introduce for the first time a unique combination of plebiscitarian intra-party democracy and party leadership empowerment. The implications of these findings are twofold first, despite promoting intra-party democracy mainly through new digital tools, the main function of party membership is that of cheerleading; second, the leadership exercises strict control over the organization, thus restricting bottom-up ‘voice’ from the rank-and-file.

141 Introduction: COVID-19 in Asia: Governance and the Politics of the Pandemic/ Harriss, John and Luong, Hy Van, pp. 685-706

In this article, the authors investigate the politics of the COVID-19 pandemic in four Asian states—India, Pakistan, Vietnam, and South Korea—the authors first discuss the difficulties in evaluating the performances of different countries, given the varying reliability of data and the different possible criteria that may be applied. In our studies the authors aim rather to illuminate the process of different state responses, and the authors go on to summarize evidence on different patterns of response across Asia, situating the four country studies in a comparative context. The authors then review arguments in the literature about the determinants of different responses, before presenting our framework for the analysis of the politics that underlie these differences. Political leadership has undoubtedly exercised a powerful influence, but in the structural context of the relationships of state and citizens. The authors argue that understanding of these relationships is advanced by an analytical framework that draws on state-in-society approaches developed in the work of Joel Migdal, Michael Mann, and Peter Evans.

142 Why Was the Pandemic Poorly Managed by the Government of India? A State-in-Society Approach/ Harriss, John, pp. 707-730

In this article, the authors investigate administrative "success" or "failure" during the pandemic are hard to assess given uncertainties both of criteria and of data. But there can be no doubt about the mishandling of the pandemic at crucial junctures by the Indian government, or about the culpability of prime minister Narendra Modi himself. He has this in common with other "strongmen" of contemporary world politics, but Modi was unusually successful in turning the events of the pandemic to reinforce his dominance. The immediate political factors that influenced the Indian response had to do with political leadership and with the "decisionism" that characterised Modi's actions, but in the context of the pursuit of the goals of Hindu nationalism. This article explains the responses of the Indian government drawing on a framework based on the comparative analysis of Baum and her co-authors. It shows how the events of the pandemic reflect on India's politics and on the character of the Indian state, using a state-in-society approach suggested by the interlocking arguments of Migdal, Mann and Evans. This highlights and explains the very different responses of the major states of the country.

143 The Politics of Pakistan's COVID-19 Response: A State-in-Society Approach/ Qureshi, Ayaz, pp. 731-756

In this study, the authors have discussed about "state-in society" approach to understand the evolution of Pakistan's COVID-19 response, which was laid claim to and contested by multiple agencies within and adjacent to the state, and by multiple levels of government. The capacity of the health system of Pakistan was already overstretched by the needs of its population but in recent years it has been hamstrung by ongoing protests by the medical community concerning the privatisation of public sector hospitals, to which were added protests over the lack of PPE in the public sector. These resulted in frequent closures of out-patient departments at major hospitals. When the government announced a relief package to mitigate effects of COVID, traders and big businesses lobbied the government to obtain the lion's share in the form of concessions such as loan deferments and tax refunds. The unconditional cash grants programme was hyped about by the government but the cash for the poor could not be disbursed effectively due to the absence of local governments at the grass-root level. As an appropriate response to the pandemic, especially in relation to the lockdown policies, was contested and negotiated among multiple actors in the Pakistani state and society, the Pakistan military emerged as a dominant force in this "field of power". In this paper, the author present an account of Pakistan's response to COVID-19 as it evolved in 2020 and discuss the implications of this response for democratic culture in Pakistan.

144 Vietnam's War Against COVID-19/ Luong, Hy Van, pp. 757-786

Vietnam effectively controlled the Covid-19 pandemic until April 2021, and faced great challenges afterwards, partly due to the spread of the highly transmissible Delta and Omicron strains of the coronavirus. Adopting Joel Migdal's "state-in-society" approach, this article focuses not on the impact of regime type, but on the fear-driven tension and the process of negotiation among different levels of the state apparatus and between state and society during the covid-19 pandemic in Vietnam. The evolution of this pandemic was shaped not only by state measures but also by citizens' fear-driven situational variation in norm compliance, as well as by the historical and cultural backgrounds of a society, specifically the wide sharing of war experiences and the war metaphor in Vietnamese society, and the non-negative meaning of face masks in daily life.

145 Between Surveillance and Freedom: Techno-Politics in South Korea during the COVID-19 Pandemic/ Kang, Jaeho, pp. 787-812

The reason for writing this post is the South Korean response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which was mainly characterized—whether positively or negatively—as the efficient implementation of surveillance supported by the extensive deployment of information and communication technologies (ICTs). Yet, the fact that the South Korean management of the pandemic was also maintained by citizens' voluntary participation in stringent quarantine policies has received little critical attention. Through the lens of techno-politics, this essay examines the distinctive interplay of digital monitoring systems and civic engagement in South Korea during the pandemic, with particular reference to data surveillance, horizontal collectivism, and a networked multitude. In capturing the essential features of South Korean pandemic politics as reflecting key components of techno-populism, this essay draws out some social theoretical implications of reconsidering the increasingly close relationship between technology and democracy in the pandemic period.

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