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Current Contents

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FOREWORD

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

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- 1 Preface: Women of Color and Leadership/ Sims, C. M., and Carter, A. D., 155–162

This study revealed that as the United States continues to become a majority minority workplace, women of color must be supported in their growth and professional advancement. Most leadership research on women is based on the prototypical White man and woman leader with the assumption those findings are applicable to all people and women. However, it is likely that women of color, due to their intersectional identities of race or country of origin, gender, and socio-economic class, differ from those of White men and women as their unique intersecting minoritized identities are considered to act as multipliers of disparate treatment and inequities.

- 2 Women of Color and Leadership Journal: Advances in Developing Human Resources Expanding Our Voices? A Review of Human Resource Development Literature on Women of Color Leaders Over the Last Decade/ Sims, Dr. C., 163–172

This study examines a group of African American (Black) women disputed race-neutral and gendered views of leadership. Since that date, other women of color have added cultural perspectives that have expanded the need to revisit a problem that has rendered invisibility and silence to this group of leaders.

- 3 Black, African American, and Migrant Indigenous Women in Leadership: Voices and Practices Informing Critical HRD/ Santamaría, L. J.; Manríquez, L.; Diego, A.; Salazar, D. A., Lozano, C. and García Aguilar, S., 173–192

This study exposed a lack of theoretical frameworks representing voices and leadership experiences of women of color, compounded by multiple ways intersectionality changes the experience, continues to be under-represented in Human Resources Development (HRD) literature. Furthermore, given the field of HRD is fundamental to developing the whole person, lack of attention to voices and leadership experiences of women of color is problematic. Here, women of color represent Black, African American, and Indigenous women leaders

- 4 Black Women Leaders: Going High in a World of Lows/ Lanier, D. A.; Toson, S. J. and Walley-Jean, J. C., 193–207

This work shows the model of Although relevant to some leaders, existing leadership theories and frameworks lack sociocultural support for Black women leaders. Furthermore, despite its roots in developing people, the field of human resource development (HRD) has historically taken a hegemonic approach that does not support the leadership development of Black women. Current research in the field is limited in its application of sociocultural perspectives of leadership that explain the dilemmas of Black women leaders. This is a critical deficiency that is exacerbated in times of crises

- 5 The Hill We Climb: The Future of Women of Color Leadership Development/ Carter, A. D., and Sisco, S., 208–219

This research analyses that there has been sparse research on the intersectional nature of the leadership practices of women of color since the last special issue in Advances in Developing Human Resources (ADHR). Included here are insights and recommendations for HRD practitioners and scholars on developing women leaders of color.



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- 6 Mortality Change among Less Educated Americans/ Novosad, Paul ; Rafkin, Charlie and Asher, Sam, 1-34

This paper evaluates measurements of mortality change among less educated Americans can be biased because the least educated groups (e.g., dropouts) become smaller and more negatively selected over time. The authors show that mortality changes at constant education percentiles can be bounded with minimal assumptions. Middle-age mortality increases among non-Hispanic Whites from 1992 to 2018 are driven almost entirely by the bottom 10 percent of the education distribution. Drivers of mortality change differ substantially across groups. Deaths of despair explain most of the mortality change among young non-Hispanic Whites, but less among older Whites and non-Hispanic Blacks. Our bounds are applicable in many other contexts.

- 7 Competition and Pass-Through: Evidence from Isolated Markets/ Genakos, Christos and Pagliero, Mario, 35-57

This paper evaluates how pass-through varies with competition in isolated oligopolistic markets with captive consumers. Using daily pricing data from gas stations on small Greek islands, the authors study how unanticipated and exogenous changes in excise duties are passed through to consumers in markets with different numbers of retailers. The authors find that pass-through increases from 0.4 in monopoly markets to 1 in markets with four or more competitors and remains constant thereafter. The speed of price adjustment is about 60 percent higher in more competitive markets. Finally, the authors show that geographic market definitions based on measures of distance across sellers often result in significant overestimation of the pass-through.

- 8 Using Individual-Level Randomized Treatment to Learn about Market Structure/ Casaburi, Lorenzo and Reed, Tristan, 58-90

This study investigated the role of interference across competing firms in RCTs that can be informative about market structure. An experiment that subsidizes a random subset of traders who buy cocoa from farmers in Sierra Leone illustrates this idea. Interpreting treatment-control differences in prices and quantities purchased from farmers through a model of Cournot competition reveals differentiation between traders is low. Combining this result with quasi-experimental variation in world prices shows that the number of traders competing is 50 percent higher than the number operating in a village. Own-price and cross-price supply elasticities are high. Farmers face a competitive market in this first stage of the value chain.

- 9 Time to Repay or Time to Delay? The Effect of Having More Time before a Payday Loan Is Due/ Carter, Susan Payne ; Liu, Kuan ;Skiba, Paige Marta and Sydnor, Justin, 91-126

This paper examines the effect of state laws on minimum payday loan durations that give some borrowers an additional pay cycle to repay their initial loan with no other changes to contract terms. Neoclassical models predict this "grace period" would

reduce borrowers' need for costly loan rollovers. However, in reality, borrowers' repayment behavior with grace periods is very similar to borrowers with shorter loans, merely pushed out a few weeks. Potential explanations include heuristic repayment decisions and naive present focus. A calibrated model suggests that present-focused borrowers get less than one-half of the benefit from a grace period that time-consistent borrowers would.

- 10 The Round Trip Effect: Endogenous Transport Costs and International Trade/ Wong, Woan Foong, 127-166

This paper is about container ships travel between a fixed set of origins and destinations in round trips, inducing a negative correlation in their freight rates. The implications of this round trip effect on international trade and trade policy are studied and effect is identified. This effect and develop an instrument using it to estimate the impact of transport costs on trade. Counterfactual import tariff increases in a quantitative model and quantify the importance of endogenizing transport costs with respect to this effect: an exogenous transport costs model predicts a trade balance improvement from protectionist policies, while the round trip model finds the opposite.

- 11 Money and Politics: The Effects of Campaign Spending Limits on Political Entry and Competition/ Avis, Eric ; Ferraz, Claudio ; Finan, Frederico and Varjão, Carlos, 167-199

This paper studies the effects of campaign spending limits on the political entry, selection, and behavior of local politicians in Brazil. The authors analyze a reform that limits campaign spending for mayoral elections. The limits were implemented with a discontinuity that the authors exploit for causal identification. The authors find that stricter limits reduce reelection rates and increase political competition by attracting more candidates who are also less wealthy and rely less on self-financing. Despite their effects on electoral outcomes, stricter limits did not lead to significant short-run improvements in policy outcomes, such as in education and health.

- 12 Leave the Door Open? Prison Conditions and Recidivism/ Mastrobuoni, Giovanni and Terlizzese, Daniele, 200-233

The study estimates the effect on recidivism of replacing time served in a common closed-cell prison with time served in an open-cell one. The authors deal with the endogenous assignment of inmates to different prison regimes using variation that is driven by nearby prisons' overcrowding. Switching regimes for a year reduces recidivism by around 6 percentage points. The effects are largest for inmates with low levels of education and are weak for violent and hardened criminals

- 13 The Health Effects of Prison/ Hjalmarsson, Randi and Lindquist, Matthew J., 234-270

This paper studies the health effects of Swedish prison reforms that held sentences constant but increased the share of time inmates had to serve. The increased time served did not harm post-release health and actually reduced mortality risk. The authors find especially large decreases in mortality for offenders not previously incarcerated, younger offenders, and those more attached to the labor market. Risk of suicide and

circulatory death fell for inmates with mental health problems and older inmates, respectively. In-prison health care utilization and program participation increased with time served, suggesting health care treatment and services as the key mechanism for mortality declines.

- 14 Pathways into Opioid Dependence: Evidence from Practice Variation in Emergency Departments/ Eichmeyer, Sarah and Zhang, Jonathan, 271-300}

This studies use practice variation across physicians to uncover the role of medical care in causing opioid dependence. Using health records of 2 million US veterans with emergency department visits, the authors find that quasi-random assignment to a top (versus bottom) decile prescribing provider significantly increases subsequent opioid use and misuse rates. Instrumental variable results show that opioid prescription receipt leads to a 20 percent increase in the probability of long-term prescription opioid use and sizable increases in the development of opioid use disorder and opioid overdose mortality. The authors find suggestive evidence of transition into illicit opioids due to prescription opioid exposure.

- 15 Capital Destruction and Economic Growth: The Effects of Sherman's March, 1850–1920/ Feigenbaum, James ; Lee, James and Mezzanotti, Filippo, 301-342

This paper using General Sherman's March through Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina during the Civil War, study the effect of capital destruction on medium- and long-run local economic activity, and the role of financial markets in recovery. It is shown that the march's capital destruction led to a large contraction in agricultural investment, farming asset prices, and manufacturing activity compared to neighboring counties. Elements of the decline in agriculture persisted through 1920. Exploiting variation in local access to antebellum credit, the authors argue that the underdevelopment of financial markets played a role in weakening the recovery.

- 16 The Impact of Privatization of State-Owned Enterprises on Workers/ Arnold, David, 343-380

The paper talks about the privatization of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) remains a popular policy tool in many countries, the impacts on workers are unclear. This paper studies the case of Brazil, which implemented a large privatization program in the 1990s. Following privatization, incumbent workers in privatized SOEs suffer a wage decline of roughly 25 percent relative to a matched control group. Additionally, private sector firms that are connected to privatized SOEs by labor mobility also reduce wages. A summary calculation suggests that privatization decreased the formal sector wage by 3 percent, with about two-thirds of this effect due to the indirect impact on private sector workers.

- 17 Is Zero a Special Price? Evidence from Child Health Care/ Iizuka, Toshiaki and Shigeoka, Hitoshi, 381-410

The title study test the presence of a zero-price effect in child health care and find that a zero price is special as it boosts demand discontinuously. A zero price affects resource allocations by encouraging healthier children to use more services and

exacerbates behavioral hazard by increasing inappropriate use of antibiotics. A co-payment, of as small as US\$2 per visit, alleviates these problems without substantially increasing financial risk. However, a zero price may be used to boost demand for highly cost-effective treatments. Zero and non-zero prices should be strategically chosen to achieve specific goals.

- 18 The Impact of Presidential Appointment of Judges: Montesquieu or the Federalists?/ Mehmood, Sultan, 411-445

This paper evaluates a central question in development economics is whether there are adequate checks and balances on the executive. This paper provides causal evidence of how increasing constraints on the executive—via removal of presidential discretion in judicial appointments—promotes the rule of law. The age structure of judges at the time of the reform and the mandatory retirement age law provide us with an exogenous source of variation in the termination of presidential discretion in judicial appointments. Overall, the results indicate that presidential appointment of judges deteriorates the rule of law. Even one degree of separation between the judiciary and the president matters.

- 19 Lifetime Earnings in the United States over Six Decades/ Guvenen, Fatih ; Kaplan, Greg ; Song, Jae and Weidner, Justin, 446-479

This study focuses between the 1957 and 1983 labor market entry cohorts, median lifetime earnings declined by 10–19 percent for men and increased by 22–33 percent for women, albeit relative to very low median lifetime earnings for the early cohorts. The difference between newer and older cohorts comes from differences in median earnings at the time of labor market entry. Inequality in lifetime earnings has increased significantly within each gender group, but the closing lifetime gender gap has kept overall lifetime inequality flat. The increase among men is largely attributable to subsequent cohorts entering the labor market with progressively higher levels of inequality.

- 20 Why Is Europe More Equal than the United States?/ Blanchet, Thomas ; Chancel, Lucas and Gethin, Amory, 480-518

This article combines all available data to produce pretax and posttax income inequality series in 26 European countries from 1980 to 2017. The estimates are consistent with macroeconomic growth and comparable with US distributional national accounts. Inequality grew in nearly all European countries, but much less than in the US. Contrary to a widespread view, the authors demonstrate that Europe's lower inequality levels cannot be explained by more equalizing tax and transfer systems. After accounting for indirect taxes and in-kind transfers, the US redistributes a greater share of national income to low-income groups than any European country. "Predistribution," not "redistribution," explains why Europe is less unequal than the United States.

- 21 Comment on "Temperature and Decisions: Evidence from 207,000 Court Cases"/ Spamann, Holger, 519-528

Heyes and Saberian (2019) estimated from 2000–2004 data that outdoor temperature reduces US immigration judges' propensity to grant asylum. This estimate is the result of coding and data errors and of sample selection. Correcting the errors reduces the point estimate by two-thirds, with a wide 95 percent confidence interval straddling zero.

Enlarging the sample to 1990–2019 flips the point estimate's sign and rules out the effect size reported by Heyes and Saberian with very high confidence. An analysis of all criminal sentencing decisions by US federal district judges from 1992 to 2003 yields no evidence of temperature or other weather effects either.

- 22 Correction to "Temperature and Decisions: Evidence from 207,000 Court Cases" and Reply to Spamann/ Heyes, Anthony and Saberian, Soodeh, 529-533

This paper evidenced the sensitivity of US immigration judge decisions to temperature in the city of arbitration on the date of a case's completion. This note serves to correct errors noted since publication. The results from both the main linear specifications are qualitatively unchanged, with estimated treatment effects similar in size to the original and retaining statistical significance at conventional levels. Some secondary results lose significance with the erosion of sample size. The authors also acknowledge the additional finding by Spamann (2022) with respect to external validity.



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- 23 How Wage Announcements Affect Job Search—A Field Experiment/ Belot, Michèle; Kircher, Philipp and Muller, Paul, 1-67

The study shows how job seekers respond to posted wages by assigning wages randomly to pairs of otherwise similar vacancies in a large number of professions. Higher wages attract significantly more interest. Still, a nontrivial number of applicants only reveal an interest in the low-wage vacancy. With a complementary survey, the authors show that external raters perceive higher-wage jobs as more competitive. These findings qualitatively support core predictions of theories of directed/competitive search, though in the simplest calibrated model, applications react too strongly to the wage. The authors discuss extensions such as on-the-job search that rectify this.

- 24 Expectations-Driven Liquidity Traps: Implications for Monetary and Fiscal Policy/ Nakata, Taisuke and Schmidt, Sebastian, 68-103

The authors study optimal time-consistent monetary and fiscal policy in a New Keynesian model where occasional declines in agents' confidence give rise to persistent liquidity trap episodes. Insights from widely studied fundamental-driven liquidity traps are not a useful guide for enhancing welfare in this model. Raising the inflation target, appointing an inflation-conservative central banker, or allowing for the use of government spending as an additional stabilization tool can exacerbate deflationary pressures and demand deficiencies during the liquidity trap episodes. However, appointing a policy-maker who is sufficiently less concerned with government spending stabilization than society eliminates expectations-driven liquidity traps.

- 25 Mind the Gap! Stylized Dynamic Facts and Structural Models/ John V. Leahy, 104-35

This study focuses what happens to identified shocks and to dynamic responses when the data generating process features q disturbances but $q_1 < q$ variables are used in an empirical model. Identified shocks are linear combinations of current and past values of all structural disturbances and do not necessarily combine disturbances of the same type. Theory-based restrictions may be insufficient to obtain structural dynamics. The authors revisit the evidence regarding the transmission of house price and of uncertainty shocks. The authors provide suggestions on how to compare the dynamics of larger scale DSGEs models with smaller scale VARs.

- 26 Age Structure and the Impact of Monetary Policy/ Leahy, John V. and Thapar, Aditi, 136-73

The paper exploits cross-sectional variation in the response of US states to an identified monetary policy shock to study how the impact of monetary policy varies with the age structure of the population. The authors find that the economy's response is weaker the greater the share of population under 35 years of age and stronger the greater the share between 40 and 65. The authors find that all age groups become more responsive to monetary policy shocks when the proportion of the middle-aged increases. The authors

provide evidence consistent with middle-aged entrepreneurs starting and expanding businesses in response to an expansionary monetary shock.

- 27 Short-Term Planning, Monetary Policy, and Macroeconomic Persistence/ Gust , Christopher ; Herbst , Edward t and López-Salido , David , 174-209

The study estimates a behavioral New Keynesian (NK) model in which households and firms plan over a finite horizon. The finite-horizon planning (FHP) model outperforms rational expectations versions of the NK model as well as other behavioral NK models. In the FHP model, households and firms are forward-looking in thinking about events over their planning horizon but are backward-looking regarding events beyond that point. This gives rise to substantial aggregate persistence without resorting to additional features such as habit persistence and price contracts indexed to lag inflation.



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- 28 Sentiment and Speculation in a Market with Heterogeneous Beliefs/ Martin, Ian W. R. and Papadimitriou, Dimitris , 2465-2517

The study present a model featuring risk-averse investors with heterogeneous beliefs. Individuals who are correct in hindsight—whether through luck or judgment—get rich, so sentiment is bullish following good news and bearish following bad news. Sentiment makes extreme outcomes far more important for pricing and has asymmetric effects on left- and right-skewed assets. Investors take speculative positions that can conflict with their fundamental views. Moderate investors are contrarian: they trade against excess volatility created by extremists. All investors view speculation as socially costly; but they also think it is in their self-interest, and the market can collapse entirely if speculation is banned.

- 29 Market Access and Quality Upgrading: Evidence from Four Field Experiments/ Bold, Tessa; Ghisolfi, Selene; Nsonzi, Frances and Svensson, Jakob , 2518-2552

This purpose of this article is smallholder farming in many developing countries is characterized by low productivity and low-quality output. Low quality limits the price farmers can command and their potential income. The authors conduct a series of experiments among maize farmers in Uganda to shed light on the barriers to quality upgrading and to study its potential. The authors find that the causal return to quality is zero. Providing access to a market where quality is paid a market premium led to an increase in farm productivity and income from farming. Our findings reveal the importance of demand-side constraints in limiting rural income and productivity growth.

- 30 The Impact of Childhood Social Skills and Self-Control Training on Economic and Noneconomic Outcomes: Evidence from a Randomized Experiment Using Administrative Data/ Algan, Yann; Beasley, Elizabeth; Côté, Sylvana; Park, Jungwee; Tremblay, Richard E. and Vitaro, Frank , 2553-2579

The article revealed that childhood intervention to improve the social skills and self-control of at-risk kindergarten boys in the 1980s had positive impacts over the life course: higher trust and self-control as adolescents; increased social group membership, education, and reduced criminality as young adults; and increased marriage and employment as adults. Using administrative data, the authors find this intervention increased average yearly employment income by about 20 percent and decreased average yearly social transfers by almost 40 percent. The authors estimate that \$1 invested in this program around age 8 yields about \$11 in benefits by age 39, with an internal rate of return of around 17 percent.

- 31 Community Colleges and Upward Mobility/ Mountjoy, Jack, 2580-2630

Two-year community colleges enroll nearly half of all first-time undergraduates in the United States, but to ambiguous effect: low persistence rates and the potential for diverting students from four-year institutions cast ambiguity over two-year colleges'

contributions to upward mobility. This paper develops a new instrumental variables approach to identifying causal effects along multiple treatment margins, and applies it to linked education and earnings registries to disentangle the net impacts of two-year college access into two competing causal margins: significant value added for two-year entrants who otherwise would not have attended college, but negative impacts on students diverted from immediate four-year entry.

- 32 All Eyes on Them: A Field Experiment on Citizen Oversight and Electoral Integrity/ Garbiras-Díaz, Natalia and Mateo Montenegro, 2631-2668

The article analyzes a large-scale field experiment designed to answer this question in Colombia. Authors leveraged Facebook advertisements sent to over 4 million potential voters to encourage citizen reporting of electoral irregularities. Author also cross-randomized whether candidates were informed about the campaign in a subset of municipalities. Total reports, and evidence-backed ones, experienced a large increase. Across a wide array of measures, electoral irregularities decreased. Finally, the reporting campaign reduced the vote share of candidates dependent on irregularities. This light-touch intervention is more cost-effective than monitoring efforts traditionally used by policymakers.

- 33 Capital Gains Taxes and Real Corporate Investment: Evidence from Korea/ Moon, Terry S., 2669-2700

This paper assesses the effects of capital gains taxes on investment in the Republic of Korea (hereafter, Korea), where capital gains tax rates vary at the firm level by firm size. Following a reform in 2014, firms with a tax cut increased investment by 34 log points and issued more equity by 9 cents per dollar of lagged revenue, relative to unaffected firms. Additionally, the effects were larger for firms that appeared more cash constrained or went public after the reform. Taken together, these findings are consistent with the "traditional view" predicting that lower payout taxes spur equity-financed investment by increasing marginal returns on investment.

- 34 Supply Network Formation and Fragility/ Elliott, Matthew; Benjamin Golub, and Matthew V. Leduc, 2701-2747

The current study investigates the model the production of complex goods in a large supply network. Each firm sources several essential inputs through relationships with other firms. Individual supply relationships are at risk of idiosyncratic failure, which threatens to disrupt production. To protect against this, firms multisource inputs and strategically invest to make relationships stronger, trading off the cost of investment against the benefits of increased robustness. A supply network is called fragile if aggregate output is very sensitive to small aggregate shocks. The authors show that supply networks of intermediate productivity are fragile in equilibrium, even though this is always inefficient. The endogenous configuration of supply networks provides a new channel for the powerful amplification of shocks.

- 35 The Economic Effects of Mafia: Firm Level Evidence/ Mirenda, Litterio; Sauro Mocetti, and Lucia Rizzica, 2748-2773

The article analyze the effects of Mafia infiltration in the legal economy. Combining information from investigative records with panel data on firms' governance and balance sheets, the authors build an indicator of infiltration in firms located in an area with no tradition of Mafia. The authors show that Mafia targets young and less efficient firms and that infiltration generates a significant rise in firms' revenues, with no proportionate growth in production inputs and a deterioration of the firm's financial situation leading to market exit. These findings are consistent with a story of predatory behavior in which infiltration is used for money laundering or rent extraction.

- 36 The Human Side of Structural Transformation/ Porzio, Tommaso; Federico Rossi, and Gabriella Santangelo, 2774-2814

The document that nearly half of the global decline in agricultural employment was driven by new cohorts entering the labor market. A new dataset of policy reforms supports an interpretation of these cohort effects as human capital. Using a model of frictional labor reallocation, the authors conclude that human capital growth led to a sharp decline in the agricultural labor supply, accounting, at fixed prices, for 40 percent of the decrease in agricultural employment. This aggregate effect is halved in general equilibrium and it reflects the role of human capital as both a mediating factor and an independent driver of labor reallocation.

- 37 Dynamic Oligopoly and Price Stickiness/ Wang, Olivier, and Iván Werning, 2815-2849

The current study investigates how does market concentration affect the potency of monetary policy? To address this question the authors embed a dynamic oligopolistic game into a general-equilibrium macroeconomic model. The authors provide a sufficient-statistic formula for the response to monetary shocks involving demand elasticities, concentration and markups. The authors discipline our model with evidence on pass-through and find that higher concentration amplifies nonneutrality and stickiness. The authors isolate strategic effects from oligopoly by comparing our model to one with naive firms. The authors derive an exact Phillips curve featuring novel higher-order terms, but show that a standard New Keynesian one recalibrated with higher stickiness provides an excellent approximation.

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- 38 Belief Elicitation and Behavioral Incentive Compatibility/ Danz, David; Vesterlund, Lise and Wilson, Alistair J., 2851-2883

This paper analyses subjective beliefs are crucial for economic inference, yet behavior can challenge the elicitation. The authors propose that belief elicitation should be incentive compatible not only theoretically but also in a de facto behavioral sense. To demonstrate, the authors show that the binarized scoring rule, a state-of-the-art elicitation, violates two weak conditions for behavioral incentive compatibility: (i) within the elicitation, information on the incentives increases deviations from truthful reporting; and (ii) in a pure choice over the set of incentives, most deviate from the theorized maximizer. Moreover, the authors document that deviations are systematic and center-biased, and that the elicited beliefs substantially distort inference.

- 39 Dividend Taxes and the Allocation of Capital/ Boissel, Charles, and Matray, Adrien , 2884-2920

This paper investigates the 2013 threefold increase in the French dividend tax rate. Using administrative data covering the universe of firms from 2008 to 2017 and a quasi-experimental setting, the authors find that firms swiftly cut dividend payments and used this tax-induced increase in liquidity to invest more. Heterogeneity analyses show that firms with high demand and returns on capital responded most while no group of firms cut their investment. Our results reject models in which higher dividend taxes increase the cost of capital and show that the tax-induced increase in liquidity relaxes credit constraints, which can reduce capital misallocation.

- 40 The Rise and Fall of Local Elections in China/ Martinez-Bravo, Monica; Miquel, Gerard Padró i, Qian, Nancy, and Yao, Yang, 2921-2958

The authors posit that autocrats introduce local elections when their bureaucratic capacity is low. Local elections exploit citizens' informational advantage in keeping local officials accountable, but they also weaken vertical control. As bureaucratic capacity increases, the autocrat limits the role of elected bodies to regain vertical control. The authors argue that these insights can explain the introduction of village elections in rural China and the subsequent erosion of village autonomy years later. The authors construct a novel dataset to document political reforms, policy outcomes, and de facto power for almost four decades. The authors find that the introduction of elections improves popular policies and weakens unpopular ones. Increases in regional government resources lead to loss of village autonomy, but less so in remote villages. These patterns are consistent with an organizational view of local elections within autocracies

- 41 Rational Illiquidity and Consumption: Theory and Evidence from Income Tax Withholding and Refunds/ Gelman, Michael; Kariv, Shachar; Shapiro, Matthew D. and Silverman, Dan, 2959-2991

This article evaluates low liquidity and a high marginal propensity to consume are tightly linked. This paper analyzes this link in the context of income tax withholding and

refunds. A theory of rational cash management with income uncertainty endogenizes the relationship between illiquidity and the marginal propensity to consume, and can explain the finding that households tend to spend tax refunds as if they valued liquidity, yet do not act to increase liquidity by reducing their withholding. The theory is supported by individual-level evidence based on financial account records, including a positive correlation between the size of tax refunds and the marginal propensity to consume out of those refunds.

- 42 Measuring Racial Discrimination in Bail Decisions/ Arnold, David; Dobbie, Will and Hull, Peter, 2992-3038

This study examines new quasi-experimental tools to measure disparate impact, regardless of its source, in the context of bail decisions. The authors show that omitted variables bias in pretrial release rate comparisons can be purged by using the quasi-random assignment of judges to estimate average pretrial misconduct risk by race. The authors find that two-thirds of the release rate disparity between White and Black defendants in New York City is due to the disparate impact of release decisions. The authors then develop a hierarchical marginal treatment effect model to study the drivers of disparate impact, finding evidence of both racial bias and statistical discrimination.

- 43 Separating Ownership and Information/ Voss, Paul and Kulms, Marius, 3039-3062

This paper identifies an upside of the separation of ownership and control, typically the source of inefficiencies in the theory of the firm. Because insiders obtain private information by exercising control, the separation of ownership and control leads to a separation of ownership and information. The authors show that this separation is necessary for efficient trade in the market for corporate control. The analysis reveals how strategic communication between inside and outside shareholders facilitates takeovers by eliciting external bidders' private information. Our results call into question mandatory disclosure requirements during takeovers.

- 44 Dispersed Behavior and Perceptions in Assortative Societies/ Frick, Mira; Iijima, Ryota and Ishii, Yuhta, 3063-3105

This article evaluates the authors formulate a model of social interactions and misinferences by agents who neglect assortativity in their society, mistakenly believing that they interact with a representative sample of the population. A key component of our approach is the interplay between this bias and agents' strategic incentives. The authors highlight a mechanism through which assortativity neglect, combined with strategic complementarities in agents' behavior, drives up action dispersion in society (e.g., socioeconomic disparities in education investment). The authors also suggest that the combination of assortativity neglect and strategic incentives may be relevant in understanding empirically documented misperceptions of income inequality and political attitude polarization.

- 45 Experimental Cost of Information/ Denti, Tommaso; Marinacci, Massimo and Rustichini, Aldo, 3106-3123

This study examines two main representations of the cost of acquiring information: a cost that depends on the experiment performed, as in statistical decision theory, and a cost that depends on the distribution of posterior beliefs, as in applications of rational inattention. The authors show that in many cases of interest, posterior-based costs are



inconsistent with a primitive model of costly experimentation. The inconsistency is at the core of known limits to the application of rational inattention in games and, more broadly, in equilibrium analyses where beliefs are endogenous; The authors show that an experiment-based approach helps to understand and overcome these difficulties.

- 46 Methods Matter: p-Hacking and Publication Bias in Causal Analysis in Economics: Comment/ Kranz, Sebastian and Pütz, Peter, 3124-3136

This study hypothesis tests from economic articles and find evidence for p-hacking and publication bias, in particular for instrumental variable and difference-in-difference studies. When adjusting for rounding errors (introducing a novel method), statistical evidence for p-hacking from randomization tests and caliper tests at the 5 percent significance threshold vanishes for difference-in-difference studies but remains for instrumental variable studies. Results at the 1 percent and 10 percent significance thresholds remain largely similar. In addition, Brodeur, Cook, and Heyes derive latent distributions of z-statistics absent publication bias using two different approaches. The authors establish for each approach a result that challenges its applicability.

- 47 Methods Matter: p-Hacking and Publication Bias in Causal Analysis in Economics: Reply/ Brodeur, Abel; Cook, Nikolai and Heyes, Anthony, 3137-3139

The authors present evidence that instrumental variable (and to a lesser extent difference-in-difference) articles are more p-hacked than randomized controlled trial and regression discontinuity design articles. The authors also find no evidence that (i) articles published in the top five journals are different; (ii) the "revise and resubmit" process mitigates the problem; (iii) things are improving through time. Kranz and Pütz (2022) apply a novel adjustment to address rounding errors. They successfully replicate our results with the exception of our shakiest finding: after adjusting for rounding errors, bunching of test statistics for difference-in-difference articles is now smaller around the 5 percent level (and coincidentally larger at the 10 percent level).

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

- 48 Persistent Overconfidence and Biased Memory: Evidence from Managers/ Huffman, David; Raymond, Collin and Shvets, Julia, 3141-3175
This research focuses a long-standing puzzle is how overconfidence can persist in settings characterized by repeated feedback. This paper studies managers who participate repeatedly in a high-powered tournament incentive system, learning relative performance each time. Using reduced form and structural methods the authors find that (i) managers make overconfident predictions about future performance; (ii) managers have overly positive memories of past performance; (iii) the two phenomena are linked at an individual level. Our results are consistent with models of motivated beliefs in which individuals are motivated to distort memories of feedback and preserve unrealistic expectations.
- 49 Religious Festivals and Economic Development: Evidence from the Timing of Mexican Saint Day Festivals/ Montero, Eduardo and Yang, Dean, 3176-3214
This study discusses does variation in how religious festivals are celebrated have economic consequences? The authors study the economic impacts of the timing of Catholic patron saint day festivals in Mexico. For causal identification, the authors exploit cross-locality variation in festival dates and in the timing of agricultural seasons. The authors estimate the impact of "agriculturally coinciding" festivals (those coinciding with peak planting or harvest months) on long-run economic development of localities. Agriculturally coinciding festivals lead to lower household income and worse development outcomes overall. These negative effects are likely due to lower agricultural productivity, which inhibits structural transformation out of agriculture. Agriculturally coinciding festivals may nonetheless persist because they also lead to higher religiosity and social capital.
- 50 Posterior Separable Cost of Information/ Denti, Tommaso, 3215-3259
This research focuses testable conditions under which the cost of acquiring information is given by the expected reduction of a measure of uncertainty (e.g., entropy). The assumption, under the name of posterior separability, is nearly universal in the literature of rational inattention; yet, a testable characterization has been lacking. In applications to experimental data, the authors indicate situations in which posterior separability is—and is not—a compelling assumption for the cost of information; the authors propose a generalization to address some of its shortcomings. The authors also show how to identify and estimate nonparametrically the cost of information from observable choice behavior.
- 51 Valid t-Ratio Inference for IV/ Lee, David S.; McCrary, Justin; Moreira, Marcelo J. and Porter, Jack, 3260-3290
This research focuses in the single-IV model, researchers commonly rely on t-ratio-based inference, even though the literature has quantified its potentially severe large-sample distortions. Building on Stock and Yogo (2005), the authors introduce the tF critical value function, leading to a standard error adjustment that is a smooth function

of the first-stage F-statistic. For one-quarter of specifications in 61 AER papers, corrected standard errors are at least 49 and 136 percent larger than conventional 2SLS standard errors at the 5 percent and 1 percent significance levels, respectively. tF confidence intervals have shorter expected length than those of Anderson and Rubin (1949), whenever both are bounded.

- 52 Credit, Attention, and Externalities in the Adoption of Energy Efficient Technologies by Low-Income Households/ Berkouwer, Susanna B. and Dean, Joshua T., 3291-3330

This study discusses an energy efficient charcoal cookstove in an experiment with 1,000 households in Nairobi. The authors estimate a 39 percent reduction in charcoal spending, which matches engineering estimates, generating a 295 percent annual return. Despite fuel savings of \$237 over the stove's two-year lifespan—and \$295 in emissions reductions—households are only willing to pay \$12. Drawing attention to energy savings does not increase demand. However, a loan more than doubles willingness to pay: credit constraints prevent adoption of privately optimal technologies. Energy efficient technologies could drive sustainable development by slowing greenhouse emissions while saving households money.

- 53 Demagogues and the Economic Fragility of Democracies/ Bernhardt, Dan; Krasa, Stefan and Shadmehr, Mehdi, 3331-3366

This research focuses the susceptibility of democracies to demagogues, studying tensions between representatives who guard voters' long-run interests and demagogues who cater to voters' short-run desires. Parties propose consumption and investment. Voters base choices on current-period consumption and valence shocks. Younger/poorer economies and economically disadvantaged voters are attracted to the demagogue's disinvestment policies, forcing farsighted representatives to mimic them. This electoral competition can destroy democracy: if capital falls below a critical level, a death spiral ensues with capital stocks falling thereafter. The authors identify when economic development mitigates this risk and characterize how the death-spiral risk declines as capital grows large.

- 54 Fake News, Voter Overconfidence, and the Quality of Democratic Choice/ Kartal, Melis and Tyran, Jean-Robert, 3367-3397

This paper studies, theoretically and experimentally, the effects of overconfidence and fake news on information aggregation and the quality of democratic choice in a common-interest setting. The authors theoretically show that overconfidence exacerbates the adverse effects of widespread misinformation (i.e., fake news). The authors then analyze richer models that allow for partisanship, targeted misinformation intended to sway public opinion, and news signals correlated across voters (due to media ownership concentration or censorship). In our experiment, overconfidence severely undermines information aggregation, suggesting that the effect of overconfidence can be much more pronounced at the collective than at the individual level.

- 55 Reference Dependence in the Housing Market/ Andersen, Steffen; Badarinza, Cristian; Liu, Lu; Marx, Julie and Ramadorai, Tarun, 3398-3440

This research focuses quantify reference dependence and loss aversion in the housing market using rich Danish administrative data. Our structural model includes loss

aversion, reference dependence, financial constraints, and a sale decision, and matches key nonparametric moments, including a "hockey stick" in listing prices with nominal gains, and bunching at zero realized nominal gains. Households derive substantial utility from gains over the original house purchase price; losses affect households roughly 2.5 times more than gains. The model helps explain the positive correlation between aggregate house prices and turnover, but cannot explain visible attenuation in reference dependence when households are more financially constrained.

- 56 How Merchant Towns Shaped Parliaments: From the Norman Conquest of England to the Great Reform Act/ Angelucci, Charles; Meraglia, Simone and Voigtländer, Nico, 3441-3487

This study discusses the emergence of urban self-governance in the late medieval period. The authors focus on England after the Norman Conquest of 1066, building a novel comprehensive dataset of 554 medieval towns. During the Commercial Revolution (twelfth to thirteenth centuries), many merchant towns obtained Farm Grants: the right of self-governed tax collection and law enforcement. Self-governance, in turn, was a stepping stone for parliamentary representation: Farm Grant towns were much more likely to be summoned directly to the medieval English Parliament than otherwise similar towns. The authors also show that self-governed towns strengthened the role of Parliament and shaped national institutions over the subsequent centuries.

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- 57 Carrying Forward the Great Founding Spirit': Governance in the Communist Party of China Today/ Jacob, J. T., and Subba, B. B., 263–282

This article analyses communist Party of China's transition from a revolutionary party to a ruling party has been accompanied by challenges to its legitimacy owing to issues of corruption and poor governance. As a result, the Party's leadership has time and again laid stress on discipline and unity on internal governance, in other words, as a way of overcoming its shortcomings. This article looks at two approaches towards internal governance under current General Secretary Xi Jinping. The first, it argues, is a stress on the fervour and ideals of a past revolutionary era as the Party tries to reinforce its legitimacy to rule. The second is a strategy of greater control over the work of the state. Essentially, the Party is integrating the state ever closely with itself as a way of validating the effectiveness of its internal governance.

- 58 The Relationship Between the CPC and Think-tanks in Xi Jinping's New Era/ Anh, H. T., 283–299

This article reviews the ideology, guidelines, and policies of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on think-tanks and especially focuses on analysing Xi Jinping's policies towards them since the 18th Party Congress in 2012. Observing both the CPC's directives and the activities of some important think-tanks, this article finds that the relationship between the CPC and think-tanks in China has gotten increasingly closer. The closeness is reflected in indicators such as the CPC's promulgation of the policy to build 'a new type' of think-tank, increasing reliance on and appreciation for the advice of think-tanks, funding for official think-tanks, and frequent emphasis on the absolute leadership of the CPC over them. This is a typical model of the corporatism between the CPC and the state, market and social organisation in China.

- 59 Agriculture in Communist China: Progress without Structural Reforms/ Nguyen, B. G., 300–316

This article examines the Communist Party of China's (CPC) policies toward agriculture from an institutional perspective. Mao Zedong viewed the peasantry as allies of the CPC, and in order to socialise rural areas, he ordered massive collectivisation, attempting to manage the countryside and peasants with people's communes and production brigades. Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin responded to the dysfunction that followed with reforms and opening up, including the abolition of collectives and people's communes, liberalising agriculture, and promoting incentives for labour. This led to its own complications, and efforts later by Hu Jintao and Xi Jinping have been directed towards resolving the 'three rural issues' – of agriculture, rural areas, and farmers – in order to achieve a 'moderately prosperous society' and the 'great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation'. This article argues that while there is an emphasis on innovative policies and approaches, there is a lack of structural reforms owing to the CPC's wish to remain in control of rural areas and peasant life.

- 60 Between 'Retreat' and 'Recentralisation': China's SOE Reform Conundrum/ Pandit, P., 317–335

This article analyses state-owned enterprises (SOEs), a key constituent of China's economy, are an important reference for analysing China's evolving state-market relations. Market-oriented reforms introduced in the SOE sector over the past four decades have seen the Communist Party of China (CPC) loosen its control over SOEs, shedding a large number of loss-making enterprises, and significant restructuring of remaining enterprises, including by public listing. But these achievements still fall short of making Chinese SOEs 'modern enterprises', and they continue to be extensions of the Chinese Party-state. Using Party documents, speeches and policy announcements, this article explores key changes and continuities in China's state-owned sector in the post-liberalisation era. It contends that the neoliberal turn in China's economic transition cannot be understood in the radical separation of state and market configurations but that reform and restructuring of SOEs have to be situated in a political-institutional landscape where multiple interests compete over the formulation of economic policy.

- 61 Emergency Management in Urban China: Comparing the Role of Community Institutions in the Coronavirus Outbreak and in Other Disasters/ Gao, H., 336–354

This article analyses to combat the coronavirus epidemic, the city at the epicentre, Wuhan, China, was placed under strict lockdown in 2020 for 76 days. Unlike past emergency response situations in China, government-organised Residents' Committees (RC), property management companies, and other community institutions played an unusually prominent role in enforcing the lockdown, providing essential services, and maintaining public order. This article explains the role of community institutions in emergency management in China through case studies of the 2008 earthquake in Chengdu, the 2016 flood in Wuhan, and later, the 2020 coronavirus outbreak. Drawing on databases of media reports and individual accounts, the author argue that the administrative and coercive power of community institutions stems from their spatiality—from being embedded in gated residential communities, maintaining contact and familiarity with residents, and having control over physical structures. During earthquakes and floods, when the physical space that give community institutions power is changed and destroyed, the role of these organisations in emergency response diminishes. However, when facing an epidemic, in which structured physical space is not only unchanged but also reinforced, community institutions take the lead.



- 62 Seeing through the law: A debate on caste in medieval Dharmasastra/ Davis, D. R., 30–56

This article analyses it is well known that the legal texts of the Hindu tradition known as Dharmaśāstra vigorously defend caste and social hierarchy. Studies of the nature of caste in this textual tradition, however, have overlooked the important argument that legal texts and categories define and determine caste status. This article examines two major commentaries of the Dharmaśāstra tradition from medieval India and shows how they fit into a wider philosophical debate about the nature of caste as a social institution. With comparisons to studies of race in America, the author emphasise the instability of sight or vision as the determinate factor in the social construction of caste. Rather, following medieval Hindu law authors, the author argue that caste, like race, is produced and sustained through the cultivation and promulgation of legal rules and categories. The constitutive role of the law in the reproduction of caste thus has a deeper history that merits further attention to understand the sociology of caste

- 63 The theopolitics of protest: Martyrdom in the Gujjar Andolan, the army and the epic/ Bordia, D., 41–62

In this article, examine the ways in which ideas of martyrdom are employed by Gujjars in Rajasthan to describe their experiences of participating in the 2006 and 2007 Gujjar Andolan (protest), serving in the army, and in their telling of the Devnarayan epic. the author take as a starting point the manner in which the bodies of Gujjars killed in police firing during the andolan were laid out for 17 days at the site of the andolan while Gujjar men and women recited the Devnarayan epic. The laying out of the martyred bodies then becomes a site for the production of caste belonging and caste love.

- 64 Ethnicity and protective policies in Sikkim: Consolidation and reconfiguration/ Thapa, S., 63–87

This article examines how ethnicities in the state of Sikkim have evolved and emerged as fluid but potent instruments that are deployed by the state's constituent ethnic groups in their efforts to marshal and retain control over its socio-economic and political resources, in conjunction with the policies of the central government. The process of validating ethnic identities that began in the colonial period has now been strengthened and shapes the protective polices of governments at both levels, the central and the state, for Sikkim. The processes of modernisation and development set in motion after Sikkim's merger with India have resulted in consolidation and reconfiguration of ethnicities across the structural and cultural spheres of Sikkimese society.

- 65 Three years into the pandemic: What changed in Delhi's electronic bazaars/ Deka, M., 88–93

The initial impressions from Delhi's Lajpat Rai Market, Palika Bazaar and Nehru Place have been that they integrated into the digital economy as suppliers and service providers to e-commerce platforms during COVID times. The increasing use of digital payments to boost online sales, including social media marketing on Facebook and YouTube, has also brought many of them inside a banking system. As a result, physical bazaars are now less about informal face-to-face commerce and operate more as repair hubs and ancillaries to a platform economy.

- 66 Glimpses from villages in the Northeast: Traditional quarantine measures came alive during the COVID-19 pandemic/ Haokip, T., 94–98

This article analyses during the COVID-19 pandemic, communities in the hills of Northeast India fought the epidemic by taking recourse to traditional preventive health measures, both sealing off villages and quarantining to combat the spread of the highly infectious coronavirus. These traditional emergency health measures grew out of local experience with disease but resemble the current practices of lockdown and quarantine. Quarantine measures, dismissed by the World Health Organization in 2018 as 'no longer efficient', were re-established in the course of the epidemic. However, these practices continued to be part of the oral tradition of villages in the Northeast and highlighted an aspect of their autonomy in this arena.



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- 67 Dialogue with *The Life of the Mind*/ Zadeh, S.; Zittoun, T.; Markova, I.; Coultas, C. and Cabra, M. , 155–165

This article talks about the life of the mind is an intriguing unfinished book written by hannah arendt, known as a political philosopher, at the very end of her life in 1975. The authors devote this special issue of culture & psychology to this work, because the authors are convinced that it raises interesting and important questions for social and cultural psychology today. In this introduction to the special issue, the authors first explain why the authors believe that this book deserves closer attention. Second, the authors present the context of its publication, and a short biography of arendt, to show its position in her life. Published posthumously, the book was her last project, yet it is based on some of her lifelong concerns. Third, the authors summarise arendt's ideas about the psyche, and the main three faculties of mind – thinking, willing and judging – with which the book is concerned. The authors then address three difficulties the book raises for psychologists reading her work. Finally, the authors explain the context in which the authors developed this special issue, and summarise the topics that will be addressed in the papers assembled here.

- 68 The wind of thinking/ Zittoun, T., 166–187

From this study, the authors can see that the life of the mind (1978) opens with a reflection of thinking. By thinking, hannah arendt means our capacity to withdraw from the world so as to reflect about the meaning of things. Thinking is an activity with no results in itself: searching for meaning, it cannot reach a goal, as any meaning hence produced can only be questioned again. Thinking is made possible through imagination, and demands the use of language and metaphors. It also has to be part of a form of inner dialogue – a moment in which the authors become two-in-one. Hence, arendt seems to define thinking as a dynamic, mediated dialogical process of meaning making. In this paper, the author first situates arendt's reflection on thinking within her life work. The author then presents her main propositions: that thinking is not knowing; that it demands a form of withdrawal; that it implies imagination; that it is mediated by language and metaphors; that it is a form of inner dialogue; and that it escapes time. Finally, the author examines some of the implications of this approach to thinking for contemporary cultural psychology.

- 69 Thinking and the Moral Landscape/ Brinkmann, S., 188–199

This article talks about hannah arendt's unfinished masterpiece *The Life of the Mind* contains an analysis and spirited defense of thinking, which is more relevant than ever. Thinking, for arendt, is not simply a cognitive process of problem solving, but is an existential process of meaning making. Unlike cognitions, which are instrumental, arendt argues that thinking is an activity that is performed for its own sake. In this paper, the author follows both arendt and her teacher, martin heidegger, and asks, first,

why non-instrumental thinking has become difficult in today's world. There is a strong cultural critique in arendt's perspective on the inherent value of thinking, directed at a society in which almost everything is judged in terms of instrumental performativity. Second, the author unfolds what the author calls arendt's view of the moral landscape to which thinking is connected, before the author concludes by discussing ways in which spaces for thinking in arendt's sense can be created in schools, making a form of *bildung* possible for human beings.

- 70 'You Always Need at Least Two Tones to Produce a Harmonious Sound': The Value of Arendt's Ideas on Friendship for Thinking in Social Psychology/ Zadeh, S. and Coultas, C., 200–218

In this article, the authors focus on arendt's ideas about the relationship between thinking, dialogue and friendship to make the argument that friendship, although undertheorised in its relationship to thinking in social psychology, is a productive concept that captures something important about the argumentative and dialogical character of thinking (both on one's own, and with other people). The authors work through arendt's ideas and discuss them in relation to social psychological theorising to consider how the concept of friendship can deepen our understanding and analyses of the relationalities that underpin thinking. The authors specify that whilst thinking in existing social psychological accounts may be read as adversarial in nature (e.g. through a focus on its oppositional character), the relationship between thinking and friendship has been an important idea underlying the perspectives presented in such works. Distinguishing between thinking as friends and thinking in groups, the authors suggest that there may be something special about the role of friendship in thinking. The authors draw out this idea by turning to arendt, and simultaneously use the work of social psychologists to reconsider aspects of the life of the mind, in which thinking is mostly conceptualised as a solitary activity.

- 71 Questions about the will/ Cabra, M., 219–231

In this paper, the author proposes to review Hannah Arendt, H. (1978). *The Life of the Mind*. A Harvest Book. Harcourt, Inc. perspective on the will and explore her possible contributions for a psychological reflection on this notion. Although willing and other neighbouring concepts such as volition or motivation have occupied many philosophers and other thinkers throughout history (O'Connor, T., & Franklin, C. (2021). The author focuses here on Hannah Arendt's book *The Life of the Mind* (Arendt, H. (1978). *The Life of the Mind*. A Harvest Book. Harcourt, Inc), where she developed a perspective on willing that has been somewhat unexplored. In order to review her propositions and assess her contributions the author proceeds in three steps: firstly, the author follows Arendt's argument and organises it along three questions she explicitly raises: (i) what is the relationship between time and the will? (ii) what affects – or passions – characterise willing?; and (iii) what are the products or results of willing? Secondly, the author reviews psychological and psychoanalytical accounts of the will and the author shows that Arendt's questions have been implicitly answered in the different perspectives reviewed. Explicitly, psychologists mainly defined the will in relation to products, such as action and consciousness of will, whilst psychoanalysts focused more explicitly on affects and

temporality. Thus, thirdly, in reviewing these propositions, the author try to show the value in making explicit three dimensions along which the will can be defined. In this way, from a psychological perspective, willing could be defined not only in relation to freedom, action and consciousness – as many have done – but also to time, affects and products, as arendt proposed. This might provide a more comprehensive understanding leading us to develop tools for its study in empirical research.

72 Willing and action/ Marková, I. , 232–251

This study talks about why did hannah arendt, in her book on the life of the mind, select thinking, willing and judging as the basic faculties of the mind in preference to some others which might be equally plausible? Why did she conceptualise these three faculties as autonomous, each being an activity with its own features, self-motivation and self-determination? If willing is necessarily bound with freedom, what does it indicate about the constraints of freedom in political actions? In this article the author address these questions and attempt to explore them in relation to political psychology. In contrast to arendt's perspective, one can discern different forms of willing in political actions, such as those between minorities and majorities, in single individuals and in masses where willing is often displayed as a 'collective will'.

73 Conclusion: An invitation to dialogue with The Life of the Mind/ Marková, I.; Brinkmann, S.; Cabra, M.; Coultas, C.; Zadeh, S. and Zittoun, T., 252–260

In this conclusion to the special issue on the life of the mind by hannah arendt, we, the authors, reflect back on our dialogue with the philosopher's text. Our reflexion has two main parts. First, the authors emphasise transversal themes – themes that most triggered our interrogations and that the authors as psychologists, all addressed in our separate papers: thinking, of course, but also arendt's views on dialogue, her conception of time and temporality, and morality. Second, the authors emphasise some of the questions emerging from our reading of arendt, which, the authors feel, can enrich discussions in psychology, and especially in cultural psychology today. Altogether, the authors conclude by inviting readers to join in our dialogue.

74 Thinking through cultures and psychologies: Robert Levine's life and work, and a discipline's ongoing project/ Rich, G. J., 261–269

The article provides an assessment and overview of the life's work and career of robert levine, the leading psychologist anthropologist. His personal biography, awards, career, and accomplishments are described, along with his professional contributions. Special attention is devoted to his contributions to the cross-cultural examination of human development, including his advocacy and thinking regarding the utilization of mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative) and multidisciplinary approaches. Attention is also given to description of his contributions to the history of psychological anthropology, to the intersection of culture and psyche, to person-centered studies of the gusii in kenya, and to comparative studies of human development, in india, asia, africa, and beyond. A critical assessment of the relevance of his fifty year career for culture and psychology today is offered.

- 75 Maternal mind-mindedness during the first year of life: Developmental trajectories and moderators./ Silletti, Fabiola; Salvadori, Eliala A.; Presaghi, Fabio; Fasolo, Mirco; Aureli, Tiziana; and Coppola, Gabrielle, 1615-1628

This paper looks into whether or not mind-mindedness (mm) refers to caregivers' proclivity to treat a child as having an active and autonomous mental life. It has been shown to be a powerful predictor of many developmental outcomes and to mitigate the impact of risk conditions. However, longitudinal studies on mm reporting changes over time and individual differences among mothers have been scant and quite inconclusive, mainly due to the investigation of changes between only two time points. The current study analyzes mm's developmental trajectories across four time points (3, 6, 9, and 12 months of infants' age) along with the moderating effects of four variables (maternal sensitivity, age, education, and family income). The sample included healthy mother–infant dyads ($n = 93$, 46 female infants), belonging to monolingual Italian predominantly middle-class families, with 15% ($n = 14$) classified as low income (below the relative poverty threshold). The dyads were videotaped during semistructured play interactions and transcripts were coded for appropriate mind-related comments (amrcs) and nonattuned mind-related comments (namrcs). Mothers' amrcs, compared to namrcs, showed more temporal stability. Both amrcs and namrcs showed a linear decrease with individual differences across dyads decreasing over time, and dyads becoming increasingly similar one with the other. Low income moderated the normative trend of appropriate mind-related comments. These findings suggest that mm, while depending largely on an individual trait at earlier ages, when infants' mental states are less intelligible, adapts to the increase of infants' sociocommunicative repertoire over time. They also highlight the importance of ecological constraints on the quality of caregiving.

- 76 Daily skin-to-skin contact and crying and sleeping in healthy full-term infants: A randomized controlled trial/ Cooijmans, Kelly H. M.; Beijers, Roseriet and de Weerth, Carolina, 1629-1638

The point of this piece is to this randomized controlled trial (ntr5697) examined the effects of a 5-week daily skin-to-skin contact (ssc) intervention, compared with care-as-usual, on full-term infant crying and sleeping duration during the first 12 weeks postnatally (secondary outcomes of this trial). This trial included 116 Dutch healthy mothers and their full-term infants. Ssc mothers were instructed to provide 1 hr daily of ssc for the first 5 weeks postpartum. Intention-to-treat analyses revealed no group differences in infant crying (I.E., total duration and mean bout length) and sleeping (I.E., total duration and mean bout length). Per-protocol analyses, including only the ssc dyads who adhered to ssc guidelines, indicated that ssc reduced infant total crying duration and the crying bout length. Similarly, dose-response analyses indicated that more ssc minutes were associated with less infant crying (I.E., shorter total duration and bout length) and longer total sleeping duration, especially when the infant was younger. No group differences and associations were found with sleeping bout length. Mother-

infant SSC, when performed regularly, may be a cost-effective intervention to reduce infant crying and potentially also extend infant sleep duration.

- 77 Maternal mobile phone use during mother–child interactions interferes with the process of establishing joint attention./ Krapf-Bar, Dafna; Davidovitch, Michael; Rozenblatt-Perkal, Yael and Gueron-Sela, Noa, 1639-1651

This study talks about parental mobile device use while parenting has been associated with reduced parental responsiveness and increased negative affect among children. However, it remains unclear whether it can interfere with the process of acquiring social communication skills. Thus, this study sought to experimentally examine whether maternal mobile phone use while interacting with the child has an immediate effect on the frequency of mothers' and infants' joint attention (JA) behaviors, the likelihood that these behaviors will lead to JA episodes, and the duration of established JA episodes. Participants were a community sample of 114 (M_{age} = 11.36 months; 50% male) Israeli typically developing infants, in which most mothers were highly educated and living in two-parent families. Mother–infant dyads completed a modified still-face paradigm and were randomly assigned to one of three experimental conditions during the still-face phase: (a) mobile phone disruptions, (b) social disruptions, and (c) undisrupted play. Mother–infant interactions were coded for frequency of JA behaviors and duration of JA episodes. In dyads assigned to the mobile phone disruptions condition, infants produced more JA initiations, mothers were less likely to contingently respond to infant initiations, JA behaviors were less likely to result in established JA, and JA episodes were shorter compared to dyads in the two control conditions and the baseline free play phase. Findings suggest that maternal mobile phone use during face-to-face interactions with the infant can disrupt the process of establishing JA in ongoing mother–child interactions. Possible implications from this line of work for family digital media use are discussed.

- 78 The bidirectional interplay between self-regulation and expressive vocabulary during toddlerhood./ Guedes, Carolina; Cadima, Joana, 1652-1664

This study tells us about the interplay between self-regulation related skills and language is well recognized in dynamic theories, but few empirical studies have tested it, especially in toddlers. The current study examines the bidirectional links between self-regulation related skills and expressive vocabulary in a longitudinal study during toddlerhood. Participants were 268 toddlers (M_{age} = 29.6 months, SD = 4.2; 52% boys), mostly of Portuguese nationality, with medium to high sociocultural and economic status, attending private for-profit and nonprofit facilities in Portugal. Self-regulation (executive function and effortful control) and expressive vocabulary were assessed across three assessment waves. Results from cross-lagged panel models suggested bidirectional links between self-regulation and expressive vocabulary across the three assessment waves. These findings add to previous research by taking a first step into establishing the early onset of the intertwined development of these two foundational skills.

- 79 Sorting out emotions: How labels influence emotion categorization./ Price, Gwendolyn F.; Ogren, Marissa; Sandhofer, Catherine M., 1665-1675

This article teaches us about the ability to categorize emotions has long-term implications for children's social and emotional development. Therefore, identifying factors that influence early emotion categorization is of great importance. Yet, whether and how language impacts emotion category development is still widely debated. The present study aimed to assess how labels influence young children's ability to group faces into emotion categories for both earliest-learned and later-learned emotion categories. Across two studies, 128 two- and 3-year-olds (77 female; mean age = 3.04 years; 35.9% white, 12.5% multiple ethnicities or races, 6.3% asian, 3.1% black, and 42.2% not reported) were presented with three emotion categories (study 1 = happy, sad, angry; study 2 = surprised, disgusted, afraid). Children sorted 30 images of adults posing stereotypical facial expressions into one of the three categories. Children were randomly assigned to either hear the emotion labels before sorting (e.G., "happy faces go here") or were not given labels (e.G., "faces like this go here"). Study 1 results indicated no significant effects of labels for earlier-learned emotion categories, $f(1, 60) = .94$, $p = .337$, $\eta^2 = .013$. However, the study 2 results revealed that labels improved emotion categorization for later-learned categories, $f(1, 60) = 8.15$, $p = .006$, $\eta^2 = .024$. Taken together, these results suggest that labels are important for emotion categorization, but the impact of labels may depend on children's familiarity with the emotion category.

- 80 Children's attentional orientation is associated with their kind emotions/ Dys, Sebastian P.; Zuffianò, Antonio; Orsanska, Veronika; Zaazou, Nourhan; Malti, Tina., 1676-1686

The point of this piece is to why do some children feel happy about violating ethical norms whereas others feel guilty? This study examined whether children's attention to two types of competing cues during hypothetical transgressions related to their subsequent emotions. Eye tracking was used to test whether attending to other-oriented cues (I.E., a victim's face) versus self-serving cues (e.G., a stolen good) related to kind and selfish emotions. Participants were 4-, 6-, and 8-year-olds ($n = 224$; $mage = 6.85$ years; 51% girls), whose first language was primarily english (80%), and whose primary caregivers mainly reported backgrounds from asia (40%) or europe (39%). Overall, almost all children spend more time attending to selfish than other-oriented cues. Latent difference score modeling revealed that higher scores on attentional orientation (I.E., more other-oriented attention compared with self-serving attention or smaller gaps between the two) was significantly related to more kind, but not selfish emotions. This relation remained across age groups. Furthermore, with age, children attended somewhat less to self-serving cues. These findings highlight attention's importance in developing kind emotions.

- 81 Structure of working memory in children from 3 to 8 years old./ Carretti, Barbara; Giofrè, David; Toffalini, Enrico; Cornoldi, Cesare; Pastore, Massimiliano; Lanfranchi, Silvia., 1687-1701

This article talks about several models of working memory (wm) have been proposed in the literature. Most of the research on the architecture of wm is based on adults or older children, but less is known about younger children. In this study, the authors tested various models of wm on a sample of 739 Italian children, ranging in age from 3 to 8 years, primarily of European heritage and from medium to medium-high socioeconomic background. Participants were assessed with 12 wm tasks, systematically varying the modality and level of executive control required (based on the number of activities to be performed at once: retention alone, ignoring distractors, and dealing with dual tasks). The authors examined younger children ($n = 501$, $\text{mage} = 56.8$ months, $\text{sd} = 6.4$, 48% boys) and older children ($n = 238$, $\text{mage} = 80.0$ months, $\text{sd} = 9.0$, 58% boys) separately using multigroup confirmatory factor analyses. A Bayesian analytical approach was adopted. Our results suggested that a four-factor model distinguishing between verbal, visual, spatial-simultaneous, and spatial-sequential components of wm achieved the best fit. Overall, the wm structure was very similar in the two groups. The authors further explored this result with an additional model with a central executive factor loaded on high-control tasks only and found evidence for the presence of an executive control component. The contribution of this factor in terms of explained variance was only modest, however. Our findings demonstrate that it is important to distinguish between wm components in young children.

- 82 Connecting symbolic fractions to their underlying proportions using iterative partitioning./ Hurst, Michelle A.; Butts, Jacob R.; Levine, Susan C., 1702-1715

This article looks into fractions are a challenging mathematics topic for many elementary and middle school students, and even for adults. However, a growing body of developmental research suggests that young children can reason about visually presented proportions, well before fraction instruction, providing insight into how fractions might be introduced to improve learning. The authors designed a card game to teach first and second grade children ($n = 195$, including a racially and economically diverse sample from the United States) about fractions in one of three ways. In the actively divided condition the authors iteratively divided an area model into equal-sized units, in the predivided condition the authors used an area model with the end-state of the actively divided condition, and in the nondivided condition the authors used a continuous representation of the fraction magnitude that was not divided into unit-sized parts. Children in the actively divided condition demonstrated larger improvements matching symbolic fractions and visual fractions (i.e., pie charts) than children in the other two conditions. Posthoc analyses of children's gameplay revealed that the actively divided condition may have provided a more optimal level of difficulty for young children than the predivided condition, which was particularly difficult, and the nondivided condition, which was trivially easy. These differences in gameplay performance provide insights into possible mechanisms for our results. The authors discuss open research questions highlighted by this work and implications of these findings for both the development of proportional reasoning and fraction learning

- 83 Socioeconomic status differences in children's affective decision-making: The role of awareness in the Children's Gambling Task./ Delgado, Hernán; Aldecosea, Carina;

Menéndez, Ñeranei; Rodríguez, Richard; Nin, Verónica; Lipina, Sebastián; Carboni, Alejandra., 1716-1729

This article analyses future-oriented decision-making is an important adaptive behavior. In the present study, the authors examined whether decision-making varies as a function of socioeconomic status (ses) using the children's gambling task (cgt). The authors administered the cgt to 227 children (49% female, 48% low ses) between the ages of 5 and 7 years. After completing the cgt, the authors assessed children's knowledge of the reward/loss contingencies. Data analysis was conducted through multilevel modeling. Fluid intelligence, as measured by the test of nonverbal intelligence, was included as a covariate in the analysis. Overall performance differed between ses groups. Children from middle/high-ses backgrounds learned to choose more from the deck with higher future reward. In contrast, children in the low-ses group did not act in a full future-oriented manner. No differences were found in the level of explicit understanding of the task reached by the two ses groups. Whereas middle/high-ses children with higher knowledge of the game performed better on the last blocks of the task in comparison with their same-ses peers with no understanding, low-ses children with higher explicit knowledge did not exhibit an improvement in their decision-making strategy in comparison with their same-ses low-awareness counterparts. Fluid intelligence did not predict cgt performance, suggesting that ses differences were not mediated by reasoning capabilities. The finding that children from low-ses families continued exhibiting an immediate reward-oriented strategy despite being aware of deck contingencies fits with (although speculatively) the evolutionary-developmental framework.

84 Finding the (most efficient) way out of a maze is easier than asking (good) questions./ Swaboda, Nora; Meder, Björn; Ruggeri, Azzurra, 1730-1746

This study discussed whether a spatial representation of a search task supports 4- to 7-year-old children's information-search strategies, relative to their performance in a question-asking game. Children played two computationally and structurally analogous search games: a spatial search task, the maze-exploration game, in which they had to discover the path through a maze by removing masks covering its passages; and a verbal search task, the 20-questions game, where they had to identify a target monster from a set of eight monsters by asking yes-no questions. Across four experiments, the authors found that children searched more efficiently when they could make queries nonverbally (experiments 1 and 2a). The authors also found that merely providing children with a visual conceptual aid that supports their representation of the hypothesis space (experiment 2b), or familiarizing them with the hypothesis-space structure (experiment 3) was not sufficient to improve their search strategies. Together, our results suggest that young children's difficulties in the 20-questions game are mainly driven by the verbal requirements of the task. However, they also demonstrate that efficient search strategies emerge much earlier than previously assumed in tasks that do not rely on verbal question generation. These findings highlight the importance of developing age-appropriate paradigms that capture children's early competence, in

order to gain a more comprehensive picture of their emerging information-search abilities.

85 Children prefer natural food, too./ Wilks, Matti; Bloom, Paul, 1747-1758

This study discussed adults often prefer things that they believe are natural, including natural foods. This preference has serious implications, such as the rejection of cultured meat and other sustainable technologies. Here the authors explore whether children also prefer natural foods. The authors conducted two preregistered studies with 374 adults and children from the United States. In study 1, children's (n = 120) ages ranged from 6–10 years, with 57% of the sample identifying as female identifying as white/European American, whereas adults (n = 120) had a mean age of 30 years and 4 months, with 48.7% identifying as female, and 69.2% identifying as white/European American. In study 2, children's (n = 63) aged ranged from 5–7 years, with 57% identifying as female and 66% identifying as white/European American, whereas adults (n = 64) had a mean age of 29 years and 11 months, with 60.7% of the sample identifying as female and 59% of participants identifying as white/European American. The authors found that, like adults, American children of these ages prefer natural over unnatural foods. This was found across two domains (fruit, juice) and a range of measures (tastiness, safety, unnaturalness, desire to consume). This preference was found in children as young as 5 years of age. Overall, the authors provide evidence that, at least in the United States, our tendency to prefer natural food is present even in childhood.

86 The odds tell children what people favor./ Doan, Tiffany; Stonehouse, Emily; Denison, Stephanie; Friedman, Ori, 1759-1766

In pursuing goals, people seek favorable odds. The authors investigated whether young children use this fact to infer goals from people's actions across two experiments on Canadian 3- to 7-year-old children (n = 316; 167 girls, 149 boys). Participants' demographic information was not formally collected, but the region is predominantly middle-class and white. In experiment 1, 3-year-old children saw a story where one agent went to a gumball machine with mostly red gumballs and another agent went to a machine with mostly purple ones. When asked which agent wanted a red gumball, children mostly selected the agent who chose the mostly red machine. Moreover, children responded at chance in a control condition where they judged which agent knew they would get a red gumball. In experiment 2a, 3- to 7-year-old children saw a story where an agent either chose between two gumball machines or two open bowls of gumballs. In both conditions, the agent chose a location with mostly red gumballs over one with mostly blue gumballs but ended up with a blue gumball. Children were more likely to infer the agent had wanted a red gumball when the agent had made a probabilistic choice (machines) than a determinative choice (bowls), though inferences that the red gumball was preferred also increased with age. In experiment 2b, a preregistered follow-up, American adults responded similarly to the older children. Together our findings suggest that children infer goals by drawing on the understanding that people seek favorable odds, though the clearest findings come from children aged 6 years and older.

- 87 How weird is the development of children's gratitude in the United States? Cross-cultural comparisons./ Freitas, Lia B. L.; Palhares, Fernanda; Cao, Hongjian; Liang, Yue; Zhou, Nan; Mokrova, Irina L.; Lee, Soeun; Payir, Ayse; Kiang, Lisa; Mendonça, Sara E.; Merçon-Vargas, Elisa A.; O'Brien, Lia; Tudge, Jonathan R. H., 1767-1782

This research talks about our interest is in the development of gratitude as a moral virtue, and its variability across different cultural contexts. Given psychology's overreliance on samples collected from the united sates, western europe, and australasia,the authors contrasted patterns of age-related expressions of gratitude among a sample of u.S. 7- to 14-year-old children with those from same-age samples from brazil, china, russia, south korea, and turkey (n = 2,540, 54.7% female, mage = 10.61 years). The u.S. Sample was diverse (n = 730: black 26.4%, white 40.4%, latinx 19.9%, asian 3.8%, other 1.6%, missing 7.0%; 55.7% female, mage = 10.52 years). The remaining samples were largely homogeneous by ethnicity. Our data were gathered using one quantitative scale to measure variations in the extent of gratitude that children expressed, and one qualitative measure to assess variability in the types of gratitude expressed by children of different ages. Both measures were chosen for their fit with the definition of virtuous gratitude. Hypotheses that the u.S. Sample would differ from the others in extent and type of gratitude were largely supported. However, age-related differences in the type of gratitude expressed were similar across societies (e.G., in most samples older children were less likely to express concrete gratitude and more likely to express connective gratitude). Our results reveal the importance of treating gratitude as a virtue that develops during childhood and that is influenced by one's cultural group. Reliance on samples from a limited set of cultures is thus to be avoided.

- 88 Why do children and adults think other people punish?/ Marshall, Julia; Gollwitzer, Anton; Bloom, Paul, 1783-1792

This research aims to past research has demonstrated that both consequentialist motives (such as deterrence) and deontological motives (such as "just deserts") underlie children's and adults' punitive behavior. But what motives dothe authors ascribe to others who pursue punishment? The present work explores this question by assessing which punitive motives children (6- and 7-year-olds, n = 100; 67% white; 55% female) and adults (n = 100; 76% white; 35% female) attribute to individuals who witnessed and punished a transgression (third-party punishment). Beyond this,the authors varied the social role of the punisher (a teacher, an adult visiting a school, a fellow peer) to examine whether motivational ascriptions vary depending on social context. Across these contexts, children endorsed a variety of punishment motives but consistently rejected the notion that individuals punish for the purpose of inflicting suffering. Adults—like children—prioritized consequentialist motives but, in more personal contexts (involving a child punishing their peer), considered "just deserts" a more plausible motive. These findings speak to developmental and contextual variation in individuals' theories about punitive motives and provide insight into how individuals understand and respond to punishment in everyday life.

- 89 How accurately can the authors predict repeat teen pregnancy based on social ecological factors?/ Harding, Jessica F.; Keating, Betsy; Walzer, Jennifer; Xing, Fei; Zief, Susan; Gao, Jessica., 1793-1805

This study discusses many factors at the individual, relationship, family, and community or environmental levels could predict repeat teen pregnancies or births, but research on certain factors is limited. In addition, few studies have examined whether these factors can accurately predict whether teen mothers will have a repeat pregnancy. This study examined theoretically selected predictors of repeat teen pregnancy among 945 pregnant and parenting teens (mean age = 17), most of whom were hispanic/latina (86%). Logistic regression with 47 predictors measured at baseline was used to predict repeat pregnancy. Predictors were selected based on backward selection that aimed for a balance between model performance and model complexity. A random forest model was also used to determine how accurately repeat pregnancy could be predicted based on all predictors. Significant predictors of repeat pregnancy were the teen mother having a parent with a serious drinking or drug problem when she was a child, being older, not living with a mother figure, not intending to abstain from sex or use a long-acting reversible contraceptive, and having lower resiliency skills. However, predictors explained limited variance in repeat pregnancy, and their accuracy in predicting repeat pregnancy was low. More research is needed to identify accurate predictors of repeat pregnancy because this could inform program providers or developers about areas that warrant more focus in programming for teen parents, and it could help identify teen mothers at higher risk of a repeat pregnancy so they could be the focus of specific programming.

- 90 Development of social convoys: Trajectories of convoy structure and composition from childhood through adulthood./ Manalel, Jasmine A.; Antonucci, Toni C., 1806-1815

This work shows that personal networks undergo changes in structure and composition throughout the life span, adapting to developmental transitions and changing circumstances in a dynamic way. This study examines stability and change in social convoys from childhood to adulthood and variation in trajectories of convoy characteristics by gender and race. Multilevel models for convoy structure and composition characteristics were estimated using three waves of longitudinal data spanning 23 years. The regionally representative sample included 193 children aged 8 to 12 in wave 1 (1992) who were surveyed again in their 20s (wave 2) and 30s (wave 3). The wave 1 sample comprised 52% girls, 32% black children, and 59% white children with average maternal educational attainment of 13 years. Overall, changes in composition, proximity, and contact frequency were observed at each wave. Between waves 1 and 2, the changes reflect age-normative trends toward network diversification typical of the transition to adulthood, whereas between waves 2 and 3, the changes were consistent with those expected as young adults settle into stable roles. The authors also identified convoy characteristics that differed between men and women and between black and white individuals, emphasizing the importance of considering personal characteristics to fully understand form and function of social relations.

- 91 Prenatal programming of developmental trajectories for obesity risk and early pubertal timing./ Robertson, Olivia C.; Marceau, Kristine; Duncan, Robert J.; Shirtcliff, Elizabeth A.; Leve, Leslie D.; Shaw, Daniel S.; Natsuaki, Misaki; Neiderhiser, Jenae M.; Ganiban, Jody M., 1817-1831

This study discussed the thrifty phenotype and fetal overnutrition hypotheses are two developmental hypotheses that originated from the developmental origins of health and disease (dohad) perspective. The dohad posits that exposures experienced prenatally and early in life may influence health outcomes through altering form and function of internal organs related to metabolic processes. Obesity risk and early pubertal timing might be influenced by similar mechanisms. The thrifty phenotype hypothesis is primarily characterized by experiencing a deprivation of nutrients during gestation paired with an energy rich postnatal environment. The fetal overnutrition hypothesis says that obesity experienced prenatally will be associated with increased lifetime risk of obesity in the offspring. Both hypotheses were tested by examining developmental pathways from genetic and prenatal risk through early growth trajectories (birth to 7 years) to pubertal timing at age 11 years. Participants included 361 children adopted at birth (57% male; 57% non-hispanic white, 11% black, 9% hispanic; adoptive family income mdn = \$70,000–\$100,000, birth family income mdn = < \$15,000). Associations between boys' childhood body mass index (bmi) and pubertal timing were confounded by genetics, prenatal risk, and early growth. The thrifty phenotype hypothesis was partially supported for boys' childhood bmi (at ages 4 to 7 years). Both hypotheses were partially supported for girls' childhood bmi but not pubertal timing. A novel gene × prenatal risk interaction showed that genetic risk predicted girls' childhood bmi most strongly at adequate compared with at excessive levels of gestational weight gain.

- 92 An in-laboratory stressor reveals unique genetic variation in child cortisol output./ Raffington, Laurel; Malanchini, Margherita; Grotzinger, Andrew D.; Madole, James W.; Engelhardt, Laura E.; Sabhlok, Aditi; Youn, Cherry; Patterson, Megan W.; Harden, K. Paige; Tucker-Drob, Elliot M., 1832-1848

This research aims to dysregulation of biological stress response, as measured by cortisol output, has been a primary candidate mechanism for how social experiences become biologically embedded. Cortisol is the primary output of the hypothalamic pituitary adrenal (hpa) axis. Cortisol levels vary systematically across the day and change in response to both sudden, acute stress experiences as well as prolonged exposure to environmental stress. Using data from 8- to 15-year-old twins in the texas twin project, the authors investigate the extent to which genetic influences are shared across different measures of cortisol output: chronic cortisol accumulations in hair (n = 1,104), diurnal variation in salivary output (n = 488), and salivary response to a standardized, acute in-laboratory stressor (n = 537). Multivariate twin models indicate that genetic factors regulating cortisol response to the in-laboratory stressor are separable from those regulating baseline cortisol levels, naturally occurring diurnal

variation in cortisol, and hair cortisol levels. These findings illustrate that novel environments can reveal unique genetic variation, reordering people in terms of their observed phenotype rather than only magnifying or mitigating preexisting differences.

- 93 Does stress predict the development of internalizing symptoms in middle childhood? An examination of additive, mediated, and moderated effects of early family stress, daily interpersonal stress, and physiological stress./ Lecarie, Emma K.; Doane, Leah D.; Stroud, Catherine B.; Walter, Devan; Davis, Mary C.; Grimm, Kevin J.; Lemery-Chalfant, Kathryn, 1849-1862

This article explores the early life stress, daily life experiences, and the stress responsive hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (hpa) axis have each been examined as predictors of the development of psychopathology. Rarely have researchers attempted to understand the covariation or interaction among these stress domains using a longitudinal design in the prediction of symptoms of internalizing psychopathology, particularly during childhood. This study examined early family stress, daily interpersonal stress, indicators of diurnal cortisol, and internalizing symptoms in a racially/ethnically and socioeconomically diverse sample of twins (n = 970 children; mean age at outcome = 9.73; 52% female; 23.7% hispanic/latino, 58.8% white; 30% below middle class; lemery-chalfant et al., 2019). An additive model of stress, a stress mediation model, and a stress sensitization framework model each delineated potential pathways linking stress and internalizing symptoms. Supporting additive pathways, multilevel models showed that all 3 stress indicators uniquely predicted internalizing symptoms. There was a significant indirect path from early family stress to 9 year internalizing symptoms through interpersonal stress, supporting stress mediation. Family stress moderated the association between interpersonal stress and internalizing symptoms, though not in the direction that would support stress sensitization. Child stress, including daily interpersonal stress and hpa axis activity, and internalizing symptoms are prevalent and family stress is a significant precursor to child internalizing symptoms across child development

- 94 Different families, diverse strengths: Long-term implications of early childhood family processes on adolescent positive functioning/ Xia, Mengya, 1863-1874

This article explores the with studies primarily focusing on family risk factors on adolescent maladjustment, less is known about positive family processes that facilitate adolescent positive development. This study aimed to identify different configurations of parental involvement and interparental affection during early childhood from a person-centered approach and examine their long-term implications on adolescent positive functioning at age 15. In a sample of 495 2-parent families (53.3% boys; mothers: 42.0% white, 24.7% black, 27.4% hispanic, 5.9% other; family income: median = \$42,500), both parents reported interparental affection and their involvement with the child at the child's age 1 and 5, respectively. Adolescents reported their engagement, perseverance, optimism, connectedness, and happiness at age 15. Six profiles of early family processes were identified via the latent profile analysis, including child-centered (13.3%; average to high parental involvement and low interparental affection), distressed mother (14.5%; low mother involvement and mothers perceiving less

affection from fathers), collaborative (9.9%; relatively more mother involvement with the child and relatively more fathers' affection toward mothers), cohesive (36.0%; high parental involvement and high interparental affection), couple-centered (19.6%; low parental involvement and high interparental affection), and disengaged (6.7%; low parental involvement and low interparental affection) families. At age 15 (after controlling for family demographics), adolescents in child-centered families reported more engagement, adolescents in cohesive families reported more happiness, adolescents in cohesive and collaborative families reported more perseverance and connectedness, and adolescents in disengaged families reported the lowest optimism. Results highlight that different family configurations during early childhood have differentiated implications on adolescent positive functioning.

- 95 Goodness of fit in the Chinese context of socialization in the first three years./ Dong, Shuyang; Dubas, Judith Semon; Deković, Maja; Wang, Zhengyan., 1875-1886

This research aims to based on the goodness-of-fit theory, the current research examined how parental socialization expectations and socialization practices in infancy predicted child social adjustment in the preschool year dependent on child characteristics in toddlerhood with a longitudinal sample of chinese families. Participants were 272 chinese mother–child dyads. Maternal socialization goals of child autonomy and obedience were assessed when the child was 6 months old. Maternal respect for autonomy and negative control were observed in free-plays at 15 months. Mothers reported child compliance and inhibitory control at 25 months and rated child externalizing behaviors at 37 months. Results showed that for children with low levels of compliance or high levels of inhibitory control, obedience socialization goals predicted more externalizing behaviors, whereas for children with high levels of compliance or low levels of inhibitory control, obedience socialization goals predicted fewer externalizing behaviors. Moreover, for children with high levels of inhibitory control, higher levels of respect for autonomy or lower levels of negative control foretold fewer externalizing behaviors. Conversely, for children with low levels of inhibitory control, lower levels of respect for autonomy or higher levels of negative control forecasted fewer externalizing behaviors. Together, our findings demonstrate that socialization expectations, socialization practices, and child characteristics are jointly predictive of social adjustment across early childhood and all the significant interactions are characterized by the pattern of a contrastive effect, therefore congruently supporting the goodness-of-fit hypotheses.

- 96 Developmental psychology and the scientific status of parental alienation./ Harman, Jennifer J.; Warshak, Richard A.; Lorandos, Demosthenes; Florian, Matthew J, 1887-1911

This research talks about theory and research have described developmental processes leading to damaged parent–child relationships, such as those that occur during a divorce. However, scholars dispute the scientific status of the literature on children who form unhealthy alliances with one parent against the other—termed parental alienation (pa). This comprehensive literature review tests competing descriptions of the pa literature. Accessing four electronic databases, the authors

identified 213 documents with empirical data on pa published in 10 languages through december 2020. The results confirmed that the current state of pa scholarship meets three criteria of a maturing field of scientific inquiry: an expanding literature, a shift toward quantitative studies, and a growing body of research that tests theory-generated hypotheses. Nearly 40% of the pa literature has been published since 2016, establishing that pa research has moved beyond an early stage of scientific development and has produced a scientifically trustworthy knowledge base. This literature review documents the value of multiple research methodologies to this knowledge base. In addition, the growing body of research described in this review enhances our understanding of the association between interparental conflict and the breakdown of parent–child relationships in families where conflict differentially affects children’s relationship with and behavior toward each parent.

- 97 From integers to fractions: The role of analogy in developing a coherent understanding of proportional magnitude./ Yu, Shuyuan; Kim, Dan; Fitzsimmons, Charles J.; Mielicki, Marta K.; Thompson, Clarissa A.; Opfer, John E, 1912-1930

This article explores children display an early sensitivity to implicit proportions (e.G., 1 of 5 apples vs. 3 of 4 apples), but have considerable difficulty in learning the explicit, symbolic proportions denoted by fractions (e.G., “1/5” vs. “3/4”). Theoretically, reducing the gap between representations of implicit versus explicit proportions would improve understanding of fractions, but little is known about how the representations develop and interact with one another. To address this, the authors asked 177 third, fourth, and fifth graders ($m = 9.85$ years, 87 girls, 69% white, 19% low income) to estimate the position of proportionally equivalent integers and fractions on number lines (e.G., 3 on a 0–8 number line vs. $3/8$ on a 0–1 number line, study 1). With increasing age, children’s estimates of implicit and explicit proportions became more coherent, such that a child’s estimates of fractions on a 0–1 number-line was a linear function of the same child’s estimates of equivalent integers. To further investigate whether preexisting integer knowledge can facilitate fraction learning through analogy, the authors assigned 100 third to fifth graders ($m = 10.04$ years, 55 girls, 76% white) to an alignment condition, where children estimated fractions and integers on aligned number lines, or to a no alignment condition (study 2). Results showed that aligning integers and fractions on number lines facilitated a better understanding of fractional magnitudes, and increased children’s fraction estimation accuracy to the level of college students’. Together, findings suggest that analogies can play an important role in building a coherent understanding of proportions.

- 98 Fathers’ and mothers’ praise and spatial language during play with first graders: Patterns of interaction and relations to math achievement./ Ren, Kexin; Wang, Yiqiao; Weinraub, Marsha; Newcombe, Nora S.; Gunderson, Elizabeth A, 1931-1946

This article analyses parents provide motivational and cognitive support within the same interaction, yet researchers have investigated these separately. The authors examined two key aspects of parental support, praise (motivational support) and spatial language (cognitive support), from fathers and mothers during three tasks with their first-grade children (6–7-year-olds; $n = 107$; 56 girls; 72.0% white, 23.4% black). Parents’ praise

and spatial language varied by task but not child sex: both parents produced more praise in the etch-a-sketch and block tasks than the card game and produced more spatial language in the etch-a-sketch task than other tasks. The authors further examined whether praise and spatial language in the two spatial tasks (etch-a-sketch and block construction) were related to children's later math and spatial skills. The authors found neither additive nor multiplicative effects of parents' praise or spatial language. The authors also did not see additive or multiplicative effects of fathers' and mothers' support. However, fathers' greater spatial language at first grade was negatively associated with boys' (but not girls') math achievement in third grade, with greater father spatial tokens related to their sons' lower math achievement. This suggests that boys may perceive fathers' support more negatively than girls do or that fathers may offer additional support for boys with lower abilities. Taken together, this study emphasizes the importance of considering contexts in examining parental support. The correlational nature of the study warrants future research to establish causal relations and to enhance our understanding of multifaceted parent-child interactions.

- 99 Revisiting age- and schooling-related growth in school readiness skills: A multimethod validation study./ Finders, Jennifer K.; Geldhof, G. John; Dahlgren, Jessica A.; Olsen, Svea G.; McClelland, Megan M., 1947-1961

This research points out that in the present study, the authors investigated the relative impact of age- versus schooling-related growth in school readiness skills using four modeling approaches that leverage natural variation in longitudinal data collected within the preschool year. Our goal was to demonstrate the applicability of different analytic techniques that do not rely on assumptions inherent in commonly applied methods (e.g., the school entrance cutoff method, regression discontinuity design) that selection into subsequent grades is based on birthdate alone and that the quality of experiences between grades are not responsible for differences in outcomes. Notably, these alternative methods also do not require data collected across multiple grades. Participants included 316 children (mage = 54.77 months; 47.15% male) who mostly identified as white (64%) or latinx (20%). A little over half of the sample attended head start preschools (54.75%). Four modeling techniques that leverage data collected at two timepoints in preschool were used to examine schooling effects on children's preliteracy, emergent math, and executive function (ef) skills. Results replicate evidence from previous research using traditional methods. Specifically, findings across all models demonstrate a schooling effect on preliteracy skills during the preschool year, above and beyond maturation, but not on emergent math or ef. The authors discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each analytical tool for researchers who are interested in answering questions about the effects of schooling with diverse data collection strategies, as well as broader implications for the integrity of educational and developmental science.

- 100 Working memory development from early childhood to adolescence using two nationally representative samples./ Ahmed, Sammy F.; Ellis, Alexa; Ward, Kaitlin P.; Chaku, Natasha; Davis-Kean, Pamela E., 1962-1973

This article explores the authors leveraged nationally representative data from the panel study of income dynamics-child development supplement (n = 3,562) and the early childhood longitudinal study (n = 18,174), to chart the development of working memory, indexed via verbal forward and backward digit span task performance, from 3 to 19 years of age. Results revealed nonlinear growth patterns for forward and backward digit span tasks, with the most rapid growth occurring during childhood followed by a brief accelerated period of growth during early adolescence. The authors also found similar developmental trajectories on digit span task performance for males and females across the U.S. Population. Together, this study highlights the relative importance of the childhood period for working memory development and provides researchers with a reference against which to compare the developmental changes of working memory in individual studies. From a practical perspective, clinicians and educators can also use this information to understand important periods of working memory growth using national developmental trends

- 101 Adolescents sample more information prior to decisions than adults when effort costs increase./ Niebaum, Jesse C.; Kramer, Anne-Wil; Huizenga, Hilde M.; van den Bos, Wouter, 1974-1985

This research aims to making better decisions typically requires obtaining information relevant to that decision. Adolescence is marked by increasing agency in decision-making and an accompanying increase in impulsive decisions, suggesting that one characteristic of adolescent decision-making is a tendency to make less-informed decisions. Adolescents could also be especially averse to the effort associated with acquiring relevant information to make decisions. To investigate this possibility, the authors recruited adolescents (mage = 15.02 years) in upper-secondary schools and young adults (mage = 20.53 years) attending university in the Netherlands to complete an effort-based information sampling task, in which participants could sample information until obtaining sufficient evidence to make a decision. Effort costs for sampling were systematically varied. Surprisingly, adolescents sampled more evidence than adults before making decisions when sampling effort costs were low. Further, adolescents obtained stronger evidence prior to their decisions than adults as effort costs increased, exhibiting less aversion to effort costs associated with information sampling. Exploratory computational models supported these findings. Both adolescents and adults used simple heuristics in deciding whether to sample additional information or make a final decision, and adolescents sought a higher evidence threshold before deciding compared with adults. These results suggest that adolescents may require more certainty to make decisions compared with adults and be less averse to effort costs when gathering information to aid decisions.

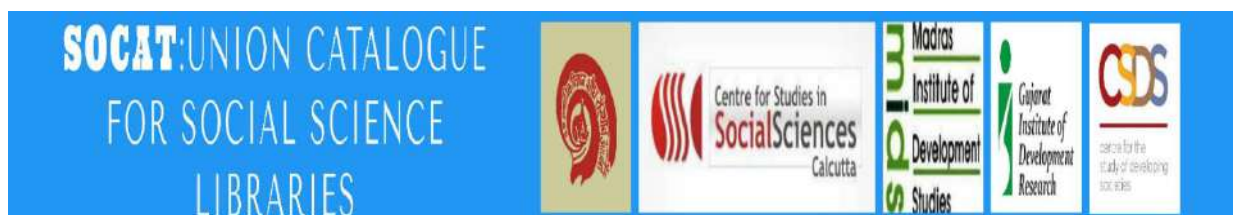
- 102 "A pirate goes nee-nor-nee-nor!" humor with siblings in middle childhood: A window to social understanding?/ Paine, Amy L.; Hashmi, Salim; Howe, Nina; Johnson, Nisha; Scott, Matthew; Hay, Dale F., 1986-1998

This paper investigates that humor is a central feature of close and intimate relationships in childhood. However, fundamental questions regarding the relationship between humor production, pretend play, and social understanding have been

overlooked. In a selected subsample from a prospective longitudinal study of first-born children (n = 110, m age = 6.91 years, 46.4% female, 98.1% parents identified as english, welsh, scottish, or irish), the authors conducted detailed observational coding of children's humor production during dress-up play with younger siblings. Focal children also completed a battery of social understanding tasks that measured emotion understanding and second-order belief understanding. Focal children were also observed during solo free play with playmobil, and their spontaneous references to others' cognitions and play with objects were coded. Correlation analyses indicated that children's word play with their sibling was associated with their tendency to engage in pretense during solo play. Regression analyses showed that humorous sound play with siblings was associated with their emotion understanding and playful teasing with siblings was associated with their spontaneous references to others' cognitive states during solo free play. Our findings contribute to knowledge and theory regarding domains of development associated with humor production in childhood.

- 103 Within-person reciprocal associations between peer victimization and need for approval./ Xu, Jianjie; Troop-Gordon, Wendy; Rudolph, Karen D., 1999-2011

Prior research links need for approval (nfa; the extent to which self-worth is contingent on peer approval or disapproval) to critical developmental outcomes, but little is known about how nfa develops over time or within social contexts. To address this gap, the present study used a sophisticated analytic approach (autoregressive latent trajectory modeling with standardized residuals) to examine dynamic associations between one salient social experience—peer victimization—and two dimensions of nfa, conceptualized in terms of approach motivation (nfaapproach; enhanced self-worth based on peer approval) and avoidance motivation (nfaavoid; depleted self-worth based on peer disapproval). Following 636 youth (338 girls; mage = 7.96 years at wave 1; 66.7% white; 35.0% subsidized school lunch) from second to seventh grade, analyses revealed that peer victimization predicts subsequent increases in nfaavoid, which in turn predicts subsequent increases in victimization. Findings also revealed that although mean levels of nfaavoid decrease during childhood, increases or decreases in nfa become more entrenched. Thus, childhood peer victimization may disrupt normative decreases in nfaavoid and contribute to a cycle in which negative peer judgments increasingly foster low self-worth and further peer difficulties. Preventing this cycle may require encouraging peer-victimized youth to base their self-worth on internal standards rather than peer feedback while helping them develop positive relationships that promote self-worth.



- 104 India's Contract Farming Act/ Nair, Sthanu R; Jayanth, Reddy Sai Shiva and Prasad, Deva, 42-49

This article talks about the farmers (empowerment and protection) agreement on price assurance and farm services act, 2020 is an important legislative landmark in the context of indian agricultural policy. The major concerns relating to the adoption of the contract farming system in the indian context are proposed to be resolved through the enabling legislative measures proposed in the act. This paper critically examines the various provisions contained in the act to assess its potential in mitigating the key concerns of adopting the cf practice in india.

- 105 Impact of Lockdown on Employment and Earnings/ Mohanan, P.C. and Kar, Alope, 50-57

From this study, the authors can see that the periodic labour force survey is an important official source of data on the labour force. In this paper, the authors make use of the data on activity statuses according to the daily, weekly, and the principal usual status approaches and the earnings data from plfs 2019–20 to study the impact of the lockdown on employment and earnings.

- 106 Politics of Cultural Misrecognitions and the Rise of Identity Consolidations in Post-left West Bengal/ , 58-66

This article talks about west bengal has a substantive presence of minority population with 27% muslims and 5.5% scheduled tribes. They often have a ghettoised presence and political parties take special care to secure electoral dividends from them. After the end to the left regime in 2011, the trinamool congress in its second term has percolated in most of the traditional left bastions, especially among the ethnic and religious minorities. This paper explores the mechanisms of tmc's percolation among the ethnic and religious minorities through "cultural misrecognition." through an ethnographic work on the promotion of cultural expressions and recent ethnic conflicts, it is argued that, while the organisation-based political mechanism has been put in the backseat, west bengal is observing a rapid rise of primordial identity-based political practices.

- 107 A Study on Functional Efficiency of Electronic National Agriculture Market in Selected Mandis of Odisha/ Nookathoti, Trinadh and Behera, Biswanath, 67-72

This work proves odisha is predominantly an agrarian economy. Around 50% of the state's population fully or partially depends on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Any reforms in the existing agricultural marketing system could benefit the people to a greater extent. The current study is undertaken to analyse the impact of the electronic national agriculture market on market arrival and price of the commodities in the selected agricultural produce marketing committees, and on the incomes of the farmers. It also highlights the difficulties by farmers to market their agricultural produce.

Findings of the study show that e-nam is still at a nascent stage in the state. The government needs to focus on infrastructural development, providing training to farmers, and research and development activities for better functioning and benefits of e-nam.



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- 108 The Periodic Labour Force Survey and the Estimate of the Socio-economic Inequalities/ Jatav, Manoj and Jajoria, Deepika, 35-43

This paper looks into how a new system of data collection on issues pertaining to labour and employment, called the periodic labour force survey, replacing the very comprehensive and detailed surveys on the employment and unemployment situation, also known as quinquennial surveys, was introduced in india in 2017. This paper is an attempt to highlight the effects of the modified sampling methods adopted in the plfs on data outcomes and inconsistencies. Compared to the eus survey, the determining criteria used in the plfs for classifying households across various socio-economic strata seem to be irrational, less comprehensive, and technically incorrect. A fundamental change in the basis of sample selection introduced with the plfs makes it incomparable to the earlier surveys.

- 109 How FPIS and MITRA Scheme Will Be a Game Changer for India's Textile Sector/ Verma, Shilpy and Kakkar, Bhawna, 44-51

This study talks about despite showing promising prospects, india's share in global textile exports is sliding consistently. This paper highlights the current global exports scenario and the key challenges in the indian textile industry with an emphasis on changing global fibre consumption trends towards man-made fabrics. Global trends in overall textile exports indicate a shift towards apparel made of mmf (50%), while the share of the same in india's textile exports is very low at around 20%. Currently, mmf dominates global textile fibre consumption with a 72:28 ratio, whereas india's domestic fibre consumption ratio is presently 40:60—40% mmf and 60% natural fibre. Taking the global fibre consumption of mmf and natural fibre as a base, this paper analyses how the production-linked incentive scheme for mmf and technical textiles can contribute in increasing india's share in global textile and apparel exports. Further, the role of the mega investment textiles parks scheme in positioning india as a fully integrated, globally competitive manufacturing and exports hub is analysed.

- 110 Is the Electronic Market the Way Forward to Overcome Market Failures in Agriculture?/ Nuthalapati, Chandra S R; Bhatt, Yogesh and Beero, Susanto K , 52-60

This paper examines the performance of agricultural markets through analysing the primary data from 856 farm households in six states along with secondary data. It argues that adequate physical and storage infrastructure is crucial even for the functioning of the electronic market, and other related policy measures are needed to have a significant improvement in agricultural marketing. The results indicate that farmers obtained 3.75% higher prices in these markets vis-à-vis the prices received before selling to these markets. This is significant as the prices plummeted by 8.34% in the manual transactions.

- 111 The World of Work in an Age of Permanent Crisis/ Jha, Praveen and Yeros, Paris, 39-45

The point of this piece is to the long crisis of monopoly capitalism has left the world of work in disarray. Several ongoing transformations in the world economy, such as those pertaining to the dispersion of production processes, and technological transformations, have major implications for the evolving labour question. When viewed through the lens of karl marx's analytical framework, especially his formulation of the "general law of capitalist accumulation," one can conclude that the material and sociopolitical prospects for labouring people are being reconfigured. Thus, it is evident that capitalism is entirely unable to resolve the world's labour question, and this necessitates moving beyond the logic of capitalism itself.

- 112 Politics of Identity Contra Anti-caste Social Visions: The Matua Problem and Beyond/ Roy, Rajat, 46-53

This paper looks into whether or not the intricate relations between caste-based identity politics and anti-caste social associations and visions in west bengal are unravelled, based on findings from a micro study conducted in a village in nadia district between november 2020 and march 2021. In-depth interviews too were conducted with namasudra leaders, the anti-caste matua sect, and matua dals (village associations) in nadia and north 24 parganas districts. While the discourse on citizenship and the long experience of social and political marginalisation have resulted in a strategic polarisation of the matuas towards the politics of hindutva, this has never stifled their quest for social justice. The intricate relations between caste-based identity politics and anti-caste social associations and visions in west bengal are unravelled, based on findings from a micro study conducted in a village in nadia district between november 2020 and march 2021. In-depth interviews too were conducted with namasudra leaders, the anti-caste matua sect, and matua dals (village associations) in nadia and north 24 parganas districts. While the discourse on citizenship and the long experience of social and political marginalisation have resulted in a strategic polarisation of the matuas towards the politics of hindutva, this has never stifled their quest for social justice.

- 113 Determinants of Child Labour in India: A Cross-sectional Analysis/ Dasgupta, Satyaki and Mukherjee, Annesha, 54-60

This paper aims to explore and analyse both the demand- and supply-side determinants of child labour by performing a cross-sectional analysis in rural and urban areas of select districts across indian states. Results show that the availability of government schools is an insignificant factor in reducing child labour in the rural areas whereas the urban areas of districts with higher per capita district domestic product have more child labour. Additionally, districts with high labour demand in agriculture and household industries tend to report higher incidence of child labour.

- 114 An Investigation into the Selected Non-banking Financial Companies in India/ Bhandari, Anup Kumar and Pradeep, Nithin , 49-57

This study talks about the non-banking financial companies play a critical part in credit intermediation in india, with an active participation in credit lending to the segments that are largely left out by the formal banking channels. These include micro, small and medium enterprises, agriculture sector, and other unbanked sectors. Hence, they play a noteworthy role in the last-mile delivery of financial services and overall financial inclusion. Against the backdrop of the recent liquidity crisis, the financial health of selected 15 large nbfc's and the capital requirement regulations towards the sector are examined.

- 115 Challenges of Persons with Severity of Disabilities: Evidence from the Indian Labour Market/ Behera, Minaketan; Mohanty, Pratap C and Sharma, Kamal K , 58-64

The paper maps the present status of employment opportunities for persons with severity of disability with an emphasis on their factors of labour force participation and the likelihood of employment in public or private enterprises. The paper employs the two latest comparable databases of the national sample survey on disability. The findings reveal that although the indian constitution and legislation have provisions for equal rights, disability remains an axis of social discrimination, inequality, and exclusion from employment opportunities. The odds of employment in private enterprises are against the persons with disabilities.

- 116 Extreme Weather Events and Vegetable Inflation in India/ Kishore, Vimal and Shekhar, Himani, 65-74

This article teaches us about extreme weather events like cyclones, heavy rainfall/floods, thunderstorms, hailstorms, and droughts often damage standing crops, causing supply shortages and spikes in vegetable prices in india. Such supply shocks push up food inflation and also increase food price volatility. This paper analyses the impact of such extreme weather events on the prices of three key vegetables, that is, tomatoes, onions and potatoes in india. It also tries to find out whether the inclusion of these weather events improves out-of-sample forecast performances. The paper concludes that these events have a significant impact on the prices of top and aids in forecast performance in the case of onions and potatoes. Therefore, monitoring the occurrence of such extreme weather events in important top-producing states can help in predicting future surges in prices of these vegetables and improve forecasting performance of food inflation in the short term.

- 117 Income Convergence among the Districts of West Bengal: Evidence from Neoclassical Growth and Panel Unit Root Models/ Das, Ramesh Chandra; Ghosh, Bankim and Das, Utpal , 75-80

The study of the inter-district convergence of per capita incomes in any state or country is crucial to policy agenda as it exposes the scenario of real income distribution. The present paper examines inter-district convergence of per capita income in west bengal using the neoclassical growth and panel unit root models; the second is an advanced approach compared to the first. The results in line with the two approaches show that the districts are not converging in terms of income; rather the districts are diverging between 1993 and 2014. It is an alarming knock to the state since divergence in income leads to rising inequality across districts; it will hamper the development of the state.

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- 118 “Expropriation of Capitalist by State Capitalist:” Organizational Change and the Centralization of Capital as State Property/ Alami Ilias and Dixon, Adam D., 303-326

This article talks about state enterprises, sovereign funds, and other state–capital hybrids have become major engines of global capitalism. How can the authors explain their global rise and organizational transformation into increasingly sophisticated and globally competitive forms? Why do they increasingly emulate the practices and organizational goals of comparable private-sector entities, adopt the techniques of modern finance, resort to mixed ownership, and extend their operations across geographic space? After critically engaging with arguments that emphasize the role of firm strategies, developmentalist logics, financialized norms, and polanyian double movements, the authors develop an explanatory model of organizational change grounded in historic–geographic materialism and economic geographies of the firm. The authors locate the expansion of state ownership (the role of states as owners) in the historic development and geographic remaking of global capitalism and, in particular, the emergence of a new constellation of international divisions of labor. This created the conditions for a massive round of centralization of capital as state property (the mass of capital controlled by states) since the early 2000s. The modern, marketized, globally spread state–capital hybrid emerged as an organizational fix to mediate the geographic contradictions and imperatives associated with this process. Purposeful organizational adaptation consisted in developing new skills, operational capabilities, and mixed-ownership structures in order to leverage the financial system, allow for the development of liquid forms of state property, and facilitate the expansion of the latter into global circuits of capital. As such, the article contributes to debates on the role of the state in global value chains, the firm-state nexus, and state capitalism.

- 119 Landlord Elites on the Dutch Housing Market: Private Landlordism, Class, and Social Inequality/ Hochstenbach, Cody , 327-354

The past decade has seen a revival of private renting across a wide range of countries and housing regimes. Economic and housing restructuring has enhanced rental housing’s appeal as an investment class. Apart from an increase in investment from firms, institutions, and trusts, this has triggered a revival of private landlordism among individuals and households. Yet, few detailed studies on the social, demographic, and economic profiles of landlords exist. To fill this gap and understand landlords’ class position, this article draws on dutch register data with information on the entire dutch population and housing stock. Analyses of their socioeconomic characteristics reveal the highly privileged class position of many landlords, with a substantial portion found in top income, wealth, and neighborhood positions. One-third of the top wealth percentile—the dutch top 1 percent—consists of landlords, underscoring their vast economic power. Although landlords with larger housing portfolios are notably more affluent, small-scale landlords are also highly overrepresented in the upper economic strata. Fundamentally, this article’s findings urge us to consider landlordism specifically,

and housing more broadly, in terms of class formation and delineation, with a class of landlord elites mobilizing multiple properties for the purpose of wealth accumulation and class reproduction.

- 120 Technology Network Structure Conditions the Economic Resilience of Regions/ Tóth,Gergő ; Elekes, Zoltán ;Whittle, Adam ; Changjun Lee and Kogler Dieter F. , 355-378

This article assesses the network robustness of the technological capability base of 269 European metropolitan areas against the potential elimination of some of their capabilities. By doing so, it provides systematic evidence on how network robustness conditioned the economic resilience of these regions in the context of the 2008 economic crisis. The analysis concerns calls in the relevant literature for more in-depth analysis on the link between regional economic network structures and the resilience of regions to economic shocks. By adopting a network science approach that is novel to economic geographic inquiry, the objective is to stress test the technological resilience of regions by utilizing information on the coclassification of CPC (cooperative patent classification) classes listed on European Patent Office patent documents. The authors find that European metropolitan areas show heterogeneous levels of technology network robustness. Further findings from regression analysis indicate that metropolitan regions with a more robust technological knowledge network structure exhibit higher levels of resilience with respect to changes in employment rates. This finding is robust to various random and targeted elimination strategies concerning the most frequently combined technological capabilities. Regions with high levels of employment in industry but with a vulnerable technological capacity base are particularly challenged by this aspect of regional economic resilience.

- 121 Psychological Openness and the Emergence of Breakthrough vs. Incremental Innovations: A Regional Perspective/ Mewes,Lars ;Ebert, Tobias ;Obschonka, Martin ;Rentfrow, P. Jason ;Potter Jeff and Gosling Samuel D. , 379-410

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject. Breakthrough innovations are expected to have a bigger impact on local economies than incremental innovations do. Yet past research has largely neglected the regional drivers of breakthrough innovations. Building on theories that highlight the role of personality psychology and human agency in shaping regional innovation cultures, the authors focus on psychological openness as a potential explanation for why some regions produce more breakthrough innovations than others do. The authors use a large data set of psychological personality profiles (~1.26m individuals) to estimate the openness of people in metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) in the US. Our results reveal that psychological openness is strongly associated with the emergence of breakthrough innovations but not with the emergence of incremental innovations. The findings remained robust after controlling for an extensive set of predictors of regional innovation such as star inventors, star scientists, or knowledge diversity. The results held even when the authors used tolerance as an alternative indicator of openness. Taken together, our results provide robust evidence that openness is relevant for regional

innovation performance, serving as an important predictor for breakthrough innovations but not for incremental innovations.

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- 122 Cyberpunk Victoria: The credibility of computers and the first digital revolution, 1848–83/ Flandreau, Marc and Legentilhomme, Geoffroy, 1083-1119

This paper is examining a particular issue. British capitalism was a knowledge economy that lived on reliable numerical information. The authors argue that human computers and the algorithms they used played a vital intermediation role and supported the growth of the British capital market, because they resolved digital information asymmetries. Given the lack of an archive for 'Cyberpunk Victoria', the authors demonstrate the computers' role as financial intermediaries by identifying their imprint on the production of data by a prominent numerical factory, the investor's monthly manual, a companion publication of the economist. Our study underscores the import of digital mechanization and the relevance of human cybernetics to the development of financial capitalism.

- 123 Financing the rebuilding of the City of London after the Great Fire of 1666/ Coffman, D'Maris; Stephenson, Judy Z. and Sussman, Nathan , 1120-1150

This article presents archival data on rebuilding costs and interest rates from the Corporation of London, 1666–83, to analyse how, in the absence of banking or capital market finance, the London Corporation funded the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire. The city borrowed from its citizens and outside investors at rates much lower than previously thought to replace vital services and to support large improvement works. Lenders were reassured by the Corporation's reputation, and its borrowing was partly secured by future coal tax receipts. The records show that funding from these sources was forthcoming and would have covered the costs. Most of the rebuilding was completed in less than a decade; but having invested in public goods without generating the expected flows of income in the form of improved fees, fines, and rents, the city defaulted in 1683.

- 124 Property and inequality: Housing dynamics in a nineteenth-century city/ Rodger, Richard , 1151-1181

The internal structure of the city is analysed through the ownership, tenancy, and management of residential property using assessed rents to reflect current market value. The analysis reveals the interactions of agents, institutions, and trusts, and explores ownership in terms of gender, absenteeism, occupational categories, portfolio sizes, and values. Rents are used to develop both an index of housing affordability according to occupations, and an index of dissimilarity in rental variations within and between streets to provide a nuanced and more realistic understanding of the internal dynamics of an entire city—Edinburgh. While empirical material underpinning the

analysis is place-specific, the underlying urban processes and relationships are generalizable, and provide a comprehensive overview of residential property relationships.

- 125 Wool smuggling from England's eastern seaboard, c. 1337–45: An illicit economy in the late middle ages/ Raven, Matt , 1182-1213

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding. The medieval english wool trade was a commercial activity of huge economic importance. The historiography of the medieval wool trade, however, has focused overwhelmingly on its legitimate side. This article uses the evidence of legal proceedings prosecuted in the royal courts to provide the first detailed account of wool smuggling in the fourteenth century, a time of heavy governmental regulation and hugely increased taxation. It demonstrates that a substantial number of merchants responded to these challenges by participating in a flourishing trade in smuggled wool which was considered a serious threat to crown fiscality. In particular, the article explores how smaller-scale smuggling took place along under-regulated areas of coastline away from customs ports; how major export operations were able to smuggle wool through the customs system itself; and how concerns over smuggling influenced a series of administrative reforms designed to improve the efficiency of commercial regulation.

- 126 Imperial preference before the Ottawa Agreements: Evidence from New Zealand's Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act of 1903/ Varian, Brian D., 1214-1241

The subject matter of this study is being examined. In the edwardian era, the british dominions adopted policies of imperial preference amid a period of rising imports from the united states and industrial continental europe. Hitherto, there has been no econometric assessment of whether these policies diverted the dominions' imports towards the empire, as was intended. This article focuses on new zealand's initial policy of imperial preference, codified in the preferential and reciprocal trade act of 1903. New zealand's policy was unique insofar as it extended preference to only certain commodities and not others. Using propensity score matching, this study exploits the cross-commodity variation in the extension of preference and finds that, on the whole, the preferential and reciprocal trade act did not divert new zealand's imports towards the empire. However, for those few commodities receiving very high absolute margins of preference (20 per cent ad valorem), a statistically significant effect of the preferential policy is found. Altogether, this case study of new zealand reveals a contrast between the edwardian system of imperial preference and the trade-diverting system of imperial preference that resulted from the ottawa agreements of the interwar era.

- 127 New evidence on wine in French international trade (1848–1913): Import discrimination as export quality promotion/ Becuwe, Stéphane; Blancheton, Bertrand and Maveyraud, Samuel , 1242-1269

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding. Using an original dataset and theoretical framework, this paper offers a reinterpretation of the french wine international trade after external shocks during wine globalisation based on trade policy. To maintain its external position, particularly after the arrival of phylloxera in the 1860s,

french authorities promoted the development of algerian vineyards by complex discrimination in tariffs. The authors highlight a negative relationship between discrimination in tariff policy and market share for wine trade partners to the detriment of spain, italy, and portugal and in favour of algeria. By combining a counterfactual analysis and two theoretical models, the authors consider algeria as a new competitor in an imperfect competition. Moreover, using data of wine quality at a disaggregated level, the authors reveal that the control of imports by france allowed the diversification of the range of exports and maximisation of profits.

- 128 A new estimate of Chinese male occupational structure during 1734–1898 by sector, sub-sector pattern, and region/ Yang, Cheng , 1270-1313

This research has identified a particular point. Based on the xingke tiben, this paper assesses the long-run economic development of china, by constructing a new estimate of male occupational structure during 1734–1898 by sector, sub-sector pattern, and region. After assessing the source's biases, using this new empirical basis, this paper demonstrates that the national male occupational structure was nearly identical in 1761–70, 1821–30, and 1881–90, suggesting a long-lasting structural stasis of the national economy, allowing for fluctuations between benchmark dates. Within agriculture, substantial regional differences in labour organisation are revealed. Three distinct models are found: the northern regions model features a high usage of wage labour, the yangtze valley model presents a high level of tenancy development, and the southern regions model displays the highest share of landowners. All three models saw increasing use of wage labour in 1761–1890 and shrinking landownership in 1821–90. At the regional level, the long-run estimate for lower yangtze suggests that the region as a whole stagnated throughout the entire period, but the overall structural stasis hides dynamic, contrasting long-run economic change between the region's core and peripheral areas. Comparative analysis with england further suggests that the timing of the great divergence between china and england took place before 1734, even in the context of the regional difference.

- 129 Wealth inequality in pre-industrial England: A long-term view (late thirteenth to sixteenth centuries)/ Alfani, Guido and Montero, Hector García, 1314-1348

This article provides an overview of wealth inequality in england from the late thirteenth to the sixteenth century, based on a novel database of distributions of taxable household wealth across 17 counties plus london. To account for high thresholds of fiscal exemption, a new method is introduced to reconstruct complete distributions from left-censored observations. First, the authors analyse inequality at the county level, finding an impressive stability across time in the relative position of the english counties, perturbed only by the tendency of the south and south-east to become relatively more inegalitarian. Then, the authors produce an aggregate distribution representative of england as a whole, and the authors detect an overall tendency for inequality to grow from medieval to early modern times due largely to north–south divergence in average household wealth. The authors discuss our results in the light of the recent cinequality.

- 130 Evolving gaps: Occupational structure in southern and northern Italy, 1400–1861/
Chilosi, David and Ciccarelli, Carlo, 1349-1378

This research is looking at a particular subject matter. During the risorgimento (1800–61), southern Italy was less industrial than central-northern Italy and initially agricultural provinces in the north saw rapid structural transformation. During the renaissance (1400–1600), structural transformation in the south led to a near halving of the initial difference in agricultural employment share between the centre-north and the south, but convergence came to a halt with the ‘seventeenth-century crisis’. These trends suggest that regional inequality was evolving rather than persistent.



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- 131 Queer Performance on the Border: Making Critical Fun of European Immigration Regimes/ Abbey, M. , 957–972

This study is discussing a particular subject matter. Queer migrants seeking asylum in Europe face both heteronormative and homonormative assumptions about their subjectivity. Yet these assumptions are not simply adhered to for the sake of intelligibility. This article will explore how cultural production challenges the heteronormativity and homonormativity of European immigration regimes in both on the border's side (a 2014 documentary directed by Khaled Soliman al Nassiry, Antonio Augugliaro, and Gabriele del Grande) and Moebius Stripping (a 2019 filmed performance by the Istanbul Queer Art Collective). Drawing upon the Bakhtinian notion of the carnivalesque, the author suggests these performances are making critical fun of European borders. Instead of only exposing the violence of hetero/homonormativity, making critical fun allows one to grapple with how such violence is being creatively manoeuvred. By displaying the border as porous and incapable of understanding migrant subjectivity, there is an imaginative reconfiguration of the border itself. Without denying the potential for European borders to force queer migrants into situations of vulnerability, the act of crossing the border, and performing the act too, can sometimes become an agentic sign of making critical fun that disrupts the sexual and gendered norms being expected by immigration regimes.

- 132 What is needed to promote gender equality in the cultural sector? Responses from cultural professionals in Catalonia/ Barrios, M., and Villarroja, A., 973–992

The goal of this article is to explore a particular area. Despite the growing evidence of inequalities related to the presence, promotion and labor conditions of women in the cultural sector, as well as the factors that cause these inequalities, there is still a lack of research and consensus on the key measures that should be applied to reduce the effect of these inequalities. The aim of this study was to identify intervention measures, from both the public and private sectors, that will help promote gender equality in the Catalan context. In a three-round survey using the Delphi technique, cultural professionals were asked about the most appropriate measures to achieve gender equality in cultural employment. In this regard, this article presents an innovative data-gathering methodology for cultural studies, involving diverse stakeholders from the public, private and civil society sectors and contributing to informed decision-making processes. The highest priority measure identified in both the public and private sectors was related to compliance with legal provisions regarding the recognition of equal pay for work of equal value between women and men. The adoption of and compliance with laws and regulations aimed at advancing gender equality and the establishment of measures related to the reconciliation of work with family and social life was also prioritized highly by most professionals. The full set of measures proposed by cultural

experts and affected groups can help to effectively address gender inequalities in the catalan context and provide ideas for other local and national settings.

- 133 From high camp to post-modern camp: Queering post-Soviet pop music/ Brock, M., and Miazhevich, G., 993–1009

This article examines the post-soviet transformations of russian popular music culture (estrada), arguing that its aesthetics can be analysed from the perspective of camp, by looking at two cult music performers bridging the soviet and post-soviet realm – valery leontiev and filipp kirkorov. The analysis is grounded in a close reading of the artists' career trajectories, selected videos and – to a lesser extent – textual analysis of their lyrics and public statements. The article argues that their performative personas are rooted in a particular version of camp with differing modalities of subversiveness – each responding both to their respective cultural and political climates, audience expectations, and also in accordance with their individual embodiments of (post)-soviet camp. While leontiev demonstrates a more earnest commitment to high drama, kirkorov continues his ironic experimentation with transgression, ambiguity and excess, thereby participating in the queering of post-soviet popular culture. The article concludes that their appropriation of camp is strategic, as it responds to the temporal, national and global trends such as global gay culture and neo-camp in russia.

- 134 Fatherhood and gender relations in the manosphere: Exploring an Italian non-resident fathers' online forum/ Cannito, M., and Mercuri, E., 1010–1029

The authors of this research are discussing a specific topic. In the last few years, the informal network – called manosphere – of forums, websites and blogs, where commentators are mainly men and focus on issues relating to masculinity, has been gaining members and visibility. The article's objective is to explore the politics of fatherhood and masculinity that an italian non-resident fathers' online forum engages in to assess whether the claims for fathers' rights are a move towards a new form of involved fatherhood or if they are only useful to rebuild a solid traditional male identity. By conducting an explorative content analysis on their facebook group and page, the authors found that fatherhood is an 'empty box' and that fathers' rights are used in a strategic way to justify hegemonic masculinity, gender-based violence, as well as antifeminist and antifeminine ideas, and to promote political advocacy cooperating with right-wing parties. The article also reflects on the connections between hegemony and power using the concept of hybrid masculinities.

- 135 Exploring Flemish Muslim children's experiences and negotiation of offline and online group privacy/ De Wolf, R.; Van Hove, S., and Robaeyst, B., 1030–1046

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue. In privacy research, much attention has been devoted to the online privacy practices of adolescents and college youth. Less is known about the privacy management of children and muslim children in particular. In this study, the authors gave a voice to muslim children in the northern dutch-speaking region of belgium, and how they negotiate information about their muslim culture and identity using focus groups and interviews. The empirical studies clarify how different privacy management strategies are used to manage and hide islam-

related information. Overall, our results illustrate how besides managing boundaries around the self, muslim children take into account the minority group they belong to as well as the representation of that particular group when sharing information. Building further on petronio's communication privacy management theory and cohen's perspective on privacy as critical and playful subjectivity, the authors argue to move beyond individual-centric conceptualizations to understand privacy of minority groups.

- 136 HIV/AIDS and its monsters. Negotiating criminalisation along the monster–human continuum/ Dziuban, A.; Faust, F.; Sekuler, T.; Struzik, J.; Bonde, L., and Nicholls, E. J., 1047–1065

The focus of this research is on a particular topic. The concept of the 'monster' in this article as an analytical tool to grasp a variety of persons who – understood to be criminals in their countries of residence, and living with or thought to be particularly vulnerable to hiv – are perceived as threats from across the european region. Building on the field of monster studies, the authors focus here on strategies undertaken to shift the 'monstrous' towards the 'human' along what the authors describe as monster–human continuums. Relying on ethnographic fieldwork from germany, poland and greece, four case studies examine processes of (re-)humanisation in the fields of migration, prisons, drug use and sex work that emerge at the intersections of humanitarianism, public health, human rights and citizenship. In particular, the authors propose that these strategies can entail the production of dissimilar forms of political subjectivity, the redistribution of responsibility or vulnerability and a reshuffling of blame within the moral economy of innocence and guilt – strategies that produce particular norms and forms of the human. These strategies, moreover, involve the normalisation or suppression of 'abnormal', 'irrational' or 'guilty' dimensions of criminalised subjects, thereby taming their capacity to confuse or confront societies' worldviews, and ultimately foreclosing the possibility to imagine a being-in-the-world otherwise. The authors thus conclude by asking how embracing the monstrous might facilitate the navigation of cultural, social and moral anxieties that leave room for complex and conflicting practices and subjectivities.

- 137 Drama production and audiences as 'affective superaddressee' in an illiberal democracy/ Fong, S. Y., 1066–1082

The findings of this work reveal a particular outcome. There is a long history of television and film research that highlights the essential roles audiences play in everyday production decisions. Based largely on western media industries, these studies' investigations of producer–audience relationships have revolved predominantly around the market concerns of liberal media models. So how do producer–audience relationships work when it comes to illiberal contexts of media production? Using singapore as a case study, this article argues that existing approaches to producer–audience relations largely based on liberal media industries like hollywood are insufficient for thinking through audience power in everyday media production in illiberal contexts. Drawing on insights from affect theory, the author examine the materials gathered during an immersive ethnography of the writing process of a singaporean television drama and propose conceptualizing audiences as an 'affective

superaddressee', as a productive way to think about the work that situational audiences do in everyday media production in illiberal contexts.

- 138 Feeling rules and sexualities: Postfeminist men in Swedish television/ Goedecke, K., 1083–1098

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective. Postfeminist cultural representations have shown men as bumbling anti-heroes, and as sensitive and supportive of feminism. Research on postfeminist men has mainly been based on UK and US cultural representations, while other contexts have received little attention. In this article, the author deepens the understanding of postfeminist portrayals of men by focussing on Sweden and on formulations of men's emotionality and sexuality. The author also develops the idea of postfeminist feeling rules by relating it to men. The material of the study is boys, a 2015 Swedish TV series about two young feminist men. The article discusses several feminist-inspired discourses present in the series, including narratives of personal development, men's emotions as in themselves progressive and a (semi)problematization of heterosexuality, all of which reduce gender politics to concern mainly the emotional lives of men. The postfeminist feeling rules formulated in the series privilege reflexivity and, ostensibly, 'letting out' feelings and sexual desires. However, the author argues that the series suggests a careful curating of emotional displays, excluding, for instance, aggressiveness. The article demonstrates the importance of critically scrutinizing mediated productions of postfeminist masculine positions in different contexts, and deepens the understanding of how postfeminism addresses and produces masculine subjects.

- 139 'The authors are merely furniture': Palestinian actors and actresses react to rationalization and racialization processes in the Israeli TV market/ Lavie, Noa and Jamal, Amal, 1099–1117

This study aims to explore Palestinian-Israeli actors' and actresses' experiences in the Israeli TV market and their understanding of the rationalization/racialization processes taking place in the global television industry, which is dominated by streaming video on demand platforms. The study is based on observations and interviews. The observations were conducted on the set of the internationally successful action drama *Fauda* during its second season. *Fauda* is a co-production of Netflix and the Israeli satellite conglomerate Yes. It portrays the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in a way that some see as Zionist and hegemonic. The interviews were conducted with the Palestinian-Israeli actors and actresses. Our analysis of their experiences on the set of *Fauda* shows a dialectical and complex reality in which self-exploitation, which results in justifying playing terrorists and villains for the sake of money or art, resolves itself into an antithesis of subversion.

- 140 Nation branding through the lens of soccer: Using a sports nation branding framework to explore the case of China/ Li, Xiufang (Leah), and Feng, Juan, 1118–1138

This research focuses on soccer as seen as an extended instrument to brand China in the post-Beijing Olympic period. This article explores how the brand of China is expressed and negotiated through the lens of soccer by adopting the content analysis

method to deconstruct the media texts specific to sports mega-events. The findings show the creation of a number of media frames accompanied by a new tradition in the representation of chinese national identity, featuring the rhetoric of a 'powerful' nation and social prosperity attributed to the projected common goal of elevating china to be a world soccer superpower by 2050. These media frames provide insights into the underlying personalities of the country's brand, including humiliation, world hegemony, trust and superiority. The authors argue that the merit of nation branding in china is more engaged with the inwardly oriented political exercise aiming at restructuring national identity for the purpose of consolidating the state's legitimacy and social cohesion. The proposed sports nation branding framework expands the scope of critical research on nation branding within the context of identity politics in relation to sports. It underlines the significance of strengthening the personality traits of a nation's brand through developing a thriving soccer culture. Due to the growing importance of soccer in east asia, this article has both domestic and regional significance.

- 141 In Denmark the authors eat pork and shake hands! Islam and the anti-Islamic emblems of cultural difference in Danish neo-nationalism/ Lindhardt, Martin, 1139–1155

This article argues that constructions of danishness and danish culture in neo-nationalist right-wing discourse have increasingly become structured around a marked opposition to islam and muslim immigrants. My analysis draws on frederik barth's understanding of ethnic identity as constituted through processes of demarcation of boundaries vis-à-vis other groups. In such processes, certain cultural phenomena, both material and immaterial, can be elevated to emblems of cultural difference or symbolic markers of an in-group's shared identity. The article explores how different phenomena such as freedom of speech, pork, winter swimming/mixed-gender swimming and handshakes have become salient topics of political and public debates about integration and islam in denmark. the author argue that these phenomena have all become emblematic of an allegedly distinctive danish culture because they serve the purpose of demarcating symbolic boundaries vis-à-vis islam.

- 142 Jack Monroe and the cultural politics of the austerity celebrity/ Martin, J. , 1156–1173

This article conceptualises home cook jack monroe as an 'austerity celebrity', a mediated figure who forged her public persona directly through articulations with austerity culture. Drawing on an intertextual analysis of her blogs, cookbooks, interviews, speeches and representations across the media, the author argue that monroe demonstrates the paradox of anti-austerity celebrity in becoming economically successful as the face of modern poverty. Monroe's navigation of a dual identity of celebrity and activist manifests in her critique of the government, her middle-class precarity, her status as a mother and her queer identity which requires consistent 'authenticity labour'. In monroe's case, this labour is visible as a constant and politicised struggle over the terms of her 'authenticity'. While unable to manage her more complex middle-class, queer identity, which confronts the established grounds of 'feckless mothers', the uk tabloid media attempts to frame monroe's success as a rags-to-riches style narrative reinforcing hegemonic rhetorics of resilience and creativity as routes to overcoming adversity. This analysis of the struggles at work in monroe's mediated

presence demonstrates how the moral imperatives for women to offer to resourcefully manage the 'challenges' of austerity cuts, arguably draws attention away from austerity as structurally and politically motivated.

- 143 Friends tell it like it is: Therapy culture, postfeminism and friendships between women/ Martinussen, Maree and Wetherell, Margaret, 1174–1190

This paper investigates feminist cultural studies researchers have produced a rich body of work showing how postfeminism and therapy cultures pervade a range of media. However, receiving less attention are questions of exactly how the neoliberal technologies of self implicated in these two cultural persuasions 'land', and are practised in everyday life. In this article, the authors forward an identity practice approach to understand the interrelated cultures of therapy and postfeminism using data from a qualitative investigation of women's friendships in aotearoa new zealand. The authors are interested in how the cultural resources concerning postfeminism and the 'psy complex' are used flexibly within friendship interactions in concert with other identities, such as national identities and caring identities. Overall, aligning with previous feminist analyses of media artefacts, the authors find that as postfeminist and therapeutic subjectivity-making entwine with the moral orders of women's friendships, women carry out their self-surveillance and self-transformation work collaboratively. Yet, remaining attentive to how women tailor cultural resources in their creative identity work leads us to a more hopeful reading. The authors suggest that the confidence gained by women through their therapised friendships should also be acknowledged for its nourishing qualities.

- 144 From indigène to entrepreneur immigrant: Racism in the era of neoliberalism/ Ocak, Özden, 1191–1208

This research points out that in the past two decades, there has been a shift to the so-called civic integration model across european countries along with the development of a european migration regime. This article explores the ramifications of the civic integration model as it is introduced in france, situating it within the long history of colonial racial mechanisms deployed to manage the colonized populations. the author argue that characterized by an entanglement of bio-sovereign exception and neoliberal rationale, the civic integration model and the mandatory integration contract it introduces enact a novel racism that marks the immigrants as non-european and thus yet-to-be integrated subjects, all the while engaging them as prudent individuals of entrepreneurial quality who must 'own' and 'improve' their nature in return for legal residency. In order to make sense of why and how the immigrants themselves are engaged in the processes of racialization through a contractual relationship, the author explore the ways the french state has contested the nature and population-ness of non-european subjects across history. Employing a genealogical perspective, the author thus trace the birth of the entrepreneur immigrant of the current neoliberal context in the colonial mechanisms of racism that gave birth to the figures of indigène during colonial rule and muslim french under colonial developmentalism of the postwar era.

- 145 'In the end you adapt to anything': Responses to narratives of resilience and entrepreneurship in post-recession Spain/ Oliva, Merce; Pérez-Latorre, Óliver, and Besalú, Reinald, 1209–1227

This article talks about resilience – the ability to bounce back from hardship – is a concept that has become popular during the years of economic crisis and post-recession. Contemporary citizens are expected to be flexible, have a positive attitude and take care of themselves in a context of heightened inequality and precarity. The objective of this article is to analyze how citizens in post-recession Spain respond to media representations that prescribe these values. Eight focus groups were held with middle- and working-class men and women (a total of 62 participants) who discussed four short stories written by the researchers, which condensed the main concepts found in media narratives studied previously (including tv series, reality tv, advertisements, video games and celebrity culture). The results of our analysis show that participants tended to praise change and adaptability. The 'complacent citizen', who seeks security and refuses to adapt to the current precarious and unstable environments, emerges as a 'bad citizen', and security and stability are pathologized. There were differences between the middle- and working-class groups: while the former clearly adhered to the neoliberal discourse that sees flexibility and self-improvement as a moral obligation, the latter showed a more ambivalent response to these discourses.

- 146 Nobody cares for men anymore: Affective-discursive practices around men's victimisation across online and offline contexts/ Venäläinen, Satu, 1228–1245

From this study, the authors can see that men's victimisation is a central topic in online discussions, particularly in the manosphere, where its emphasis is often combined with a strong anti-feminist stance. This article examines the interplay of affects and discourse in meaning-making around men's victimisation both in online discussions and among social and crisis workers asked to comment upon meanings circulating online. By using the concept of affective-discursive practice, the analysis shows how this meaning-making reiterates socially shared interpretative repertoires and positionings that mobilise affects based on sympathy, anger and hate. Furthermore, the article demonstrates how the practitioners respond to these affective meanings by adopting positions of responsibility, while also redirecting and neutralising online affect. The article contributes to knowledge on the interaction between online and offline meaning-making around men's victimisation, and to building an understanding of affects and discourse in seemingly moderate meaning-making around this topic that however resonates and links with the more extreme anti-feminism of the manosphere.



- 147 Does International Fragmentation of Production and Global Value Chains Participation Affect the Long-run Economic Growth?/ Hermida, Camila do Carmo; Santos, Anderson Moreira Dos, and Bittencourt, Mauricio Vaz Lobo, 367-389

This article aims to investigate whether the international fragmentation of production and the global value chains (hereafter gvcs) participation affects the economic growth for a set of 40 advanced and emerging economies. It considers four aspects related to the type of participation and position in gvcs captured by different value-added measures: (a) vertical specialisation index; (b) gvc participation index; (c) gvc position index in low-tech sectors; and (d) gvc position index in high-tech sectors. A panel autoregressive distributed lag (pardl) model is pioneeringly employed to capture the long-term relationship between economic growth and our four measures for annual value-added data from 1995 to 2011, provided by the world input–output tables (wiot). The main long-run results indicate that (a) higher levels of international fragmentation of production and gvcs’ participation ensure higher gdp per capita growth rates; (b) the fragmentation and gvcs’ participation are more important to gdp growth than the gross exports as a percentage of gdp; (c) gvcs’ participation index, which considers both the ‘forward’ and ‘backward’ participation, is less important than the vertical specialisation, measured by the foreign intermediate imports; and (d) the countries engaged in upstream positions in low-technology gvcs were positively and significantly benefitted in terms of growth.

- 148 Isolating China: Deglobalisation and its Impact on Global Value Chains/ Gopalkrishnan, Badri Narayanan; Chakravarthy, Sumathi Lalapet; Tewary, Tavishi, and Jain, Vranda, 390-407

This work proves as global value chains (gvcs) account for 80% of global trade, the revival of protectionism, amidst the looming trade tensions between united states and other trading partners, particularly china will dampen the international input–output relations. By using a multi-regional and multi-sectoral dynamic computable general equilibrium model, this study analyses china driven gvcs. The study explores the impact of tariff change on china and its major trading partners on economic variables like consumption, investment, government expenditure, exports and imports and sectors like electronic goods, coal, crude oil and machine equipment for the five-year period, that is, 2021–2025. Gtap 10 database has been used. The findings of the study suggest that although china’s dominance may diminish, yet it would continue to be one of the prominent players in gvc. Further, based on the results, the global economy can look forward to fragmented and locally oriented supply chains. At the sectoral level, the shorter supply chains would lead a further disjoint global trade system with a wider range of suppliers for similar products and hence increased regionalisation of production.

- 149 The Role of Technology in Increasing Competitiveness: An Examination of the Indian Garment Clusters/ Ray, Saon and Miglani, Smita, 408-428

In this article, the authors examine the Indian garment industry to examine the effect of clusters on the sales of this industry. The data has been collected through a primary survey in five garment clusters in India. The variable that is significant in explaining sales in most equations is technology proxied by imported machinery. It has been argued that inter-firm linkages and linkages between firms, service providers and institutions are crucial for competitiveness and this is best achieved through a cluster. Studies on clusters have shown that some clusters have been able to deepen their inter-firm division of labour, raise their competitiveness and break into international markets. The development of the cluster in India has followed the 'top-down' approach and the natural process through which linkages are developed are yet to occur in most clusters.

- 150 Anatomizing India's Presence in Automotive Global Value Chains/ Dash, Ankita and Chanda, Rupa, 429-451

This study talks about global value chains (gvc) are the modus operandi of contemporary international trade and production. However, the operational underpinnings of what facilitates or hinders participation of firms in their respective sectoral gvc are surprisingly understudied. This article attempts to discover the potential factors—ranging from regulatory, institutional, technological, trade-related and financial to sectoral, and input-related elements—affecting gvc participation of automotive firms in India. A firm-level field survey was undertaken to better understand firms' perceptions regarding these factors. The findings were analysed using principal component analysis (pca) and partial least squares structural equation modelling (pls-sem), which revealed that certain policies such as state government initiatives and the competition act, as well as trade facilitation measures like standardisation of procedural requirements and trade agreements were the most significant factors aiding firms' participation in automotive gvc, while institutional, technological and input-related aspects were deterrents to such participation. Our findings have important implications for policymaking in the country for encouraging greater gvc participation of firms, especially small and medium enterprises.

- 151 Global Value Chains in India and Their Impact on Gender Wage Disparity/ Deb, Kaveri, 452-472

This study tells us about trade across countries in the world has assumed a new dimension with the emergence of global value chains (gvc). Gvc are associated with trade in intermediate parts and components being processed and assembled in multiple countries. The current article analyses the impact of India's participation in gvc on the wage gap between male and female workers. Dearth of studies exploring this issue in the Indian context is a motivation for the current research. India's participation in gvc is measured by two indicators—domestic value added in intermediate goods as a share of gross exports (dvaxint) and foreign value-added share of gross exports (fvax). Both pooled and panel regression analyses based on

secondary sources of data suggest that none of the indicators of gvcs have been helpful in improving the relative wages of female workers in india.

- 152 Indian SMEs in Global Value Chains: Status, Issues and Way Forward/ Mukherjee, Sonia and Mukherjee, Arpita, 473-496

The point of this piece is to small and medium enterprises (smes) account for bulk of the enterprises in most countries and play a crucial role in global value chains (gvcs). In india, micro, small and medium enterprises (msmes) constitute around 30% of the gross domestic product (gdp), accounts for 50% of exports and a major share in employment. Under the aatmanirbhar bharat abhiyan, the central government intends to enhance the share of msmes in exports to 60% in the next 5 years. The government also plans to increase the contribution of the msmes to 40% of the gdp. In this context, this article examines how effective the government policies have been in the past 10 years to help indian msmes integrate in the gvcs. It first presents an overview of the msmes in india, focusing on their exports and global market integration. It then examines the schemes and policies of the ministry of micro, small and medium enterprises, and provides an empirical estimation (2000–2001 to 2020–2021) of the impact of government schemes/programmes on msmes integration in the gvcs. Based on key informant interviews, it identified the core issues faced by the msmes and makes recommendation on how to address them, so that, the targets set by the government for enhancing the contribution of the sector to GDP and exports can be achieved.



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- 153 Language, religion, and identity: Hindi and Urdu in colonial and post-colonial India/ Ranjan, Amit , 283-306

This paper traces the history of a widening distance and constructed difference between hindi and urdu, and their communal identification in colonial and post-colonial india. It examines how majoritarian politics has shaped the language related issues in independent india. Finally, based on limited fieldwork in the indian city of mumbai, this paper tries to find out what language does common people speak.

- 154 Ideological positioning in the representation of borders: an analysis of recent Hindi films/ Verma, Ritika and Roy, Anjali Gera, 307-328

The point of this piece is to ideology and cinematic representation are crucially linked even though a film's positioning of itself with respect to dominant state ideology may differ thus contesting the idea that films always serve as ideological state apparatus. In this context, the paper reflects on the complex ways in which the ideological positioning – advertently or inadvertently – of cinematic representations of partition in hindi films of the 2000s interacts with dominant state ideology to frame the relationship between self and other with the terms denoting india/hindu and pakistan/muslim, respectively. Through an analysis of the representation of the india–pakistan border in four films – pinjar (2003), veer-zaara (2004), uri: the surgical strike (2019) and kya dilli kya lahore (2014) – the paper argues that mainstream hindi films are largely reflective of the state ideology, although to varying degrees and at times in spite of themselves. In contrast, a low-budget film as kya dilli kya lahore completely subverts the dominant ideology through its sensitive but incisive critique of the border.

- 155 Narrativizing partition and producing stigmatized identities: an analysis of the representation of Muslims in two Indian history textbooks/ Mittal, Devika, 329-348

This study talks about the independence from the british rule was accompanied with partition of the indian subcontinent on religious lines. Since partition in 1947, the two nation-states india and pakistan have been hostile toward each other. Communalism has also been a major challenge in both these countries. The current study locates this continued hostility or the “enemy” narrative that the countries harbor not just of each other, but which also shapes the experience of a religious community within their territory. Limiting the inquiry to the indian side, this paper explores the production of the “enemy” narrative through the discursive knowledge around partition and how it locates muslims. The paper analyzes textbooks of two education boards in india and argues that the narrative excludes the contribution of muslims in the nationalist movement, charts out an uncritical history of the demand for partition, and stigmatizes the muslim community as “communal” and “unpatriotic.”

- 156 Building an ideological nation-state: migrancy and patriarchy in Khadija Mastoor's novel, *Zameen/ Abbas, Qaisar*, 349-372

This study examines the impacts of migrancy on the sociopolitical spheres of Pakistan, examining the ideological drive in the new nation-state, the socio-psychological transformations that determine women's public and private space, and the moral decay in the forms of mendacity and corruption in the newly created state. It explores the upheavals a middle-class Muslim family goes through after it arrives in Pakistan from India in the aftermath of the partition, juxtaposing family tensions with the nation's political development.

- 157 Lollywood on partition: surprise departures, anticipated arrivals/ Sulehria, Farooq, 373-392

This article teaches us about Lollywood, or Lahore-based film industry, rarely explores the uneasy topic of the partition. Hardly a dozen films could be produced in the last seven decades on the partition. However, a few Lollywood productions – notably Punjabi-language *Kartar Singh* (1959) – either exploring the partition or set in the context of the partition, have surprisingly departed from business-as-usual and state-sponsored discourses whereby India/Hindu is otherified and villainized. It is even more interesting, this paper notes, that all the productions examined for this study drew huge audiences and were indeed successful ventures in terms of popularity. Hence, the contention of this paper is that Lollywood has reproduced as well as resisted the official narratives on the partition. Arguably, the partition in Pakistani films has been delineated in its complexity. Most importantly, these productions approach the plight of women with a humanist viewpoint. Methodologically, this paper establishes its argument through a discourse analysis of four films.

- 158 Reimagining and reproducing the partitions (of 1947 and 1971) in textbooks in Pakistan: a comparative analysis of the Zia and Musharraf regimes/ Abbas, Mazhar, 393-418

This study attempts at analyzing the process of reimagining and reproducing the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 and Pakistan in 1971 in the textbooks at school level during the dictatorial regimes of Zia and Musharraf. What has appealed me to draw temporal, spatial, and thematic limitations for this research? To begin with, the dictatorial regimes, are believed to, have deeply relied on manipulating the textbook boards to further their agendas. Moreover, both the dictators are deemed to be opposing ideologues – e.g., Zia – a fanatic ruler – radicalized the textbooks while Musharraf – a champion of “enlightened moderation” – tried to deradicalize the curriculum. Additionally, partitions present two different scenarios for a fascinating comparison – e.g., in 1947, Pakistan was an emergent state while in 1971, a parent state. The content analysis of the textbooks reveals that both the regimes adopted Hegel's “philosophical” approach of treating history – selecting the personalities, events, or periods of their choice while excluding or discarding the other – to reinforce the national narrative. It further suggests that the state-sponsored curriculum fosters religious nationalism,

rather than secular nationalism, which, subsequently, nurtures majoritarian nationalism and bolsters the process of othering the minority groups in the country.

- 159 Cinema of Bangladesh: Absence of 1947 and abundance of 1971/ Haq, Fahmidul, 419-437

This article talks about bangladesh got liberated from pakistan through a bloody war in 1971. But the country was also a victim of 1947 partition of india. The partition not only split india also divided bengal and punjab. The east bengal with muslim majority got a new name east pakistan. However, the country pakistan with two wings with 1200 miles of indian territory in between, could not stick together for long. In the memory of bangladeshi people 1971 is relatively fresh and in the contemporary bangladeshi politics 1971 still matters. The winding political trajectory of bangladesh has influenced the discourses of cinema – making less films on 1947 partition and more films on 1971 liberation war. Different art forms have portrayed both 1947 and 1971 – the two historical incidents that heavily shaped the political and cultural nature of bangladesh. This article will investigate why there is scarcity of 1947 films and abundance of 1971 films in bangladesh. The article will also scrutinize how dominant historiography engulf the body of the films and discard alternative historiography. In examining these queries, the method would be a historical account of film production and its content and a few cases would be studied to get the picture in depth.

- 160 1947, 1971: history, facts, and fictions/ Shoma, Afroja , 438-464

This article looks into after 24 years of the partition, the new neighboring country, bangladesh, was born in 1971 in the eastern region of india. The division of india and the birth of bangladesh are, apparently, two unconnected events standing at two different times. However, researchers have found the incidents deeply interlinked. Kabir described partition not as an “event” but as an “ongoing process” while zamindar termed this catastrophic event “a long partition” as the making of pakistan and india involves years of social, political, and bureaucratic efforts. One of the main queries of this study is to find how partition is portrayed in bangladeshi fictions. Do the fictions recognize the liberation war of bangladesh as an extension of the partition? In search of answers, the study inspects 12 bengali novels focusing on partition and the liberation war. This study is guided by the concept of “long partition” and the “trauma theory” while it also takes kabir’s theoretical proposition “post-amnesia” into account.

- 161 Revisiting Innovations in Governance/ Singh, Amita, 341-354

In this article, the authors investigate innovations, reforms and reinvention drives are overlapping strategies which arrive during organisational crisis when public sector capacity falls short of addressing a catastrophe. They come as a natural consequence of survival design or a tenacious need to outdo an opponent in a competition. However, some may even come through errors of the past. Innovations shrink both time and budget while becoming an agent for the three 'rs' of recognition, replication and research. Much research, such as studies on administrative innovations at department of administrative reforms and public grievances' (darpg) best administrative practices research on innovation has been undertaken since the coming of globalisation which brought through a combination of computers and information technology, on one hand, and re-conceptualisation of inter-agency collaboration and network research, on the other. Innovations do not bypass traditional public sector values of equity, fairness and probity to achieve enhanced efficiency as these become elements of sustainability and continuity in them. Government has a role to play in public sector innovations in facilitating freedom to innovate, in generating an environment of scientific curiosity, democratic freedom and decentralised governance. A spirit of entrepreneurship is currently being treated as a gateway to innovations and the mushrooming of startups as unleashing of innovations which may transform the manner in which public administration works in india. However, failed startups set at rest the innovation theory. Innovations need certain essentials for their success and continuity.

- 162 Innovative Governance in the Indian Market Regime Through Regulatory Impact Assessment: An Analysis/ Yadav, Abha and Tiwari, Pooja, 355-366

The findings of this investigation indicate that regulatory impact assessment is necessary for determining the need for policies and a scientific, logical guide to designing them, when necessary. It involves a step-by-step approach comprising problem definition, baseline regulatory assessment, comparison of alternatives and selection of regulations that have the potential to result in the highest net benefits to society. To address inconsistencies and systematise regulatory uniformity in india, regulatory impact assessment of the indian legislative framework has emerged as a much-needed impetus. Innovative governance system may be employed as a mechanism by regulatory bodies that shall ensure effective steering of regulatory impact assessment process. Aligning with the laid regulatory goals and objectives, this process backed by innovative technologies may further assist in managing the complex and cross-functional regulatory activities. The authors try to shift the narrative from 'governance and technology' where a friction between the two could be a presupposition to the concept of 'governance with technology' which is all encompassing and enabling. In this article, the authors will analyse the need and scope of regulatory impact assessment within the existing indian legal regime. To weigh potential risks and trade-offs in the regulatory sector, the authors will further explore the impact of regulatory

assessment on competitiveness in the market. Thereafter, the authors will examine the use and adaptation of regulatory impact assessment tools. Lastly, the authors will explore the scope for the use of technological innovations in conducting regulatory impact assessment in india.

- 163 Decoding the Changing Role of the Neo-Liberal State in a Globalising World: Convergence of Public–Private Partnership in Innovative Governance/ Singh, Nachiketa , 367-380

In this article, the authors investigate ever since the concept of territorial nation-state occupied the centre stage of global politics, the international community has witnessed different political and economic systems being introduced from time-to-time to cater to the needs of the global community. Since the inception of the westphalia state system (treaty of westphalia 1648), nation states have reinvented themselves and re-imagined their political and economic trajectories to adapt themselves to the changing needs of time and circumstances. In the contemporary international political economy, one finds a paradigm shift towards the convergence of interests between private and public, where the states across the globe are striving to achieve common good and promote public interest by creating a synergy with the private stakeholders. This article aims at decoding the circumstances and explaining the rationale behind the changing role of the state, while redefining its economic strategy and priorities in the era of globalisation. It further tries to examine the areas of convergence and issues of divergence in public–private partnership in pursuit of the goals of development and progress. The conceptual and theoretical underpinnings of the article are conceived around the philosophy of liberalism and democracy, on the one hand, and the institutional framework of free market capitalism, on the other, as envisaged in the doctrine of globalisation.

- 164 Minimum Government and Maximum Governance: Empowering the Impoverished Through Digital India Campaign/ Ashok, Gurram , 381-396

This body of work demonstrates that prime minister narendra modi’s call for ‘minimum government and maximum governance’ aims at addressing india’s complexity of governance. The poor and marginalised sections are invisible in governance. In overcoming this lacuna, digital india (with its nine pillars) endeavours for digital empowerment in creating a knowledgeable society where people’s participation in policy formulation and governance of the welfare are given primacy. The minimalist role of governance is to increase people’s engagement in building new india, and atmanirbhar bharat (self-reliant india) reflects mahatma gandhi’s sarvodaya and deendayal upadhyaya’s philosophy of antyodaya (the rise of the last person).

- 165 Blockchain Technology in Real-Time Governance: An Indian Scenario/ Pandey, Surabhi and Sen, Chandra , 397-413

This investigation report looks into blockchain, the latest distributed ledger technology, has brought paradigmatic shift to the mode of transaction and communication recently. None of the arenas/sectors/organisations is untouched of the technology globally. Recently, the appliance of the distributed ledger technology into digital currency astonished the global community. The applications, apprehension, risks and

prospective of technology, thus, have been analysed periodically. In this article, the authors try to understand the potential scope, complexity and legal dynamics of blockchain in the indian scenario, intermittently. The basic sources such as reports and documents of niti aayog, working paper of ministry of information and technology as well as reports of finance ministry are taken to start with. Moreover, guidelines and press-releases of the reserve bank of india, various judgements of the indian supreme court and ministers' statements in the indian parliament and various initiatives of states have also been taken as references to critically comprehend the convolution of blockchain in the indian context.

- 166 Economic Underpinnings of Global Governance and Desired Reforms/ Kumar, Sharat, 414-425

In this study, they discuss the global economy with 'non-system' post-bretton woods system continues to be fragile. Amongst the major countries of the world, budget deficit of the federal government of the usa has been increasing every year. The leverage to borrow with ease from both internal and external sources places the us federal government in a unique position. This 'exorbitant privilege' of the usa to borrow from rest of the world emanates from the us\$ being the dominant international currency. This is, in a way, the result of 'the white plan' that got accepted at the bretton woods conference (1944). Along with the budget deficit, the us trade deficit has also been growing over the years, particularly so with china and japan. The counter balancing trade surpluses of china and japan have been rising with no system in place to rectify such a trade imbalance between these countries. This is indeed not sustainable, and needs reforms in the existing (neo-liberal) world economic order. The article argues that both the g-20 and the imfc (imf) may give a fresh look to the proposals of 'the keynes plan'—as enunciated at the bretton woods conference for the desired reforms.

- 167 Promoting Greater Efficiency and Better Governance Through ICT Application/ Sharma, Anupam, 426-435

The following is discussed in this research: the application of technology has always been a gamechanger. The history of civilisation can be summarised with the adaptation of changing technology. Techno-savvy nations always led the world and expanded their culture beyond their geographical boundaries. The information and communication technology (ict) revolution is the latest technological tool. It has rapidly changed the whole scenario—economic, trade or commerce, social and political. Undoubtedly, it has a revolutionary impact. The application of ict has changed the mode of production and distribution and has helped to create a global market through e-business. The relations of production have also undergone a change. The political milieu, the functioning of political institutions, the decision-making process and the governance, in short, the relationship of governors and governed, is also witnessing tremendous change. In this article, an attempt has been made to analyse the impact of ict on fostering effective governance.

- 168 Innovations in Governance for the Welfare State by Devising a Comprehensive Pension Model in the Indian Context/ Chakrabarty, Arindam and Singh, Anil Kumar, 436-456

The reason for writing this post is to... A welfare state is committed to the holistic wellbeing of its citizens. These commitments can only be achieved when the state can establish good governance coupled with innovations throughout its administrative ecosystem. The provision of a defined pension has been earmarked as one of the key social security measures. The national pension system has replaced the erstwhile general provident fund (gpf)-led pension in india, shifting from the socialist ideology to a market-driven model. The article suggests a self-reliant and sustainable contributory defined pension system (cdps) that would address all these concerns and can be extended to the government, psus and private sector.

- 169 End-User Satisfaction Through Mobile Governance: A Case Study in Hyderabad, Telangana State/ Reddy, B. Amarender and Sathya, Sai Laxmi P., 457-472

The purpose of this paper is to investigate it. In terms of technology, the government of telangana has made an effort to rebuild mobile-based services for its citizens with the goal of providing functional services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at the press of a button. This study, therefore, examines the elements that influence mobile governance in the context of end-user's satisfaction. Such assessments are needed for better government–citizen interactions. Furthermore, the major findings suggest that the functional status, privacy concerns, informational quality, grievance redressal and customer's satisfaction are all linked to the quality of the m-governance services delivery mechanism in hyderabad. This study contributes to a better understanding of service quality components in order to boost end-user acceptance of mobile services in practice.

- 170 Innovations in Governance: Political Theory, Liberal State and Active Democracy/ Tripathi, Sudhanshu, 473-485

The article deals with evolution of political theory and state and efforts to activate democracy, especially in the third world countries still operating in a feudal/monarchic manner, as against liberal/progressive democracies in anglo-american-scandinavian countries. This needs to re-energise existing institutions of governance through much-needed innovations, leading to transformations in the respective roles of state, market and civil society to ensure responsibility/accountability, transparency and reduction in fiscal deficit in national economy. While liberal/progressive agenda of continuing reforms for common welfare must be dynamically pursued to accomplish timely innovations in governance, minimising exclusive production, putting huge burden on economy and reducing per-capita share, may help-reinvent an active democracy, thereby further expanding freedom of choice and opportunities to all in the era of digitalisation preceded by liberalisation and globalisation.

- 171 Helicopter Services in India: Evidence from Northeastern States/ Tripathi, S.N.; Alok, V.N. and Panda, Pradeep Kumar, 527-541

In this study, they discuss the helicopter service in northeast (ne) india was introduced in 1992–1993 to provide connectivity to passengers in remote areas of the region and with other states and union territories of india at affordable cost. It also intended to evacuate people during natural calamities and medical emergencies. By the year 2021, the helicopter services were operational in seven ne states, namely, arunachal pradesh (1995), sikkim (1998), meghalaya (1999), tripura (2002), nagaland (2007), mizoram (2012) and manipur (2018). The article intends to examine the efficiency and usefulness of the helicopter scheme in the north eastern region, to find out the extent to which the scheme has facilitated connectivity for different layers of end-users and to identify the key bottlenecks and challenges faced during the implementation of the scheme. With positivist frame of evaluation, both quantitative and qualitative research methods have been used for data collection and analysis. The study was conducted in seven states, and a total of 384 respondents was sampled. During the period 2016–2017, 2017–2018 and 2018–2019, the budget sanctioned by the ministry of home affairs for the scheme was ₹86 crore, ₹86 crore and ₹90 crore, respectively, which had been fully utilised by the state governments. During 2019–2020, ₹100 crore was sanctioned, and the entire amount was utilised. The budget amount was reduced to ₹42 crore in the year 2020–2021. From 2016–2017 to 2019–2020, the overall efficiency in northeastern region was a positive trend; although, it declined in 2018–2019 due to a significant decline in the number of passengers in nagaland and sikkim despite a marginal decline in the input variable, that is, number of flying hours. Among the sampled beneficiaries, women's participation was 22%, scs represented 24%, and sts and obcs represented 31% and 12%, respectively. This shows that the scheme is inclusive. In addition, the flying hours were optimally utilised, and scheme catered to the designated objectives.

- 172 European Union's Indo-Pacific Strategy: Policy Implications For India/ Kaura, Vinay and Singh, Pratap, 542-555

The following is discussed in this research: with china penetrating markets across the world, its influence over the european economies has reached an unprecedented level. Though the european union (eu) has significant economic presence in many parts of asia, it has not yet figured prominently in emerging strategic calculations revolving around the indo-pacific region. However, the increasingly fraught relationship between the united states and china, coupled with the prospects of slowing global economy, offer the eu member-states with the opportunity to enhance its agency in shaping the geoeconomic and geopolitical future of the indo-pacific region. The article argues that the eu is currently undergoing a significant recalibration in its relationship with an authoritarian china even as it faces the challenge of having to balance security imperatives with economic interests and, not least, having to contend with a lack of unity among member-states. The article recommends that the emergence of the indo-pacific

construct should prompt both the eu and india in enhancing their cooperation to realise the collective vision of a democratic, open and rules-based international order.

- 173 India's Inclusive Policy Initiatives for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals: Selected Ruminations on SDG-16—The Way Forward/ Begum, Nahida , 556-571

The following is discussed in this research: the members of the united nations are gearing up to realise the sustainable development goals (sdgs) by 2030. The 17 goals practically seem a little complicated and complex to realise, yet the member-states are on the go towards its realisation. This article focuses on the sdgs. It focuses on the india's policy initiative towards sdg 16 that stands for peace, justice and strong institutions. A brief summary on india sdg index is also provided in the article, which provides information pertaining to the performance of the states towards the accomplishment of the goals. It highlights the various schemes, programmes and projects launched by the government of india for the achievement of sdg-16. The schemes comprise of poshan abhiyaan, gram nyayalayas, digital india, aadhaar, and so on.

- 174 Poverty Elimination in China by 2020: Bringing a Transformation/ Dash, Satya Prakash, 572-584

The reason for writing this post is to... Poverty is a challenge in the development and growth of a nation and hence a social and economic phenomenon. Elimination of poverty is a primary goal, and policies towards this are framed, but its success rate generally falls below the targeted goals. China is probably the only country that has eliminated 'absolute poverty' in 2020, by specifically implementing a targeted policy for elimination of poverty. The policy adopted by china may be replicated by other countries for similar positive results. The article analyses the specific policies for poverty elimination in china, giving some actual results from the field. It also makes a historical exploration of the poverty policies by china.

- 175 Does Robust Health Infrastructure Alone Mitigate a Pandemic? Comparison of Health Systems and the Pandemic Mitigation in 2020 in Three Indian States/ Baura, Taz Mazinder, 585-598

In this article, the authors investigate the breakout of the covid-19 global pandemic in india since march 2020 devastated the national economy, disrupted the federal balance of power between the centre and the state governments, and led to a migrant crisis. In this article, data-derived lessons are drawn from the management of the pandemic at the state government levels. The article yields an answer to whether the availability of health infrastructure singularly affects the effectiveness of the control of the pandemic. This article compares the management of the covid-19 pandemic by the health systems of the three indian states of madhya pradesh, delhi and kerala in the year 2020. Although the response to the outbreak in kerala was hailed for its more effective arrest of the disease, the response of the kerala health system was also distinguished by the

prior experience in handling viral outbreaks, active community participation in controlling the disease and a proactive mitigation strategy.

- 176 India's E-Governance Journey: Looking Through Common Service Centres/ Nanda, Samar, 599-609

The following article examines india has seen unprecedented growth of information technology (it) lead in governance structures in the past decades. It-enabled systems have ushered in a new era of digital transformation of traditional ways of functioning of citizen service deliveries in the country. Governance, thus, has found a new meaning through the currency of digital change. Services which earlier were exploited as reserved for privileged and classy people have become available for common citizens without any rent-seeking or exploitation. The most important factor associated with digital transformation is nothing but access to information and transparency. Every service has now a trace, a link and a face, which can be analysed at a later stage to provide the efficacy of the system and certain room for improvement. Having said these, it may not be concluded that there are no challenges and stumbling blocks on the way of e-governance, 'digital divide' being the most prominent challenge in the way of bigger mandate to reach out to all the citizens by the state. However, growing smartphones and falling data rates have enabled substantial part of the citizens to avail digital services rendered by the state. Even though the common service centre has been operating for quite some time efficiently and effectively, some important challenges have been flagged in the article. A glimpse of the best practices from leading countries doing good in e-governance initiatives is also included in the analysis.

- 177 Efficacy of Mid-Day Meal Scheme in India: Challenges and Policy Concerns/ Paltasingh, Tattwamasi and Bhue, Prakash, 610-623

This study talks about the mid-day meal scheme (mdms) in india is considered to be the world's largest school meal programme, serving hot cooked meals to the underprivileged children. The ideas behind the introduction of this programme are to remove malnutrition, supplement nutritional foods in school meals, to motivate out-school children towards regular school, to decrease absenteeism and dropout rate, and to bridge inequality among the children irrespective of their caste, class and gender backgrounds. After the enactment of the right of children to free and compulsory education act (rte), 2009, the programme is being monitored by the school management committees. The article intends to highlight the effectiveness of the mdms in improving schools and the local communities in india. It also focuses on the challenges being confronted with the implementation of the programme and suggests some relevant policy measures for reforms.

- 178 Asset Monetisation: A Step Towards Liberalisation and Privatisation–Strategic Issues/ Dhameja, Nand L.; Bobek, Samo; Dhameja, Manish; Dhaliwal, Amandeep and Khattar, Ridhi, 624-639

This study tells us about privatisation, a buzzword of the 20th century, has varied approaches; it could be a broad approach of liberalisation to introduce market forces without any change of ownership, termed as 'partial privatisation'. In narrow terms, it

refers to denationalisation or divestiture and change of ownership by sale to private individuals. Public sector in india has grown over the years and operational autonomy has been granted. Disinvestment of government shareholding, has been an annual budgetary exercise; it includes strategic sale. Of late, various disinvestment approaches that are followed include share buyback, cross shareholding offer for sale, follow-on public offer, block deal exchange trade fund. The realisation of disinvestment has been about 56% of the total, and new options have to be explored. Asset monetisation, an approach to encash assets with an objective to raise resources to finance new projects, is planned with an objective to develop infrastructure by involving private sector by following different forms of the public-private partnership approach. National monetisation policy (nmp) has been announced by the government of india to raise ₹600,000 crore over the period of next four years, that is, from 2022 to 25, to cover up the infrastructure gap. As such, monetisation of assets-core as well as non-core-would be a great step in achieving the objective of atmanirbhar bharat [self-reliant india], and india to become \$5 trillion economy by 2024. Privatisation, liberalisation and asset monetisation appear to be a simple theoretical exercise; it would require planning for newer approaches to attract private funds and also to have political will.

- 179 Assessing the Impact of Education, Health and Road Network Infrastructure on Information and Communication Technology Penetration in Rural West Bengal/ Satpati, Sandip and Sharma, Kaushal Kumar, 640-656

This study examines the impact of infrastructure, more specifically education, health, and road network infrastructure, on information and communication technology (ict) penetration in the districts of west bengal. Besides, the study also investigates the spatial distribution of infrastructure and ict in the districts of west bengal. The whole research is based on primary and secondary data. Data have been collected from the district census and district statistical handbooks. The principal component analysis and correlation coefficient techniques are used to assess the impact. The study reveals that the degree of correlation between infrastructure and ict variables is medium to high, except in some cases. As the infrastructure index increases, the ict index also tends to increase. It is found that a moderate positive relationship ($r = 0.503$) was found between the infrastructure index and the ict index. Significant policy regarding basic infrastructure services is of utmost necessity for ict diffusion within the study region.

- 180 Conundrums of Religious Conversion in Tribal Areas of India/ Thakur, Mridula, 657-664

The point of this piece is to india is a land of multiple religions, faiths and beliefs where every individual has the freedom of choice to practice, profess and propagate the religion of their choice. However, the coerced form of conversion has been the subject matter for a long period of time. Recently, there have been different instances of conversion that have been marked by enticements, deception and dishonesty, which is a grave matter of concern in the country. Various state governments have proposed to enact laws and have made amendments and passed ordinances to check conversion in their respective states. This author seeks to draw an overview of the recent issues related to religious conversion, and it looks into the various legislations

that have been passed by different states of india to curb it. Emphasis has been laid on changing paradigms and judicial interpretations with respect to religious conversion.

- 181 Public Health System Response to the Healthcare Needs of an Indigenous Community in Kerala, India/ Athira, V.H. and Nalini, R., 665-678

The article aims to assess the public health system response towards the health scenario of an indigenous community in kerala in order to draw conclusions on the success level and gaps in the tribal health administration. The study is a qualitative exploration through in-depth interviews of stakeholders. The research highlights progress, strengths, deficiencies and barriers relating to the planning and implementation of health care administration in attappadi tribal block. The major themes reflect on the healthcare administration in terms of evidence–practice gap, health literacy and participatory planning, status of healthcare interventions, and decentralisation. Various parameters of corrective actions for the improvement in the administration are also discussed. There is a necessity to improvise health interventions with the participation of tribal communities to derive sustainable solutions. Innovative and tailor-made programmes which rely on evidence-based, strength-based and collaborative approaches can improve the healthcare administration among the tribal communities.

- 182 Emphasis on Leadership Competencies and Professional Ethics for Human Resource Professionals: Analysing the Recruitment Advertisements/ Gaurav, Jayant, 679-690

This article looks into human resource (hr) as a functional domain is largely concerned with managing the human capital of an organisation, and it aims to achieve maximum output by realising the full potential of workforce. This article attempts to analyse the emphasis put by organisations on three important competencies, namely, leadership traits, social intelligence and ethics. The extent of emphasis put on these three competencies was determined through a qualitative analysis of around 450 job advertisements (job ads) posted by organisations for the purpose of recruiting hr managers at various levels in their organisations. The results obtained after manual coding and analysis of these job advertisements suggest that although traits of leadership, social intelligence and ethics are important competencies for hr professionals, organisations put weak emphasis on communicating this at the time of recruitment. If the authors compare among leadership, social intelligence and ethics, leadership is the most emphasised upon at the time of recruitment for hr managers. Overall, it was found that, organisations neither communicated their ethics and values as part of their job advertisements and nor put specific insistence for these qualities in candidates applying for the hr positions therein. At this point, it is difficult to say whether or not these competencies are assessed by interviewers before finally selecting them, and the resultant validity and reliability of the process is questionable.

- 183 Rural Sanitation in India: Policies, Programmes and Achievements/ Kulkarni, Arunkumar R., 691-704

This study talks about recognising the importance of sanitation in human development, several policies and programmes have been formulated and implemented to provide

sanitation in india since independence. Despite many efforts, the provision of sanitation, especially in rural areas, has been a challenging task. In this context, the article tries to analyse the evolution of policies and performance of programmes based on the available literature implemented after independence. It also examines whether the policymakers have taken into account the past lessons while formulating the policy or programme. The analysis reveals that there has been a progressive move in the policies and programmes towards the participatory, decentralised and sustainable management of sanitation. Implementation has been the main problem, but in recent years, more attention has been given in this direction. Even after having much success in achieving sanitation, that is, 100% access to toilets, still, many more challenges persist, especially in terms of sustainability and waste management.

184 Internet Crimes Against Minors and Legal Framework in India/ Gurmeet, Kaur, 705-718

This body of work demonstrates that internet crimes against minors is a complex social emerging issue and a matter of concern that needs more attention from the government law enforcement agencies, legislators, parents, educators, intermediaries and over-the-top (ott) platforms due to the massive increase in the usage of internet and mobile communication technologies. It is seen that relative ease in accessing media has led to an increase in online crimes against teenagers/adolescents having varied dimensions and impact on the victims. The study explores different forms of online crimes faced by teenagers through various online platforms, the potential offenders and the types of technologies deployed by them to commit crimes against minors. The article focuses on analysing existing laws and policies in india to combat cybercrimes against minors. Strategies for the prevention and protection of children against child abuse and exploitation have also been discussed.



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- 185 Scientific information literacy, attitude and persuasiveness in decision making among Nigerian university students/ Opesade, Adeola O. and Tihamiyu, Mutawakilu A, 363-379

This article talks about acceptance and use of scientific findings have been reported to face challenges that are attributable to inadequacies of science and/or society's inadequate scientific literacy and attitude. In view of the dearth of studies on these issues in Nigeria, this study explored the levels and variations in the scientific literacy, attitude to science, and persuasiveness of scientific compared to cultural knowledge in some personal decision making contexts of postgraduate students in a Nigerian university. The study collected data through a designed and validated questionnaire administered on 315 postgraduate students in the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. Findings among others are that attitude to science was very highly positive, religious information had slightly stronger persuasiveness in decision making for the students than scientific information, and much more than cultural information. Knowledge of scientific methodology, and critical thinking behavior have positive influence on students' persuasiveness of science while cultural belief has negative predictive influence on their persuasiveness of science. The study concludes, amongst others, that students' attitude to science and their persuasiveness of science can be influenced by their levels of knowledge of science methodology and cultural belief, though in an opposing manner. This implies that public's understanding of the persuasiveness of science could be improved by variations in their levels of knowledge of science methodology and cultural belief, amongst other variables. The study therefore, recommends that scientists should begin to communicate science methods to the public through public-friendly and informal means while also subjecting some of the cultural beliefs to scientific tests and communicating their outcomes to the public.

- 186 Information and computer technologies in media specialist preparation/ Al-Said, Nidal and Al-Rawashdeh, Butheyna Zuheir, 380-390

From this study, the authors can see that new information and computer technologies transform the social interaction and impose new demands for skills and thinking upon media specialists. The aim of this study is to determine the most effective set of information technologies, which can help media specialists develop competencies and thus stay competitive in the labor market. The research methodology is based on the overview of case studies concerning issues such as technology trends, human capital, and talent competitiveness. The qualitative analysis was performed in three phases – overviewing case studies, distinguishing trends and problem-solving. Analyzing data on skill supply and demand, the key skills needed to succeed in the workplace were identified. The results of the three-phase research revealed that the most important competencies needed to be in demand today are technology literacy, stress tolerance, and big data skills. The major finding of this study is that a media specialist needs to focus on learning throughout his life and gain hard and soft skills in the process.

- 187 Research data management and sharing awareness, attitude, and behavior of academic researchers/ Rafiq, Muhammad and Ameen, Kanwal, 391-405

This study assesses the research data management (rdm) awareness, attitude, practices, and behaviors of pakistan's academic researchers. By using an internationally designed structured questionnaire as a data collection instrument. Quantitative survey research method was opted to meet the research objectives and data was collected from academicians and researchers of four premier universities of pakistan. The study reveals used and produced data file formats, data acquisition sources, data storage patterns, metadata and tagging practices, data sharing patterns, rdm awareness, attitude, and behavior of the respondents by investigating the self-opinion of respondents on extensive sets of structured questionnaire items. It is a comprehensive assessment of the phenomenon from a developing country's perspective where research data management policies are absent at national and institutional level. The findings have theoretical implications for researchers and practical implications for policymakers, university administrators, university library administrators, and educational trainers.

- 188 Information anxiety in the workplace: Scale development and validation/ Naveed, Muhammad Asif and Anwar, Mumtaz Ali , 406-423

This research intends to develop and validate an information anxiety scale for individuals in the context of the workplace. This study was completed in two phases. In the first phase, the statements related to information anxiety were generated based on an extensive review of the literature on information-related anxieties, library and information avoidance, and information literacy along with two focus group interviews. Afterward, these statements were submitted to a panel of experts for content and face validity. Lastly, the data were collected for pilot testing of the instrument. Whereas in the second phase, the construct validity and reliability of the scale were established using a variety of statistical procedures such as exploratory factor analysis, cronbach alpha coefficient, test-retest the results indicated a 33-items instrument structured into six dimensions, namely, 'task anxiety' (5 items), 'need recognition anxiety' (5 items), 'finding anxiety' (6 items), 'evaluation anxiety' (5 items), 'access anxiety' (5 items) and 'usage anxiety' (7 items). Each item had loading strengths greater than .572 and the model explained about 52% of the total variance. There were high values of reliability coefficient for overall scale (ca = .901) and correlation coefficients of test-retest ranging from 0.70 to .83. Thus, the newly developed scale was a valid and reliable measure assessing information anxiety in the workplace. It is hoped that this study would be a worthy contribution to the existing research on workplace information anxiety as no such scale has appeared in the existing literature.

- 189 Information needs and behaviour of Egyptian doormen/women: An exploratory study/ Mansour, Essam, 424-437

The purpose of this study is to examine the information needs of egyptian doormen/women, including their behaviour. An adapted form of snowball sampling of a heterogeneous demographic group of participants in the doormanship in egypt was

conducted. This sampling was used to select focus groups (n = 6) to explore a range of relevant issues. Demographically, Egyptian doormen/women appeared to be mostly males, with average formal education, with an average age of around 30s and 40s, characterized as low-income people and mostly married. A large number of Egyptian doormen/women suggested that they have not been fully aware of their information rights and a majority of them have not been able to address their information needs in an appropriate way. The study also showed a remarkable diversity in the information needs of doormen/women, particularly concerning the individual and family need, the needs of work-related activities, and the need to find a better place to work in. Regarding their information behavior profile, a large number of doormen/women preferred undocumented oral sources, as well as the frequent informal sources between them and their relatives, peers, and employers, whether through direct interaction, face-to-face meetings, or through mobile and social media. The reasons why doormen/women are searching for information were mostly intended to help in the performance of tasks that are closely associated with their jobs. A large number of doormen/women preferred oral or informal sources over written ones, such as communication with their peers, family, and friends. The experience gained was also one of the most important sources on which doormen/women relied. Time, illiteracy, psychological pressure, bad social image, the lack of awareness of basic and fundamental rights, especially information rights, lack of financial resources, lack of skills and training, and financial burdens were the most important challenges.

- 190 Using a social media based intervention to enhance eye health awareness of members of a deprived community in India/ Maitra, Chandrani and Rowley, Jennifer, 438-451

This study talks about deprived communities in India experience a range of health challenges as the result of a mixture of lack of access to information technologies, and difficulties in accessing health information and provision. This article reports on an intervention centred on the use of the social media platform, WhatsApp, in order to promote eye health communication. The case study based research was conducted in the village of Chowbaga, close to Kolkata, in West Bengal, with women participants who had low levels of education and high levels of unemployment. The women were invited to participate in a WhatsApp intervention that comprised five educational sessions. Participants were recruited through the local school that their children attended. Shortly after the conclusion of the intervention, focus groups were conducted with the participants in order to develop an understanding of participants' views of the beneficial characteristics of such a social media based intervention, and, more specifically, the benefits of WhatsApp in increasing awareness of eye problems within their community. This research demonstrates and summarises the benefits of WhatsApp as a communications medium for deprived communities, as well as its potential for increasing awareness of eye problems. In particular, participants were of the view that future access to WhatsApp and other mobile-based platforms empowered them to take better care of their own and their family's health.

- 191 The effect of bibliotherapy on the development of self-efficacy of women with disabled children/ Öztemiz, Semanur and Tekindal, Melike, 452-463

The aim of this study is to reveal the effect of the bibliotherapy technique on the development of general self-efficacy of women with disabled children. The specific objective of the study is to draw attention to bibliotherapy as a method in the library and information science area. The research was conducted with 18 volunteers from 80 mothers of disabled children who received service from ziçev (mentally handicapped education and protection foundation) in the 2019-2020 academic year. Group work and the general self-efficacy scale was used to collect data. In the research, 2x2 mixed design (experiment – control – pre-test – post-test) was conducted. The self-efficacy level of the women was chosen as the dependent variable while the independent variable was bibliotherapy activity. 9 women were assigned to the experimental group and the other 9 were the control group. The bibliotherapy program, designed by the researcher, was in six sessions. Each session took 2 hours. The general self-efficacy scale was conducted again at the last session. Statistically significant results were observed between the experimental and control groups. The results of the study showed that bibliotherapy increased the self-efficacy of women with disabled children. The research drew attention to the importance of bibliotherapy in the process of tackling the low self-efficacy levels of women with disabled children. It is expected that the study will contribute to the literature by encouraging interdisciplinary research based on bibliotherapy.

192 Information experience of village library staff/ Heriyanto and Anggitia, Selyna, 464-469

The point of this piece is to village libraries, which are generally voluntarily-operated, serve their local people with information and activities according to the local need. Volunteers manage libraries to provide information relevant to the locals' interests and lines of work. This includes crops, fisheries, small home enterprises, as well as practices in preserving traditional cultures. In light of this, village libraries play an important role in supporting their local people by enhancing their competencies through the provision of information. This study aims to explore the information experiences of library staff when managing their respective libraries. The present study involved interviews with five library staff, uncovering their perspective on how they engage with information when managing the library. The data collected were analyzed using thematic analysis, revealing three themes related to the library staffs' information experiences: information need, information network, and information impact. The results showed that the staff relied much on books to get information and utilized social media to find and connect with colleagues in order to learn more about library management. It was also through social media that the library staff made efforts to improve their competencies in managing local libraries.

193 Informational development: A new form of human development in future society/ Da, Kaiyan, 470-488

This paper aims to propose a new form of human development: informational development. Informational development, different from traditional human development, focuses on understanding, interpreting, and promoting human development in terms of information and informational relations. "informational" here is not only a word denoting something related to data in information science & library

science, but also a state, a way, or a form of human development opposing to “material”. According to the Chinese philosophy of information, all things are composed of matter and information, so there are two forms of human development, I.E., material development and informational development accordingly, but the authors have never noticed the informational development before. In this paper, the author has provided the philosophical arguments for informational development in five aspects, including ontology, epistemology, evolution theory, thinking theory, and value theory. The conclusion of the paper is, informational development is a new form of human development, which is suitable for humans to survive and develop in the future society, so the authors should focus on the informational changes, examine the informational contents, and grasp the informational state of human development, and understand, interpret, and promote human development in terms of information and informational relations, thus finally achieving the free, all-round, and sustainable development of all humans.



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- 194 The Cultural Constructions of a Global Crisis/ Paul, Frosh and Georgiou, Myria , 233–252

This is the introduction to the special issue on covid-19 and the cultural constructions of a global crisis. Contextualizing understandings of the pandemic in relation to the concepts of ‘event’ and ‘crisis’, especially to the idea that modernity is itself a condition of perpetual crisis, it proposes that the pandemic is a crisis-event that catalyses new possibilities for making visible endemic inequalities and injustices across highly variable cultural and social domains, from the personal to the global. Always open to containment and appropriation, this crisis of visibility and invisibility is discussed as it pertains to the body, to space and social proximity, and to media and mediation. The individual contributions to the special issue are introduced in relation to these topics.

- 195 Post-Covid: What is cultural theory useful for?/ Couldry, Nick, 253–259

This short piece explores what cultural theory should learn from the experience of the global pandemic. It argues that the main lesson should not be about how the crisis of the pandemic has been interpreted culturally, but about the deep social and economic inequalities which were foregrounded through the experience of ‘getting by’ in the pandemic, which positioned people in very different ways. So dramatic have been those inequalities, that any inherited notion of culture as something shared need to be definitively abandoned. This had already been anticipated in ulf hannerz’s deconstruction of holistic notions of culture three decades ago, but it needs now to be acted on, as the authors seek to confront honestly the growing inequalities which make the normal order of everyday life possible.

- 196 Turning disaster into crisis/ Cubitt, Sean, 260–267

This article suggests that the conditions driving the still-unresolved global financial crisis that began in 2007 depend on a generalised condition of capitalist coloniality that profits from disasters. It proposes that the task of cultural studies is to convert these disasters into crises: critical and therefore history-making opportunities

- 197 An anatomy of carewashing: Corporate branding and the commodification of care during Covid-19/ Chatzidakis, Andreas and Littler, Jo, 268–286

This article defines ‘carewashing’ as commercial branding strategies which commodify care and attempt to increase corporate profit, and provides the first theorisation and historicisation of the term. The first section of the article situates ‘carewashing’ in relation to longer-term strategies of corporate ‘social responsibility’ and cause-related marketing. The second shows how established corporate practices are being reinvented in an era of covid-19 and amidst profound neoliberal instability. The third section focuses on specific examples of contemporary carewashing, showing their variation and pinpointing three tendencies: ‘opportunistic branding’; ‘community resourcing’; and

‘reputational steamrolling’. The concluding section argues that carewashing also needs to be understood as a political act which is involved in wider social struggles. It argues that, in the gramscian sense, carewashing is part of a ‘passive revolution’ in that it is attempting to claim and demarcate the realm of care for corporate capitalism and against social democracy

- 198 Crisis-ready responsible selves: National productions of the pandemic/ Orgad, Shani and Hegde, Radha Sarma, 287–308

The point of this piece is to national governments have played a key role in constructing the covid-19 pandemic through their communications. Drawing on thematic, discursive and visual analyses of covid-19 campaigns from 12 national contexts, the authors show how the pandemic has presented governments with unique conditions for articulating and reinforcing nationalism and neoliberalism. The campaigns frame the pandemic as a force that brings the nation together and conjure up notions of national ‘solidarity lite’ while relentlessly authorizing the crisis-ready responsible citizen. In so doing, they reproduce neoliberal rationality by shifting the locus of responsibility from the state and social structures to the individual and re-inscribing gendered and classed notions of responsibility, care and citizenship. Mobilizing national neoliberal narratives enables governments to render the pandemic legible as a crisis while obscuring both the structural injustices that exacerbate the crisis and the structural changes required to address it

- 199 ‘Generic visuals’ of Covid-19 in the news: Invoking banal belonging through symbolic reiteration/ Aiello, Giorgia; Kennedy, Helen; Anderson, C. W., and Røstvik, Camilla Mørk, 309–330

This article talks about in the early days of the covid-19 pandemic, images of the virus molecule and ‘flatten-the-curve’ line charts were inescapable. There is now a vast visual repertoire of vaccines, people wearing face masks in everyday settings, choropleth maps and both bar and line charts. These ‘generic visuals’ circulate widely in the news media and, however unremarkable, play an important role in representing the crisis in particular ways. The authors argue that these generic visuals promote banal nationalism, localism and cosmopolitanism in the face of the crisis, and that they do so through the symbolic reiteration of a range of visual resources across news stories. Through an analysis of three major news outlets in the uk, the authors examine how generic visuals of covid-19 contribute to these banal visions and versions of belonging and, in doing so, also to foregrounding the role of the state in responding to the crisis.

- 200 Publicness and commoning: Pandemic intersections and collective visions at times of crisis/ Georgiou, Myria and Titley, Gavan, 331–348

In this article, the authors examine publicness during the pandemic, with a particular focus on the conditions it creates or constricts for engagement, solidarity and collective action. The authors interrogate the intensive publicness of the crisis to reflect on its assumed and established equation with progressive political possibility – transparency, accountability and democratic procedure. Theoretically, the authors cut into the contemporary ambiguity of publicness by putting it into conceptual dialogue with the

idea of commoning, a notion that speaks to the resources and political consequences of coming together, and publicness not as coexistence and speech acts but as a domain of struggle. By considering the intersection of publicness and commoning, the authors aim to provide one way of thinking about how and when public revelation can be oriented towards material and political change. The authors propose three lines of examination: publicness without commoning; publicness with contingent commoning; and commoning without publicness.

- 201 Conjunctions of resilience and the Covid-19 crisis of the creative cultural industries/ Yue, Audrey, 349-368

This article compares the conjunctions of emergency resilience and ecological resilience that underpin the creative cultural industry (cci) crisis. It first introduces three characteristics that socially construct the cci crisis and its hegemonic practice of emergency resilience (time, disaster discourse, and the adaptation of aesthetic digitalization) and exposes multiple discourses – from the technologies of cultural statistics to corporate financial modelling – that construct an ideology of ‘resilience-as-deficit’. In contrast to this approach, the article develops three characteristics of ecological resilience: a focus on transition and the long term; resilience as a decentred strategy and networked resource; and aesthetic digitization as a radical praxis of adaptability. Examining arts impact and cultural policy reports, drawing on ecological, feminist and cultural resilience studies, and analysing a digital cultural event in asia (the singapore lgbt cultural festival, pink dot), the article argues that ecological resilience offers new capacities towards a cultural ecology that can nurture fair work, artistic innovation, economic growth and cultural vitality

- 202 We got you covered: Contextualizing industry insurance practices and the response to Covid-19/ Johnson, Derek, 369–383

The subject matter of this study is being examined. In response to covid-19, media industries have increasingly relied upon insurance to manage risks to health and productivity loss surrounding creative labor. Analysis of contemporary trade journals reveals how the pandemic prompted new urgency around the question of who could get coverage, both by health plans protecting individual workers and cast insurance policies protecting employers. While covid-19 risks are global in nature, the lack of universal health care exacerbated precarity in us media industries especially, where these two insurance practices overlap: medical coverage depends on the ability to work, which can depend on whether employers can insure their investment in that creative labor. Thus, struggles over insurance must be contextualized within historical discourses that made insurability legible within professional media work cultures. Ultimately, this analysis reveals how corporate media cultures calculate loss and mortality, marking some, but not all, as worthy of status, investment, or protection.

- 203 The house cannot be full: Risk, anxiety, and the politics of collective spectatorship in a pandemic/ Chatterjee, Tupur, 384–403

This article charts the pandemic-engendered configurations of moviegoing cultures, leisure, and collective spectatorship in the indian subcontinent and locates it within the

discourses of personal risk, public anxiety, and industrial exclusion that have historically permeated the cinema hall. The pandemic marks a significant moment in the remaking of collective spectatorship and must be contextualized within the two-decades-long transition from single screens to multiplexes already under way in the indian exhibition landscape. Through an account of the industrial developments in film exhibition in the last year and a half of pandemic time across two catastrophic waves of covid-19, the author offer some preliminary insights into the ways in which these shifts signal towards the cultural production of a new spectatorial body amenable to novel forms of bio-surveillance and datafication of self.

- 204 'The filthy people': Racism in digital spaces during Covid-19 in the context of South–South migration/ Bonhomme, Macarena and Alfaro, Amaranta, 404–427

This research has identified a particular point. Notions of 'race' and disease are deeply imbricated across the globe. This article explores the historical, complex entanglements between 'race', disease, and dirtiness in the multicultural chilean context of covid-19. The authors conducted a quantitative content analysis and a discourse analysis of online readers' comments (n=1233) in a digital news platform surrounding a controversial news event to examine chileans' cultural representations of haitian migrants and explore online racism and anti-immigrant discourse. Drawing on a decolonial approach, the authors argue that covid-19 as a crisis has been fabricated at the expense of a constructed 'other'. The authors show how colonial racist logics not only endure in digital spaces, but are made viral in new ways by representing haitian migrants as 'filthy' and 'disease carriers'. The authors identified two contemporary forms of racism – online cultural racism and online aggressive racism – through which people construct imaginaries of racial superiority in digital spaces.

- 205 The imaginative dimension of digital disinformation: Fake news, political trolling, and the entwined crises of Covid-19 and inter-Asian racism in a postcolonial city/ Cabañes, Jason Vincent A., 428–444

This article uses the concept of the 'imaginative dimension of digital disinformation' to explore how inter-asian racism in a postcolonial city matters to the way people engage with racially tinged covid-19 digital disinformation. It pays attention to two key socialities that fake news and political trolling online seek to weaponise: people's existing social narratives as well as their relationally embedded practices of media consumption. Drawing on 15 life story interviews with locals from the philippines capital of manila, this article characterises their interpretations of online disinformation campaigns that aim to amplify their shared social narrative of resentment towards china and bank on their communicative practices surrounding this. It also aims to show the value of empirical research that possesses a transnational sensibility in assessing the interpretive and social dynamics surrounding such racist covid-19 digital disinformation.

- 206 Humanizing the posthuman: Digital labour, food delivery, and openings for the new human during the pandemic/ Qiu, Jack Linchuan, 445–461

This research is looking at a particular subject matter. Posthuman is a social condition of humans losing control, especially to technological forces, and a cultural framing

beyond enlightenment modernity. Building on the posthuman critique, this article examines digital labour and food delivery platforms during covid-19 in asian contexts. The main argument is that, while reinforcing inequalities through algorithm-based discrimination and control, the pandemic also creates openings for progressive change towards the humanizing of the posthuman, through human–non-human assemblage as well as ‘sticky labour’. As such, covid-19 is more than a crisis that signifies the end of the ‘old normal’. It is, more importantly, another moment when existential crisis triggers innovation in working-class network society, leading to novel discourses, practices, and networks. How and why did this happen? What are the implications for pandemic-era cultural shaping of the digital? These questions will be discussed

207 Institutional trauma across the Americas: Covid-19 as slow crisis/ Robinson, Laura, 462–478

This study is discussing a particular subject matter. Building on theories of cultural trauma, this research examines institutional trauma engendered by the pandemic in relation to journalism and public health in the us and brazil. The trauma stemming from covid-19 marks a transformational crisis not only in terms of global public health but also collective confidence in institutions writ large. To probe these issues, this article takes advantage of a vibrant digital discussion among americans and brazilians hosted by three flagship newspapers in the two countries: the new york times, folha de s. Paulo, and o estado de s. Paulo. The analysis reveals that both groups experience covid-accelerated trauma that undermines brazilians’ and americans’ faith in foundational institutions’ ability to adequately respond to the pandemic. Comparing these interpretations of the covid-19 crisis in the us and brazil allows us to see how the acute health crisis triggered by the virus morphs into a form of institutional trauma, with deep implications for collective confidence in public health, journalism, and democracy

- 208 Locating cultural studies: The limits of translation in knowledge production/ Mohan, S.; Parameswaran, R., and Rao, P., 481–491

This article reflects on translation practices engendered by location, disciplinary constraints, and western hegemonies in the work of cultural studies scholars from the global south. Focusing on issues of translation beyond language and text, the article tackles cultural translation practices at the levels of theory and analysis, which scholars engage in to render their research legible within academic contexts that continue to pay lip service to stretching the canons of cultural studies curricula and intellectual agendas. How does the labor of cultural translation – often unremarked and invisible – shape the scope and possibilities of cultural studies research that addresses media and technology in the global south? The article goes behind the frontstage of visible knowledge production to critically examine the directionality and discursive power of specific mechanisms of cultural translation – bridge concept, analogy, and metaphor – which are grounded in historical and geopolitical conditions that constrain the transformational goals of de-westernizing cultural studies.

- 209 The digital Creole/ Brunton, Douglas-Wade, 492–499

This article argues that the creole is, at once, both a technological construct of the plantation economies of the colonized atlantic world and a moment of interpretation, constantly negotiating time, place, and interpellations. By placing the creole identity firmly without the borders of either racial or biological classification, this position works toward an understanding of the new social constructions afforded by the new world of online spaces. Centring the caribbean as the engine of modernity – the new world – and referencing the role it has played in what the authors have come to know as cultural studies through the work of stuart hall, the author argue that the new world of online spaces is analogous to the region in this moment – a thirdspace of limitless possibilities – and offer the logic of the digital creole as a means of unravelling what it means to exist in a digital world

- 210 Producing Nollywood portal films: Navigating precarity through informal social relations and hope/ Simon, Godwin Iretomiwa, 500–517

This article examines the production practices that underpin the production of portal films in the nigerian video film industry (nollywood). Following the recent surge in the number of streaming portals focusing on the distribution of nollywood films, a nascent video on demand (vod) market has been created. This new market has given rise to a crop of filmmakers who now produce straight-to-portal films. This article draws on semi-structured interviews with 30 industry stakeholders comprising producers, directors, writers, and streaming executives. Adopting a critical media industry studies approach, the author argue that, in the face of pervasive precarity in the nollywood vod market, portal filmmakers adopt informal social relations and ‘hope labour’ in navigating

productions and ensuring the market is sustained. The article contributes to extant research on nollywood's production dynamics and extends existing debates about precarity in cultural industries through a less-studied context like nollywood.

- 211 Progressive in the West, backward in the East: Shalwar's trials with modernity/ Celikkol, Yasemin Y., 518–535

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue. About a century ago, women in the us and western europe looked to 'turkish pantaloons' (shalwar) for freedom and were shamed, harassed, and even arrested for wearing them. Meanwhile, people of all genders in turkey and bulgaria moved freely in shalwar until modern nation-building projects imposed western restrictive dress that rigidly delineated the boundaries of masculinity and femininity. Considering shalwar's recent elevated status as trendy global fashion attire, what is the public discourse of shalwar in bulgaria and turkey? Can clothing shunned as backward be recontextualized as modern? What can clothing illuminate about gender, modernity, and geopolitics? To answer these questions, the author analyse over two hundred turkish and bulgarian primary sources through critical transculturalism and critical race theory

- 212 Museums in the age of platform giants: Disconnected policies and practices/ Valtysson, B., 536–553

This article explores how the british museum and the national museum of australia tailor their digital cultural politics, and how this corresponds to their management of online collections and presence on social media. The article applies textual analysis to examine how the two museums discursively frame their policies; interface analysis to demonstrate how they organise their online collections; and platform analysis to scrutinise their communication on instagram. Findings indicate that the museums' policies align with writings on democratic, participative, and user-generated digital museum communication. In practice, however, their design of digital collections and use of instagram does not reflect their digital cultural politics as policy. There is therefore a disconnect between their policies and practices. This disconnect does not indicate that their digital collections and presence on social media are poorly designed and executed, but rather that the democratic, engaging, user-driven and participatory discourses of new museology are overstated

- 213 Game of Thrones tourism and the (re)imagination of the new Northern Ireland/ Mannheimer, E.; Reijnders, S., and Brandellero, A., 554–569

The findings of this work reveal a particular outcome. For decades, northern ireland was best known for the violent conflict referred to as the troubles. However, the filming of hbo's game of thrones in northern ireland has had a profound effect on boosting tourism numbers as well as the country's image in the global awareness. This article examines the role of game of thrones tour guides as cultural mediators who are uniquely positioned to redefine the image of northern ireland. Through an analysis of the guides' tour narratives, this article demonstrates how tour guides redefine the past and construct an image for the future of northern ireland via the fantasy world of game of




thrones. It concludes that tourism provides a platform for communicating new social imaginaries.

- 214 Reorientation of foreign memories in domestic political speech: Considerations and effects/ Adams, T., 570–588

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective. Within the “politics of memory,” this study conceptually expands understanding of the role of political leaders as active producers of memory. By considering the growing exchangeability of ideas and meanings across cultural and national borders, analysis demonstrates how political leaders adapt and reorient transnational memory narratives’ most iconic events. However, deliberately relying on memories from across the border also embody additional functions that are not entirely focused on the domestic. Identifying three considerations that affect how memories are used in political speech: audience, context, and memory, this study shows that political leaders re-narrate, change, and revise foreign memories so that new meanings and utilizations are devised. These intertwining memories contribute to the blurring of frontiers, bringing to the fore the everlasting debate between history and memory, truth and post-truth, and the exalted role of politicians in the construction of past events.

- 215 Brothers from another mother: Seeing the uncanny in US popular media depictions of South Africa/ van der Merwe, R. L., 589–605

This article examines a pattern of popular us audiovisual media depictions of post-apartheid south africa, which portray south africa as harbouring latent danger. the author use these depictions as an entry point into a broader web of articulation that connects various theoretical lenses (including othering and theories of fear), empirical data, and historical context in order to tell a conjunctural story about the precarity of us exceptionalism and whiteness. Rather than reading these depictions as a suggestion that south africa is a tangible threat of danger to the world, the author argue that the strategic formation of these depictions reveals how the us experiences the uncanny (familiar unfamiliar) in south africa another significantly white settler-colonial state, and thus perceives a discursive threat of south africa democracy to us exceptionalism on the global stage. This conjuncture, the author suggest, reveals a discursive struggle over multicultural global futures and who gets to define democracy in the popular imagination

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- 216 The Political Economy of Populism/ Guriev, Sergei and Papaioannou, Elias , 753-832

This article talks about the authors synthesize the literature on the recent rise of populism. First, the authors discuss definitions and present descriptive evidence on the recent increase in support for populists. Second, the authors cover the historical evolution of populist regimes since the late nineteenth century. Third, the authors discuss the role of secular economic factors related to cross-border trade and automation. Fourth, the authors review studies on the role of the 2008–09 global financial crisis and subsequent austerity, connect them to historical work covering the great depression, and discuss likely mechanisms. Fifth, the authors discuss studies on identity politics, trust, and cultural backlash. Sixth, the authors discuss economic and cultural consequences of growth in immigration and the recent refugee crisis. The authors also discuss the gap between perceptions and reality regarding immigration. Seventh, the authors review studies on the impact of the internet and social media. Eighth, the authors discuss the literature on the implications of populism's recent rise. The authors conclude outlining avenues for further research.

- 217 Belief-Dependent Motivations and Psychological Game Theory/ Battigalli, Pierpaolo and Dufwenberg, Martin , 833-882

From this study, the authors can see that the mathematical framework of psychological game theory is useful for describing many forms of motivation where preferences depend directly on one's own or others' beliefs. It allows for incorporating, for example, emotions, reciprocity, image concerns, and self-esteem in economic analysis. The authors explain how and why, discussing basic theory, experiments, applied work, and methodology.

- 218 The Economics of Tobacco Regulation: A Comprehensive Review/ DeCicca, Philip; Kenkel, Donald and Lovenheim, Michael F., 883-970



This article talks about tobacco regulation has been a major component of health policy in the developed world since the uk royal college of physicians' and the us surgeon general's reports in the 1960s. Such regulation, which has intensified in the past two decades, includes cigarette taxation, place-based smoking bans in areas ranging from bars and restaurants to workplaces, and regulations designed to make tobacco products less desirable. More recently, the availability of alternative products, most notably e-cigarettes, has increased dramatically, and these products are just starting to be regulated. Despite an extensive body of research on tobacco regulations, there remains substantial debate regarding their effectiveness, and ultimately, their impact on economic welfare. The authors provide the first comprehensive review of the state of research in the economics of tobacco regulation in two decades.

- 219 The Microeconomics of Cryptocurrencies/ Halaburda, Hanna; Haeringer, Guillaume; Gans, Joshua and Gandal, Neil , 971-1013

This work proves since its launch in 2009 much has been written about bitcoin, cryptocurrencies, and blockchains. While the discussions initially took place mostly on blogs and other popular media, the authors now are witnessing the emergence of a growing body of rigorous academic research on these topics. By the nature of the phenomenon analyzed, this research spans many academic disciplines including macroeconomics, law and economics, and computer science. This survey focuses on the microeconomics of cryptocurrencies themselves. What drives their supply, demand, trading price, and competition amongst them? This literature has been emerging over the past decade and the purpose of this paper is to summarize its main findings so as to establish a base upon which future research can be conducted.

- 216 The Political Economy of Populism/ Guriev, Sergei and Papaioannou, Elias , 753-832

This article talks about the authors synthesize the literature on the recent rise of populism. First, the authors discuss definitions and present descriptive evidence on the recent increase in support for populists. Second, the authors cover the historical evolution of populist regimes since the late nineteenth century. Third, the authors discuss the role of secular economic factors related to cross-border trade and automation. Fourth, the authors review studies on the role of the 2008–09 global financial crisis and subsequent austerity, connect them to historical work covering the great depression, and discuss likely mechanisms. Fifth, the authors discuss studies on identity politics, trust, and cultural backlash. Sixth, the authors discuss economic and cultural consequences of growth in immigration and the recent refugee crisis. The authors also discuss the gap between perceptions and reality regarding immigration. Seventh, the authors review studies on the impact of the internet and social media. Eighth, the authors discuss the literature on the implications of populism's recent rise.

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- 220 Seeing Through Rose-tinted Glass: Exploring Forms of Self-deception Through Students Substance Usage Beliefs/ Gopang, M.; Siyal, A. W., and Umrani, S. , 247–258

This paper looks into how recently, there has been increasing growth in the use of substance amongst the youth especially in higher education institutions of Pakistan. Literature indicates the existence of self-deception in substance users through self-reports. However, a dearth of qualitative exploration leads us to investigate self-deception through lived experiences of students who use the substance. The aim of the current study is to explore the phenomenon of self-deception through in-depth semi-structured interviews. Smith et al. (2009) interpretative phenomenological analysis was utilized as a method for data collection. The investigators deployed semi-structured interview guide designed through the interview protocol framework. Four themes that emerged from the data were (i) denial, where users exhibited persistent denial from negative effects of the substance; (ii) overconfidence, an illusionary aspect of substance users through elevated self-esteem; (iii) rationalization, where substance users frequently rationalized their usage through multiple attributions, such as family environment, cultural beliefs and common practices. Moreover; and (iv) awareness about positive and negative consequences of substance use, which highlighted paradoxical nature of substance users that move to and from between negative and positive aspects of substance use. Findings suggest a progressive advancement towards the understanding of the phenomenon of self-deception through its prevalent forms in university students who use the substance.

- 221 Plight of Peasantry: Re-reading Fakir Mohan Senapati's Six Acres and a Third in the Context of New Farm Laws in India/ Akhter, N., 259–270

This study talks about novel and history, despite technical differences, have something in common, which one can observe by examining fictional narrative as historical discourse without downplaying its symbolic ramifications. It is a fact that the novel is primarily concerned with individual existence, yet at the same time, it has not overlooked the condition of the people in general, as is reflected in the writings of some of the great writers. The article attempts to take this perspective in order to re-read Fakir Mohan Senapati's *Six Acres and a Third* beyond its historicity as a symbolic representation of the contemporary conditions of Indian farming community. It further aims to probe into the predicament of the farming community in India irrespective of historical and political changes. The argument is corroborated through historical parallels about the perpetual plight of farmers as shown in the text with the fear of destitution among farmers in general, and marginalized ones in particular, in the wake of recent legal promulgation (Government of India, 2020a, 2020b, 2020c). The study reveals that the plight of the people under feudalism represented by fictional characters in Senapati's novel, which he has conscientiously explored by deploying a variety of artistic techniques, is

analogous to the one faced by the contemporary farmers of independent india with neoliberal economic dispensation.

- 222 Conceptualizing the Roles of Vedantic Personality and Spiritual Well-being as Drivers of Consciousness for Sustainable Consumption: Authentic Synthesis of an Ancient Philosophy with Modern Concepts/ Mazumdar, P., and Mukhopadhyay, S., 181–199

The study addresses the challenging crisis of sustainable consumption. It explores the philosophy of samkhya, which is based on nature and spirit, also found in vedantic knowledge, and synthesizes it with the knowledge of spiritual well-being found in modern literature to conceptualize the roles of the direct, mediating and moderated mediation relationships of different vedantic personality types, spiritual well-being and family structure with consciousness for sustainable consumption and its three dimensions of environment, society and economy. Based on the conceptualized roles, different models have been proposed.

- 223 The Value of Epistemic Justice/ Narayanan, H., and Singh, A. K., 200–208

The notion of epistemic injustice has become an important topic of inquiry in recent times. It refers to the injustice committed to a person when her claim to knowledge is not given due consideration. This article argues that there are two major sources of epistemic injustice: one is the dominating tendencies present in us, and the other is susceptibility to cognitive biases and distortions. When societies become more complex, injustice increases and one can see countless instances of epistemic injustice in everyday life. To reduce epistemic injustice, one has to tackle both sources. Increasing cooperative behaviour is the key in this regard which, in turn, may require revisiting the way the self is automatically understood.

- 224 Moore's Paradox and Normative Detachment/ Swaminathan, S., 209–220

This paper looks into whether or not it is paradoxical to make a moral statement and, in the same breath, disavow commitment to it. Following G. E. Moore, who first identified an analogous paradox—albeit, in the case of factual statements and disavowal of belief in them—these are called Moore paradoxical statements. Richard Hare argues that in order to determine whether an 'ought' is a moral one, one only needs to examine if this attitudinal adherence necessarily accompanies the judgement in question. If not, Moore paradoxicality hits and the 'ought' in question is not a moral 'ought'. Hare's test poses a problem for Joseph Raz who argues (along with natural lawyers, despite himself being a self-proclaimed legal positivist) that normative terms such as 'ought to' have the same meaning in legal and moral statements. Raz, however, acknowledges a dilemma this brings in its wake: it is possible to make legal statements without necessarily endorsing them, which creates a presumption against these being equivalent to moral statements. To tackle the dilemma, Raz challenges the very idea of commitment to normative statements by arguing that it is also possible to make detached moral judgements. This paper argues that Raz's idea of 'detached normative statements' falters in that the purported examples of detached normative statements Raz uses turn out upon closer



examination to be non-normative statements using either norm-relative or non-normative 'oughts'.

225 Organizational and Moral Portraits of Responsibility/ Albin, R., 221–233

This article aims to argue in favour of two different kinds of responsibility: moral and organizational. The author presents the notion of moral responsibility and, specifically, moral accountability, which stands at the centre of the later discussion. The author addresses Coleman Macnamara's view of accountability, a model of enforcement involved in setting demands and sanctions. Then the author accounts for some cases of morally impaired persons' failure to respond adequately to moral demands, in contrast to their capacity to respond effectively to organizational demands. The author takes the latter findings to show that there are two distinct kinds of accountability, moral and organizational. While moral accountability is connected to the arousal of emotions, the author claims that organizational accountability is related to inner-organizational reactive procedures associated with employment benefits (such as promotion and other employment rewards) or sanctions. However, this can be distant from emotions.

226 The Moral Example of the German Resistance Against the Nazi Regime/ Lengeling, V. V., 234–246

This study talks about perceptions about the German resistance against the Nazis (Widerstand) changed over the years since WWII. Whereas the Nazis saw resisters as amoral traitors, German leaders recently presented the individuals of the Widerstand as moral examples of people who resisted intolerance, racism and totalitarianism. Statements and reflections about moral perception by and about people of the Widerstand in a wide variety of sources were considered historically and with moral theory. Because of the vast heterogeneity of the resisters, a basic normative understanding of ethical and moral action was engaged instead of a single theory. The Widerstand represents a struggle for moral dominance between individuals and a morally corrupt state. The Widerstand case confirms the notion that morality is inextricably bound to individual perception of what is right or wrong. As an universal moral example, the Widerstand example moots for the rejection of intolerance, racism and totalitarianism as morally wrong.

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- 227 From Stepmonsters to the Family's Saving Grace: Viewer Perceptions of Stepfamilies, Stepfathers and Stepmothers in Media/ Punyanunt-Carter, N. M.; LaFreniere, J. R.; Norman, M. S.; Brammer, S. E., and Colwell, M. J., 221-245

This study tells us about research has shown that media portrayals greatly influence viewers' beliefs, but few have studied stepfamily portrayals or how viewer demographics might impact what they notice. In this exploratory sequential mixed methods research, undergraduates reported perceptions of media portrayals of stepmothers, stepfathers and stepfamilies in 107 narratives. Those categories created a way to quantitatively distinguish between perceptions based on viewer sex and family type in the second study with 341 college student participants. The first study revealed that perceptions of stepparent portrayals in media might often align with stereotypes (e.G., stepmonsters) while also highlighting a mix of negative and positive perceptions and narratives about the depicted normalcy of stepfamilies. Study two identified that sex or family type might slightly influence what some notice in television portrayals. However, media often portrays unambiguous views of stepfamilies, and these portrayals are noticed and remembered by viewers with only a slight impact from demographic differences.

- 228 Desire To Be a Social Media Influencer: Desire for Fame, Materialism, Perceived Deprivation and Preference for Immediate Gratification as Potential Determinants/ Shabahang, R.; Aruguete, M. S.; Shim, H.; Koushali, F. G., and Zsila, Á., 246-263

This article teaches us about many young people have aspired to become social media influencers (smis) in today's social media proliferated world. However, there has been little scientific literature about this widespread aspiration. This study introduces a robust and straightforward self-report scale measuring desire to be an smi. Item and factor analyses supported the unidimensionality of the desire to be an smi questionnaire. Reliability analysis, including inter-item correlation, corrected item-total correlation and cronbach's α , revealed good internal consistency. Subsequently, the authors investigated the psychological determinants and consequences of the desire to become an smi. Results revealed that desire for fame, materialism, perceived deprivation, preference for immediate gratification to delayed gratification and confidence in one's success as an smi predicted desire to be an smi. In addition, an elevated desire to be an smi was linked to a tendency to place less value on education but not on careers in education (e.G., teaching). Our findings suggest that the aspiration to be an smi may inspire 'hope labour', which may lead young people to devalue education.

- 229 Understanding the Binge-watching Phenomenon on Netflix and Its Association with Depression and Loneliness in Egyptian Adults/ Tolba, Abir A., and Zoghaib, Shaimaa Z. , 264–279

The point of this piece is to people's viewing experience has changed dramatically in recent years, with the rise of new viewing behaviours such as binge-watching and binge-

rating made possible by the new media era. This study looks at how binge-watching affects several aspects of life (physical and psychological), correlating it to depression and loneliness, to test whether it affects them psychologically in a helpful way or drags them down to worse situations. Between december 2020 and april 2021, 234 participants completed an online survey that included four credible scales: the center for epidemiologic studies depression scale, the watching tv series motives questionnaire, the binge-watching engagement and symptoms questionnaire and the ucla loneliness scale (version 3). Reaching out that most viewers watch alone and plan before entering the binge cycle, but not all of them could succeed in perceiving the impact of binge-watching left on them after ending their binging. The findings revealed that binge-watching is more prevalent among younger age. Additionally, there was a partial positive association between binge-watching and depression and loneliness. Furthermore, some tv viewing motives were positively associated with depression and loneliness.

- 230 Sex Positivity of Satyajit Ray's Women: Their Cinematic Journey Towards the Ancient Indian Heritage/ Mukherjee, Abhik, 280–299

The article shows how satyajit ray's women resist the sexism that comes from colonialism and reach back into a more sex-positive indian heritage, particularly chakras and tantric philosophy of life. This is particularly important in correcting the way imperialist ideology misrepresented gender relations in india to justify british rule and how the misrepresentation has continued in the name of nationalist movements in post-independent india. The article focuses on a selection of ray's films. It stresses the themes (and their deviation from their original sources) used by ray to make his point obvious and, at the same time, not very shocking to the traditional bengali audience of his time. This article also focuses on how the sex positivity of ancient india is manipulated by the colonial hangover and the confusing nationalist ideas that have developed of late into limiting the sexual and social rights of women and how ray's cinema resists it in a delicate yet bold manner by visualising the markedly conflicts in both of his female and male characters by awakening their sexuality to the ancient hindu vision of life.

- 231 Representation of Hijras in Bollywood Movie Laxmii: The Loss of Reality/ Kumari, N., and Singh, R., 300–317

This article looks into due to their long-standing marginalisation in mainstream social and cultural settings, the hijra community continuously strives for recognition. Bollywood film laxmii 2020 has added to the prejudice and misconceptions surrounding hijras by perpetuating biases and stereotypes and using them as a source of comic relief and mockery. This article examines the portrayal of hijras in the bollywood movie laxmii (lawrence, 2020) based on two dimensions. The first is gender identity, as examined through the performative theory of gender rather than essentialist formulations. Second, baudrillard's (1983) formulation of postmodern hyperrealism is applied to analyse the exaggerations and mutilations of common concepts. Considering the positive and negative portrayals of hijra characters in bollywood movies, the authors attempt a comparative study to comprehend the evolution of hijra representation diaphanously.

However, in *laxmii*, a substantial gap is recognised between reality and fiction, as the movie fails to demonstrate the real-life experiences of the hijras while paving the way to the narrative of the unreal ghost.



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- 232 Life Satisfaction among the Poorest of the Poor: A Study in Urban Slum Communities in India/ Sulkers, Esther and Loos, Jasmijn , 281-293

This study investigates the level and predictors of life satisfaction in people living in slums in kolkata, india. Participants of six slum settlements (n = 164; 91% female) were interviewed and data on age, gender, poverty indicators and life satisfaction were collected. The results showed that the level of global life satisfaction in this sample of slum residents did not significantly differ from that of a representative sample of another large indian city. In terms of life-domain satisfaction, the slum residents were most satisfied with their social relationships and least satisfied with their financial situation. Global life satisfaction was predicted by age, income and non-monetary poverty indicators (deprivation in terms of health, education and living standards) (r² 15.4%). The current study supports previous findings showing that people living in slums tend to report higher levels of life satisfaction than one might expect given the deprivation of objective circumstances of their lives. Furthermore, the results suggest that factors other than objective poverty make life more, or less, satisfying. The findings are discussed in terms of theory about psychological adaptation to poverty.

- 233 Blessed are the Poor, They shall be More Persistent: Meaning in Life and Persistence among Adolescents from Low- and High-Income Regions in the Philippines/ Aruta, John Jamir Benzon R.; Salanga, Maria Guadalupe C.; Pakingan, Karmia A. and Mateo, Nino Jose , 294-303

The findings of this investigation indicate that meaning in life has been linked with academic and psychological outcomes. However, limited studies investigated the role of socioeconomic background on the association between meaning in life and persistence in the academic context. The present study examined the moderating role of socioeconomic background on the positive link between meaning in life and persistence among filipino adolescents. This study involved a representative sample of 15-year-old high school students (n = 4512) from low-income (n = 1065) and high-income (n = 3447) regions in the philippines. Data were extracted from oecd's program for international student assessment (pisa) 2018. The results revealed that meaning in life positively and significantly predicted persistence. Additionally, adolescents from high-income regions exhibited greater levels of persistence scores. Moderation analysis revealed that the positive association between meaning in life and persistence was stronger among adolescents from low-income regions, explaining that meaning in life is a salient internal psychological resource when economic resources are scarce. The findings provided insights on the dynamic interplay between meaning in life and socioeconomic factors in strengthening persistence among young individuals in a developing nation such as the philippines. Implications for psychoeducational programs and interventions are discussed.

- 234 Bent, But Not Broken: Locus-of-Hope and Well-Being Among Malaysians Facing Economic Challenges Amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic/ Tee, Eugene Y. J.; Shah, Raja Intan Arifah binti Raja Reza; Ramis, TamilSelvan and Jia-Qi, Lauren Chai , 304-316

In this article, the authors investigate hope is conceptualized as a cognitive set that has often been studied in the context of adversity. No studies, however, directly examine how locus-of-hope (loh) influences psychological outcomes among vulnerable populations within collectivist cultural contexts. The authors address this gap by assessing the relationships between loh and well-being among malaysians facing financial struggles during the covid-19 pandemic. The authors hypothesized that loh will predict well-being but that external loh will more strongly predict well-being than internal loh. One-hundred and fifty-two (152) malaysians (63 men, 89 women, average age 29.69 years old) who have (1) experienced loss of employment status (2) decrease in salary earnings or (3) earn below the lower 40% threshold of national household incomes completed a series of questionnaires assessing their loh and well-being. Results indicate that controlling for age, perceptions of government efforts and trait optimism, loh significantly predict well-being. Findings also show that internal loh and loh-family were the strongest predictors of well-being. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed in light of these findings.

- 235 Life Satisfaction and Well-Being at the Intersections of Caste and Gender in India/ Johri, Akshay and Anand, Pooja V. , 317-331

This body of work demonstrates that psychological research has a paucity of studies on caste and well-being. Existing literature on caste has extensively focused on pathological conditions in rural areas. In contrast, individuals who experience vulnerabilities in urban areas at the intersections of caste and gender identities are still underrepresented in the research literature on the psychology of well-being. The present study recognises this gap in research and explores the interaction of caste and gender on life satisfaction and well-being in urban areas. On administering the satisfaction with life scale and mental health continuum-short form to a sample of 465 young adults, the results revealed significant caste differences in both life satisfaction and well-being. The findings highlight that general caste individuals have higher life satisfaction and well-being than scheduled caste individuals. The findings also indicate significant gender differences in life satisfaction, with women having higher life satisfaction than men across caste groups. Results revealed no interaction effect between caste and gender. Consistent with earlier studies, the results on caste suggest that despite its discourses of diminishing importance, especially in urban areas, caste does play a significant role in an individual's well-being and life satisfaction. Hence, the findings have implications for policy-making, education, and training to understand caste-based experiences better.

- 236 Perceived Discrimination and Happiness Among Tribal Unmarried Mothers/ Thasleema, Aysha and Rajan, Santhosh Kareepadath , 332-339

The present study aimed to understand the relationship between perceived discrimination and happiness among tribal unmarried mothers. The sample included 30

tribal unmarried mothers from the wayanad district in kerala, india. Data were collected using a socio-demographic response sheet, oxford happiness questionnaire (short form), and everyday discrimination scale. Mann–whitney u test showed that tribal unmarried mothers did not differ in happiness concerning their income, education, putative father from the same tribe or not, and living status. Compared to those with higher income, mothers with lower income were higher in perceived discrimination. Correlation analysis revealed a negative relationship between perceived discrimination and happiness. Regression analysis confirmed that perceived discrimination is a negative predictor of happiness.

- 237 Sense-Making and Spirituality: Single Filipinas' Lived Experiences of Meaning in Life/ Mendez, Samantha Erika N., 340-351

In this study, they discuss using interpretative phenomenological analysis as the qualitative research framework, this study explored the lived experiences of meaning in life among single filipino women in their thirties. Data were collected from six always single, heterosexual filipino women aged 32–38 through multiple in-person interviews. Five superordinate themes were extracted from the complete dataset, namely advocating for the self, caring for others, finding opportunities in singlehood, making sense of life's challenges, and incorporating spirituality. This paper discusses the last two themes to present a qualitative analysis of the specific ways that making sense of life's challenges and spirituality contributed to the experience of meaning in life and well-being among single filipino women in a sociocultural context where they are perceived to be disadvantaged. The results suggest the potential of spirituality as a means for coping and as a meaning framework that can be utilized as a source of positive re-interpretations of negative events and meaningful goals, and as a guide for behaviors that align better with people's view of themselves and the world. The contributions, limitations, and recommendations will also be discussed.

- 238 Impact of Emotional Exhaustion and Self-efficacy on the Psychological Well-Being of Child Care Workers in the Philippines/ Mata, Kimberly Kaye C. and Tarroja, Maria Caridad H., 352-361

The following is discussed in this research: child care workers are reported to play a significant role in the healing process of children placed under their care. Although research is emerging in the healthcare industry, including children at risk, this vulnerable group continues to be overlooked as a priority research focus. The limited studies on child care workers often focus on burnout and work-related risks. Some studies highlight the importance of looking at positive factors such as self-efficacy and psychological well-being as critical aspects in understanding the experiences of child care workers. This study examines the associations of emotional exhaustion with psychological well-being and self-efficacy in a sample of 100 filipino childcare workers. Results of hierarchical multiple regression analyses demonstrated that there is a significant negative relationship between emotional exhaustion and psychological well-being and a significant positive relationship between self-efficacy and psychological well-being. However, self-efficacy does not moderate the relationship between emotional exhaustion and psychological well-being. Findings further highlight the important roles

of a perceived negative experience, emotional exhaustion, and a positive trait, self-efficacy, on the psychological well-being of filipino child care workers. Emotional exhaustion and self-efficacy are impacting psychological well-being independent of each other. The implications of these findings on the kind of interventions that target the psychological well-being of childcare workers are discussed.

- 239 Workplace Spirituality and Employee Wellbeing in the Hospitality Sector: Examining the Influence of Fear of COVID-19/ Aboobaker, Nimitha, 362-371

The reason for writing this post is to... Drawing from the job demands-resources theory and the protection motivation theory, this study attempts to examine how the experience of workplace spirituality impacts employee wellbeing during times of remote work. This study also examines how fear of covid-19 moderates the aforementioned relationship. Using a self-administered questionnaire, data were collected from 566 employees working in the hospitality sector in india. Results revealed that the experience of three dimensions of workplace spirituality (meaningful work, sense of community, and alignment with organisational values) had a significant positive influence on employee wellbeing, even during remote work. Fear of covid-19 had an interesting significant moderating effect, and it was revealed that the higher the fear, the stronger the relationship between the workplace spirituality (in terms of meaningful work, sense of community, and alignment with organisational values) and employee wellbeing. The insights gained from this study will assist both the employees and the managers in devising personalised approaches towards individual wellbeing and the organisation at large during times of pandemics.

- 240 Heritage Culture Detachment Predicts Hope and Well-Being of Filipino Migrant Workers: A Study of Low- and Semi-skilled Filipino Workers in Macau/ Bernardo, Allan B. I.; Daganzo, Mary Angeline and Burgos, Jasmine Frances C. , 372-384

The purpose of this paper is to investigate it. Heritage culture detachment occurs when migrants tend to distance themselves from their own cultural norms and values as they engage their host culture; research suggests that this approach to acculturation is often associated with psychological distress. The authors explore heritage culture detachment and well-being among filipino migrant workers in macau. Participants (n = 249) were recruited to answer a questionnaire that inquired into heritage culture detachment and several measures of well-being. The relationships between well-being and heritage culture detachment were examined by testing two structural equation models: model 1: well-being predicts heritage culture detachment; model 2: heritage culture detachment predicts well-being. The results show better fit between the data and model 2; in particular, heritage culture detachment positively predicted satisfaction with life, external-peer locus-of-hope, but also negative self-esteem, and goal disengagement. Heritage culture detachment also negatively predicted external-spiritual locus-of-hope. The results are interpreted as possibly indicating how heritage culture detachment reflects efforts to adjust and cope in a new sociocultural environment. Unlike other migrants, international migrant workers may see their foreign work environment as temporary contexts and circumstances, wherein subordinating their cultural norms may have some utility. The discussion highlights how sources of

well-being need to be understood within the specific temporal and sociocultural context of individuals' life experiences.

- 241 The Struggle to Fit in: A Qualitative Study on the Sense of Belonging and Well-being of Deaf People in Ipoh, Perak, Malaysia/ Lee, Wan Ying; Tan, Joanna Tjin Ai and Kok, Jin Kuan , 385-400

The reason for writing this post is to... The sense of belonging plays an important role in a person's well-being. It also acts as a protective factor against mental distress. Deaf people struggle to fit into the dominant hearing society due to communication barriers. The multi-languages used in Malaysian families add to this communication challenge. Communication breakdown leaves the deaf person socially excluded while a poor sense of belonging also increases their vulnerability to mental health issues. Hence, this study explored the deaf person's sense of belonging and well-being through their social experiences in Malaysia. Baumeister's need-to-belong theory served as the theoretical framework of this study. An ethnographic approach with in-depth interviews and participant observation was used to explore the social experiences of six Chinese deaf adults, aged 20–37, residing in Ipoh. Their hearing parents were interviewed as well to obtain parents' perspective of the child's well-being in the earlier years. Participants were selected using the purposive and snowballing sampling method. Upon data saturation, thematic analysis was used to identify themes, patterns, and interpret its meanings. The main themes that emerged from the data was the "struggle to fit in", "emotional effect", and "quality social connections". Findings of this study can be used in the formation of policies and strategies to ensure that deaf individuals are not excluded from their communities. Cultivating an inclusive community and developing the deaf community offers a better sense of belonging, which would help increase well-being of deaf people. Future research may focus on deaf identity and well-being of deaf youth in Malaysia.

- 242 Self-Efficacy and Psychological Well-Being of Family Caregivers of Persons with Spinal Cord Injury/ Bicular, Jan Elyca D. P.; Tan-Mansukhani, Roseann and Simon, Patricia D., 401-410

In this study, they discuss caring for individuals with spinal cord injury (SCI) can be a challenging responsibility, particularly for family caregivers because of SCI patients' functional limitations in performing activities of daily living. Previous studies have focused on the stress and burden of caregiving. With an emphasis on the positive aspects of caregiving, this study sought to determine whether self-efficacy influences psychological well-being, and if perceived social support can enhance the relationship of self-efficacy and psychological well-being of family caregivers of SCI patients in the Philippines. A cross-sectional study was conducted with 106 family primary caregivers of SCI patients from a government hospital in Quezon City, Philippines through purposive and snowball sampling. The participants were aged 18–76 years old (73.6% females, 26.4% males). The following scales were used to measure the variables: general self-efficacy scale (GSES; Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995), Ryff's (1989) scales of psychological well-being (SPWB), and the multidimensional scale of perceived social support (MSPSS; Zimet et al., 1988). Model 1 of Hayes' process macro was used to test the moderating

effect of perceived social support in the relationship between self-efficacy and psychological well-being. Correlation analysis revealed that self-efficacy, perceived social support, and age were all significantly related to psychological well-being. In the moderation analysis with self-efficacy as an independent variable, perceived social support as a moderator and age as a covariate, only age showed a significant effect on psychological well-being. In addition, no significant interaction between self-efficacy and perceived social support was found. Self-efficacy serves an important role in the psychological well-being of family caregivers of sci patients. It is recommended that further studies that examine these variables be conducted in non-weird (western, educated, industrialized, rich, and developed) contexts such as the philippines.



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- 243 Racism, radicalisation and Europe's 'Thin Blue Line'/ Fekete, Liz, 3–45

The following is discussed in this research: following analyses in the us of the reaction to black lives matter in the blue lives matter movement and the recasting of the police as victims, the author explores similar tendencies in europe, in the context of changes in territorial policing, new technology and enhanced police powers under neoliberalism. She examines how racism has become entrenched in policing as the rank and file are resituating themselves as society's victims and organising on an ever more extremist agenda. Police excesses are explained away and impunity extended to officers. At the same time, police are assuming the right to a special role and status in society that is not allowed to other agencies or public servants. In some instances, this has spilled over into collusion and collaboration with militarised far-right groups. The penetration of the far right into policing is compounded by the dehumanisation within policing culture which stigmatises the 'undeserving poor' and emphasises threats to social order and governance as arising from marginalised black and ethnic minority communities.

- 244 Moralising racial regimes: surveillance and control after Singapore's 'Little India riots'/ Greener, Joe, 46–62

This article examines the moral politics of state organised social control in bolstering racialisation in singapore after the 2013 disturbances in 'little india', when agencies mobilised morally charged discourses regarding alcohol consumption amongst low-income south asian migrants. Appealing to moral constructions of the 'riots' discredited socio-political analyses of the events, after which the state developed a mass architecture of alcohol-related 'governing through crime', placing migrant lives under permanent and constant surveillance. The piece contributes to debates about moral economy approaches by connecting the strategic deployment and justification of crime control underpinning racial regimes and reveals inadequacies in critical thinking around 'race' in singapore, most notably a preoccupation with interactional accounts of racism rather than institutional state power.

- 245 Torrens Title: property, race and (infra)structures of feeling in the settler colony/ Brooks, Andrew and Lorange, Astrid , 63–83

This article argues that property law can be understood as a key infrastructure of settler-colonial sovereignty. Rather than a simple importation of british law, the frontier mentality of the colonial outpost allowed for the implementation of a new legal framework for the allocation and registration of land. Taking the example of torrens title allows for an analysis of the 'structures of feeling' that are generated by, and that naturalise in turn, the possessive claim to property. The authors consider how the history of property as fungible commodity is entangled with the history of racialisation, and how torrens title shows the material and affective dimensions of settler law and of the long struggle to resist its illegal claim to sovereignty. The authors analyse the 2018

video essay drawing rights by rachel o'reilly, considering the troubled relationship between white possession and the unbroken sovereignty it denies, yet which remains a constant threat to the settler state. Her work articulates what ruth wilson gilmore calls 'infrastructures of feeling', which, the authors argue, describes the way anti-colonial consciousness can materialise against structures and attachments of settlement.



- 246 The Case for Ecosocialism in the Face of the Worsening Climate Crisis/ Bond, Patrick , 485-515

In this article, the authors investigate a fierce intellectual battle continues over the ideological character of green politics. The overall conflict that emerged in past decades between environmental justice advocates on the one hand, and on the other, a coalition of states, corporations and their academic, ngo and media allies will now revive in earnest, given the biden administration's january 2021 pledge to take climate change seriously. After the trump regime's climate denialism, a longstanding challenge to environmental justice now returns in the form of supposedly-pragmatic “ecological modernization” strategies, I.E., regulatory, technicist, market-based, or some combination. These characterized the pre-trump era but had no discernable impact on emissions. In contrast, david harvey has long advocated “radicalization of the theses of ecological modernization.” the temptation to avoid in this process is deradicalization through cooptation. But even as technical questions reemerge, the radicalization harvey calls for becomes ever more relevant.

- 247 Energy Transitions: The Case of Greece with a Special Focus on the Role of the EU ETS/ Vlachou, Andriana and Pantelias, Georgios , 516-545

The following article examines major energy transitions are associated not only with fundamental transformations of the energy sector but also with multidimensional changes in societies. Existing energy systems are heavily implicated in climate change. This paper investigates from an ecosocialist perspective the prevalent high-carbon energy systems in capitalism and their ongoing transformations, with a special focus on greece as an eu member. Furthermore, it explores whether the eu ets, in comparison to renewable energy sources (res) support schemes, created considerable incentives for effective and socially fair transitions to low-carbon systems. Empirical data reveals the enduring high-carbon composition of gross inland energy consumption in greece while evidence on gross electricity generation by fuel discloses the limited penetration of res since 1990. The neoliberal design of ets at the eu level and its poor workings did not induce investments in low carbon technologies. Res support policies have been more significant. However, both have adverse distributional effects, especially on working people since the latter bear the cost of transition for the most part. Effective and fair low-carbon energy transitions need radical social transformation — an ecosocialist path out of capitalism.

- 248 Ecosocialism and the Problem of Industrialism/ Huber, Matthew T. , 546-563

This paper is seeking to investigate a particular issue. At the core of ecosocialist theory and politics is a critique of “productivism” — particularly aimed against the actually existing socialist states and their dismal environmental record, thereby allowing ecosocialists to direct attention away from key questions about what industrial

production would look like under ecosocialist social relations. Most ecosocialist writing emphasizes repairing the ecological conditions of production and promoting the most obviously sustainable forms of production (e.G., agroecology and renewable energy). The heart of any socialist project is about radically transforming and democratizing production — and this requires putting “ecology” at the heart of theories of the relations and forces of production. Thus, ecosocialism must be “productivist” in the sense that questions of production must be at the forefront (but not in the sense that maximizing production for production's sake). Ecosocialist politics also requires confronting more thorny problems of how to build socialism out of the material conditions that confront us (involving the production of things like steel, cement, minerals, and more).

- 249 Prefiguration and the Emergence of the Global Subject/ Schwartzman, David and Mauro, Salvatore Engel-Di , 564-583

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject. The concept of prefiguration is discussed in the context of the potential, arguably imperative emergence of a global subject of sufficient power to overcome the global rule of capital, thereby opening a path to an ecosocialist transition to a global solar commons, terminating the political economy of capitalism on our planet. Prefigurative social formations and struggles are discussed, particularly in the global south, along with the potential role of ecosocialist parties that would coordinate the emergence of a global subject.



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Under the Apprenticeship Act 1961, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, NASSDOC provides practical training/exposure for one year to the students who have passed out their B.L.I.Sc. / M.L.I.Sc. (Bachelor or Master in Library and Information Science). They are provided with a monthly stipend and certificate at the end of the year.

- **Vocational Training Program:**

Training is available for One/ Three Months for B.L.I.Sc./ M.L.I.Sc. Students to fulfil their course requirements.

- 250 Librarians: It's Time to Redesign Librarianship/ Ady, Dawn, 44929

The article surveys a few aspects of librarians' work in light of current events and trends; as library collections become more digitalized than print, virtual librarianship may take the place of conventional work settings; further claims are that librarians are uniquely qualified to take on society's information literacy problem. Potentially embedding on popular internet platforms, librarians can help internet users improve their information discernment skills, so they are better able to find information and identify inaccuracies in the forms of misinformation, disinformation, propaganda, and to be cognizant of confirmation bias.

- 251 Information Organization Activities in the Knowledge Management Setting/ Masinde, Johnson Mulongo, and Sanya, Otuoma, 45060

This study examines information organization activities in the knowledge management setting. The investigation commences with the long-drawn debate on the concept of knowledge management and the literature that has hitherto reviewed it. Furthermore, the study delves into how conventional bibliographic information retrieval techniques and expert search systems have heretofore been applied in the organization and retrieval of digital resources and if they can be employed in the knowledge management setting. It is contended that though the procedures, tools, and techniques are effectual and productive, they cannot be utilized in a knowledge intensive environment. Accordingly, the study puts forth a generic knowledge management frame work that can be applied in a knowledge management setting. In addition, it proposes novel research gaps in the context of information organization.

- 252 Awareness and Readiness of Nigerian Polytechnic Students towards Adopting Artificial Intelligence in Libraries/ Owolabi, K. A.; Abayomi, Adeleke Olatej; Aderibigbe, N.A.; Kemdi, Owunezi Margaret; Oluwaseun, Omotoso Akinkunmi and Okorie, C.N., 15-24

This survey research investigated the awareness and readiness for artificial intelligence (ai) among polytechnic students in nigeria. Five polytechnics were purposively selected for the study. The study population comprised of three hundred and twenty (320) final year students registered as members in the selected polytechnic libraries. A questionnaire was used for data collection. Purposive sampling was used to select one hundred (100) respondents from each of the polytechnics. Findings revealed that the students were aware of the existence of artificial intelligence usage in library operations and gained awareness during library orientation programmes. The students admitted that they needed to have basic computer skills to be relevant in this era. The major anticipated constraint in the use of ai is unstable power supply. The study recommends the need for polytechnic library managements to harness alternative sources of power supply, and the need to include practical ict training in the curriculum.

- 253 Impact of MOOC on Agricultural Professionals in India - A Case Study/ Kumar, N.P. Ravi; Kumar, Amrender; Rathinasabapathy, G.; Kandpal, K.N., and Kumar, D. Vijay, 25-35

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding. The past few years have witnessed a rapid surge in the development of massive open online courses (moocs). The ict and associated technologies have necessitated that academic and research community shift to online mode of education. At the same time the authors have witnessed parallel rise in number of mooc platforms across the globe. As moocs grow in popularity, academic institutes in the world have shifted their mode of imparting knowledge from mere class room to blended mode. The online courses are attracting the learners with their content and user-friendly platform. This paper presents a case study of mooc on information handling skills for teaching learning and research which was organized for agricultural stakeholders of nars as part of icar - nahep (ig) sub project on national knowledge management centre for agricultural education research (nkmc4aer). A total of 1118 participants were registered for the mooc comprising of video lectures, live interactive lectures, online quizzes, and discussion forum. In this paper an attempt has been made to study the participants use of course lecture videos, time spent, an in-depth picture of participants, how their own background and capabilities related to their achievement and persistence, and how their interactions with curricular and pedagogical aspects. It also focused on completion rates and assessments.

- 254 Trend Analysis of Research Funded by Defence Research and Development Organisation/ Chandra, Ranadip , 37-44

This study was carried out to investigate the trend of research funded by defence research and development organisation (drdo) published between 2014 to 2018. Total 1569 articles published in 701 sources with an average 9.04 citations per document were found in scopus database and downloaded in the bibtex file format. Bibliometrix r package was used to analyze different aspects of research. The study involved 3576 authors with 0.44 documents per author and 2.28 authors per document. The top 10 productive journals published 823 articles (52.45%). The journal rsc advances published the highest number of articles. The top 10 productive authors published a total of 445 articles with 3836 received citations. Defence metallurgical research laboratory collaborated with the highest number of research. Majority of the researches were carried out in india with collaboration with other countries, mainly from developed countries. The majority of the research was carried out under the subject microstructure, mechanical properties, x ray diffraction, optical properties, hypoxia, etc. This work may help drdo to evaluate their criteria in funding research in future.

- 255 Changing Role of College Librarians' in Autonomous Environment: A Study/ Rajpurkar, Sujata S., 45-52

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding. According to university grants commission (ugc) guidelines for autonomy, the only way to improve quality in higher education is to assign academic freedom to colleges affiliated to the university. Quality

education is the prime motto of the indian government and to ensure quality in higher education government of india is endorsing academic autonomy from the last few years. To assess the influences on the academic libraries of an autonomous environment and to examine whether there is any change in the role of academic librarians the researcher opted for the present study. Twenty-five autonomous college librarians from mumbai were selected as the population for the study. The role efficacy scale of udai pareek was used to analyze the changing role of librarians with telephone interview. The present study throws some light on the changing role of librarians in the autonomous environment.

- 256 URL Degeneration: A Warning to Scholarly Community/ Niveditha, B., and Kumbar, Mallinath, 53-63

The present study examines the degeneration of web citations in scholarly journals of library and information science, and communication and media studies. The journals were selected based on their high impact factor published between 2008 and 2017. A php script was used to crawl the uniform resource locators collected from the references. A total of 8,767 articles were downloaded and 3,97,140 references were extracted. A total of 71,289 urls were checked for their availability. Further, the characteristic features of url like file extension, path depth, character length and the toplevel domain were determined. The findings indicated that more number of urls in lis journal articles decayed than in communication and media studies journal articles. The majority of errors in both the disciplines were http 404 error code (not found error). The findings of the study imply that authors, publishers and editorial staff need to ensure the availability of web resources before citing them.



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Bibliographies on Social science Literature

Provides ready access to bibliographic details of Journal Articles, Books, Proceedings, Theses and Research Reports on selective topics from the available resources of NASSDOC.

- 257 Indigenous Cultural-Heritage Resource Management System: Designing an Open-Source Based Technical Framework/ Dutta, Anirban, and Mukhopadhyay, Parthasarathi, 65--77

This paper reports the development of a digital indigenous or aboriginal cultural heritage archive prototype to understand more specifically how to manage cultural heritage resources for local needs, for traditional and indigenous communities, and in libraries, archives, and museums as they seek to manage, preserve, strengthen, develop, and reuse these resources. The tribes who are the earliest inhabitants of India are economically and socially the least advanced, as they live in isolated and self-contained groups, and are distinct culturally and ethnically from mainstream societies. Historically, colonization, ignorance of mainstream societies, etc., have dominated thousands of indigenous cultures that have ceased to exist or have been marginalized to the brink of extinction. This exploratory study is an attempt to find the tools and techniques that can assist in building an information system for indigenous culture. It considers the need for integration of such a system with a library retrieval system, and the prototype includes the indigenous cultural resources of the Rabha tribe of north-east India to illustrate the idea and suggest a prototype based on open source software and open standards.

- 258 The Normalization of Preprints♦/ Drury, Luke, 79-85

The last few years have seen an explosive growth in the use of preprints and the associated preprint servers by large sections of the scientific community. This article addresses the history of the preprint, its advantages, and potential disadvantages, and concludes with some recommendations for how the growing acceptance of preprint posting should be handled within academia and the changes in cultural norms (in other words its normalization) that this entails. (Garisto, 2019).

- 259 Information Seeking behaviours of Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Selected Homes in Ogun State, Nigeria/ Odunmade, Adepero Olajumoke; Oloniruha, Emmanuel Adeniyi; Ibrahim, Rasaki Oluwadamilare, and Owunesi, Margaret Kembi, 87-94

The paper investigated information seeking behaviours of the orphans and vulnerable children in the selected homes in Ogun State, Nigeria. The study is a survey research anchored on post-positivism paradigm which combined both qualitative and quantitative methods employing both questionnaire and interview to collect data. The population of the study is 450 from two homes in Ogun State. The study adopted the snowballing sampling technique to locate the respondents for the study. The findings of the study revealed that the informal sources such as the internet, television and friends are sources of information for OVC. The most preferred source of information is television and the main challenge facing the OVC in seeking information is basically the high cost of getting information such as subscriptions to the internet and other information sources. Based on the findings of the study, the research recommends the followings;

the management of the two homes should provide internet services for the children and they should be able to access the internet services regularly. Ovc program should be included in the television programs and television hours should be included in their timetables. In addition, government and various social organizations should provide financial assistance to the ovc to be able to subscribe to various forms of information sources. Ministry of social welfare and development should assist the ovc in providing necessary information resources at subsidized rate.

- 260 'Like, Comment, Share': Impact of Social Media Tools on Research/ Shiloh, V. Jenita, and Fazlunnisa, H., 95-102

The study investigates the usage pattern and preference of social media tools among the researchers and academicians at the university of madras. A structured questionnaire was formulated and shared with the study group. The analysis reveals that majority of the study population is unaware of the social media tools (smts) promoting scholarly communication such as bit.Ai(53), citeulike (60), edugeeksclub (54), emerald engage (51), ssrn (51) and use smts for recreation and leisure purpose only. The present paper also highlights the major deterrents of using smts to share research output. The study finds that though addiction can be a major deterrent to use of social media; it is a viable tool in the present environment which can augment collaboration and contribute to determining quality by measuring the 'likes, comments and shares' among the academic and research community.

- 261 Usage and Perception of Open Access Resources: A Study of Select Universities in Bangladesh/ Islam, M. Monirul; Bhattacharya, Udayan and Tonmoy, Tazbir Khan, 103-110

The goal of this research is to examine the current state of open access (oa) resources in six private and public universities in bangladesh. It also seeks to analyze students' awareness, utilization of, and attitude towards oa resources. Findings: the study found that 60% of the students perceive their universities have enough oa resources whereas the other 40% think their universities do not possess enough. In the meantime, only 50% of them are frequent users while the other 30% know but never used and the rest 20% have no idea about oa resources. However, the awareness of oa resources amongst students is increasing day by day. The students possess a positive perception of oa resources. Methodology: the questionnaire, direct interviews, various documentaries, and direct observation are used for the present study. The authors applied interview and own observation methods as the questionnaire approach had few limitations while collecting the data that is why so that this method was used to collect the required information to supplement the questionnaire methods and to bring more clarity to the data. The questionnaires were distributed personally to the students. Then the authors tried to understand the knowledge, utilization, and attitude of oa resources. Data collection: the major step of the study for data collecting was the survey data from selected universities of bangladesh. Moreover, the discussions were held with the students of these universities to examine awareness, use, and perception of oa resources. Various journals articles, online sources, like google, blog sites, google scholars, etc. Have been used in this research.

- 262 Implementation of TOPSIS Method to Compare the Libraries of Top-Ranking Universities Abroad and in India/ Ghosh, Chaitali, 111-122

This study was made for comparison of university libraries in india and abroad. Ten top-ranking universities by quacquarelli symonds (qs) were considered for making a comparison from each category. The main objective of the study was to know whether the library plays any role to achieve top rank or not. Technique for order of preference by similarity to ideal solution (topsis) method was used for analyzing and for the topsis method, 5 important criteria were considered, viz., total collection, total library staff, total budget, total working hours, and major divisions of the library. Important criteria were selected from university grant commission (ugc) and american library association (ala). Initially, topsis method was applied to university libraries abroad; next, to indian university libraries and finally, both indian and foreign university libraries were considered. Results represented that the library played a role in helping the parent university achieve a rank but not entirely. The university of cambridge got the highest rank as per the study but in qs ranking mit stood first.

- 263 Application of the Patron Module in Koha Software for Library User Database Management System/ Ghosh, Subho and Saha, Sujan, 123-127

The use of information and technology has introduced modernism and automation to many aspects of library work and has eased the workload of library professionals. The management of library users and the providing of their effective library services are crucial components of the library system. When a new visitor first arrives at the library, he or she must first become a library member in order to use the library. Currently, the entire process of the library's membership system is done using the patron module of koha software. In the present study, all the features of patron module in koha have been highlighted so that the library staff can perform patron management work quickly. As a result, this study is helpful for library and information professionals to improve their technical skills and expertise while dealing with library users.



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• **Vocational Training Program:**

Training is available for One/ Three Months for B.L.I.Sc./ M.L.I.Sc. Students to fulfil their course requirements.

- 264 Measuring Open Access Friendliness of Indian Central Universities through Data Carpentry/ Roy, Abhijit and Mukhopadhyay, Parthasarathi, 131-139

The present study measures the open access friendliness of indian central universities against some open access indicators based on 100 points scale. It applies a data carpentry tool namely open refine to measure the open access friendliness of indian universities. This ranking framework consists of two primary areas viz. Oa publications share and oa license share, including five factors (oa share, gold and green oa share, repository share, oa license share and gold & green license share). The present study has analysed a total of 85916 publications of ten central universities that are listed in the national institutional ranking framework (nirf), 2021 covering 28.43% of publications under four oa routes (gold oa, green oa, hybrid oa and bronze oa). The study has proposed an oafi ranking framework for measuring the web presence of said universities. It is found that visva bharati university ranks 1st scoring 64.04 (out of 100) points and tezpur university has scored the lowest points I.E., 48.75 (out of 100).

- 265 A Comprehensive Classification of Sentiment Reviews of Twitter Data in the Domain of Climatology using Machine Learning Techniques/ Chatterjee, Apala; Mahato, Shampa and Chatterjee, Sunil Kumar, 141-151

This study aims at classification of sentiment reviews of twitter data in the domain of climatology using machine learning techniques. It focuses on the text classification in order to determine the people's intension about the climatic issues I.E., climate change, climate variability, environmental aspects etc. This paper portrays a comparison of results obtained by applying different classification algorithms like naive bayes (nb), random forest (rf), logistic regression (lr), k-nearest neighbour (knn), decision tree classifier, neural network classifier etc. These algorithms are used to classify a sentimental review and people's emotions associated with climate. Design/methodology/approach: total 2265 climate reviews data have been taken from twitter's developers' account. After that, the authors pre-processed the total dataset by removing various symbols, http tags, punctuation, etc. The pre-processed text were analysed and represented through topic modelling, multi dimensional scaling (mds) and also visualization of heatmap. Next, bag of words are evaluated through various algorithms such as naive bayes (nb), random forest (rf), logistic regression (lr), k-nearest neighbour (knn), decision tree classifier and neural network classifier. After applying above mentioned classifier, datasets are tested and scores are noted. For the experiment, 70 % of total reviews (I.E.1586) are used for model training and 30% of total reviews (I.E. 680) are used for testing the models. Findings: by performing different algorithms, it shows that random forest classifier algorithm works well than other mentioned classifiers and most of the people have positive sentiment towards climate according to valence aware dictionary for sentiment reasoning (vader).

- 266 Content Analysis of Job Announcements for Digital Library Professionals from 2011 to 2019: An Indian Perspective/ Kumari, Nisha and Mishra, Shesh, 153-161

The skills required of academic library professionals are greatly influenced by the rapidly evolving digital technologies. The purpose of the present study is to observe the current state of job qualifications, skills and competencies required for working in academic digital libraries in india. The study was conducted to identify the 15 top ranked skills demanded for positions in academic digital libraries. A typology of 44 skills and competencies resulted from the content analysis of 180 job advertisements of academic digital libraries in india from january 2011 to december 2019. The resulting typology was divided into five different categories: technological skills, technical skills, information skills, collection development skills, and soft skills. The findings were found to emphasize the skills required for technical services. In addition to technical skills, employers were seeking candidates with basic computer knowledge, microsoft office skills, website development and designing, database management, and networking skills. Moreover, the findings indicate that good communication skills were most in-demand in job advertisements. Ability to conduct information literacy programs and knowledge of digital resources and skills to build institutional repository are also emphasized in the study.

- 267 Keyword Analysis of Research Trends in 'Scientometrics' Journal from 2014 to 2018/ Ashoka, R. and Harinarayana, N. S., 163-169

Keyword analysis technique has been employed to measure the frequency of author-supplied keywords that represent contents and concepts. To identify patterns, trends and intellectual structure of scientometrics publications from 2014 to 2018, the study examined 7879 keywords from 1548 articles extracted from the springerlink database. Further, these keywords were standardised using vocabulary tools. The period considered for the study is divided into two sectors, I.E. 2014-2016 and 2017-2018 with the intention of rendering dynamic changes in research interest in recent period. The results show that bibliometric analysis and subsequently citation analysis have been the most popular research topics. Scientometrics, network analysis, patent analysis, and altmetrics have emerged during the study period. The study shows that published content indicates some well-established research topics.

- 268 Application of Bloom's Taxonomy in Library and Information Science: An Assessment/ Das, Amit Kumar and Sahu, Nivedita Bhattacharyya, 171-175

This article talks about bloom's taxonomy has been used as a tool to develop sound teaching-learning processes in many fields; however, there has been very little on the application of the taxonomy in library and information science. This paper outlines how the evaluation process could be more logical and scientific to ensure the necessary skills, which are necessary for day to day work of library professionals. Based on different levels of bloom's taxonomy a few sample questions are given.

- 269 A Study of Subject Headings vs. User Generated Tags/ Dutta, Sonali and Das, Subarna Kumar, 177-182

From this study, the authors can see that user-generated tagging or folksonomy is one of the most popular web 2.0 applications and has attracted the interest of libraries and information centres, which has developed services that facilitate user community collaboration. In the digital environment, social tagging has the potential to overcome certain limitations of traditional subject headings. The main objectives of this research paper are to identify the scope of user-generated tags as compared to subject heading lists and to explore the extent to which these user-generated tags can be used to enhance subject access. In this research paper, the problem is comparison between the subject heading list and user generated tags. This work is an exploratory research and has followed a case study method. Five searches were performed in library thing using its tag mash feature (essentially a keyword search of the user tag field) using 5 tags. After searching articles and interpreting all data, a comparison between the subject heading list and user-generated tags have been made.



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Library members to access the scholarly content through E-resources i.e EconLit with full text, SocIndex with full text, Political Science Complete, Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA), Education Sources, JSTOR, PsycArticles, J-Gate Social Science Collection in the following link after due registration.
<https://nassdoceresources.remotexs.in>

- 270 Algorithmic Analysis of Political Tweets: A Systematic Literature Review/ Ramesh, Ashwini, 185-195

This study investigates the trends and challenges in information science with a special focus on political tweets. The past decade has witnessed a transformation in information mining, extraction and production using algorithms on social media platforms. The unique data structure of twitter has gained scholarly attention for its intelligence to produce voluminous information which is convenient and rapid. But the efficiency of twitter as a platform to obtain political knowledge remains a question. Various socio-technological research methods have emerged making twitter an integrated topic of study for scholars from media studies, computer science and information science. The big data environment provides hashtags, @-mentions, and various digital affordances necessitating its study to be an integral part of social science research. Thus, the systematic literature review aims to examine tweeting patterns of political leaders to study variables such as ideology diffusion, polarization, political issues, digital campaigns etc. The study also examines computational research methods to retrieve twitter data pertaining to political information. Academic investigation consists of approaches to automated data collection on twitter, pre-processing techniques using r and python, machine learning procedures and sentiment analysis used on twitter data. The study showcases india's stand in adopting the niche socio-technological methods in social science research.

- 271 Customer Satisfaction in Libraries/ Sridhar, M.S., 197-201

The paper points out certain quantitative methods largely ignored by library service providers; highlights the importance of customer participation in service delivery process; examines the concepts 'service quality' and 'customer satisfaction'; emphasizes the need for appropriately handling waiting lines in service organizations; presents briefly the theory of waiting lines (queueing theory), psychology of customers in waiting lines with illustrations from library situations; discusses ways and means of reducing delays in waiting lines and increasing service quality and customer satisfaction and concludes by stressing the need for appropriate studies on these lines in librarianship.

- 272 Self-Focused Attention, Awareness and use of Social Media as Determinants of Social Well-Being of LIS Postgraduate Students in Nigerian Universities/ Nduka, Stella Chinnaya and Popoola, Sunday Olanrewaju, 203-222

The purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of self-focused attention, awareness and use of social media on the social well-being of library and information science postgraduate students in universities in nigeria. The study employed a survey research design of the correlational type. The study population comprised 919 lis

postgraduate students from 16 universities offering library and information science programmes at the postgraduate level. A total enumeration technique was used to cover all the 919 postgraduate students, 742 respondents filled and returned the questionnaire, given a response rate of 81%. The study established that self-focused, awareness and use of social media had a joint effect on the social well-being of the respondents. Also, there was a significant joint effect of self-focused attention, awareness and use of social media on the social well-being of the respondents. The study further revealed that the level of social well-being of the respondents was moderate. The study concluded that library postgraduate students' social well-being levels should be improved through self-focused attention, awareness and use of social media. Therefore, lecturers, heads of library schools, health and university management are advised to pay attention to the social well-being of the students so that they can function effectively in any academic setting and society.

- 273 Websites of ICSSR Research Institutes: An Evaluation/ Verma, Manoj Kumar and Pathak, Tribeni, 223-237

This study talks about in this digital era, the user's communities are increasingly becoming more web-savvy and using the new emerging technologies for information communication, sharing, and collaboration which is reflected in users' information seeking, searching, and retrieval behaviors. In such a scenario, the websites emerged as an important tool for the dissemination of information to the remotely located users' and play an important role in the information dissemination process. The present study was intended to evaluate the contents and design of 29 icssr research institutes' websites. The research data was collected by survey and observation methods using a checklist and some web analyzer tools. The study shows that delhi has the highest number of icssr research institutes (7). About half of the icssr institutes I.E. 13(44.83%) were providing the link for job information/vacancy on their website and facebook was the most common social media tool used by icssr institutes and 16 (55%) research institutes have given facebook links on their website followed by twitter- 14(48.28%) and youtube. The interlinking pattern was very weak among icssr research institutes' websites and the institute of public enterprise (ipe) scored the highest 150.1 in website performance in the nibbler test.

- 274 SPARQL and SKOS Enabled Multilingual Polyhierarchical Thesaurus : Designing a Framework/ Malik, Sailendra and Mandal, Sukumar, 239-246

The goal of this work is to investigate a multilingual thesaurus with a polyhierarchical structure based on tematres to publish vocabulary on the web for the simple retrieval of multilingual information by users. It could easily retrieve related metadata from other sources to improve advanced library services. The tematres and lamp architecture built and created this integrated prototype framework on the ubuntu platform. Apart from that, it investigates google translate for easy data entry in various terms and facets across many languages. It must configure vocabulary settings to build a multilingual enabled polyhierarchical structure based on sparql endpoint and api services. The study's primary outcomes include the development of a multilingual integrated framework for easy retrieval of information on various terms and facets by users. A multilingual data

entry framework on a specific topic can be created using unicode and templates. There are numerous scripts and strategies available for web publishing. This study is unique in that it focuses on creating and retrieving multilingual thesaurus based on polyhierarchical relationships. The library professionals and users will benefit significantly from these integrated vocabulary services. It makes sparql linked data facilities by providing a visual vocabulary and thesaurus construction interface based on web 2.0 and api services.

- 275 Everyday Life Information for the People with Special Needs: A Technological Approach towards Mass Literacy/ Roy, Avik, 247-253

The point of this piece is to access to everyday life information of a person with special needs seems to experience frequent hindrances in the form of way of life and mastery of life since a person of such difficulties finds the traditional mode of delivery of information from public libraries in west bengal insufficient in getting the required information for lifelong learning. Modern day technology comes as a remedy to this. Everyday life information seeking of twenty four people with special needs of the existing six public libraries in chanditala ii and adjunct blocks of hooghly district in west bengal have been studied in the present investigation using micro-moment timeline interview and survey method. Recommendations have been made exploring various apps-developing platforms such as android, apple, and even search engines like google etc. To endeavour to reach the zenith of mass literacy. Chromevox, google search through google voices etc. Offered by google; text-to speech apps offered by android; accesstech, proloquo2go, iconverse, icommunicate etc. Offered by apple for blind and visually impaired people are some of them that can be used in public libraries in order to smoothen the everyday life information searching experience of persons with special needs like never before. Daisy digital talking book, audio books, books procured from the organizations such as learning ally (u.S.) can be made accessible in order to secure the lifelong learning of people with special needs in public libraries.

- 276 LIS Education in India and Employability of Students: Issues and Challenges/ Rao, M. Koteswara, 255-261

The paper examines the growth and development of library and information science (lis) education in india in terms of the number of lis schools and the proliferation of lis courses across the country. It examines the problems, lacunae and quality control issues in the present lis education system, which has led to rising unemployment or under-employment. The paper discusses the 'employability' of lis students against a highly competitive job market impacted by the developments in information and communication technologies. A few corrective measures have been suggested to improve the quality and standard of lis education in the present digital information world.

- 277 Regionalism or Multilateralism: Evidence from India/ Kathjoo, Umar Nisar, and Fazili, Asif, 123-144

The point of this piece is to with an impasse at doha round of negotiations, many countries started to change their course of economic liberalization from generic policies of multilateralism to regional trade agreements (rtas). In this scenario, india plausibly lacks the presence and will of concluding such agreements with some of its major trading partners while being sceptical about the existing ones. Using structural gravity, this study has quantified the impact of country-specific globalization levels and rtas on international trade among india and its 32 major trading partners. Unlike a plethora of studies employing the gravity model on indian trade policy issues, the authors have made use of many recent advancements in gravity modelling. Our methodology robust to the use of intra-national trade data, two alternative estimators, and multiple scenarios naturally addresses the endogeneity issues that are prominent with trade policy variables like rtas. The empirical results reveal that rtas have a comparatively strong impact in promoting trade among sample countries. However, country-specific globalization levels measured by the kof globalization index have a very negligible impact on promoting trade among sample countries. Furthermore, the authors have obtained very slight asymmetries across the impact of country-specific globalization levels on exports versus imports of mid-income countries with high-income countries.

- 278 Effects of Business-Group Affiliation Overseas Investment and Technology on Firm-level Export Intensity: Evidence from Indian Automotive Component Industry/ Prakash,J. Vineesh, and Nauriyal, D. K., 145-170

This study talks about based upon a sample of 78 firms operating in indian automotive component industry for the period 2000–2018, this research empirically examines the role of business-group affiliation, overseas investment and technology in determining exports. It applies panel tobit and probit model estimated with the maximum likelihood estimator. This research finds that technology imports, firm’s age, overseas investment and affiliation to a business group significantly affect industry’s export performance. However, some variables, such as past r&d intensity, firm’s size and companies with overseas investment and being part of a group have been found to have had a detrimental effect. All these results show that being outward-oriented in terms of overseas investment and being affiliated with a business group makes a significant difference concerning export success.

- 279 Private Sector Presence in Healthcare in India: Econometric Analysis of Patterns and Consequences/ Yadav, Priyanka, and Ray, Amit Shovon, 171-200

The presence of private providers in the indian healthcare sector remains one of the most debated issues. This article attempts to contribute to this debate from the angle of the ultimate goal of healthcare provision—a healthy population. The authors explore

whether private sector presence (psp) has improved the general health status of the people. The authors develop a theoretical argument to hypothesize that psp in india would lead to better health status through the route of competition-driven quality, which in turn could lead to adverse economic consequences. The authors use district-level secondary data from government sources to confirm our hypotheses using robust tools of applied econometrics, correcting for serious problems of endogeneity. Constructing a district-level index of psp, the authors identify distinct spatial/geographical clusters, explained by socio-economic prosperity as well as demonstration effect. The authors also find a robust positive association between psp and general health outcomes, accompanied by an adverse economic consequence of rising catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure. In terms of policy, the article concludes that rather than restricting the growth of the private sector, the government must strengthen the quality of the existing public healthcare delivery system and ensure effective monitoring and regulation.

- 280 How Are Women Faring in the Bangladeshi Labour Market? Evidence from Labour Force Survey Data/ Bidisha, Sayema Haque; Faruk, Avinno, and Mahmood, Tanveer, 201-227

This article teaches us about in bangladesh, despite increased participation in the labour market in recent decades, women are still lagging behind men by a significant margin, with the former being concentrated chiefly in low-paid agriculture as well as in the lower stages of the occupational ladder. With the help of the latest labour market data of 2016–2017 coupled with 2011 census data, this article attempts to examine gender segregation through sectoral and occupational lenses. Our econometric estimation of different sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, construction and service) reflects the importance of gender-centric factors such as care burden and marital status along with local employment opportunities in constraining women’s labour market engagement. Besides, decomposition analysis highlights that unfavourable returns to endowments play a crucial role in females’ concentration in relatively low-productive sectors. Sectoral and occupational segregation indices reflect a high degree of segregation between men and women. Thus, against the backdrop of the concentration of women in low-skilled jobs and a low-productive sector, this article expects to provide important policy insights for boosting female employment in relatively high-productive sectors and high-paid occupations while utilizing the structural shift in the labour market of bangladesh.

- 281 Screening and Monitoring in Informal Credit Markets: Evidence from Rural Punjab/ Singh, Indervir, 228-251

The present article examines the screening and monitoring strategies used by lenders to solve the problem of imperfect information in the rural informal credit market. The study uses data from a primary survey conducted in punjab, india. The survey focuses on informal lending between commission agents and farmers. Data were collected from 120 randomly selected commission agents from four blocks. Each of the blocks represents a different development level. The results show that commission agents invested significant time and resources for screening and monitoring the farmers. The screening and monitoring were found to be more stringent in areas that were underdeveloped and had higher default risk. Commission agents could shift a significant

share of the screening cost to the borrowers, thereby increasing their self-enforcement range. The study argues that high screening cost hurts small farmers. The regression results found a significant reduction in the default rate and the unrecovered loan due to screening strategies.



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- 282 The Organisation of Sex Work in Bangladesh/ Sultana , H. and Scott , J. , 605-620

This paper problematises the dominance of the northern gaze on sex work. Because the organisation of sex work takes place under different modes in bangladesh, sex work premises have a unique structure which sets them apart from sex work in the global northern contexts. In particular, the dichotomy between private and public life, which has influenced the structure and organisation of sex work in many northern contexts, as well as the regulation of sex work, is less pronounced in the bangladeshi context. By documenting the culturally distinct and varied experiences of regional sex workers in bangladesh, this paper emphasises the diversity among sex workers and argues that ignoring the culturally-specific conditions of the organisation of sex work risks universalising sex workers as perpetual victims. This paper highlights the importance of acknowledging the cultural variability of sex work to understand the diversity of sex workers' experiences.

- 283 Proximity or Sycophancy? The Relationship between Intelligence and Policy in the Nehruvian Era, 1947–64/ Chaya , Dheeraj Paramesha , 621-636

This article looks into scholars of intelligence studies have extensively debated the contours of an ideal relationship between intelligence services and policy making, in which agencies can maintain analytical objectivity while having a policy impact. However, this debate has not meaningfully embraced a geographic expanse covering the global south. This article, firstly, addresses this by offering a comprehensive analysis of the intelligence–policy relationship in india during the nehruvian era. Secondly, it draws on the existing scholarly examinations of the global intelligence–policy relationships and argues that 'proximity' produces varying results in different decision-making cultures. Thirdly, the article contributes to the literature on contemporary indian security by examining the impact on indian intelligence of the relationship between prime minister jawaharlal nehru and b.N. Mullik, former chief of indian intelligence and an understudied personality. It challenges the popular perception surrounding mullik's 'sycophancy' and argues that the decision-making culture that existed during the nehruvian years demanded greater proximity, subservience and, in the worst case, sycophancy. A cost-benefit analysis presented in the article reveals that there were both pros and cons to the 'proximity' factor, with the former being more significant.

- 284 Gendering Assisted Reproductive Technologies: Commercial Surrogacy and Constructions of Motherhood/ Chandran , Aishwarya, 637-654

In this article, the authors investigate literature on commercial surrogacy argues that assisted reproduction technologies (arts) problematise presumed essentialist dichotomies of nature and culture. While technologies of commercial surrogacy naturalise the medicalisation of the body, these technologies in turn also produce new knowledge about the biological facts of the body. In what ways are knowledge about

reproductive labour and women's reproductive capacities embedded in these technologies? How do these technologies invite us to imagine maternal bodies? Under regimes of stratified reproduction that inflect reproductive bodies with caste, class and racial politics, how do the authors read the production of the gendered body within commercial gestational surrogacy practices? The paper draws on ethnographic research conducted in Mumbai to study how technologies of commercial surrogacy interact with the normative idioms of conception. The author will attempt to show how assumptions about gendered bodies and gendered roles are embedded within the material teleologies of these technologies, which in turn produce newer material-semiotic significations of the reproductive body.

- 285 Subaltern and Dalit-Bahujan Organisation in South Asia: The Historical Roots/ Guha, Sumit, 655-671

This article analyses the history of Marathi-speaking India after 1600 in order to understand why Dalit and Bahujan movements first arose in this region before spreading across South Asia. It argues that this was an explicable consequence of a tradition of social action long extant at the village and supra-village levels—that self-organisation had been yoked to hegemonic power, but not thereby erased. The author then invokes Antonio Gramsci's concept of subalterns as subordinated fractions of a larger whole to analyse this phenomenon. Finally, the author traces the breaks and continuities that enabled the leadership of Jyotirao Phule and B.R. Ambedkar.

- 286 The Thrill of Emergency and the Chronic Crisis of Corruption/ Ben-Yishai, Ayelet, 672-685

In this article, the authors investigate the increasingly urgent public debates on India's democracy, the emergency (1975–77) is emerging as an important interpretative site: an exceptionally violent episode marked as a one-off crisis that also allows for an ongoing renegotiation of a modern Indian polity and culture. Manohar Malgonkar's *The Garland Keepers* (1980), a little-known, fast-paced and highly entertaining political spy thriller, provides one entry point to situate the emergency within its larger geopolitical and historical contexts of colonial rule, partition, the Cold War and India–Pakistan relations. The article demonstrates that the crisis of the emergency functions simultaneously as exceptional and non-exceptional, unexpected and yet familiar. Attention to narrative form and the various genealogies of the spy thriller and in India allow for an exploration of the relationship between genre and politics. The author argues that even popular genres carry political meaning, revealing the tense negotiations between crisis and continuity, ultimately critiquing both the one-off emergency and the iterative emergency of ongoing corruption.

- 287 Picturing Development: Outdoor Campaign Materials during the 2019 General Election in India/ Tripathy, Jyotirmaya, 686-705

The paper engages with the world of outdoor election campaign materials (posters, banners and billboards) and their ways of establishing developmental truths during India's general election of 2019. Offering a content analysis as well as their discursive production, the paper seeks to understand how these materials commissioned by the

biju janata dal (bjd) and the bharatiya janata party (bjp) are loaded with development metaphors even while differing from each other in the conception and delivery of development. Contrary to the commonly held belief that posters and banners are the prehistory of election campaigning, it is proposed that they are more democratic and participatory, and so a treasure trove of developmental meaning-making. Going beyond the delivery of messages through the textual and pictorial elements of visual materials, it is also proposed that their presence and abundance signify in ways not easily appreciated.

- 288 Dhandha, Accumulation and the Making of Valuable Livelihoods in Contemporary Mumbai1/ Aggarwa , Aditil and Bedi , Tarini , 706-722

In this paper, our main objective is to pay attention to social and material accumulations in a form of self-employed work practised by non-elites in the indian city of mumbai, which they call dhandha. Using ethnographic examples of two working-class, urban dhandhas—taxi-driving and vending—the authors suggest that thinking with the concept of dhandha and other conceptions of value and relationality that people associate with this kind of work helps us rethink and open up more abstract and universal conceptualisations of accumulation. The authors examine not just how much accumulation occurs but also who the various actors are in making accumulation possible; what gets accumulated and how; and why even burdensome accumulations are considered valuable and are intentionally pursued and embraced. As ethnographers who conducted our work in several of mumbai's many languages, the authors pay attention to the specific words and concepts used by our interlocutors to describe their work and their economic relations and argue that dhandha in mumbai is not just work, it is also a way of making valuable lives and navigating the world.

- 289 Men and Masculine Identities in Life Narratives of Srilanka 's War/ Meegaswatta , Thilini N.K. , 723-738

In this study, they discuss located at the intersections of men, masculinity, violence and narrative in the context of conflict-ridden south asia, this study critically reads the configurations of men and masculinity in a selection of life narratives that revolve around sri lanka's eelam war (1983–2009). Based on the premise that hegemonic masculine identities shaped and interpellated by statist narratives in times of war are likely to have long-term detrimental impacts on societies, this paper considers life narratives that bring to life specific individual truths as alternative archives that could be sites of interruption, subversion and alternative imagination. This paper offers a critical feminist reading of the configurations of masculinities in rohini mohan's the seasons of trouble (2014) and ajith boyagoda and sunila galappatti's a long watch (2016), and explores the complex interactions among masculinity and violence that subvert dominant framings of men and masculinity and thereby help resist post-war patriarchal political revivals.

- 290 A Journey to Justice: Transnational Civil Rights and Ramnath Biswas, an Indian Globetrotter from Bengal, 1938–40/ Bandyopadhyay, Nupur , 739-757

The following is discussed in this research: ramnath biswas (1894–1955) independently travelled around the world on a bicycle between 1931 and 1940. His travelogues about

africa and the us reveal biswas to be an active supporter of the nascent transnational civil rights movement. This article connects his endeavours to achieve social justice for african, african american and asian people with the phenomenon of ‘coloured cosmopolitanism’. Biswas’ observations—in particular, his portrayal of racial dynamics between indians and africans—are striking. Exploring biswas’ narratives from a micro-historical perspective allows us to envision an alternative history of solidarity between non-white (‘oshwet’) people and to place his journey at the intersection of indian ocean studies and studies of transnational civil rights activities during the inter-war period.

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- 291 Xi Jinping's Third Term/ Blanchette, Jude and Medeiros, Evan S., 61-90

The reason for writing this post is to... During his first ten years in power, chinese leader xi jinping has overseen substantial shifts in china's political system and domestic economy, while also adopting a more activist and forceful foreign policy. With his likely third term beginning after the 20th party congress in october 2022, key questions remain about how his agenda will evolve. This article offers an assessment of xi's third term based on the key drivers and characteristics of xi's approach to domestic governance and foreign policy over the last two decades. It also explores how growing tensions and trade-offs will force policy shifts or otherwise constrain china's growth. China seems likely to become more insular and self-referential, more frustrated and indignant and, ultimately, more alienated from the international community.

- 292 The Geopolitics of Greenflation/ Crawford, Nicholas & Gordon, David F., 91-112

The purpose of this paper is to investigate it. Efforts to accelerate the energy transition are essential. But rising demand for renewables and constrained supply of low-carbon technologies and critical resources mean green investment costs are already on the rise. The phenomenon of greenflation will introduce new geopolitical risks and exacerbate risks already associated with the energy transition. In the west, populist movements may seize on greenflation to reject net-zero emissions goals, testing national and international coalitions. However, it is the world's poorest states that can expect to be most adversely affected by greenflation and by wealthy states' protectionist responses. Meanwhile, states rich in critical resources will gain new geopolitical prominence as major economies court them to boost supply. Ultimately, greenflation could undermine the principal remaining strand of cooperation between china and the west – their common interest in stemming climate change. Competition, rather than cooperation, looks like greenflation's likeliest result.



- 293 Strengthening American Democracy Through Public Administration/ Goodsell, C. T., 403–408

The reason for writing this post is to... America's precious democratic form of government is under severe threat. An attempt to sabotage the fair election of a new president has been committed and could easily be reattempted. Meanwhile, a war is being fought that clarifies a global struggle between autocracy and democracy. Despite our field's reputation for political neutrality, its institutions can be used to strengthen our democracy against its opponents.

- 294 Agency Heads' Public Profiles and Bureaucratic Performance/ Lee, D. S., 409–422

In this study, they discuss do agency heads' public profiles enhance the performance of bureaucratic agencies? Existing studies of public administration emphasize the role of public information in managing government performance. However, whether public attention to agency heads affects the performance of their agencies is largely understudied. Using a unique dataset of agency heads' public profiles in south korea, the authors predict that such profiles have a positive impact on their agencies' performance. Although agency heads are not held accountable directly to citizens, close public attention to agency heads' activities may function as an indirect mechanism of accountability and of improving their organizations' performance. Our analysis supports our prediction and further suggests that an agency head's high public profile is a benefit, particularly in more salient policy areas where "going public" is more effective for their policy reforms. Our findings have clear implications: the importance of agency heads' unconventional roles for effective agency management, responding to rapidly changing external environments.

- 295 Top-Down Accountability, Social Unrest, and Anticorruption in China/ Hou, L.; Liu, M., and Zhang, D, 423–438

The following is discussed in this research: what motivates front-line officials to curtail corruption? The authors contend that performance management can reinforce top-down accountability in authoritarian governments and help contain corruption at the local level. Drawing on a nationally representative panel data of approximately 120 villages in china, the authors find that when anticorruption is prescribed as a salient policy goal in the township-to-village performance evaluation, village officials are incentivized to curb corruption. The authors further present evidence that the mandate for maintaining social stability propels township-level governments to prioritize the anticorruption work in the performance evaluation of village officials given that corruption constitutes a crucial trigger for social unrest. Our study sheds light on the understanding of performance management, bureaucratic accountability, and anticorruption policies in authoritarian countries.

- 296 Collaborative Governance at Scale: Examining the Regimes, Platforms, and System in the State of Oregon/ Yoon, N.; Fields, K.; Cochran, B., and Nabatchi, T, 439–456

This article takes a first step toward analyzing the characteristics of a cross-policy, state-wide collaborative system. Specifically, using data from the atlas of collaboration project, the authors offer a big-picture analysis of how over 200 externally directed collaborative governance regimes (cgrs) are operationalized in a state-level collaborative system consisting of 13 collaborative platforms operating across five policy areas (economic development, education, health, natural resources, public safety) in Oregon. The authors focus on three attributes—geographic scope, collaborative size, and collaborative characteristics—aggregated at the system level across cgrs, as well as across collaborative platforms and policy areas. The descriptive findings reveal that collaborative efforts are geographically dispersed across the state, involve thousands of participants representing organizations from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors, and vary across multiple characteristics, such as organizational form, lead organization, funding model, structural roles, staffing, and extent of face-to-face dialogue. These findings lay the groundwork for future theoretical development and empirical research.

- 297 The Role of Department Type in Public Managers' Attitudes Toward Social Media Use/ Wang, X.; Holbrook, A. L. and Feeney, M., 457–471

The reason for writing this post is to... Social media technologies have been widely adopted by governments to increase civic engagement, promote openness, and extend services. Previous research finds that public managers' attitudes are important predictors of social media adoption and successful implementation. Managers' attitudes may vary due to different organizational structures, functions, and operations based on department type or because departments vary along with key dimensions. This research investigates the following questions: (1) does department type significantly predict public managers' attitudes toward social media, (2) does department type moderate the effect of predictors of managers' attitudes toward social media found in previous research, and (3) do the predictors of managers' attitudes toward social media found in previous research mediate attitude differences observed across different kinds of departments. Using data collected from a 2014 national web survey in the United States on technology in city government, the authors find department type is an important predictor of managers' attitudes toward social media use. The effects of other predictors of attitudes toward social media use were not moderated by department type. Instead, those predictors had similar effects regardless of department type. Some of the variables related to organizational characteristics and culture (e.g., social media use, innovativeness, and use of e-services) helped to explain differences between the attitudes of managers from different departments. Our findings are important for developing strategies to target managers' negative attitudes toward using social media, thus removing one of the barriers to successful technology implementation

- 293 Strengthening American Democracy Through Public Administration/ Goodsell, C. T., 403–408

The reason for writing this post is to... America's precious democratic form of government is under severe threat. An attempt to sabotage the fair election of a new president has been committed and could easily be reattempted. Meanwhile, a war is being fought that clarifies a global struggle between autocracy and democracy. Despite our field's reputation for political neutrality, its institutions can be used to strengthen our democracy against its opponents.



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- 298 Elite recruitment in US finance: How university prestige is used to secure top executive positions/ Bühlmann, Felix; Schoenberger, François; Ajdacic, Lena and Foureault, Fabien , 667-684

In this article, the authors investigate status attainment theories assert that individuals are recruited based on the length and functional background of their training. Elite theories assume that top managers often deviate from these socially acceptable mechanisms of status attainment to entrench their advantage. In this study, focusing on the us financial sector, the authors investigate whether educational institution prestige—rather than the subject or length of education—increasingly influences appointments to top executive positions. The authors analyze 1987 us top executive managers affiliated with 147 firms from both financial and non-financial sectors in 2005 and 2018. Our study demonstrates that alumni of prestigious universities have a strikingly higher likelihood of attaining a top executive role in finance than in non-finance. Within finance it is no longer investment banking, but private equity, that contains the highest proportion of elite university graduates. Our findings suggest that notwithstanding the major power shifts between finance and non-finance—and also within the finance sector—elite groups still dominate the most symbolically valued education, and as a result, top managerial positions.

- 299 How educational systems respond to diversity, inclusion and social justice: Disability, power, discipline, territoriality and deterritorialization/ Kikabhai, Navin , 685-698

This paper presents a critical examination of a vexed issue relating to how educational systems respond to diversity, inclusion, and social justice. Whilst there are unique factors specific to the various educational sectors; that is, to early years, schools, colleges, higher education and to the life-long learning sector, this paper explores education and diversity in its broadest sense and recognizes that issues are as much cross-sector as they are within-sector. Further still, this paper shifts across disciplinary epistemic boundaries making use of foucault's tools and the work of deleuze and guattari. Given this broader context, this paper primarily traverses the borders of schooling and higher education. It utilizes the notion of scales of justice and draws upon the work of fraser and explores how this can offer insights into issues not only in relation to redistribution and recognition, but also to representation. It intentionally, draws upon (critical) disability studies literature; and the often-forgotten discrimination known as disability. It acknowledges the various paradigms and terminological descriptors associated with disabled people, how these are intentionally, the author argue, produced and re-produced, subject to a process of misframing, misrecognition and maldistribution through various territorialized and often segregated educational spaces. In response, this paper offers a reading of dis/ability which moves through theoretical and conceptual understandings and advances the notion of deterritorialization in order to escape, engage and identify larger patterns of inequality. It offers different insights,

provides an alternative mapping that can raise different critical questions about disability, also to issues of diversity, inclusion, and social justice.

- 300 The education gap over immigration and socioeconomic security/ Rooduijn, Matthijs, 699-705

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective. Worries about polarization are on the rise. In today's Europe, one of the most manifest gaps is the education divide over immigration. Where lower educated citizens tend to be negative about immigration, higher educated individuals are generally positive. Yet the magnitude of this education divide strongly differs between countries. What explains these differences? The author theorizes that when the levels of socio-economic security are high, in particular less well educated citizens will be more likely to focus on issues with a strong cultural component, like immigration, and therefore hold more radical opinions. As a result, existing divides will be more pronounced. Analyzing 23 countries between 2002 and 2018, the author shows that social welfare spending fuels the education divide over immigration. The author demonstrates that, indeed, it does so by affecting the immigration attitudes of the less well educated—not those of the better educated.

- 301 The more it changes the more it stays the same: The French social space of material consumption between 1985 and 2017/ Ginsburger, Maël, 706-753

The subject matter of this study is being discussed. The alleged homogenization of material consumption patterns in western societies in the end of the twentieth century has been a central argument of scholars who predicted a general flattening of class inequalities. However, divisions in material consumption practices and their evolution have largely been neglected in studies of the social stratification of lifestyles. Drawing on six waves of the French households budget surveys from 1985 to 2017 and geometric data analysis, this article shows that the two main structuring oppositions in the French space of material consumption remained unchanged over 32 years. Those two divides are strongly but not exclusively associated with social class. The first persistently opposes integration with and exclusion from mass consumption. The second opposes connected and autonomous consumption styles. However, between 1989 and 2011, the practices associated with these divides have changed and households have experienced a major shift in their position toward the most integrated and connected poles. This study paves the way for comparisons to assess the permanence of those two polarities in material consumption—not only across periods, but also in different countries.

- 302 The lives of others: Class divisions, network segregation, and attachment to society in Chile/ Otero, Gabriel; Volker, Beate; Rözer, Jesper and Mollenhorst, Gerald, 754-785

In this paper, the authors examine whether social class and class divides in social networks contribute to individuals' attachment to society. The authors argue that network segregation restricts individuals' social worlds, thereby diminishing societal attachment. Our research site is Chile, a country with relatively low social cohesion and one of the world's highest levels of economic inequality. The authors use large-scale representative survey data collected in 2016 for the Chilean urban population aged 18–75 years ($n = 2983$) and interrelate indicators of well-established dimensions and sub-

dimensions of societal attachment. Results of our regression analyses show that members of the upper middle class are more attached to society than their fellow citizens from other social strata. In addition, having more social contacts within one's own social class reduces attachment to society. In particular, network homogeneity lessens societal attachment for lower- and upper-class individuals, but not so strongly in the middle class. The authors conclude that social cohesion in Chilean society would be enhanced not only by more equal opportunities but also by changes to the social settings in which social class segregation is (re)produced.

- 303 Trouble with autonomy in behavioral insurance/ Tanninen, Maiju; Lehtonen, Turo-Kimmo and Ruckenstein, Minna , 786-798

In this article, the authors study how people define, negotiate, and perform autonomy in relation to digital technologies, specifically in connection with behavioral insurance policies that involve forms of data tracking and health services. The article builds on focus group discussions, which the authors treat as a dynamic site of ethico-political deliberation to test ideas, talk about boundaries of acceptable control, and envision future scenarios. The ethico-political deliberations assess the legitimacy and usability of new behavioral tools. Concern over the nature and limits of autonomy is activated when people discuss how wellbeing-related decisions are delegated to algorithmically controlled systems. The authors argue for appreciating autonomy as a relational and ambiguous notion that is sensed and enacted in collaborations with devices in the form of distributed autonomy. Moreover, as reflected by the experiences of the insured, "autonomy" cannot be analyzed solely in the form transmitted by the liberal tradition; that is, as a clear-cut entity that can simply be "had", "exerted", or "controlled". Consequently, research, ethical considerations, and governance initiatives should pay attention to how values are "done" in the affect-laden technologically mediated relations and practices.

- 304 Private spanner in public works? The corrosive effects of private insurance on public life/ Hadziabdic, Sinisa and Kohl, Sebastian, 799-821

This paper is seeking to investigate a particular issue. Contemporary societies are not only "risk societies", but also insurance societies. While the shift of systemic risks from the community to the individual is a distinctive trait of modernity, research on the consequences of this process has focused almost exclusively on welfare state responses aimed at re-collectivizing societal risks. Individual-level reactions associated with the need for a private safety net against the uncertainty brought by risk societies have been largely overlooked. What happens to a society and its individuals when private insurance becomes commonplace? Focusing on Germany, the authors use the data of the German Socio-Economic Panel (1984–2018) to investigate the attitudinal antecedents and consequences of contracting private insurance. As one of the most important sources of private welfare, life insurance attracts risk-averse individuals who are highly concerned with public economic affairs and see the market-based solutions of conservative parties as the best way to safeguard their economic security. While short-term attitudinal effects are absent, a longitudinal approach reveals that becoming insured gradually increases economic security but also entails withdrawal from public

life and aversion to parties that support social redistribution. The loss of dynamism of a society may thus be related not only to public welfare but also to a private institution at the heart of the financial markets, which moreover has privatizing, welfare-eroding effects. The paper argues for a more general sociology of insurance.

- 305 The social infrastructure of online marketplaces: Trade, work and the interplay of decided and emergent orders Patrik Aspers¹ | Asaf Darr² DOI: 10.1111/1468-4446.12965 Received: 6 January 2021 Revised: 27 May 2022 Accepted: 3 June 2022 Patrik Aspers and Asaf Darr contributed equally to this article. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. © 2022 The Authors. The British Journal of Sociology published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of London School of Economics and Political Science. *Br J Sociol.* 2022;73:822–838. wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/bjos/ Aspers, Patrik and Darr, Asaf, 822-838

This study is designed to remedy the tendency of existing studies to analyze online marketplaces as either sites of work or trading arenas. The authors argue that the theoretical notion of “social infrastructure” is particularly apt to offer a comprehensive framework that captures the unique intersection of work and trade in online marketplaces. The authors study the social infrastructure of an online marketplace: the institutions, conditions and forms, and the horizontal and vertical ties between actors that organize work and enable trading. The social infrastructure of online marketplaces deserves research attention because it represents an essential condition for economic activities. In our empirical section the authors focus on the online marketplace etsy to illustrate our comprehensive theoretical framework and the authors identify a complex dynamic between the decided and emergent order of the online marketplace. The authors demonstrate that the attempt to superimpose order through the constitution of an online marketplace is challenged by sellers and buyers. The authors find that both dimensions, work and trade, provide actors with material and symbolic resources that inform their strategies and economic actions. The article suggests that “social infrastructure” is a concrete theoretical tool for analyzing online marketplaces that complements existing research on platforms and ecosystems.

- 306 Dynamics of wilful ignorance in organizations/ Alvesson, Mats; Einola, Katja and Schaefer, Stephan M. , 839-858

This paper is examining a particular issue. Contemporary society is obsessed with knowledge, leaving its less seductive counterpart, ignorance, in the shadows. However, as an expanding literature suggests, it is equally important to understand ignorance and consider its varieties. This study specifies the nature of wilful ignorance in organizations. It does so by (a) making a distinction between the will of an actor and the epistemic properties of ignorance, and showing how these two form a dynamic relationship, (b) linking wilful ignorance to its various drivers and (c) suggesting how our concept of wilful ignorance can be used in the study of organizations. Rather than reducing the phenomenon into a simple to know/to ignore dichotomy, the authors concentrate on its processual and dynamic nature. Moreover, the authors explore the

complexities and ambiguity inherently involved in all knowing and ignoring as well as the role of agency in reducing the harmful effects of wilful ignorance in organizations.

- 307 Breaking the silence on femicide: How women challenge epistemic injustice and male violence/ Baris Cayli Messina, 859-884

This article is exploring a particular topic. Digital space has provided an important platform for women by enabling them to defy religious and patriarchal values while rendering their demands more visible in the public sphere. By analyzing the stories of 3349 murdered women, consulting 57 activist-published materials, studying 37 protest-focused videos, and using digital ethnography, this article explores Turkish women's struggles against femicide. The author proposes the emancipatory and democratizing counterpublics as an analytical concept to demonstrate how women challenge epistemic injustice and male violence. To this end, the author investigates the struggles of women by studying their use of digital space as a means of breaking the silence on femicide, creating data, disseminating knowledge, and seeking justice. This article highlights the essential role of new media technologies in empowering vulnerable groups through the generation of new forms of knowledge, the formation of collective memory, and the elimination of epistemic injustice in opposition to the ruling authorities. The present study contributes to our knowledge of the sociology of epistemic injustice by demonstrating how digital space plays a limited but critical role in the efforts of activists living under authoritarian regimes to defend their fundamental rights to survive and prevent femicide, which has a devastating impact on the lives of millions of women.

- 308 How moderates make boundaries after protracted conflict. Everyday universalists, agonists, transformists and cosmopolitans in contemporary Northern Ireland/ Todd, Jennifer; Curristan, Sarah and Dornschneider-Elkink, Stephanie, 885-902

This article explores how boundary making proceeds after protracted conflict has ended. Drawing on an interview and focus group study in two local areas in Northern Ireland, the authors identify the diverse forms of everyday boundary work amongst moderates who distance from the ethno-political blocs: everyday universalism, agonism, transformation and cosmopolitanism. Each overcomes closed exclusivist boundaries and identity oppositions, thus providing a clear contrast with the overt political contention and polarization that has followed Brexit in Northern Ireland. Our research shows the internal shape and diversity of the moderate constituency who support peace-building and a less-polarized politics. It also offers an answer to the question how such everyday openness coexists with continued political polarization. The authors trace the different political perspectives associated with each form of boundary making and argue that this hinders political cohesion amongst moderates.

- 309 'More options...less time' in the 'hustle culture' of 'generation sensible': Individualization and drinking decline among twenty-first century young adults/ Burgess, Adam; Yeomans, Henry and Fenton, Laura, 903-918

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding. There has been a dramatic decline in alcohol consumption among younger people, including an increase of

conscious moderation and abstinence. Change has a generational character, with different cohorts' drinking changing over time from the heavy, embedded pattern among post-war 'boomers' to the more selective habits initiated by 'millennials'. This is a surprising development in historical terms and has been cast as indicating the emergence of a moderating 'generation sensible'. It is also coincident with more negative trends, such as young adults worsening mental health. Informed by the perspective of individualization, the authors consider the decline in youth drinking in the context of generational changes in the lifecourse. The authors focus upon how recent generations of young people experience greater choice, pressure and a prolonged adolescence, characterized by more limited autonomy. Explored with conscious young moderators through a survey (n = 517) and focus groups (n = 13), these themes resonated with our sample who appear a self-conscious generation with significant and open-ended focus upon maintaining their wellbeing and control. Further, they appear more disembedded from pressure to conform but under greater pressure to perform. The same forces of individualization encouraging moderate drinking may also weigh down upon young people who feel under pressure not only to transform their own lives but feel a burden of responsibility for a damaged, unjust world. The article's originality lies in applying individualization to both generational change and consumption, suggesting this can be usefully done through a focus upon freedom/choice and pressure/performance. It also considers what is regarded as the positive trend of drinking decline alongside, and as related to, negative trends such as greater loneliness and less autonomy among young adults.



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- 310 Nīlakaṇṭha Dīkṣita: An independent poet of the Kaveri delta, or: The forgotten model of genealogical authorship/ Ariav, Talia, 273-298

This study is focusing on a particular issue. Nīlakaṇṭha dīkṣita is widely recognised as one of the leading figures of early modern sanskrit literature. He is also remembered—in popular narratives and in academic circles alike—as a minister at tirumalai nāyaka’s court in madurai. This essay offers a corrective to this story and reflects on the historiographical mishaps that shaped it. the author show that nīlakaṇṭha lived most of his life around thanjavur in the kaveri delta and left no trace of an affiliation with a court or a patron. Rather, he took pride in being an independent author and teacher. the author then take the opportunity to propose a forgotten model of authorship that nīlakaṇṭha embodied. the author suggest thinking of nīlakaṇṭha as a ‘genealogical poet’, committed exclusively to his lineage of male family members and teachers. His genealogical commitments go hand in hand with an active teaching career, a radical interpretation of an existing literary and economical ideal of writerly independence (sarvatantrasvatantra) and a confidence in the survival of his legacy through future generations of students and family members. The genealogical economy also gives rise to an aesthetics and ethics of intimacy that shape nīlakaṇṭha’s distinctive authorial signature. While the author would argue that nīlakaṇṭha is a genealogical poet par excellence, this model may be applied in different measures and constellations to other figures and contribute to a better understanding of the social realities that shape literary and intellectual histories of early modern south asia and beyond.

- 311 Literary and religious history from the middle: Merchants and bhakti in early modern North India/ Williams, Tyler W., 299-334

This article examines the hagiographical writings of two religious communities, that is, the dadu panth and the niranjani sampraday, in what is now known as rajasthan, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in order to illuminate how their monastic and lay members, particularly merchants and ‘scribal’ communities, imagined their religious, social and political worlds. The role of merchant and scribal groups in the origin and development of such so-called ‘nirguṇ sant’ bhakti movements has been largely overlooked, the assumption being that these movements drew their following primarily from members of subaltern communities. Yet a close reading of these hagiographical sources reveals that merchants and scribes played a central role in shaping the theological and literary character of these movements, and in turn these movements reorganised the social and financial relationships within these mercantile communities. By focusing on such ‘middle’ groups—that is, groups that mediated intellectual, literary and economic exchanges between different spaces and institutions such as the monastery, the court and the bazaar—historians, as well as scholars of literature and religion, can gain insight into how merchant and scribal groups helped to re-form notions of the individual, community and polity in early modern north india.

- 312 Floods, aridity and rivers: An environmental history of pargana Mandalghat in eighteenth-century Bengal/ Bhattacharya, Ujjayan, 335-372

This essay interrogates the role of rivers and the water they provided in the context of the agricultural economy of colonial Bengal; it provides a minute analysis of the impact of excess flow or floods at the pargana or locality level and documents the destruction of crops, drowning of cattle, loss of seeds and overall devastation to habitation. Riverine water played an important role in the formation of soil in the country, and, therefore, its supply affected the agricultural economy. The augmentation of the delta through soil formation was a geologic process that was gradual and slow, while changes in river courses could be sudden and violent. This essay constructs a narrative around riverine activities including responses to flooding situations, navigability of rivers and the interventions of the early colonial state in Bengal in the second half of the eighteenth century. Focusing on the specific impact of flooding in the locality of pargana Mandalghat, this essay demonstrates that the study of floods can reveal the manner in which agricultural decline affected pockets of habitation within the Bengal delta.

- 313 Widowhood revisited: Nature of landholding and women's work in colonial agrarian Bengal/ Chakravarty, Ishita and Chakravarty, Deepita, 373-400

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject. Despite major economic and political changes in the last two centuries, the incidence of underage marriage of girls as well as their widowhood is much higher in West Bengal than in any other parts of India. The incidence of widowhood was very high in Bengal among the major colonial provinces in the first half of the twentieth century. Many historians argue that marriage practices of the higher castes gradually percolated downwards, and many intermediary cultivating castes as well as lower castes started following the norms of child marriage and ban on widow remarriage as a means of attaining social respectability during the closing decades of the nineteenth and the early years of the twentieth century. This article tries to explore whether the very high incidence of widowhood in colonial Bengal in the first half of the twentieth century could also have been linked to the very nature of women's labour force participation which in turn was largely determined by the nature of the agrarian economy.

- 314 Nīlakaṇṭha Dīkṣita: An independent poet of the Kaveri delta, or: The forgotten model of genealogical authorship/ Ariav, Talia , 273-298

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- 316 Floods, aridity and rivers: An environmental history of pargana Mandalghat in eighteenth-century Bengal/ Bhattacharya, Ujjayan , 335-372

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- 318 Indian Economy@75: Achievements, Gaps and Aspirations for the Indian Centenary/
Kumar, Nagesh, 385–405

The subject matter of this study is being examined. One of the largest and richest economies of the world in much of the human history, india emerged from the colonial rule in 1947, as one of the poorest countries. Much has been achieved over the past 75 years in both economic and social terms. However, many challenges remain that need to be addressed over the next quarter century. In this essay, an overview of the key achievements and the gaps in india's socio-economic development is presented, in the context 'azadi ka amrit mahotsav', celebrating india's 75th year of independence. It also summarises aspirations for the indian centenary that will be celebrated in 2047 and a vision of india's global leadership, not only in economic terms but also in terms of prosperity that is more inclusive, more sustainable and more resilient to enable her to celebrate the centenary with a greater sense of national pride, achievement and fulfilment, becoming a role model for the developing world!

- 319 Stock Returns, Trading Volumes and Market Volatility: A Study on the Indian Stock Market/ Naik, Pramod Kumar, and Sethy, Tapas Kumar , 406–416

This paper aims at investigating the effect of stock returns on trading volume and the trading volume on volatility. To accomplish the study objective, daily data from 1 april 2014 to 30 june 2020 are used. The gls model is employed to investigate the contemporaneous relationship between the stock returns and trading volume. The egarch (1, 1) model is used to explore the volume–volatility relationships, and the causal relationship of stock returns–trading volumes–volatility is attained through the granger causality test. The study finds that the effect of stock returns on trading volume is asymmetric. It indicates that the negative price changes have a less considerable impact on trading volume than the non-negative price changes. The study also supports the mixture of the distribution hypothesis that postulated the volume–volatility relationship to be positive. The volatility persistence level remains high, even after the conditional volatility model incorporates trading volumes as an exogenous variable. Further, the analysis also reveals that stock return causes trading volume and not vice versa; however, trading volumes cause return volatility.

- 320 Revealed Comparative Advantage in Services Exports: How Is India Different from China?/ Banerjee, Purna and Rajmal, 417–436

This research has identified a particular point. In recent years, India has become one of the select few emerging economies to feature in the list of the world's top services exporters. However, given similarities in demography, resource endowments and comparable shares in world services exports, india faces potential competition from china in this sector. Using a theoretically founded, regression-based measure of revealed comparative advantage, the authors contrast india's revealed comparative

advantage vis-à-vis china in disaggregated services sectors between 2005 and 2018. India, the authors find, has a comparative advantage in sectors, such as 'telecommunications, computer, and information services' and 'other business services'. However, china's advantage lies in 'manufacturing services' and 'transport'. Notably, the sectors of india's comparative advantage are also the sunrise sectors within services, displaying high growth rates and an increasing share in world services trade. A related measure—the trade elasticity index—reveals that, due to sectoral differences in comparative advantage, china does not pose a major threat to india in most of the latter's major export destinations. Our finding implies that even if china were to enter free trade agreements with india's major services export partners, the trade diversion losses for india would be small.

- 321 Bank Financial Performance and its Linkage with Capital: A Dynamic Panel Data Analysis of Public Sector Banks in India/ Bandyopadhyay, Arindam, 437–451

This article empirically investigates the linkage of capital infusion in the public sector banks (psbs) in india with the capital adequacy, asset quality, profitability, operational efficiency and the market position of the banks. Utilising a balanced panel data of total 21 psbs over 9 years (2009 to 2017), the authors analyse the key determinants of the indian psbs' profitability, net interest margin (nim), solvency and market efficiency. The study applies a two-step dynamic panel generalised methods of moments. The authors find empirical evidence that the capital infusion programme of the government during 2008–2009 to 2016–2017 has significant impact on the performance of psbs in india. The authors have observed that with frequent infusion of capital by the government, banks were able to meet the regulatory basel ii/iii capital adequacy requirements and it has positive influence on their market capitalisation as well as nim. However, capital infusion has an insignificant impact on improving return on assets (roa) of banks. Our study suggests that a higher common equity tier 1 capital ratio leads to better market reputation and solvency position of the banks. The results of the study provides insight for bank management, regulators and policymakers for improving bank performance and better utilisation of scarce capital and public money.

- 322 Public Finance Management in India in the Time of COVID-19 Pandemic/ Mukherjee, Sacchidananda and Badola, Shivani, 452–471

This research is looking at a particular subject matter. Due to the covid-19 pandemic, public finance management (pfm) in the FY 2020–2021 and 2021–2022 have become extremely challenging. The economic contraction has created pressures on pfm in india in terms of lower revenue mobilisation and higher expenditure needs. Both the union and state governments are facing dual problem of arresting economic contraction and managing public finance with limited resources. The present article analyses public finance management of the union as well as 16 major indian states during the time of covid-19 pandemic. For comparison, the authors have also analysed pre-covid public finance monthly data of state governments. The shock to pfm came from both the revenue as well as expenditure side. Apart from aggregate analysis of state finances of 16 major states, the authors present state-wise analysis to highlight measures adopted by states to deal with the unprecedented fiscal crisis.

- 323 Unveiling Gender Gap in Educational Performance: Evidence from India/ Nagi, Kuldeep Singh, and Sridevi, Gummadi, 472–489

This paper aims to answer if there is a gender-based disparity in educational performances due to the children's background characteristics. What are the factors that cause a gender gap and the extent to which these factors contribute to the gap in educational performance? The study attempts to approach these questions using the fourth round of young lives survey data for the older cohort. Based on the results of a simple linear regression model and gender-based means of the explanatory variables, the authors adopted the Oaxaca–Blinder decomposition technique. Regression results show gender, time to study, social background, mother's education, expenditure on education and years of education significantly influence the children's mathematics performance and *ceteris paribus*. The majority of the performance difference, using the Oaxaca–Blinder technique, was explained by the differences in the variation of the mean outcome of male and female children, applied to the impact of female children. The entirety of the coefficient effect is explained by the body mass index and years of schooling a child has received.

- 324 Effects of Free Trade Agreements on Trade Activities of Signatory Countries/ Gurtu, Amulya; Johny, Jestin and Chowdhary, Rupal, 490–513

The study analyses the effects of free trade agreements (FTAs) signed by India on the changes in the trade volumes of member states. The article analyses the benefits of the economic integration of export earnings to meet the import demands. It is found that FTAs improve economic activities among the signing countries. This article highlights the role of FTAs in the economic activities of countries signing the trade agreement. Post FTAs, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of exports increased and imports reduced. This research will help researchers identify the areas and countries where FTAs are desirable and help improve economic activities.

- 325 What Explains Caste-based Wage Inequalities and Earning Gaps in the Indian Labour Market? Theil and Oaxaca Decomposition Analysis / Gupta, Pallavi and Kothe, Satyanarayan, 514–532

This paper is seeking to explore a particular topic. Caste-based wage discrimination can counteract the development process. This article uses two distinct estimation methods to examine earning gaps between forward castes also referred to as 'general category' workers and traditionally disadvantaged or 'backward caste' workers in the Indian labour market. First, the authors interpret the inequality indicator of the Theil index and decompose Theil to show within and between-group inequalities. Second, a threefold Oaxaca decomposition is employed to break earnings differentials into components of endowment, coefficient and interaction. Earning gaps are examined separately in urban and rural divisions. Within-group inequalities are found larger than between groups across variables, with a higher overall inequality for forward castes. Wage differentials are substantially greater for urban areas and favour FC. A high endowment implies pre-market discrimination in human capital investments such as nutrition and education. Policymakers should first invest in basic quality education and simultaneously expand

postgraduate diploma opportunities, subsequently increasing participation in the labour force for traditionally disadvantaged in disciplines and occupations where forward castes have long dominated.

- 326 Impact of Family Background on Cognitive Skills: An Empirical Investigation/ Sarkar, S.; Chaudhury, A. R., and Sinha, M., 533–545

This study desires to look at the impact of family background on cognitive skills of the children. On the basis of primary survey of two districts of west bengal—namely bankura and nadia—and using the fathers' education, occupation and per capita household income as the proxies for family background the authors have employed multinomial probit and ordered logit regression model for this analysis. The findings reveal that there exists a significant positive association between family background and cognitive skills of the child indicating the existence of poor intergenerational mobility in education in the surveyed region.

- 327 Overreaction and Diagnostic Expectations in Macroeconomics/ Bordalo, Pedro, Nicola Gennaioli, and Andrei Shleifer, 223-44

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue. The authors present the case for the centrality of overreaction in expectations for addressing important challenges in finance and macroeconomics. First, non-rational expectations by market participants can be measured and modeled in ways that address some of the key challenges posed by the rational expectations revolution, most importantly the idea that economic agents are forward-looking. Second, belief overreaction can account for many long-standing empirical puzzles in macro and finance, which emphasize the extreme volatility and boom-bust dynamics of key time series, such as stock prices, credit, and investment. Third, overreaction relies on psychology and is disciplined by survey data on expectations. This suggests that relaxing the assumption of rational expectations is a promising strategy, helps theory and evidence go together, and promises a unified view of a great deal of data.



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- 328 Police ça Change? Cressida Dick, Institutional Racism and the Metropolitan Police/ Akram, Sadiya, 383-391

This article considers the recent resignation of metropolitan police commissioner, Cressida Dick, and places this event within the context of ongoing attempts to address institutional racism in the police. The article argues that successive police commissioners have publicly supported tackling institutional racism while maintaining serious reservations about the concept and, in the case of Dick, ultimately rejecting it. It goes on to show that Dick's record on tackling institutional racism has been partial and contradictory, focussing on recruitment of ethnic minorities whilst simultaneously increasing use of stop and search tactics. Institutional racism, the author argues, is a useful, but frequently misunderstood concept. Institutional reform, however, is possible if the authors recognise that everyday individuals actively create and maintain institutions, which is to be contrasted with the conventional approach to institutional reform where it is the institution that moulds or reforms the individual. As such, reforming the police requires starting at the bottom as well as the top.

- 329 Careful What you Wish for? Risk and Reward with Scottish Tax Devolution/ McIntyre, Stuart; Mitchell, James and Roy, Graeme, 392-400

The findings of this work reveal a particular outcome. September 2022 marks twenty-five years since the referendum on the creation of the Scottish Parliament. From the early days of devolution, debates over Holyrood's tax powers have been a recurring theme. Recent reforms to the Parliament's tax powers have been driven by the Scottish National Party and the Scottish Conservatives, an indirect coming together of arguments from two unlikely political allies. Both have, however, embraced arguments for greater autonomy and fiscal responsibility within Scottish devolution. This article reflects upon the experience of enhanced tax devolution in Scotland through the lens of three competing 'logics' of devolution, namely: a logic of 'accumulating competencies'; 'delivering fiscal responsibility'; and 'capacity to pursue distinct policies'

- 330 A Four-Day Working Week: its Role in a Politics of Work/ Spencer, David A., 401-407

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective. From a fringe idea with limited wider support, the goal of a four-day working week has moved into the spotlight in contemporary policy debates. Indeed, a growing number of businesses have agreed to pilot a four-day working week. This article examines what the turn to this goal means for a politics of work. It argues that its adoption by business interests can dilute its impacts, while its stress in some radical circles can distract from other pressing goals such as higher wages and improvement in work's quality. The article is sceptical that a four-day working week, as currently conceived, would necessarily transform work for the better. Building on a different politics, it proposes an alternative agenda that would allow for fewer work hours alongside higher quality work. The barriers to the realisation

of this agenda reinforce the fact that radical change in society requires deeper institutional reform, including within workplaces.

- 331 An Assessment of the Resilience of Local Government in England: Was it Well-Equipped to Overcome the Covid-19 Pandemic?/ Arrieta, Tania , 408-415

This article explores the resilience of local government in England and its ability to cope during the COVID-19 pandemic. The resilience of local government is explored in three areas: its ability to cope financially; contain and manage risks; and promote civic engagement and collaborations with other sectors. By drawing on the evolutionary perspective of resilience, the article explores whether local government in England was well-equipped to overcome a crisis of such scale. In particular, it does so by exploring the institutional context of local government and how it shaped the resilience of local government and influenced its ability to develop the type of resources needed to cope with the COVID-19 crisis. The analysis shows a mixed and complex picture. While there is evidence that points to the ability of local government to contain the risks of the pandemic, protect their communities and engage in innovative practices, there is also evidence that points to the fragility and vulnerabilities of local government. The article concludes that local government was not well-equipped to overcome the pandemic crisis, thus affecting its ability to provide a better response to, and management of it. Keywords: England, local government, resilience, pandemic, COVID-19, policy making

- 332 Populism, Conservatism and the Politics of Parole in England and Wales/ Annison, Harry and Guiney, Thomas , 416-423

This study is focusing on a particular issue. Reform of the parole system has emerged as the cause célèbre of a resurgent law and order politics. Successive governments have seized upon the symbolic power of parole to demonstrate 'toughness' with respect to violent and sexual offending, to express solidarity with the victims of crime and reaffirm a populist credo that purportedly stands in opposition to an unaccountable and out of touch penal elite. Published in March 2022, the Ministry of Justice's root and branch review of the parole system represents a continuation of this well-rehearsed political strategy, but arguably goes further than ever before in its willingness to dispense with established norms, rules and practices. This article surveys the contemporary politics of parole in England and Wales and reflects upon what these developments reveal about the shifting contours of a creeping authoritarian conservatism premised upon nostalgia, nationalism and the projection of a strong, centralised state.

- 333 Muting Science: Input Overload Versus Scientific Advice in Swiss Policy Making During the Covid-19 Pandemic/ Armingeon, Klaus and Sager, Fritz, 424-432

This article explores why the Swiss Federal Council and the Swiss Federal Parliament were reluctant to follow the majority views of the scientific epidemiological community at the beginning of the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. The authors propose an institutionalist take on this question and argue that one major explanation could be the input overload that is characteristic of the Swiss federal political system. The authors define input overload as the simultaneous inputs of corporatist, pluralist, federalist and direct democratic subsystems. Adding another major input—this time from the scientific

subsystem—may have threatened to further erode the government's and parliament's discretionary power to cope with the pandemic. The authors assume that the federal government reduced its input overload by fending off scientific advice



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- 334 Aiming For Success: Toward an Evidence-Based Evaluation Framework for Gun Control Policies/ Schwartz, Noah S., 442–470

This paper is seeking to investigate a particular issue. Despite the popularity of the evidence-based policy making paradigm, scholarly evidence often fails to have an impact in emotional or value-laden policy debates. Consequently, changes to Canada's gun control laws in recent years have often failed to incorporate scholarly research. This is problematic given that the forces of path dependence impose costs on policy makers who seek to reverse established policies, even if they are dysfunctional. This article lays the theoretical foundations for a firearms policy evaluation framework, which can be used by scholars, policy makers, advocates, and the public to conduct preliminary evaluations of proposed firearms policies before they become law. The utility of the framework is then demonstrated with an evaluation of the 2020 assault-style weapons ban in Canada, which includes a systematic scoping review of the literature on the impact of assault-weapons bans.

- 335 Narrative Empathy: A Narrative Policy Framework Study of Working-Class Climate Change Narratives and Narrators/ McBeth, Mark K. ; Lybecker, Donna L. and Jessica M. Sargent, 471–499

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject. Comprender el razonamiento detrás de los diversos puntos de vista aumenta la empatía y puede ayudar a fortalecer la democracia. Este estudio examina las narrativas y su influencia en las personas, para ver si las personas solo sienten empatía por las narrativas de aquellos con quienes comparten identidad. Usando un diseño experimental, probamos la empatía con las narrativas del cambio climático de la clase trabajadora. Los resultados mostraron participantes que estaban de acuerdo con el cambio climático antropogénico, a quienes se les dio evidencia y una narrativa, empatizaron con el narrador (ya sea un agricultor orgánico o un mecánico) que contó una narrativa a favor del cambio climático. La mayor empatía fue para el mecánico contando una narrativa a favor del cambio climático. Por el contrario, los participantes que no estaban de acuerdo con el cambio climático causado por el hombre y que recibieron evidencia sin narración, tenían más empatía por el agricultor orgánico (sobre el mecánico) que contó una narrativa a favor del cambio climático. En general, encontramos algunos problemas de identidad que influyeron negativamente en la empatía, pero también encontramos ejemplos en los que las personas se movieron más allá de su identidad.

- 336 Trapped By Sovereignty: The Fate of Internally Displaced Persons and Their Lack of Equal Human Rights Protection under International Law/ Schimmel, Noam , 500–529

This paper is examining a particular issue. Understanding the reasoning behind diverse views grows empathy and can help strengthen democracy. This study examines narratives and their influence on individuals, to see if individuals only empathize with

narratives from those with whom they share identity. Using an experimental design, the authors test empathy with working class climate change narratives. Results showed participants who agreed with anthropogenic climate change, who were given both evidence and a narrative, empathized with the narrator (either an organic farmer or a mechanic) that told a pro-climate change narrative. The greatest empathy was for the mechanic telling a pro-climate change narrative. Conversely, participants who did not agree with human-caused climate change and who were given evidence without narrative had more empathy for the organic farmer (over the mechanic) who told a pro-climate change narrative. Overall, the authors found some identity issues negatively influenced empathy, but the authors also found examples where individuals moved beyond their identity.

- 337 The Role Of Economic Growth In Modulating Mobile Connectivity Dynamics For Financial Inclusion In Developing Countries/ Simplice A. Asongu and Odhiambo Nicholas M. , 530–556

This study establishes economic growth needed for supply-side mobile money drivers in developing countries to be positively related to mobile money innovations in the perspectives of mobile money accounts, the mobile phone used to send money, and the mobile phone used to receive money. The empirical evidence is based on tobit regressions. For the negative net relationships that are computed, minimum economic growth thresholds are established above which the net negative relationships become net positive relationships. The following minimum economic growth rates are required for nexuses between supply-side mobile money drivers and mobile money innovations to be positive: (i) 6.109 percent (6.193%) of gross domestic product (gdp) growth for mobile connectivity performance to be positively associated with the mobile phone used to send (receive) money and (ii) 4.590 percent (4.259%) of gdp growth for mobile connectivity coverage to be positively associated with the mobile phone used to send (receive) money.

- 338 A Genuine Blend Of Statecrafts: China's Smart Power Strategy in the MENA Region/ Altin, Hasan , 557–586

The authors of this paper are conducting an investigation. Power transition in the international order and the position of china in this order have triggered ramifications in china's foreign policy strategy toward the middle east and north africa (mena) region. Its foreign policy approach has evolved from strict non-intervention to an assertive policy at the international level and constructive engagement at the regional level. China has simultaneously been applying both soft and hard power to protect its national interests in mena. This study aims to assess china's four-pillar mena policy from the perspective of its smart power strategy by examining its hard power means and soft power tools.

- 339 Covid-19 And South Africa–China Asymmetric Relations/ Akinola, Adeoye O. and Tella , Oluwaseun, 587–614

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding. While south africa–china relations were only formalized in 1998, relations between these states date back to the 1800s. South africa's quest for sustainable development through partnerships with

global powers motivated its close ties with china. The 2015 cape town declaration committed the two countries to improve health facilities and disease control. The coronavirus (covid-19) pandemic presents an opportunity to rethink this partnership. Drawing on desktop research, this article engages the reality of covid-19 and explores south africa–china relations in the context of the pandemic. The emergence of the virus in china, its rapid spread, and the high fatality rate have had devastating repercussions across the world. This article argues that beijing's response to covid-19 raises more questions than it answers. The outbreak of the virus in china, its response, and emerging cases of racism and xenophobia against africans in china also raise concerns about the future of south africa–china relations.

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