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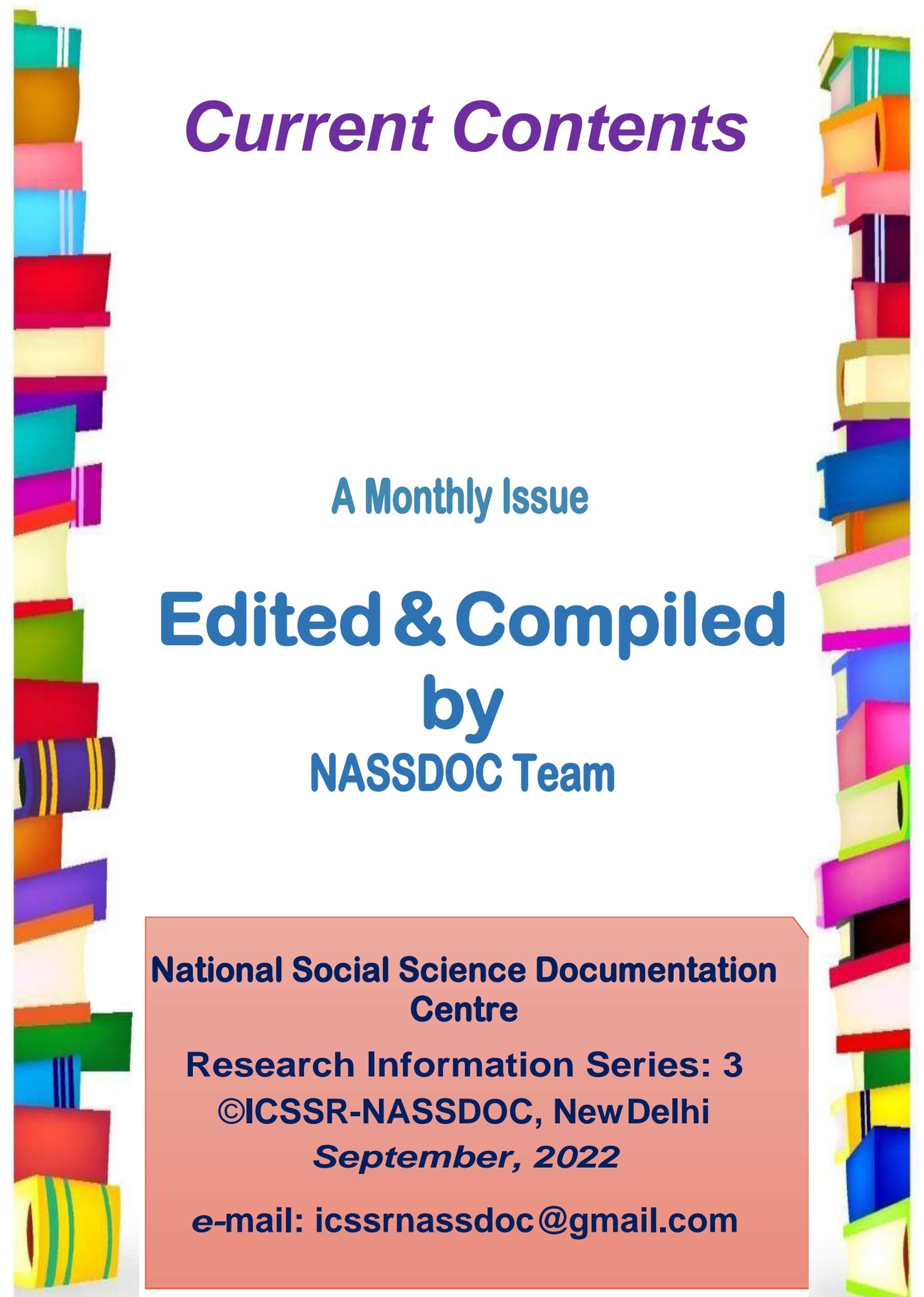
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# *Current Contents*

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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 Belief Distortions and Macroeconomic Fluctuations/ Francesco Bianchi, Sydney C. Ludvigson, Sai Ma, (pp.2269-2315).

This paper combines a data-rich environment with a machine learning algorithm to provide new estimates of time-varying systematic expectational errors ("belief distortions") embedded in survey responses. We find sizable distortions even for professional forecasters, with all respondent-types overweighting the implicit judgmental component of their forecasts relative to what can be learned from publicly available information. Forecasts of inflation and GDP growth oscillate between optimism and pessimism by large margins, with belief distortions evolving dynamically in response to cyclical shocks. The results suggest that artificial intelligence algorithms can be productively deployed to correct errors in human judgment and improve predictive accuracy.

- 2 Digital Addiction/ Hunt Allcott, Matthew Gentzkow, Lena Song, (pp.2424-2463).

Many have argued that digital technologies such as smartphones and social media are addictive. This research evaluates and develops an economic model of digital addiction and estimate it using a randomized experiment. Temporary incentives to reduce social media use have persistent effects, suggesting social media are habit forming. Allowing people to set limits on their future screen time substantially reduces use, suggesting self-control problems. Additional evidence suggests people are inattentive to habit formation and partially unaware of self-control problems. Looking at these facts through the lens of our model suggests that self-control problems cause 31 percent of social media use.

- 3 Estimating Spillovers from Publicly Funded R&D: Evidence from the US Department of Energy/ Kyle R. Myers, Lauren Lanahan, (pp.2393-2423).

This paper quantifies the magnitude of R&D spillovers created by grants to small firms from the US Department of Energy. Our empirical strategy leverages variation due to state-specific matching policies, and we develop a new approach to measuring both geographic and technological spillovers that does not rely on an observable paper trail. Our estimates suggest that for every patent produced by grant recipients, three more are produced by others who benefit from spillovers. Sixty percent of these spillovers occur within the United States, and many of them occur in technological areas substantially different from those targeted by the grants.

- 4 Factor Market Failures and the Adoption of Irrigation in Rwanda/ Maria Jones, Florence Kondylis, John Loeser, Jeremy Magruder, (pp.2316-2352).

Factor market failures can limit adoption of profitable technologies. This study aims to assess the leverage of a plot-level spatial regression discontinuity design in the context of irrigation use by farmers provided free access to water. Using irrigation boosts profits by 43–62 percent. Yet, farmers only irrigate 30 percent of plots because of labor costs. We demonstrate inefficient irrigation use, by

showing farmers irrigating one plot reduce their irrigation use on other plots. This inefficiency is largest for smaller households and wealthier households, suggesting labor market frictions constrain use of irrigation.

- 5 Heterogeneous Global Booms and Busts/ Maryam Farboodi, Péter Kondor, (pp.2178-2212).

This article investigates the heterogeneous boom and bust patterns across countries that emerge as a result of global shocks. Our analysis sheds light on the emergence of core and periphery countries, and the joint determination of the depth of recessions and tightness of credit across countries. The model implies that interest rates are similar across core and periphery countries in booms, with larger credit and output growth in periphery countries. However, a common global shock that leads to a credit crunch across the globe gives rise to a sharper spike in interest rates and a deeper recession in periphery countries, while a credit flight to the core alleviates the adverse consequences in these countries.

- 6 Monetary Policy with Opinionated Markets/ Ricardo J. Caballero, Alp Simsek, (pp.2353-2392).

This work focuses to builds a model in which the Fed and the market disagree about future aggregate demand. The market anticipates monetary policy "mistakes," which affect current demand and induce the Fed to partially accommodate the market's view. The Fed expects to implement its view gradually. Announcements that reveal an unexpected change in the Fed's belief provide a microfoundation for monetary policy shocks. Tantrum shocks arise when the market misinterprets the Fed's belief and overreacts to its announcement. Uncertainty about tantrums motivates further gradualism and communication. Finally, disagreements affect the market's expected inflation and induce a policy trade-off similar to "cost-push" shocks.

- 7 Monopsony in the US Labor Market/ Chen Yeh, Claudia Macaluso, Brad Hershbein, (pp.2099-2138).

This paper quantifies employer market power in US manufacturing and how it has changed over time. Using administrative data, we estimate plant-level markdowns—the ratio between a plant's marginal revenue product of labor and its wage. We find most manufacturing plants operate in a monopsonistic environment, with an average markdown of 1.53, implying a worker earning only 65 cents on the marginal dollar generated. To investigate long-term trends for the entire sector, we propose a novel, theoretically grounded measure for the aggregate markdown. We find that it decreased between the late 1970s and the early 2000s, but has been sharply increasing since.

- 8 Productivity Shocks, Long-Term Contracts, and Earnings Dynamics/ Neele Balke, Thibaut Lamadon, (pp.2139-2177).

This paper examines how employer- and worker-specific productivity shocks transmit to earnings and employment. We develop an equilibrium search model and characterize the optimal contract offered by firms. Risk-neutral firms provide

partial insurance against shocks to risk-averse workers and offer contingent contracts, where payments are backloaded in good times and frontloaded in bad times. The model is estimated on matched employer-employee data from Sweden. Firms absorb persistent worker and firm shocks, with respective passthrough values of 26 and 10 percent. We evaluate the effects of redistributive policies and find that 30 percent of government insurance is undone by crowding out firm insurance.

- 9 Using the Retail Distribution of Sellers to Impute Expenditure Shares/ Alexis Antoniadou, Robert C. Feenstra, Mingzhi (Jimmy) Xu, (pp.2213-2236).

Many price indices must be constructed without quantity data at the elementary level. The paper shows that for some consumer goods in the United States and other countries, one can approximate expenditure shares using weights derived from the retail distribution of sellers. These weights are based on the share of outlets selling an item, or the share of outlets adjusted by the total number of items sold in each. Relative to using no weights, the paper finds that using such imputed weights substantially reduces bias in the frequency of price changes, in annual inflation, and in price comparisons across countries.

- 10 When Choices Are Mistakes/ Kirby Nielsen, John Rehbeck, (pp.2237-2268).

This study uses a laboratory experiment, that identifies whether decision-makers consider it a mistake to violate canonical choice axioms. To do this, we incentivize subjects to report axioms they want their decisions to satisfy. Then, subjects make lottery choices which might conflict with their axiom preferences. In instances of conflict, we give subjects the opportunity to re-evaluate their decisions. We find that many individuals want to follow canonical axioms and revise their choices to be consistent with the axioms. In a shorter online experiment, we show correlations of mistakes with response times and measures of cognition.



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- 11 A land without people? The GIScience approach to estimating the population of Ottoman Palestine towards the end of the 19th-century/ Motti Zohar, (n.d.).

This work analyses the question of the nature and extent of the population in Ottoman Palestine towards the end of the 19th century (~1880) remains one of significant implications even today. Using the PEF (Palestine Exploration Fund) maps and employing GIScience (Geographic Information Science) approaches, the mapped settlements were extracted and inspected. Based on the population estimates of the PEF surveyors in the 1870s and on the 1922 census of Palestine carried out by the British Mandate authorities, it is possible to estimate the population size in the permanent settlements appearing on the maps. It was found that 864 settlements existed within the boundaries of the PEF map. Of these, 697 settlements were within the boundaries of Ottoman Palestine, with a population of ~335,000. Most of the population was concentrated in the municipal towns while part of it inhabited rural regions in the Galilee, Samaria, and Judea. The coastal plain between Jaffa and Haifa, the Jordan Valley, and the northern Negev were considerably less populated.

- 12 Effectiveness in protected areas at resisting development pressures in China/ Ziqi Meng, Jinwei Dong, Jun Zhai, Lin Huang, ... Erle C. Ellis, (n.d.).

This article examines the Protected areas (PAs) designed to conserve biodiversity and protect the species within their boundaries. However, some PAs are not achieving these goals, partly due to human activities inside and outside PAs. Here we evaluated the ability of 290 national-level PAs in China to reduce the impacts of economic development pressures using remote sensing-based fine resolution impervious surface area (ISA) and nighttime light (NTL) data as proxies of development pressure. We measured and compared the development pressure in protected areas and within buffers the same size in the area of the PAs (namely outside of the PAs). We also investigated whether the performance of PAs will be threatened by outside development pressure. According to the ISA, we found that 176 of the PAs had more development pressure outside their boundaries than inside PAs in 2018. For 175 PAs, we found a higher increasing rate of impervious areas outside of the PAs from 2000 to 2018, which suggested that increased human activities outside of the PAs were placing increased development pressure on the PAs. The PAs with higher development pressure outside their boundaries were more common in populous regions, especially in eastern China. Consistent with our findings from the ISA data, the NTL data also indicated that national PAs in China have faced increasing development pressures from outside PAs from 2000 to 2018. Our study warns that more attention should be paid to economic development pressures from the areas surrounding PAs to sustain their biodiversity protection over the long run.

- 13 Effects of climate change on paddy expansion and potential adaption strategies for sustainable agriculture development across Northeast China/ Yansui Liu, Xueqi Liu, Zhengjia Liu, (n.d.).

This paper aims to assess whether sustainably feeding an increasing population is a grand challenge in the context of climate change and rapid urbanization. Over the past decades, there has been a remarkable trend in paddy expansion into the mid-high latitude regions of Northeast Asia, especially in China. Yet, knowledge on paddy expansion patterns and corresponding responses to climate change and socioeconomic factors are limited. To bridge this gap, satellite-based land use data for 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2018 at 30-m resolution, as well as historical and projected climatic data (including ERA5 data for 1982–2019 and GCMs data of CMIP5 for 2006–2050) and diverse socioeconomic data, were utilized to investigate patterns and quality changes of paddy fields across Northeast China. Results showed that the 0 °C isotherm moved northward by 270 km during 1961–2000 and 190.5 km during 2000–2019. Net paddy area expanded by  $2.6 \times 10^4$  km<sup>2</sup> in Northeast China during 1990–2018; in Heilongjiang Province, paddy area dramatically expanded by about  $4.0 \times 10^4$  km<sup>2</sup> during 1958–2018, of which  $1.8 \times 10^4$  km<sup>2</sup> and  $2.2 \times 10^4$  km<sup>2</sup> increment in 1958–2000 and 2000–2018, respectively. Even though climate hiatus occurred around 2010, the expansion rate of paddy area in Northeast China was up to  $1.76 \times 10^3$  km<sup>2</sup>/a during 2010–2018. In addition to warming climate, improved agricultural technologies and physical inputs, increasing market demands, and agricultural policy implement were largely responsible for the paddy expansion in Northeast China. However, continuously cultivated paddy fields had generally more suitable natural conditions and better infrastructure than newly cultivated paddy fields. This study provides some potential suggestions for the sustainable development of modern agriculture in Northeast China.

- 14 Geospatial evaluation of COVID-19 mortality: Influence of socio-economic status and underlying health conditions in contiguous USA/ Akinola S. Akinwumiju, Olawale Oluwafemi, Yahaya D. Mohammed, Jacob W. Mobolaji, (n.d.).

This paper examines that since its outbreak, COVID-19 disease has claimed over one hundred thousand lives in the United States, resulting to multiple and complex nation-wide challenges. In this study, we employ global and local regression models to assess the influence of socio-economic and health conditions on COVID-19 mortality in contiguous USA. For a start, stepwise and exploratory regression models were employed to isolate the main explanatory variables for COVID-19 mortality from the ensemble 33 socio-economic and health parameters between January 1st and 16th of September 2020. Preliminary results showed that only five out of the examined variables (case fatality rate, vulnerable population, poverty, percentage of adults that report no leisure-time physical activity, and percentage of the population with access to places for physical activity) can explain the variability of COVID-19 mortality across the Counties of contiguous USA within the study period. Consequently, we employ three global and two local regression algorithms to model the relationship between COVID-19 and the isolated socio-economic and health variables. The outcomes of the regression analyses show that the adopted models can explain 61%–81% of COVID-19 mortality across the contiguous USA

within the study period. However, MGWR yielded the highest R<sup>2</sup> (0.81) and lowest AICc values (4031), emphasizing that it is the most efficient among the adopted regression models. The computed average adjusted R<sup>2</sup> values show that local regression models (mean adj. R<sup>2</sup> = 0.80) outperformed the global regression models (mean adj. R<sup>2</sup> = 0.64), indicating that the former is ideal for modeling spatial causal relationships. The GIS-based optimized cluster analyses results show that hotspots for COVID-19 mortality as well as socioeconomic variables are mostly delineated in the South, Mid-West and Northeast of contiguous USA. COVID-19 mortality exhibited positive and significant association with black race (0.51), minority (0.48) and poverty (0.34). Whereas, the percentage of persons that attended college was negatively associated with poverty (-0.51), obesity (-0.50) and diabetes (-0.45). Results show that education is crucial to improve socio-economic and health conditions of the Americans. We conclude that investing in people's standard of living would reduce the vulnerability of an entire population.

- 15 GIS and fuzzy logics in establishing new potential areas for winter wines (Syrah cv.) cultivation in tropical conditions of southeastern Brazil/ Mariana Gabriele Marcolino Gonçalves, Luciana Alves Caldeira Brant, Renata Vieira da Mota, Isabela Peregrino, ... Michele Duarte de Menezes, (n.d.).

This study evaluates that typicity is an important aspect to assist the expansion of vitiviniculture frontiers in the southeastern region of Brazil, reflecting the wine origins and the signature characteristics of the grape and wines. Considering environmental and human factors related to wine tipicity characterization, this work aimed to applied the framework of geographic information system (GIS) with fuzzy logics to characterize and to search for mapping unit-like areas that encompass two commercial vineyards (Syrah cv) in a provenance area. Information of soil, geology, relief, climate, grape, and wine were obtained in two commercial vineyards (reference), and linked though regional scale. In três Corações reference area, thicker and highly permeable soils over biotite schist-gneiss, with altitudes of 917 m, average temperature of 19.7 °C, and annual precipitation of 1497 mm are more likely for wines with higher values of flavonols, dry extract and total phenolic index (TPI) than Cordislândia reference area. The latter is characterized by thicker and highly permeable soils over pyroxene granulite, with average altitude of 832 m, and annual precipitation of 1508 mm. Lower uncertainty along with higher membership values is an important metric for decision makers: out of the indicated regions might be a risk for grapevine producers.

- 16 How far do people travel to use urban green space? A comparison of three European cities/ Mirjam Schindler, Marion Le Texier, Geoffrey Caruso, (n.d.).

This article analyses the Urban green space (UGS) provision across cities is often assessed from per capita quantities. However these aggregate measures say little about the actual use of UGS because they ignore the relative location of UGS and citizens. Spatial accessibility approaches consider this relative location but mostly assume that benefits happen within close proximity of residences. We challenge this assumption for three European cities comparatively, based on similarly acquired survey data. We study which factors influence how far people travel to their most used UGS, as defined by users

themselves. We find that travelled distances (1.4–1.9 km) and inter-city differences are surprisingly high compared to the few hundred meters set in policy targets and accessibility analyses. We identify socio-demographic effects and a role for perceived rather than objective quality of local UGS. More than a spatial interaction trade-off between proximity and size, our results suggest that UGS visits are part of a more complex set of activities, further away from residences and with a diversity of sizes and proximities. Our results call for a re-evaluation of UGS analytical practices and provision policies beyond aggregate and accessibility perspectives, towards multi-scalar and spatially varying measures.

- 17 Long time-series ecological niche modelling using archaeological settlement data: Tracing the origins of present-day landscape/ Peter Demján, Dagmar Dreslerová, Jan Kolář, Tomáš Chuman, ... Tibor Lieskovský, (n.d.).

This study examines that human activities have shaped the environment since long before the advent of agriculture and resulted in anthropogenic landscapes, which are sometimes perceived as natural, but are clearly shaped by dozens of previous generations. This study is the first to apply ecological niche modelling on a long time-series of archaeological data to illuminate the development of the landscape from the perspective of settlement behaviour and its dependence on environmental conditions. Using a large dataset of evidence of prehistoric settlement activities covering the area of the Czech Republic and spanning 6600 years from the beginning of agricultural prehistory, we analyse to what degree settlement was related to environmental parameters. We quantified the strength of this relation in terms of the predictive power of ecological niche models generated with the MaxEnt method. We observed a significant variability of settlement behaviour over time, but also landscape occupation, which has retained similar general characteristics to now. This shows that settlement strategies were remarkably stable and the presence of previous settlement was beneficial for subsequent land-use. Comparison of prehistoric settlement with contemporary landscape typology also points to a long-term legacy pre-dating historical periods, which makes the landscape our largest and most important heritage monument.

- 18 What lies beyond the built environment? Exploring “walkability” across the Detroit region/ Jieun Lee, Igor Vojnovic, Sue C. Grady, (n.d.).

This research explores the influence of the built environment on travel, studies on urban form and pedestrian activity in neighborhoods characterized by rapid decline, as evident across U.S. Midwest cities, remain under-represented in the literature. Moreover, detailed exploration of travel inequities experienced by the socioeconomically disadvantaged is even rare. In examining travel, this research measures precise variations in the built environment—with the use of Road Network Buffers—across Detroit (Michigan) region neighborhoods, including in those experiencing severe disinvestment. This study reconfirms that compact urban form promotes non-automobile travel, and reaffirms the importance of a more balanced residential, retail and commercial land use mix in encouraging pedestrian activity, although it also identifies caveats for those neighborhoods experiencing decline. The research also contributes to expanding our understanding of travel behaviors within the context of amenity disparities and

abandonment in neighborhoods experiencing severe disinvestment and extreme income divergence. Intersecting the sociodemographic dimensions and the built environment allows a deeper understanding of much disregarded nuance of travel amongst lower-income, racial minorities in highly segregated urban neighborhoods.



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- 19 Assessing the role of slope, lithology and land use in the formation and conservation of war-related geomorphic features (Case study of WW1 railway artillery in Montagne de Reims, Marne, France)/ Robin Perarnau, Alain Devos, Amélie Quiquerez, Jérôme Brenot, ... Bruno Furlani, (n.d.).

This contribution proposes to analyze a single archaeological object crossed by different conservation processes, to isolate and understand the role of geomorphological parameters in the formation and the conservation of anthropogenic geomorphic features. For these purposes, this study characterizes the remnant morphologies of the WW1 railroad in the Montagne de Reims on the western front (France, Rheims sector) through LiDAR-derived digital terrain models combined with archival documents (maps and historical photographs), spatial analysis and field surveys. This study shows that the Heavy Railway Artillery (Artillerie Lourde sur Voie Ferrée - ALVF) is a significant morphogenic feature, preserved at more than 70%. However, this morphology is subject to a strong variability. Ruggedness analysis shows a much more pronounced morphology on the slopes than on the plateaus, demonstrating a difference in formation and preservation processes. For formation processes, the study's findings reveal that geotechnical constraints related to lithology and geomorphology can be overridden for military purposes. For conservation processes, they are largely dependent on land use practices. This research demonstrates that (i) the role of landscape and topographical parameters in the interpretability of features is predominant; (ii) military engineering has been able to adapt to a much diversified topography.

- 20 Dasymetry Dash Flood (DDF). A method for population mapping and flood exposure assessment in touristic cities/ Alfredo Pérez-Morales, Salvador Gil-Guirado, Víctor Martínez-García, (n.d.).

This study investigates that population disaggregation methods are a land management tool that is necessary to robustly assess the exposure of populations to natural hazards. The aim of these methods is to translate population values from large spatial units to smaller spatial units. Due to their improvement, the accuracy in quantifying the population exposed to natural hazards has increased significantly in recent years. However, in the case of floods, where the actual exposure to the hazard depends on the height of the buildings, there is a methodological deficiency with regard to reaching the necessary level of detail. This is a methodological challenge that is exacerbated in urban areas specialising in tourism, where there are a large number of dwellings dedicated to the housing of tourists. In this paper we propose a 3D cartographic dasymetry (DDF) method that, based on cadastral information and the population and housing census, manages to solve these problems of flood hazard exposure assessment reasonably well. For validation, the results are compared with three widely used 2D methods. Our work shows that the proposed method offers better outputs for use in high-precision work; but also, when such

detail is not necessary, more basic methods achieve results with only marginal differences.

- 21 Disamenity effects of displaced villagers' resettlement community on housing price in China and implication for socio-spatial segregation/ Mengzhu Zhang, Si Qiao, Anthony Gar-On Yeh, (n.d.).

This research examines that in the 2010s, the return of the state in land expropriation and urban (re)development processes has resulted in a new type of neighborhood in urban China, namely, displaced villagers' resettlement community (DVRC). The government aimed to promote the social integration of land-lost peasants into urban society by placing DVRCs in areas with good accessibility and mixed land-use development. However, some studies found that the territorial stigmatization of DVRCs as poor and uncivilized neighborhoods has caused the depreciation of houses in DVRCs. Does this disamenity effect spill over to nearby houses? If yes, does this disamenity effect vary across space? This research uses Chengdu, the largest city in Western China, as the case study. A big data approach is used to analyze the list price of 53,969 houses and their housing attributes. An ordinary least squares hedonic model is used to determine the effect of the proximity to DVRC on house price at an overall statistical level. Then, a mixed geographically weighted regression model is used to examine the spatial heterogeneity of this disamenity effect. The empirical results support the account that DVRCs depreciate nearby houses. In these underdeveloped suburban areas, the proximity to DVRCs is positively associated with housing prices because of its function as a proxy for the prospective proximity to urban service facilities. These findings indicate that the government trial of social integration promotion is not that successful and help identify areas that require interventions the most to mitigate socio-spatial segregation.

- 22 Do spatiotemporal units matter for exploring the microgeographies of epidemics?/ Sui Zhang, Minghao Wang, Zhao Yang, Baolei Zhang, (n.d.).

This study focuses on the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, studies on the microgeographies of epidemics have surged. However, studies have neglected the significant impact of multiple spatiotemporal units, such as report timestamps and spatial scales. This study examines three cities with localized COVID-19 resurgence after the first wave of the pandemic in mainland China to estimate the differential impact of spatiotemporal unit on exploring the influencing factors of epidemic spread at the microscale. The quantitative analysis results suggest that future spatial epidemiology research should give greater attention to the "symptom onset" timestamp instead of only the "confirmed" data and that "spatial transmission" should not be confused with "spatial sprawling" of epidemics, which can greatly reduce comparability between epidemiology studies. This research also highlights the importance of considering the modifiable areal unit problem (MAUP) and the uncertain geographic context problem (UGCoP) in future studies.

- 23 Exploring built environment factors that influence the market share of ridesourcing service/ Hongtai Yang, Jinghai Huo, Renbin Pan, Kun Xie, ... Xinggang Luo, (n.d.).

This paper assesses that ridesourcing service has taken a large portion of the taxi market in the past few years. Many studies have explored the influencing factors of traditional taxi and ridesourcing demand in different areas of the city. Few studies investigated the market share of ridesourcing in different regions of the city. Understanding the spatial distribution of the market share of ridesourcing service and the factors that determine this distribution could help government agencies understand the role that each type of service plays in the transportation system and evaluate the effect of different public policies on the two types of services. This paper studies this topic by constructing a panel fractional regression model based on the taxi trip data of New York City in 2017. Results show that the market share of the traditional taxi is declining while that of ridesourcing service is increasing. The market share of ridesourcing services is higher in remote areas, areas with low population density, low density of transportation facilities, low household income, and high proportion of young residents. It indicates that ridesourcing service could provide more equitable service by better serving the underserved areas while traditional taxi caters more to the high-demand areas.

- 24 Identifying geomorphological diversity hotspots for conservation purposes: Application to a coastal protected area in Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil/ Jéssica Conceição da Silva, Daniel Souza dos Santos, Thaís Baptista da Rocha, (n.d.).

This work examines that the last decades are witnessing a growing concern about environmental impacts due to human activities. Within this context, studies are being developed to understand the impacts on the diversity of natural elements. This article presents a method to identify geomorphological diversity hotspots at a detailed scale through a quantitative approach, which was applied to a protected coastal area in Rio de Janeiro State, SE Brazil. These hotspots are understood as areas that present significant diversity of landforms and, at the same time, risks of degradation, which justifies the definition of priorities for the territorial management aiming at nature conservation purposes. The results allowed the identification of five hotspots, showing that, even though the area is legally protected, it still faces problems related to threats caused by human activities. Therefore, specific problems of territorial management in a protected area were identified through the creation of a product that indicates the priority areas for conservation in a different way and can be easily applied as a tool to support managers. Furthermore, several subproducts were created in the process, which also can be used for other purposes.

- 25 Inferring land use from spatialtemporal taxi ride data/ Junyong Choi, Wonjun No, Minju Park, Youngchul Kim, (n.d.).

This paper aims to assess the different functions of urban spaces generate travel demand, and urban travel inversely influences urban spaces. Collective human mobility patterns can reveal land use patterns and urban structure although previous studies constrained the area around transportation stations. This paper explores the relationship between urban movements and land use patterns of a

whole city using taxi ridership data in Seoul, South Korea. This study takes advantages of taxi datasets that are not bounded by routes and stations and contain more precise information in terms of space and time. In addition, we verify the connection between land use and travel patterns using a statistical method. To reveal the interaction between trip mobility patterns and land use, taxi ridership patterns are grouped by a clustering method. Each clustered pattern is then analyzed with the corresponding urban context. We also statistically verify the relationship between land use and the pattern clusters, and show that the seven obtained clusters can be categorized into four types and were significantly correlated with land use. Furthermore, more detailed land use can be classified using the spatiotemporal properties of taxi ridership patterns. The proposed method is expected to monitor change in land use development.

- 26 Measuring the conflict tendency between tourism development and ecological protection in protected areas: A study on National Nature Reserves in China/ Zeng Yuxi, Zhong Linsheng, Wang Ling-en, Yu Hu, (n.d.).

This study aims to move forward by integrating traffic accessibility and monthly variation into analysis, as well as the type of ecological risk, through an application study on National Natural Reserves (NNRs) of China. The results show that 89.26% of NNRs have areas with a high probability of conflict, and 22% have monthly fluctuant coverage of high risk areas. According to their characteristics on monthly variations and dominant ecological risks, the studied NNRs can be classified into twenty types. Tailored conflict management strategies need to be adopted for different types. This research is conducive to improving the measurement of conflicts tendency between tourism development and ecological protection, especially for areas lacking historical tourism statistics, and to providing spatio-temporal information for practice in conflict management for PAs.

- 27 The impact of the smoking ban on individual hospitality venues/ David Fiedor, Jindřich Frajer, Filip Felkl, (n.d.).

This article analyses that secondhand smoking has a serious negative impact on human health, but this can be mitigated by anti-smoking policies. The enforcement of these policies is always accompanied by the voices of the hospitality venues representatives, concerned about the economic decline and the loss of customers. The aim of our research was to analyse the impact of the anti-smoking act on the operation of individual hospitality venues and to uncover the role of spatial relations and the extent of their impact. Correlation and regression, along with spatial analysis, were used to model the impact of the ban. The businesses felt the impact of the changes in visitor rates immediately after the introduction of the act, yet within two years there were no differences in visitor rates or revenues. One of the strongest correlations was in the spatial clusters where businesses of the same type (smoking/non-smoking) had been concentrated before the ban came into force. Our findings proved that, regarding visitor rates and revenues, from the spatial perspective there was no statistically significant connection with the more tourist-oriented centre, or with the distance of businesses from their nearest competitor. Conversely, the presence of hospitality venues in a cluster did prove statistically significant.

- 28 The more things change the more they stay the same: Persistent spatial inequity in pediatric lead poisoning in Chicago/ Zhuo Tang, Margaret Carrel, (n.d.).

The objective of this paper that lead poisoning remains a major environmental health threat and a persistent source of health disparities in the United States, particularly in large cities such as Chicago. However, little research has considered the rapidly changing urban environment, due to processes like gentrification, when examining risk factors for pediatric lead poisoning. In this retrospective study, spatio-temporal analysis and spatial regression models have been applied to examine the distribution of elevated blood lead levels (EBLL) in children in 77 Chicago community areas annually from 1999 to 2013. Sociodemographic and built environment variables are calculated for each year of the study to account for changing urban community characteristics. Results show that while the overall rate of children with EBLL decreased greatly from 1999 to 2013, inequality between areas still persists. Hotspots of EBLL persist over time in communities in the South and Southwest Side. Spatial regression results indicate that, over the duration of the study period, higher rates of EBLL are frequently associated with higher minority populations, older house age in the community area and greater amounts of renter occupied houses. However, our closer examination on several representative communities indicate that different community development trajectories and renovation histories are associated with varying EBLL declines. Taking a dynamic perspective when understanding EBLL over time can highlight places where improvements in EBLL are the result of population displacement versus places where improvements in EBLL are related to changing housing stock, as well as areas of a city where lead poisoning prevention efforts can have the greatest impact.



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- 29 Coastal vulnerability index as a tool for current state assessment and anthropogenic activity planning for the Eastern Gulf of Finland coastal zone (the Baltic Sea)/ Olga Kovaleva, Alexander Sergeev, Daria Ryabchuk, (n.d.).

This work points out that coastal reclamation is a major feature of contemporary land planning. As a multicomponent natural system, the coastal zone is impacted by various external processes (inundation, erosion, etc.) and land habitat demands an increased focus on anthropogenic activity. For the first time, a coastal vulnerability index (CVI) has been determined for the easternmost area of the Gulf of Finland (the Baltic Sea) (EGoF) in order to assess vulnerability of the coastal zone to erosion. The parameters for the CVI assessment were identified on the basis of existing field observations and analysis of environmental factors expressed in the EGoF. This research is focused on coastal segments prone to the rapid development of erosion, a subject highly relevant for coastal management. The CVI assessment, based on a method proposed by Gornitz (1991), uses seven physical parameters grouped according to geological, geomorphological, lithodynamic and hydrodynamic characteristics. Storminess, or susceptibility to destructive storm events, was applied for the study area not only because of the global increase in storm activity but also because this area undergoes a “bay-effect”. An experts’ assessment distinguished the most crucial parameters that triggered the coastal erosion process, namely that coastal geology and the number of destructive storms affected coastal processes.

- 30 Hot spots and burning times: A spatiotemporal analysis of calls for service to establish police demand/ Maite Dewinter, Christophe Vandeviver, Philipp M. Dau, Tom Vander Beken, Frank Witlox, (n.d.).

This study examines that police demand is important to optimally allocate scarce police resources in space and time. To contribute to the existing knowledge on the optimization of policing and crime prevention strategies worldwide, we examine the spatiotemporal pattern of calls for service (CFS), with a focus on the urgency of the calls (as measured by the police priority codes), in Antwerp (2017–2020), Belgium. To disentangle the space-time pattern of the priority codes, we apply the average nearest neighbour statistic, global and local Moran's I, Getis-Ord  $G_i^*$ , and emerging hot spot analysis. Our results demonstrate that the spatial, temporal, and space-time patterns of the priority codes differ and that more urgent CFS are more demanding in terms of allocated police vehicles than less urgent CFS. Based on the findings of this paper, we recommend to include priority codes in future police patrol routing solutions to make patrol strategies more realistic. An important aspect will be to increase/decrease the number of available units depending on the spatiotemporal pattern of the CFS per priority code. Instead of only working with fixed shifts, there is a need to deploy peak shifts during times of peak demand.

- 31 Human activities and natural geographical environment and their interactive effects on sudden geologic hazard: A perspective of macro-scale and spatial statistical analysis/ Hongwei Zhang, Zhanqi Wang, (n.d.).

This research shows that the occurrence of sudden geologic hazards is closely related to human activities and natural geographical environment, but there is a lack of quantitative measurement on their interactive effects from the perspective of macro-scale and spatial statistical analysis. Based on the unit of grid, discrete degree of sudden geologic hazard (DDSGH) was constructed to characterize the spatial-temporal distribution; the effects of human activities and natural geographical environment on the occurrence of sudden geologic hazard were analyzed by the methods of spatial statistical analysis. Results show that the spatial-temporal distribution of sudden geologic hazard has obviously local agglomeration, which is affected by the human activities and natural geographical environment at the same time, but the results of the analysis of MGWR show that the impact of human activities on sudden geologic hazard is greater than that of the natural geographical environment, and the influence of human activities on sudden geologic hazard is obviously affected by the spatial location. We should not only monitor the natural geographical environment such as precipitation that affect the occurrence of sudden geologic hazard to warn the occurrence of sudden geologic hazard, we should pay more attention to reducing the intensity of local human activities.

- 32 Human–elephant conflict and land cover change in Sri Lanka/ Chithrangani W.M. Rathnayake, Simon Jones, Mariela Soto-Berelov, Luke Wallace, (n.d.).

This paper explores that Human–elephant conflict (HEC) is a key environmental issue in a number of Asian countries, including Sri Lanka. Incidents of HEC have significantly increased in Sri Lanka between 1991 and 2018, with 1734 human deaths reported in this period (281% increase), 4837 elephant deaths (1172% increase), 1053 human injuries (140% increase) and more than 23,000 property damage reports (1406% increase). In this study we present a Sri Lanka wide analysis to explore the role of land use and land cover change (LULCC) in relation to HEC, using official government data and a land cover change dataset (1993–2018) recently developed by the authors using satellite imagery from the Landsat archive. We investigated rates of HEC over time and compared these to rates of LULCC over the same period. We also present spatial analytics of HEC and LULCC, as well as determining hotspots of HEC and LULCC using a kernel density estimator. Annual HEC incidents were found to broadly increase in line with land use change events ( $r = 0.43$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Human deaths, elephant deaths, human injuries and property damage hotspots show distinct spatial patterns: human deaths and injuries being more concentrated in the North West, Polonnaruwa and Ampara, wildlife regions; while elephant deaths are spread throughout the HEC region and property damage is high in the Central, Polonnaruwa Anuradhapura, North West, and Southern wildlife regions. We found a strong negative correlation between HEC location and distance to LULCC events. In total, 98% HEC occurred within 1 km of an area that experienced recent LULCC. Since 2017, the primary HEC hotspots have shifted to the south and east of the country in concert with LULCC. These countrywide

perspectives could help inform HEC mitigation strategies in Sri Lanka and other countries facing similar human-wildlife challenges.

- 33 Mapping local food self-sufficiency in the U.S. and the tradeoffs for food system diversity/ Darren R. Bingham, Richard R. Rushforth, Bo Stevens, Benjamin L. Ruddell, (n.d.).

This article focuses on demand for 'local food' by U.S. consumers has grown markedly over the last several decades, accompanied by confusion over how to define local food. Is 'local' food defined by the location of the farm, food processing factory, distribution warehouse, or all three? Is 'local' food defined by geographic, political, or biophysical boundaries? Is 'local' solely farm-to-table or can it include factories? This study evaluates food commodity flow 'localness' using jurisdictional boundaries and physical distance to investigate the potential for food system transformation and the tradeoffs inherent to 'localizing' food production. We take a supply chain approach by making data-driven distinctions between farm-based flows of food and industrial, energy and nonfood (IENF) crops, and manufacturing/distribution flows of food and agriculturally-derived industrial inputs. We analyze the diversity, distance (a proxy for environmental impact), political boundaries, population, weight, and price (net selling value) of food commodity flows. The diversity of a community's food supply has an optimal range of zero to four-hundred miles. We find tradeoffs between food system diversity and local food sourcing, sustainability, and self-sufficiency. As communities look to improve food system resilience, they will need to balance food-miles and the other values associated with local food.

- 34 Measurement of contagion spatial spread probability in public places: A case study on COVID-19/ Lu Chen, Xiuyan Liu, Tao Hu, Shuming Bao, ... Xiaoxue Zhou, (n.d.).

This study points out the scale and scope of the COVID-19 epidemic have highlighted the need for timely control of viral transmission. This paper proposed a new spatial probability model of epidemic infection using an improved Wasserstein distance algorithm and Monte Carlo simulation. This method identifies the public places in which COVID-19 spreads and grows easily. The Wasserstein Distance algorithm is used to calculate the distribution similarity between COVID-19 cases and the public places. Further, we used hypothesis tests and Monte Carlo simulation to estimate the spatial spread probability of COVID-19 in different public places. We used Snow's data to test the stability and accuracy of this measurement. This verification proved that our method is reliable and robust. We applied our method to the detailed geographic data of COVID-19 cases and public places in Wuhan. We found that, rather than financial service institutions and markets, public buildings such as restaurants and hospitals in Wuhan are 95 percent more likely to be the public places of COVID-19 spread.

- 35 Risk assessment for precise intervention of COVID-19 epidemic based on available big data and spatio-temporal simulation method: Empirical evidence from different public places in Guangzhou, China/ Shuli Zhou, Suhong Zhou, Zhong Zheng, Junwen Lu, Tie Song, (n.d.).

This paper reports that the risk assessment of the intra-city Spatio-temporal spreading of COVID-19 is important for providing location-based precise intervention measures, especially when the epidemic occurred in the densely populated and high mobile public places. The individual-based simulation has been proven to be an effective method for the risk assessment. However, the acquisition of individual-level mobility data is limited. This study used publicly available datasets to approximate dynamic intra-city travel flows by a spatio-temporal gravity model. On this basis, an individual-based epidemic model integrating agent-based model with the susceptible-exposed-infectious-removed (SEIR) model was proposed and the intra-city spatio-temporal spreading process of COVID-19 in eleven public places in Guangzhou China were explored. The results indicated that the accuracy of dynamic intra-city travel flows estimated by available big data and gravity model is acceptable. The spatio-temporal simulation method well presented the process of COVID-19 epidemic. Four kinds of spatial-temporal transmission patterns were identified and the pattern was highly dependent on the urban spatial structure and location. It indicated that location-based precise intervention measures should be implemented according to different regions. The approach of this research can be used by policy-makers to make rapid and accurate risk assessments and to implement intervention measures ahead of epidemic outbreaks.

- 36 The health-trash nexus in challenging environments: A spatial mixed methods analysis of Accra, Ghana/ Sandra Bempah, Andrew Curtis, Gordon Awandare, Jayakrishnan Ajayakumar, Nancy Nyakoe, (n.d.).

This study aims to assess increasing urbanization in Ghana has led to a waste management crisis with multiple public health consequences. The contextualized mapping of what is dumped, where and why might provide vital on-the-ground support to address the problem itself, as well as the spillover disease impacts. One of the biggest challenges, however, are the required spatial and temporal granular data. In this paper, we employ a spatial mixed methods approach to investigate the issue of waste management through the lens of health and disparity in Teshie, a suburb of Accra, Ghana.



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- 37 Accessibility in São Paulo: An individual road to equity?/ Marcus Saraiva, Joana Barros, (n.d.).

This article evaluates the unequal access to urban opportunities is a challenge for planners and policy makers, particularly in cities of the Global South. This study investigates inequalities in accessibility in São Paulo from an individual-based perspective, adopting a methodological approach that overcomes the high computational and data requirements that typically hinder large-scale applications of individual-based accessibility metrics. The adoption of individual accessibility metrics that can be aggregated a posteriori by economic class, transport mode use, and spatially, produced increased understanding of accessibility patterns both across and within population groups. The analysis revealed that individuals from the upper classes have access to significantly more opportunities than their lower-class counterparts. Results across modes of transport showed that inequalities related to transport modes reinforce and aggravate inequalities originated from distinct location patterns. The study produced evidence that the use of cars and motorbikes enable individuals to improve their own accessibility levels with a positive effect on equity levels across economic classes. The effects of such individual initiatives on equity are, however, unsustainable in the longer run, highlighting the need for public policies that address the roots of access inequality in São Paulo: an inequitable public transport system and strong disparity in locational advantages across economic classes.

- 38 An ecological study exploring the geospatial associations between socioeconomic deprivation and fire-related dwelling casualties in the England (2010–2019)/ Lan Li, Anwar Musah, Matthew G. Thomas, Patty Kostkova, (n.d.).

This work focuses on the dwelling fires that are attributable to the high public health burden of injury and mortality in England. The statistic shows that from 2010 to 2019, over 5,000 injuries and 200 deaths annually are caused by dwelling fires which accounts for around three-fourths of the total fire-related casualties. Therefore, it is necessary to explore the social risk factors of fire-related dwelling casualties (SCR) and identify high-risk areas in England. In this study, an ecological study design within a longitudinal framework was adopted using a spatial-temporal Bayesian regression model to determine the overall association between the Index for Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and SCR, as well as mapping the relative risk of SCR for 2019 and then predicting the trajectories and levels of sustained risk of SCRs throughout the areas in England across 2010 to 2019. The adjusted risk map shows large variability in the IMD's impacts on dwelling fire casualty risk and the significantly increased risk clustering in the North West and northern parts of the West Midland region, where the risk increases 26%–83%. The results provide an up-to-date picture and facilitate a deeper understanding of social influences on the distribution of dwelling fire risks in England.

- 39 Blue-space availability, environmental quality and amenity use across contrasting socioeconomic contexts/ I. Thornhill, M.J. Hill, A. Castro-Castellon, H. Gurung, ... R. Calderon-Contreras, (n.d.).

This research analyses that over 60% of the global population are expected to live in urban areas by 2050. Urban blue spaces are critical for biodiversity, provide a range of ecosystem services, and can promote human health and wellbeing. Despite this, access to blue space is often unequally distributed across socioeconomic gradients, and the availability of quality blue space could extend to environmental justice issues. Three stages of analysis were carried out in Mexico City, Mexico and Bristol, UK to (i) assess associations between blue space and socioeconomic metrics at a regional scale, (ii) apply a rapid assessment tool to assess amenity, access and environmental quality, (iii) consider local quality across socioeconomic gradients at a regional scale. Still water availability was indicative of higher socioeconomic status, but contrasting city evolutions underpinned differences. Locally, there were environmental gradients from more complex to disturbed habitats that influenced potential wellbeing and amenity benefits. In combination, this may exacerbate inequalities and risk increasing ecosystem disservices. If cities are to be socially, and environmentally resilient to higher levels of disturbance in the future, healthy ecosystems will be key. However, further research is needed to address various dimensions of injustice in urban areas beyond blue space distribution.

- 40 Do railways improve territorial cohesion of the Tibetan Plateau? A case study of the Qinghai-Tibet Railway/ Xingchuan Gao, Bo Wang, Dongqi Sun, (n.d.).

This paper examines that over the last 60 years, the Qinghai-Tibet Railway has gradually expanded its coverage. However, the possible impact of railway construction on territorial cohesion of Tibetan Plateau (TP) is unknown. By combining the railway development of TP in different periods, this study constructed different scenarios and used an accessibility indicator to reveal the changes in territorial cohesion. First, railway construction has prompted an improvement in the overall accessibility level of TP and has created a notable spillover effect. TP's own potential demonstrates a rapidly increasing trend, whereas the internal and external accessibility benefits brought by railways to TP are gradually decreasing. Second, TP's own potential has a negative impact on territorial cohesion. The Golmud-Lhasa section of trans-provincial Qinghai-Tibet Railway is more conducive to promoting territorial cohesion between TP and the outside areas, whereas the non-trans-provincial railway can better promote territorial cohesion within TP. Third, considerable differences exist in the spatial impact of the railway on the internal and external cohesion of TP. Internal cohesion is mainly reflected in the formation of high-accessibility corridors between cities along the railway, and external cohesion is affected by the expansion of the highway and railway connecting the outside part to the interior of the plateau.

- 41 Exploring the multitemporal surface urban heat island effect and its driving relation in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei urban agglomeration/ Xuecheng Fu, Lei Yao, Wentian Xu, Yixu Wang, Shuo Sun, (n.d.).

This article explores the rapid urbanization process would pose substantial disturbances to local thermal balance and induce severe surface urban heat island (SUHI) effects, which poses adverse impacts on urban ecological security and sustainable development. Therefore, it is necessary to comprehensively understand the characteristics of the SUHI effect and its potential associated factors to benefit scientific urban thermal environmental management. Hence, this study explored the seasonal SUHI effect and its potential association in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei (BTH) urban agglomeration based on dual indicators, such as intensity (SUHII) and footprint (FP). We found that: (1) SUHII and FP could well characterize the features of the SUHI effect from different perspectives. Both of them generally showed relatively high status in summer (than other seasons) and at nighttime (than daytime) for most case cities in the BTH region. From 2000 to 2020, both their variations showed significant city differences, as SUHII of most cities were declined but FP were still extended in some of them. (2) Urbanization poses a significant influence on the SUHI effect. Social and environmental factors played the main contributors to the variation of both SUHII and FP, but the specific key factor on both SUHII and FP varied across different seasonal and diurnal phrases. This study successfully extended the current cognition on the SUHI effect and its thermal risk by introducing the dual indicators and confirmed that urbanization is still the key to intervening in the local SUHI effect.

- 42 Functional regions as a platform to define integrated transport system zones: The use of population flows data/ Stanislav Kraft, Marián Halás, Pavel Klapka, Vojtěch Blažek, (n.d.).

This work sheds light on the rapid expansion of cars as the main transport mode over the last few decades has caused many negative effects mainly in urban areas. Many countries across the world thus want to attract passengers back to public transport. One of the most important and useful tools is supporting public transport by creating integrated transport systems (ITS). ITS represent innovative solution for organising urban and regional public transport. ITS are based on the integration of individual transport modes into one interconnected and coordinated system. However, the key question is how they are spatially defined and how they are organised internally. This is a relatively complicated issue as natural population flows, tariff systems, as well as the specifics of the transport infrastructure of the area, must be reflected.

- 43 Livelihood impacts of iron ore mining-induced land change in Sierra Leone: A time series analysis/ Sigismund A. Wilson, Cyril O. Wilson, Imelda K. Moise, (n.d.).

This study explores the role of industrial iron ore mining on land change and local livelihoods in the Tonkolili mineral rich region of northeastern Sierra Leone. The study integrates time series of land use and land cover (LULC), statistical modeling, and qualitative analytical framework to provide a comprehensive assessment of livelihood response to iron ore mining induced land change over

an 8-year period (2010–2018). Results of the study demonstrated that the establishment of industrial iron ore mines in 2011 resulted in gradual urban land expansion (average of 7.5%) and exponential population growth (600%) in search of employment through 2018. Due to the inability of the iron ore mining companies to absorb the excess influx of labor, residents resorted to alternative livelihood activities of which artisanal gold mining became prominent. Growth in industrial iron ore mining footprint reduced farming livelihood (- 48%) within the mining concession area, generated several lakes and ponds which polluted fertile swamplands outside the mining area with negative implications for farming, the dominant livelihood activity in the study area. Between 2011 and 2018, the iron ore mining industry directly provided jobs for some people and enhanced livelihoods in its ancillary industries. Notwithstanding, the negative livelihood impacts of iron ore mining on agricultural productivity and forest products was far higher than the positive impacts.

- 44 Measuring residential segregation of non-European migrants using the individualised neighbourhood method: How does Czechia fit to the European landscape?/ Ivana Křížková, Martin Šimon, (n.d.).

This comparative research aiming to explain differences in segregation on national level is highly desirable for public policy in increasingly diverse countries including new immigrant destinations. This study explores residential segregation of non-European migrants in Czechia using the individualised scalable neighbourhood method based on anonymised geocoded register data. Czechia is the main immigrant-receiving country in Eastern European post-socialist context. To place our results in a comparative perspective we replicated the methodology of recent comprehensive study of residential segregation in Northwest Europe by ResSegr project. The comparison indicate overall similarity of residential segregation of non-European migrants in selected Northwest European countries (Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) and in Czechia across spatial scales when measured by index of dissimilarity for individualised neighbourhoods. However, the decomposition to neighbourhood concentration and neighbourhood representation indices challenges this result. Non-European migrants are less concentrated in Czechia at all scales. Lower over-representation and higher under-representation in neighbourhoods in Czechia provide an evidence that large-scale neighbourhoods with a considerable non-European migrant concentration known from other European countries are close to non-existent in Czechia. In the conclusion, we draw implications for neighbourhood research and policy and question the pertinence of the term segregation in European context.

- 45 Rapid surveillance of COVID-19 by timely detection of geographically robust, alive and emerging hotspots using Particle Swarm Optimizer/ Ankita Wadhwa, Manish Kumar Thakur, (n.d.).

This article analyses a novel virus, called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has rapidly become a pandemic called Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). According to the World Health Organization, COVID-19 was first detected in Wuhan city in December 2019 and has affected 216 countries with 9473214 confirmed cases and 484249 deaths globally as on June 26th, 2020. Also, this outbreak continues to grow in many countries like the

United States of America (U.S.), Brazil, India, and Russia. To ensure rapid surveillance and better decision-making by government authorities in different countries, it is vital to identify alive and emerging hotspots within a country promptly. State-of-the-art methods based on space-time scan statistics (like SaTScan) are not geographically robust. Also, due to the enumeration of many Spatio-temporal cylinders, the computation cost of Spatio-temporal SaTScan (ST-SaTScan) is very high. In the applications like COVID-19 where we need to detect the emerging hotspots daily as soon as the new count of cases gets updated, ST-SaTScan seems inefficient. Therefore, this paper proposes a Particle Swarm Optimizer-based scheme to timely detect geographically robust, alive, and emerging COVID-19 hotspots in a country. Timely detection can help government officials design better control strategies like increasing testing in hotspots, imposing stricter containment rules, or setting up temporary hospital beds. Performance of ST-SaTScan and proposed scheme have been analyzed for four worst-hit U.S. states for the incubation period of 14 days between June 11th, 2020, and June 24th, 2020. Results indicate that the proposed scheme detects hotspots of a higher likelihood ratio (a measure to indicate the significance of hotspot) than ST-SaTScan in significantly less time. We also applied the proposed scheme to detect the emerging COVID-19 hotspots in all states of the U.S. During the study period, the proposed scheme has detected 104 emerging COVID-19 hotspots.

- 46 The obesogenity of restaurant food: Mapping the nutritional foodscape of Franklin County, Ohio using food review images/ Xiang Chen, Bo Zhao, Xining Yang, (n.d.).

This study finds that geographical research on community food environments stresses food access above quality and nutrition. Audit techniques like the Nutrition Environment Measurement Survey series can evaluate the nutritional quality of food stores, but they aren't easily scalable. This paper offers a unique picture recognition system that identifies restaurant meal nutrition information by crowdsourcing food images in Franklin County, Ohio. Meal photographs from food review websites represent consumers' actual dietary quality as a direct, quantifiable indicator of the community food environment. The nutrition data is used to characterise neighbourhood obesogenity, or characteristics in built environments that promote obesity. The crowdsourcing-image recognition approach increases the understanding of health inequities from a nutrition science standpoint, beyond food access in the spatial dimension.

- 47 Tracking decision-making of backcountry users using GPS tracks and participant surveys/ Jordy Hendrikx, Jerry Johnson, Andrea Mannberg, (n.d.).

This work examines that snow avalanches are a significant natural hazard representing the primary risk of death to backcountry travelers in many alpine countries. Careful use of backcountry terrain through effective decision making can mitigate the risk of dangerous snowpack conditions, but requires relevant knowledge and experience.

- 48 Feelings of Quarantine: Allegories for the Lockdown/ Linus Paul Frederic Guenther, (pp.88–106).

This case study shows how allegories are a means to express the inexpressible and how Allegory Analysis can be a method to reveal it and bring out the subjective meaning making, life script ideology, and capability to deal with the ambivalent in critical life situations. From a cultural psychological perspective, the research is based on feelings during the quasi-quarantine period of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study tries to understand the coping strategies with which people deal with a psychological crisis in general concerning for the COVID-19 lockdown. It discusses further ways to deal with the ambivalences and subjective meaning making arousing through such a crisis. The case study analysis of Miss K. not only showed her meaning making processes and attitude of life but also showed how to deal with the uncertainty during the critical lockdown period. Through her allegories, she utters her current life script ideology that living nowadays means to function like a machine while being creative, self-reflective at the same time. Her meaning making process counterbalanced between the voice of being delivered to withdrawal or depression versus the voice of being able to learn, connect, and relax. Her coping strategy was bearing the ambivalence in a psychological crisis with faith.

- 49 Grief, photography and meaning making: A psychological constructivist approach/ Belén Jiménez-Alonso, Ignacio Brescó de Luna., (pp.107–132).

This article examines the value of using photography as both a methodological and therapeutic tool for the construction – and study – of meanings after a death-related loss. A study case, consisting of narratives of mourning elicited through a personal photo diary and a follow-up interview, will be analysed in light of five key advantages of using photography to study grief experiences according to a social constructivist approach. These advantages are (1) agency in the search for meaning; (2) the role of photography as a tool for scaffolding narratives of loss; (3) the role of photography in preserving the continuing bonds with the deceased; (4) the role of photography as technology of the self for emotional self-regulation and (5) photography as a process in the reviewing of the contextualised experience.

- 50 Identity in heterogeneous socio-cultural contexts: Implications of the Native American master narrative/ Antonie Dvorakova, (pp.43–64).

This interdisciplinary conceptual study discusses significant implications for psychological functioning of the heterogeneous historically based socio-cultural contexts that are intrinsic to different societies and cultures. Promoting deeper inquiry into the complexity of diversity viewed as a resource, this article elucidates its propositions by examples using observable circumstances concerning various populations, previous literature relevant to the topic, and selected findings from research conducted with 40 Native American academics. In particular, this article contributes novel insights concerning the importance for

identity construction and experiencing of the fact that the status of Native American tribal nations is politically and legally unique, and their situation historically and socio-culturally in many regards different from that of ethnic minority populations. Correspondingly, master narratives that fundamentally favor either full inclusion into the dominant society or the idea of tribal sovereignty and self-determination seem to facilitate distinct ways of construction and experiencing of qualitatively different identities. Some of these are conducive to constructive interpretation, integration, and coping within mutually incongruent socio-cultural contexts. Master narratives that carry such potential under adverse circumstances constitute an important asset within the contemporary ever more diverse, yet interconnected societies.

- 51 Meaningfulness beyond Meaning-Making. Cultural Psychological Aspects of the Donor Portrait/ Lucas B Mazur, Sandra Plontke. , (pp.133-151).

This paper focuses that art is a rich area in which to study psychological life through the lens of cultural psychology. While any kind of art can be studied within cultural psychology, in the current piece we argue that an art form known as the donor portrait, and more particularly a subcategory thereof known as the contact portrait, visually depicts core aspects of our psychological lives that constitute matters of fundamental interest within cultural psychology. After briefly discussing this particular art form, we focus on how these portraits visually depict four core aspects of cultural psychology. We first explore how the contact portrait navigates the “frontier problem” found at the intersection of individuality and commonality. We then examine how contact portraits catalyze, but do not cause, the viewer’s emotional engagement. The third aspect concerns the human struggle to make sense out of an unknown future. Finally, we discuss the search for meaningfulness beyond meaning-making depicted within these images and lying at the core of our psychological lives. These characteristics of the contact portrait attest to our human striving towards what lies beyond our current state, something that finds expression in the idea of *Schaufrömmigkeit*—a pious, humble need to see that which is ultimately unseeable.

- 52 Revisiting the crowd: Peaceful assembly in Irish water protests/ Séamus A Power, (pp.3–22).

This research examines the enactment of the Water Services Bill into Irish law on December 28, 2014, which was met with strong opposition from the Irish public, manifesting in local and national demonstrations. This social movement provided an ideal case to examine interactions between protesters and police in different contexts. Ethnographic observations and randomly sampled interviews took place before, and during, seven national demonstrations in Dublin, Ireland. Simultaneously, urban ethnographic research yielded in-depth observational and interview data at local protests in another Irish city. Data from both national and local protests are examined in light of classical and contemporary sociocultural psychological conceptualizations of the crowd. The elaborated social identity model offers most explanatory power to comprehend the observed and reported events between police and protesters in this cultural context during an unprecedented economic recovery following recession. No evidence is found to support classical conceptualizations of the crowd. I describe the consequences

of this analysis for conceptualizing police–protester interactions to generate peaceful assembly in liberal democracies.

- 53 The affective logic of race: A cultural psychological analysis of racial signifying practices/ Márcio N de Abreu, Luca Tateo, Giuseppina Marsico,, (pp.23–42).

In this article, we use the theoretical framework of affective logic to discuss the underlying cultural psychological aspects of racial signifying practices. We provide an analysis of the controversies around the music video “Vai Malandra,” by Brazilian pop singer Anitta, as a case study. Departing from the theoretical assumption that our primary relationship with the phenomenal world is affective (though culturally mediated), we argue that our personal trajectories and emotional records provide our experiences with an affective dimension that both precedes and influences any logical assessment of reality and that makes our sense-making processes unique. Thus, we suggest that, in the arena of racial signifying practices, we must always look beyond the person’s ability to critically position themselves racially to consider the affective dimension of the relationship between the personal and the cultural as a fundamental element in the production of racial discourse.

- 54 The interval between humans: A probe into the possibilities of being/ Ricardo Santos Alexandre, (pp.65–87).

This study attempts analyses by taking a few examples from Japanese culture and society, as well as an ethnographic insight, this article reconsiders the way anthropology usually deals with and talks about issues regarding cultural differences in human relations. These issues, which start from the fact that different cultures articulate human relations in different ways, have as one of their main theoretical outcomes the analysis around the categories of “self” or “person.” However, within this move lies something akin to a “gestalt misconception” that reduces a shared moral understanding (human relations) to an analysis of conceptual categories and their cognitive, psychological, subjective (or other) processes. Alternatively, the article proposes a more dialogical approach informed by Gadamer’s idea of “dialog” and “fusion of horizons,” where one aims to learn from other cultures and not about them. As a result, some reflections of a philosophical, moral, and practical character are presented, leaving theoretical formulations about the “Japanese self” out of the equation. This article’s general purpose is not an exploration of “Japaneseness,” but rather a probe into the possibilities of Being.

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<b>ICSSR Data Service: Social Science Data Repository” and hosts NSS and ASI datasets generated by MoSPI. The ICSSR Data Service hosts a comprehensive set of statistical datasets in social sciences generated and contributed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), New Delhi.</b>		

- 55 Altruism, hypocrisy and theory of mind in autistic and nonautistic children/ Peterson, Candida C.; Wellman, Henry M, (pp.1331-1344).

The objective of this paper is that children make choices between generosity and greed every day. Often they must also choose between confession or denial of antisocial acts like greed, thereby displaying either honesty or hypocrisy. Such choices pose cognitive challenges that, in theory, might reflect children's developing social-cognitions and affect their daily social lives and developmental opportunities. Individual differences in altruism and hypocrisy were examined in relation to theory of mind (ToM) in 102 school-age children (44 autistic; 58 typically developing) using ecologically valid altruism and hypocrisy tests where generosity had lasting real-life costs and hypocrisy was self-serving. Selfless altruism was abundant for autistic and nonautistic children alike and was significantly predicted by ToM over and above other predictors like age, gender, and language. More nonautistic (74%) than autistic children (41%) displayed hypocrisy, although individual ToM differences among ASD children were not significantly correlated with it. Findings extend to new instances (altruism and hypocrisy) evidence of ToM's importance for everyday social behaviors that impact upon peer relations while also extending past evidence that: (a) unexpected sociomoral strengths can coexist with ToM delays, (b) attention to individual differences is crucial, and (c) autistic children's capacity to develop sociomoral reasoning should not be underestimated.

- 56 Attentional control is a stable construct in infancy but not steadily linked with self-regulatory functions in toddlerhood/ Tu, Hsing-Fen; Lindskog, Marcus; Gredebäck, Gustaf., (pp.1221-1236).

This work focuses on attentional control in infancy has been postulated as foundational for self-regulation later in life. However, the empirical evidence supporting this claim is inconsistent. In the current study, we examined the longitudinal data from a sample of Swedish infants (6, 10, and 18 months, n = 118, 59 boys) across a broad set of eye-tracking tasks to find stable markers of attention. Two attention indices showed a high degree of stability and internal consistency but were not related to self-regulatory functions measures at 18 or 30 months. Our findings add to a growing body of research suggesting that a relation between attentional control and self-regulation is unsupported. We discuss the need for a revision of the idea of attention as foundational for self-regulation.

- 57 Do child–father and child–mother preschool insecure attachment types predict the development of externalizing behaviors in boys and girls during middle childhood/ Deneault, Audrey-Ann; Bureau, Jean-François; Yurkowski, Kim., (pp.1360-1370).

This article examines past meta-analyses that show both child–mother and child–father attachment insecurity are independently and jointly associated with more externalizing behaviors in children. Little is known, however, on the ways

that different types of insecure attachment independently and jointly predict the development of externalizing behaviors over time. Existing work also neglects the impact of children's gender within the context of child–father relationships. The current study addresses these limitations by investigating how insecure type of child–father attachment, child–mother attachment, and their interaction in the preschool years predict boys' and girls' externalizing behaviors in middle childhood, when controlling for children's externalizing behaviors in the preschool years. The sample included 144 preschool-aged children (M = 46.89 months, SD = 8.77, 83 girls) and both of their parents. At Time 1, children completed independent separation-reunion procedures with each parent, which were coded using the Preschool Attachment Rating Scales. At Time 1 and Time 2 (5 years later), mothers and fathers completed the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire to report on their children's externalizing behaviors. Results showed no systematic differences in the way that child–mother and child–father attachment predicted the development of externalizing behaviors in boys and girls. Across all children, results identified an interaction of child–father and child–mother ambivalence, by which the presence of ambivalence toward both parents predicted the development of more externalizing behaviors. In addition, child–father controlling-caregiving attachment predicted the development of fewer externalizing behaviors. These results provide insight into the ways that insecure child–father and child–mother attachment predict later socioemotional adaptation.

- 58 Does caregivers' use of praise reduce children's externalizing behavior? A longitudinal observational test in the context of a parenting program/ Weeland, Joyce; Brummelman, Eddie; Jaffee, Sara R.; Chhangur, Rabia R.; van der Giessen, Danielle; Matthys, Walter; Orobio de Castro, Bram; Overbeek, Geertjan, (pp.1371-1385).

This paper shows that caregivers are often encouraged to praise children to reduce externalizing behavior. Although several theoretical perspectives suggest that praise works (e.g., praise reinforces positive behavior), others suggest it may not (e.g., children dismiss praise or experience it as controlling). This longitudinal-observational study examined whether (a) caregivers' praise and children's externalizing behavior were related; (b) an evidence-based parenting program increased caregivers' praise; (c) and increasing praise reduced children's externalizing behavior. Participants (387 caregiver-child dyads) were randomly assigned to a 14-session parenting program (aiming to improve parenting behavior, partly via praise) or a control group. Children (aged 4–8 years, 45% girls) scored at or above the 75th percentile on externalizing behavior problems. Caregivers (91% Caucasian, 85% born in the Netherlands, 50.5% highly educated) were mostly mothers (91%). At baseline, postintervention, and follow-up, we assessed caregivers' labeled and unlabeled praise via in-home observations and children's externalizing behavior via caregiver-reports and observations. At baseline, caregivers' unlabeled praise was related to more (rather than less) externalizing behavior. The parenting program successfully increased praise and reduced caregiver-reported (but not observed) externalizing behavior; importantly, however, the praise did not mediate the program's effect on caregiver-reported externalizing behavior. Although the program did not directly reduce observed externalizing behavior, it did so

indirectly via labeled praise. Our results suggest that, although praise and externalizing child behavior are related, praise may not be a key mechanism underlying the effects of the parenting program. If praise has beneficial effects on children's externalizing behavior, these effects are probably limited to labeled praise.

- 59 Does kindergarten instruction matter for sustaining the prekindergarten (PreK) boost? Evidence from individual- and classroom-level survey and observational data/ McCormick, Meghan P.; Pralica, Mirjana; Weiland, Christina; Hsueh, JoAnn; Moffett, Lillie; Guerrero-Rosada, Paola; Weissman, Amanda; Zhang, Kehui; Maier, Michelle F.; Snow, Catherine E.; Davies, Emily; Taylor, Anne; Sachs, Jason, (pp.1298-1317).

This research evaluates the sustaining environments hypothesis and theorizes that the lasting effects of PreK programs are contingent on the quality of the subsequent learning environment in early elementary school. The current study tests this theory by leveraging data from students (N = 462) who did and did not enroll in the Boston Public Schools (BPS) prekindergarten (PreK) program as well as features of their kindergarten instruction measured at the child- and classroom-levels using surveys and observations. Taken together, findings revealed limited evidence for the sustaining environments hypothesis. The bulk of the results were null, indicating that in general, associations between enrollment in BPS PreK and language, literacy, and math skills through the spring of kindergarten did not vary by kindergarten instructional experiences. When examining distinct types of instructional experiences, there were some inklings that child-level observational measures of kindergarten learning experiences—particularly those capturing constrained versus unconstrained instruction—were more predictive of PreK persistence than observed global classroom quality measures or survey-based measures of advanced instruction. However, these associations were not always specific to outcomes matching the content delivered during this instruction (math vs. literacy), consistent with the possibility of either cross-domain effects or that instructional variables are proxies for more general instructional practices. Findings for future research and theory are discussed.

- 60 Fine motor skills during early childhood predict visuospatial deductive reasoning in adolescence/ Cortes, Robert A.; Green, Adam E.; Barr, Rachel F.; Ryan, Rebecca M, (pp.1264-1276).

The objective of the study is to investigate the extensive evidence and theory that suggest the development of motor skills during infancy and early childhood initiates a “developmental cascade” for cognitive abilities, such as reading and math. Motor skills are closely connected with the development of spatial cognition, an ability that supports deductive reasoning. Despite the linkage between motor skills and spatial cognition, and spatial cognition with deductive reasoning, no research has explored the developmental connection between early motor skills and reasoning ability, a plausible pathway through which the developmental cascade operates. Drawing data from the 1970 British Cohort Study (N = 1,233; 95% British, 5% other race/ethnicity; 54% male, 46% female; 7% low income, 80% middle income, 12% high income), this study investigated whether there was a relationship between gross and fine motor skills in infancy

(22 months of age) and early childhood (42 months of age) and visuospatial deductive reasoning in adolescence (at 10 and 16 years of age). Results indicated that fine but not gross motor skills during early childhood positively predicted reasoning in adolescence. Critically, the fine motor-reasoning association mediated the previously observed link between early fine motor skills and adolescent reading and math ability. These results deepen our understanding of developmental cascade theory and mental model theory by identifying visuospatial reasoning (i.e., mental modeling) as a potential mechanism through which motor skills initiate cognitive development and academic success in reading and math. These findings also highlight the importance of early intervention programs targeting motor skills and illuminate the impact of those interventions on later cognitive and academic skills.

- 61 From preschool language skills to writing in adolescence: Evidence of genetic continuity/ Aubé, Sophie; Mimeau, Catherine; Gagnon, Eloi; Remon, Alexandra; Brendgen, Mara; Vitaro, Frank; Ouellet-Morin, Isabelle; Tremblay, Richard E.; Boivin, Michel; Dionne, Ginette, (pp.1318-1330).

This study aimed to understand how early oral language contributes to later writing skills. The first objective was to determine if preschool language skills were associated with high school writing, and if so, whether they contributed directly or indirectly through school-age language. The second aim was to explore the extent to which genetic and environmental factors explained these potential associations. The sample was drawn from the Quebec Newborn Twin Study, a longitudinal follow-up of twins born in the greater Montreal area, Quebec, Canada. Language skills were assessed when children were 1.5, 2.5, 6, 7, 10, and 12 years old. Writing skills were measured at 15 years old. Participants who completed the writing task in French were included in the study ( $n = 316$  twin pairs: 46% males). Mothers of these participants self-identified mostly as White. About 74% of them had a postsecondary diploma or certificate, and 27% further had a university degree. Most families had an income higher than 30,000 CAD. Results indicate that preschool language was modestly associated with high school writing ( $r = .25$ ) and that school-age language fully mediated this association. Genes explained 53% of the association between preschool language and school-age language and 64% of the association between school-age language and high school writing. These results highlight the developmental continuity from oral to written language from preschool to high school and show that genetic factors largely account for this continuity.

- 62 Gender stereotypes are racialized: A cross-cultural investigation of gender stereotypes about intellectual talents/ Shu, Yuhang; Hu, Qingfen; Xu, Fei; Bian, Lin, (pp.1345-1359).

This article analyses that in the United States, there is a common stereotype associating brilliance with men. This gender brilliance stereotype emerges early and may undermine women's engagement in many prestigious careers. However, past research on its acquisition has focused almost exclusively on American children's beliefs of White people's intellectual talents. Therefore, less is known about how this stereotype develops in non-Western cultures and whether children consider other social identities such as race in forming this stereotype. To address these issues, the present research (a) provided the first

cross-cultural test examining its development in 5- to 7-year-old Chinese and American children and (b) compared children's gender brilliance stereotype of White people with that of Asian people. Studies 1 (N = 96; Chinese children) and 2 (N = 96; Chinese children) revealed that, similar to American children, Chinese children associated brilliance with White men (vs. White women) around the age of 6. In contrast, Studies 3 (N = 96; Chinese children) and 4 (N = 96; American children; 76.9% White) showed that 5- to 7-year-old children from both cultures associated brilliance with Asian women (vs. Asian men). The results suggest that the gender stereotype about brilliance has a racial component and may be culturally consistent. Overall, these findings add to our knowledge of children's acquisition of the gender stereotype about brilliance in non-Western cultural contexts and highlight the importance of considering multiple social identities to understand the acquisition of stereotypes.

- 63 Holistic processing of body stimuli: Evidence of body composite illusion in adults and children/ Butti, Niccolò; Finisguerra, Alessandra; Urgesi, Cosimo, (pp.1286-1297).

This paper examines that there is inconsistent evidence that human bodies are processed through holistic processing as it has been widely reported for faces. To assess how configural and holistic processes may develop with age, we administered a visual body recognition task assessing the presence of body inversion and composite illusion effects on white adults (114 participants, 77 women, aged between 18 and 35 years) and children (138 participants, 74 girls, aged between 6 and 11 years). Furthermore, to verify the presence of an own-age bias in body processing, we presented either child or adult bodies to both age groups. Adults and children showed reliable and comparable body inversion and composite illusion effects, confirming the use of configural and holistic body processing. Cross-sectional analysis showed that these perceptual strategies were already reliable in children aged 6–7 years and did not encounter significant changes across childhood. Although we found reliable body inversion and composite illusion effects for both own- and different-age bodies, results pointed to greater composite illusion effects for own-age bodies. This may suggest that sharing similar body structures might facilitate the holistic processing of others' bodies. These findings provide new insights into the development of body-specific perceptual processes and may have theoretical and clinical implications for the evaluation and treatment of body perception disorders in childhood.

- 64 Infant attention and maternal education are associated with childhood receptive vocabulary development/ Bruce, Madeleine; Miyazaki, Yasuo; Bell, Martha Ann., (pp.1207-1220).

This work focuses on receptive vocabulary development in 313 children (151 girls; 78% White) as a function of infant attention and maternal education (66% of mothers held a college degree or higher). Attention was measured at 10 months using a dynamic puppet task and receptive vocabulary was measured at 3-, 4-, 6-, and 9 years of age using the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test. The best-fitting multilevel growth model was a quadratic model as a function of age. Results indicated that both infant attention and maternal education were predictors of receptive vocabulary initial status, with no differences as a function of child sex. In contrast, infant attention, but not maternal education, predicted

growth in receptive language skills, and boys demonstrated a faster rate of receptive language development in comparison to girls. These findings illustrate that even after accounting for child sex and maternal education, infant visual attention predicts children's receptive language development starting from the early preschool period into the elementary school years. These findings demonstrate the importance and nature of the role that infant attention and maternal education play with respect to childhood receptive language development.

- 65 Intraobject and extraobject memory binding across early development/ Darby, Kevin P.; Sederberg, Per B.; Sloutsky, Vladimir M, (pp.1237-1253).

This paper analyses that the ability to bind, or link, different aspects of an experience in memory undergoes protracted development across childhood. Most studies of memory binding development have assessed extraobject binding between an object and some external element such as another object, whereas little work has examined the development of intraobject binding, such as between shape and color features within the same object. In this work, we investigate the development of intra- and extraobject memory binding in five-year-olds, eight-year-olds, and young adults with a memory interference paradigm. Between two experiments, we manipulate whether stimuli are presented as coherent objects (Experiment 1: n5-year-olds = 32, 19 males, 13 females; n8-year-olds = 30, 15 males, 15 females; nadults = 30, 15 males, 15 females), requiring intraobject binding between shape and color features, or as spatially separated features (Experiment 2: n5-year-olds = 24, 16 males, 8 females; n8-year-olds = 41, 19 males, 22 females; nadults = 31, 13 males, 18 females), requiring extraobject binding. To estimate the contributions of different binding structures to performance, we present a novel computational model that mathematically instantiates the memory binding, forgetting, and retrieval processes we hypothesize to underlie performance on the task. The results provide evidence of substantial developmental improvements in both intraobject and extraobject binding of shape and color features between 5 and 8 years of age, as well as stronger intraobject compared with extraobject binding of features in all age groups. These findings provide key insights into memory binding across early development.

- 66 Tiny dancers: Effects of musical familiarity and tempo on children's free dancing/ Kragness, Haley E.; Ullah, Farhat; Chan, Emma; Moses, Rachel; Cirelli, Laura K., (pp.1277-1285).

This research explores around the world, musical engagement frequently involves movement. Most adults easily clap or sway to a wide range of tempos, even without formal musical training. The link between movement and music emerges early—young infants move more rhythmically to music than speech, but do not reliably align their movements to the beat. Laboratory work encouraging specific motor patterns (e.g., drumming, tapping) demonstrates that toddlers and young children's movements are affected by music in a rudimentary way, such that they move faster to faster rhythms (tempo flexibility). In the present study, we developed and implemented a novel home recording method to investigate how musical familiarity and tempo affect children's naturalistic free-dance movements. Caregivers made home recordings of their children's

responses to an experimenter-created playlist (N = 83, age range = 1.25 to 3.91 years, Mage = 2.39 years, SD = .74 years; 41 girls, 42 boys; 75% of household incomes > \$90 000 CAD). Children listened to 1-min excerpts of their favorite music and unfamiliar, genre-matched music, each played at 90, 120, and 150 bpm (pitch constant; order randomized). Children moved faster to faster music and demonstrated tempo flexibility for both favorite and unfamiliar music. Favorite music encouraged more smiling across tempo conditions than unfamiliar music, as well as more dancing in the slowest tempo condition. Results demonstrate that young children's self-selected movements are affected by musical tempo and familiarity. We also demonstrate the usefulness of a naturalistic home recording method for assessing early auditory-motor integration.

- 67 Working memory capacity development through childhood: A longitudinal analysis/ Reynolds, Matthew R.; Niileksela, Christopher R.; Gignac, Gilles E.; Sevillano, (pp.1254-1263).

This study examines that working memory is an often studied and important psychological construct. The growth of working memory capacity (WMC) in childhood is described as linear. The average adult WMC is estimated as either four or five "chunks." Using latent curve models of data from a measure of digit span backward that was administered longitudinally to a large sample representative of the native-English-speaking U.S. kindergarten population in 2011, we found that WMC growth in childhood is curvilinear. It shows an increasing yet decelerating pattern. Scoring rules (e.g., requiring 50% or 75% of trials correct) influence age-based estimates, but WMCs have likely been underestimated in children, and the average adult WMC of five is more plausible than four, as measured by digit span backward. Developmental WMC estimates, such as those reported in this research, may help others develop prescriptive learning interventions for children and understand its growth and decline across the life span.



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- 68 Back in time for utopia: Neo-Victorian utopianism and the return to William Morris/ Joe PL Davidson., (pp.863-879).

This paper focuses on the Victorian era, images of shrouded piano legs, dismal factories and smoggy streets often come to mind. However, the 19th century has been rediscovered in recent years as the home of something quite different: bold utopian visions of the future. William Morris' great literary utopia *News from Nowhere*, first published in 1890, is an interesting case study in this context. Morris' text is the point of departure for a number of recent returns to Victorian utopianism, including Sarah Woods' updated radio adaptation of *News from Nowhere* (2016) and the BBC's historical reality television series *The Victorian House of Arts and Crafts* (2019). In this article, I analyse these Morris-inspired texts with the aim of exploring the place of old visions of the future in the contemporary cultural imaginary. Building on previous work in neo-Victorian studies and utopian studies, the claim is made that the return to 19th-century dreams is a plural phenomenon that has a number of divergent effects. More specifically, neo-Victorian utopianism can function to demonstrate the obsolescence of old visions of utopia, prompt a longing for the clarity and radicality of the utopias of the Victorian moment, or encourage a process of rejuvenating the utopian impulse in the present via a detour through the past.

- 69 Being positive, being hopeful, being happy: Young adults reflecting on their future in times of austerity/ Minna Nikunen, Päivi Korvajärvi., (pp.824-842).

This article aims to analyze how young adults reflect on their futures. We are particularly interested in how they expect to organize their lives in conditions that seem to offer pessimistic rather than hopeful prospects. How does this happen under social conditions where the major public and individual concerns are with how young adults organize their material lives and how they earn sufficient livelihoods to become good citizens? What are the grounds for their future visions? In our analysis we use 40 interviews with young Finnish adults aged between 18 and 30. The respondents are students, as well as employed and unemployed young adults. Our findings show that the young adults' anticipated future experiences – contrary to common expectations – are positive. These conclusions are often drawn from social comparisons, especially with imagined peers. Those who saw their own and their peers' future as depending more on luck focused on societal insecurity. One group that had positive expectations emphasized happiness. Instead of seeking material success, many of the young adults reported that their goal was to be happy in their future lives. Happiness appears to involve both living according to, and coping with, the demands of the economy and employment.

- 70 Performing 'us' and 'other': Intersectional analyses of right-wing populist media/ Ov Cristian Norocel, Tuija Saresma, Tuuli Lähdesmäki and Maria Ruotsalainen. , (pp.897-915).

This research attempts to show that Finland and Sweden share the ideal of a Nordic welfare state, with gender equality as a central tenet. In both countries, right-wing populist parties have gained prominence in mainstream politics. Despite similar political agendas at the moment, these parties have different political histories, and different modes of expressing their anti-immigration pleas. In this comparative study, we examine how the distinction between 'us' and the 'other' is performed intersectionally in terms of gender, social class, ethnicity and 'race', and sexuality. For this purpose, we examine empirical material collected from the party newspapers of the Finns Party and the Sweden Democrats, because their content most closely reflects the ideological tenets of these parties. The chosen timeline stretches from 2007 until 2014 and entails the qualitative close reading of 16 issues of each newspaper. We evidence the dynamic between the intersectional analysis that fleshes out the reproduction of categories of difference, and the comparative analysis with its interest in temporal change and the resulting convergence between the two parties' ideologies. We conclude that, although the Finns Party previously had a more pronounced anti-elitist rhetoric and resorted to class-based antagonism as a means to garner electoral support, it subsequently moved closer to the anti-immigration agenda around issues of protecting national identity and the welfare state that has characterised the political platform of the Sweden Democrats over the past decade. This temporal awareness allowed us to document the Sweden Democrats' ideological consistency over the examined timeframe, emphasising the party's quest to rebuild the (Swedish) 'people's home' and to exclude the racialised Muslim 'other'.

- 71 The black neoliberal aesthetic/ Clive James Nwonka., (pp.843-862).

This article examines the BBC film *NW* as a locus for the emergence of a conditional aesthetic of black 'convention'. I focus on its articulations about black identities to argue that such strategies are symptomatic of a hybridising of neoliberalism and themes of black consciousness in the UK screen industries. The black neoliberal aesthetic describes the mediated outcomes of the commodification of black images and popular narratives for the purpose of both black social engagement and public voyeurism. In identifying the co-opting of ideas of black cultural value by neoliberal hegemony, and accentuating the co-dependency between these in the narrating of the black British experience, I suggest that an influential dynamic constructing a particularly effective justification for black British film allows for a theorisation of the relationship between neoliberalism and mainstream representations of blackness, and how excessive articulations about black moral panic and casualty in *NW* map onto present-day social concerns over racial representation and cultural diversity.

- 72 The ethnicised hustle: Narratives of enterprise and postfeminism among young migrant women/ Sherene Idriss., (pp.802-823).

This study assesses that discourses of hustling are ever-present in a global, capitalist society in which, among other reforms, notions of time are compressed

and intensified and neoliberalism is operationalized as a form of affective self-governance. Global brand campaigns like Nike's 'Rise and Grind' want consumers to believe that hard work and persistence produces individual exceptionalism. Young people working in technology, cultural and creative industries in urban cities 'never stop hustling – one never exits a kind of work rapture, in which the chief purpose of exercising or attending a concert is to get inspiration that leads back to the desk' . This is the latest iteration of a corporatised vision of the hustle that seeks to glamourise exploitative working conditions, creating a culture where overwork and an obsession with being productive is the norm. This article considers how these discourses come into contact with localised migrant understandings of 'the hustle': an orientation to work rooted in the legacy of ethnic entrepreneurship. Drawing on a qualitative study with creative and cultural workers of ethnic minority backgrounds in Australia, the article explores their motivations to pursue creative vocational pathways in spite of structural challenges. While creative and cultural workers are heralded as model entrepreneurial subjects for their highly autonomous and flexible work patterns, here I draw on narratives about work and creative expression to suggest that the experiences of racialised young women lead to new possibilities for a race critical analysis of postfeminist, neoliberal discourses of entrepreneurship. By exploring how precarity and work insecurity is negotiated in the context of racialised young women's lives, I ask what the implications are for minority young women who buy into the neoliberal values of individual exceptionalism and the myths of meritocracy while remaining embedded in their local communities.

- 73 The feminist politics of Meghan Markle: Brexit, femininity and the nation in crisis/ Nathalie Weidhase. , (pp.916-933).

This article examines the relationship between femininity, popular feminism, and the monarchy in the United Kingdom in a time of national and political crisis. Since she entered into the royal family as Prince Harry's fiancée in November 2017, Meghan Markle has been the subject of much hyped and often problematic media coverage. Celebrated as a feminist, Markle is seen as rejuvenating the British monarchy by injecting some much-needed diversity and progressive politics. Based on the analysis of UK broadsheet and tabloid coverage between 2016 and 2018, this article argues that her embodiment of royal femininity is part of a UK image revamp after a Brexit referendum campaign in 2016 steeped in imperial nostalgia, the aftermath of which saw a rise in reported hate crimes and loss of international reputation. However, her articulations of progressive racialised and feminised politics are equally considered a threat to the cohesion of the royal family, and by extension the nation. As such, Markle's mediated royal femininity is overburdened with meaning from both ends of the political spectrum and highlights the gendered dimensions of dominant Brexit discourses. This article emphasises popular media and culture as a terrain in which the ideological work of Brexit (and its resistance) is done.

- 74 Trump therapy: Personal identity, political trauma and the contradictions of therapeutic practice/ Eeva Sointu, David W Hill., (pp.880-896).

This work points out that the election of Donald Trump as US President in 2016 has been felt by many as a political trauma. In response, this trauma has been

worked through using therapeutic talk and practice. In this article, we examine the media representations of these responses across a wide range of news sources in order to understand the way that attitudes and values regarding the politicisation of therapy are captured, reinforced and shaped. It is shown that therapy provides a legitimate ground for self-management of feelings of political hurt; that this is seen as valuable for the formation of political communities of action and resistance; and that it then comes under attack from the right precisely because of this community-forming function. Criticism of therapeutic engagement emerges as a rhetorical means of disrupting solidarity and silencing political dissent. It is concluded that these representations need to be situated within the contradictory character of a therapeutic culture that heals and empowers individuals as it situates subjects within medicalised and neoliberalised structures of power.



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- 75 A place at the table is not enough: Accountability for Indigenous Peoples and local communities in multi-stakeholder platforms/ Anne M.Larson ,Juan PabloSarmiento Barletti ,NicoleHeise Vigil, (n.d.).

This study examines virtually all major efforts to address global problems regarding land and resource use calling for a multi-stakeholder process. At the same time, there is growing interest in, and commitment to, inclusion of previously marginalized groups – e.g., Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs), smallholders, and women in these groups – in decisions related to sustainable land and resource governance. Nevertheless, multi-stakeholder platforms and forums (MSFs) tend to be idealized as imagined spaces for collaboration among equals, despite ample prior research demonstrating that fostering equity in such “invited spaces” is no easy feat. This article draws on a comparative study of 11 subnational MSFs aimed at improving land and forest use practices in Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia and Peru. It analyzes data from interviews with more than 50 IPLC forum participants to understand their perspective on efforts to address equity in the MSFs in which they are participating, as well as their opinion of the potential of MSFs in comparison with other participants. The research sought to understand how MSFs can ensure voice and empowerment and address inequality, and thus be accountable to the needs and interests of IPLCs. The interviews show that IPLCs are overall optimistic, but the results also provide insights into accountability failures. The article argues that to bring about change – one that takes equality, empowerment and justice seriously – there needs to be greater strategic attention to how marginalized groups perceive their participation in multi-stakeholder processes. It builds on the lessons from the literature and the findings to propose specific ways that MSFs might foster the collective action or counter power that less powerful actors need to hold more powerful actors accountable.

- 76 A sustainable livelihoods framework for the 21st century/ Nithya Natarajan, Andrew Newsham, Jonathan Rigg, Diana Suhardiman, (n.d.).

This paper proposes a reformulation of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) fit for the 21st century. The article explores the rise and usage of the original SLF, highlighting how its popularity among development practitioners emerged both from its practical focus, and its depoliticization of wider shifts in the development landscape at the time. Distilling the various critiques that have emerged around the use of the SLF and sustainable livelihoods approaches, the article highlights problems of theory, method, scale, historical conceptualisation, politics, and debates on decolonising knowledge. It further explores two key shifts in the global development landscape that characterise the 21st century, namely the impacts of climate change on rural livelihoods, and the shifts wrought by globalisation, before highlighting the structural and relational turns in critical development literature. In speaking to both historical critiques and more recent debates, we present a SLF for the 21st century, foregrounding a structural, spatially-disaggregated, dynamic and ecologically-coherent approach to framing rural livelihoods. We offer a framework and not an approach, hoping that that our

SLF leaves open the possibility for different theoretical traditions to better work with emerging rural livelihoods.

- 77 Coping with shocks: How Self-Help Groups impact food security and seasonal migration/ Timothée Demont, (n.d.).

This paper investigates how Indian Self-Help Groups (SHGs) enable households to withstand rainfall shocks. I show that SHGs operate remarkably well under large covariate shocks. While credit access dries up in control villages one year after a bad monsoon, reflecting strong credit rationing from informal lenders, credit flows are counter-cyclical in treated villages. Treated households experience substantially higher food security during the lean season following a drought and increase their seasonal migration to mitigate expected income shocks. Credit access plays an important role, together with other SHG aspects such as peer networks. These findings indicate that local self-help and financial associations can help poor farmers to cope with climatic shocks and to implement risk management strategies.

- 78 Decentred regulation: The case of private healthcare in India/ Benjamin M. Hunter, Susan F. Murray, Shweta Marathe, Indira Chakravarthi, (n.d.).

In this article we examine the regulation of private healthcare in India using an analytical approach informed by 'decentred' and 'regulatory capitalism' perspectives. We apply these ideas to qualitative data on private healthcare and its regulation in Maharashtra (review of press media, semi-structured interviews with 43 respondents, and three witness seminars), in order to describe the range of state and non-state actors involved in setting rules and norms in this context, whose interests are represented by these activities, and what problems arise. We show an eclectic set of regulatory systems in operation. Government and statutory councils do perform limited and sporadic regulatory roles, typically organised around legislation, licensing and inspections, and often prompted by the judicial arm of the state. But a range of industry-level actors, private organisations and public insurers are involved too, promoting their own interests in the sector via the offices of regulatory capitalism: accreditation companies, insurers, platform operators and consumer courts. Rules and norms are extensive but diffuse. These are produced not just through laws, licensing and professional codes of conduct, but also through industry influence over standards, practices and market organisation, and through individualised attempts to negotiate exceptions and redressal. Our findings demonstrate regulation in a marketised social sector to be partial, disjointed and decentred to multiple loci, actively representing differing interests. Greater understanding of the different actors and processes at play in such contexts can inform future progress towards universal systems for social welfare.

- 79 Detailed geographic information, conflict exposure, and health impacts/ Richard Akresh, German Daniel Caruso, Harsha Thirumurthy, (n.d.).

The objective of this existing research is to estimate the impact of exposure to conflict on children's health outcomes using geographic information on households' distance from conflict sites—a more accurate measure of shock exposure than the traditional approach using regional-level information—and

compare the impact of exposure in utero versus after birth. The identification strategy relies on exogenous variation in the conflict's geographic extent and timing. Using multiple waves of survey data from Ethiopia and Eritrea, we find that conflict-exposed children have significantly lower height-for-age. With GPS information that enables accounting for households' distance from the conflict sites, negative impacts of conflict exposure are two to three times larger than if exposure is measured at the imprecise regional level. Results are robust to addressing potential exposure misclassification due to migration happening between the war and the survey collection date.

- 80 Does decentralization encourage pro-poor targeting? Evidence from Kenya's constituencies development fund/ J. Andrew Harris, Daniel N. Posner, (n.d.).

This paper focuses that decentralization is thought to facilitate poverty reduction by giving power over resource distribution to officials with local knowledge about where resources are most needed. However, decentralization also implies less oversight and greater opportunities for local officials to divert resources for political or personal ends. We investigate this tradeoff by exploring the degree to which Kenya's premier decentralized development program—the Constituency Development Fund—targets the poor. Using a detailed spatial dataset of 32,000 CDF projects and data on the local distribution of poverty within Kenyan constituencies, we find that most MPs do not target the poor in their distribution of CDF projects. In places where they do, this tends to be in constituencies that are more rural, not too large, and, in keeping with the findings in Harris and Posner (2019), where the poor and non-poor are spatially segregated from one another. Our analyses suggest that the poor are underserved not just because politicians lack incentives to target them with development resources but because the poor are challenging to reach. In addition to these substantive findings, we also make a methodological contribution by underscoring how aggregation to the administrative unit may truncate important variation within geographic areas, and how a point-level analysis may avoid this pitfall.

- 81 Domestic workers and sexual harassment in India: Examining preferred response strategies/ Akshaya Vijayalakshmi, Pritha Dev, Vaibhavi Kulkarni, (n.d.).

The purpose of this research is to understand how women working as domestic workers, who are part of the informal sector, are likely to respond to sexual harassment incidents. Unlike the organized sector, women in informal and nontraditional workspaces often do not have access to formal organizational mechanisms for lodging complaints, thus making it important to understand their response strategies. To understand their likely response to sexual harassment in the informal sector, we conducted a detailed survey of 387 domestic workers in India where we presented each respondent with eleven possible sexual harassment scenarios and nine possible responses to each such scenario. We find that (a) women are most likely to employ strategies that are self-focused and with minimal support from friends/family. (b) Women complain to authorities/family only when they can furnish evidence of harassment. (c) Women are not likely to complain to their female supervisor under any circumstances. And (d) unsurprisingly, poorer, and migrant women are likely to be more silent than women who are relatively better-off about harassment. The

results, in brief, show a distrust of the current systems. By examining this informal and unorganized workspace, we offer a stronger theoretical understanding of employee responses to sexual harassment and provide practical suggestions.

- 82 Proletarianization and gateways to precarization in the context of land-based investments for agricultural commercialization in Lao PDR/ Vong Nanthavong, Sabin Bieri, Anh-Thu Nguyen, Cornelia Hett, Michael Epprecht, (n.d.).

This study examines that labor is central to the debates on global land-based investment. Proponents purport that these investments are an avenue for rural transformation from resource- to wage-based livelihoods through the generation of employment and contribution to poverty reduction. Drawing on a recent, unique national dataset on land concessions in Lao PDR, this paper uses an agrarian political economy lens to investigate how land-based investments live up to this expectation. The paper analyzes potential determinants of the degree to which different social groups engage in wage-labor within land-based investments. Results show that while land-based investments create a significant absolute number of jobs, former land users were offered predominantly low-skilled and seasonal jobs. The effects of these investments on rural employment are uneven depending on degrees of land and resource dispossession, the extent of job creation, and the availability of alternative opportunities in the region. In the majority of cases, former land users, especially women were pushed into precarious conditions through three processes: dispossession without proletarianization; limited proletarianization; and adverse proletarianization. We argue that the promotion of land-based investments as an approach for rural development, particularly along the gradient of transforming resource- to wage-labor based livelihoods, is ineffective without concurrent opportunities within and beyond the agricultural sector to absorb the labor reallocated from traditional livelihoods. Enforcing labor regulations, including restrictions on hiring of foreign labor, compliance with minimum wages, and relevant skills transfer are essential to minimize precarization and increase benefits for local people. Further, protecting peasants' individual and common land-use rights is imperative to minimize the concurrence of precarization and increasing traditional vulnerability.

- 83 Sex-disaggregated agricultural extension and weather variability in Africa south of the Sahara/ Carlo Azzarri, Gianluigi Nico (n.d.).

This paper investigates the climate change and extreme weather shocks that pose serious threats to a number of agricultural outcomes, including agricultural production, productivity, and income, especially when households depend heavily on this activity. Agricultural extension and rural advisory services are key instruments in promoting technical change, advancing agricultural productivity growth, and ultimately, improving farm livelihoods, and are expected to mitigate the negative effects of climate change and extreme weather shocks. Their mitigation effects, however, may vary depending on the sex of the recipient. This paper investigates the role of sex-disaggregated agricultural extension recipients in contexts where the agricultural performance of farm households is affected by weather variability. To this aim, we match multiple rounds of panel microdata from the nationally representative, consumption-based Living Standards Measurement Study -Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA), collected in

four sub-Saharan African countries, with remote sensing data on biophysical dimensions over a long-term horizon as well as year-specific weather shocks. To our knowledge, this is the first time that a micro-level dataset with individual-level information on agricultural extension services' recipients has been assembled and examined to investigate the effects of extreme weather shocks and climate change. Applying panel data econometric estimators, the study finds that agricultural extension and advisory services translate into the higher agricultural performance of farm households where women are also among the beneficiaries, as compared to non-beneficiaries and households where beneficiaries are men only. Moreover, these services can mitigate the negative effects of weather variability and climate change, controlling for country and time fixed effects as well as holding all other variables constant. These results call for national and international policies and interventions strengthening rural advisory services, especially targeted to women in settings where household livelihoods are predominantly agriculture-based and weather variability and shocks are expected to negatively affect farming activities.

- 84 Taming systemic corruption: The American experience and its implications for contemporary debates/ Mariano-Florentino Cuèllar, Matthew C. Stephenson, (n.d.).

This study examines the systemic corruption in developing countries often seems intractable. Yet most countries that currently have relatively high public integrity were, at an earlier point in their history, afflicted with pervasive corruption. Studying the history of these countries may therefore make a valuable contribution to modern debates about anticorruption reform. This paper considers the experience of the United States, focusing principally on the period between 1865 and 1941. We find that the U.S. experience calls into question a number of commonly-held views about the struggle against corruption in modern developing countries. First, although some argue that entrenched cultures of corruption are virtually impossible to dislodge, the U.S. experience demonstrates that it is possible to make a transition from a systemically corrupt political system to a system in which public corruption is aberrational. Second, although some have argued that tackling systemic corruption requires a "big bang" approach, the U.S. transition away from systemic corruption would be better characterized as incremental, uneven, and slow. Third, although some have argued that fighting corruption requires shrinking the state, in the U.S. reductions in systemic corruption coincided with a substantial expansion of government size and power. Fourth, some commentators have argued that "direct" anticorruption measures that emphasize monitoring and punishment do not do much good in societies where corruption is pervasive. On this point, the lessons from U.S. history are more nuanced. Institutional reforms played a key role in the U.S. fight against corruption, but investigations and prosecutions of corrupt actors were also crucial, not only because of deterrence effects, but because these enforcement efforts signaled a broader shift in political norms. Progress against corruption in the United States involved a combination of "direct strategies," such as aggressive law enforcement, and "indirect strategies," such as civil service reform and other institutional changes.

- 85 Teacher pay in Africa: Evidence from 15 countries/ David K. Evans, Fei Yuan, Deon Filmer, (n.d.).

This research aims to assess the pay levels for public sector workers—and especially teachers—who are a constant source of controversy. In many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, protests and strikes suggest that pay is low, while comparisons to average national income per capita suggest that it is high. This study presents data on teacher earnings from 15 African countries. The results suggest that in several (seven) countries, teachers' monthly earnings are lower than other formal sector workers with comparable levels of education and experience. However, in all of those countries, teachers report working significantly fewer hours than other workers, such that hourly earnings are significantly lower for teachers in only one country. The study documents non-pecuniary benefits (such as medical insurance or a pension) for teachers relative to other workers: of the 13 country surveys that report non-pecuniary benefits, teachers are more likely to receive at least one benefit than other workers in 11. Teachers who report fewer hours are no more likely to report holding a second job, although teachers overall are nearly two times more likely to hold a second job than other workers. The study documents other characteristics of the teacher labor force across countries—e.g., mostly male but less so than other workers, mostly employed by the public sector. The study also documents within-country variation across types of teacher contracts—e.g., teachers on fixed term contracts make about 70 percent of teachers on permanent contracts, with wide variation across countries. The large heterogeneity in teacher earnings premia is not easily explained by observed characteristics of the countries' economies or education systems. Nonetheless, after taking hours and non-pecuniary benefits into account, we find no evidence that teachers are systematically underpaid in this sample of countries.

- 86 The interrelated impacts of credit access, market access and forest proximity on livelihood strategies in Cambodia/ John S. Felkner, Hyun Lee, Sabina Shaikh, Alan Kolata, Michael Binford, (n.d.).

The purpose of this study is to examine the livelihood diversification strategies in developing countries are influenced by access to financial credit, markets and forests. Understanding their interrelated impacts has important implications for development policy, market access, credit provision, and forest conservation. Using a survey of 2,417 households in 64 villages in four Provinces in Cambodia and satellite data on forest extent, we test hypotheses and quantify the relative contributions and first-order interactions effects of market and road access, forest access, and formal and informal financial credit access on household expenditures and livelihood incomes. We test hypotheses about their statistical interactions, their relative contributions to incomes, and how their effects differ within and outside the Mekong River floodplain. Market and road access are significant with gross income and expenditures, as well as portfolio shifts to off-farm business activities. Forest access contributes significantly to gross income and expenditures. Credit utilization is significant with gross income, expenditures, off-farm business, and livestock activities. Households below the poverty line use financial credit primarily for consumption and agricultural investments, but above the poverty line for business investment and purchasing

assets. Market access and financial credit are more important for incomes in the Mekong floodplain area, while forest access is more important outside it. Using dominance analysis, we find that financial credit contributes more than market or forest access to gross income, expenditures, and livestock income. However, market access is more important than credit for off-farm, on-farm and crop incomes, and forest access contributes more to gross income than formal credit access. We also test for first-order interactions between these effects and find they are statistically significant, confirming a synergistic interaction between credit, market and forest access. Market access improves the impact of credit use, as credit use improves gross and off-farm incomes with improved access to large cities, and improves livestock incomes with improved road access. Forests and roads act synergistically to improve household incomes in areas with good city market access, as forest access contributes more to gross income, expenditures and off-farm incomes in areas with good primary road access, and to on-farm incomes in areas with good secondary road access. Our findings show that market, road, credit and forest effects are interconnected and interdependent, but support each other, and significant interaction effects between forest and market access suggest that policies for poverty reduction and forest conservation should be coordinated with the development of roads to improve potential forest returns.

- 87 The long-term health impact of Agent Orange: Evidence from the Vietnam War/ Duong Trung Le, Thanh Minh Pham, Solomon Polachek, (n.d.).

This paper examines the long-term health impact of Agent Orange, a toxic military herbicide containing dioxin that was used extensively during the U.S.-Vietnam war in the 1960–70s. Using a nationally representative health survey and an instrumental variable approach that addresses the potential endogeneity in the location and the intensity of U.S. defoliant missions, we report several findings. First, relative to the average prevalence rate of the sample population, we find that Vietnamese civilians located in a commune one-standard-deviation more exposed to herbicide during the war were 19.75% more likely to suffer from a health disease medically linked to Agent Orange three decades later. Second, disaggregating by disease types, we observe significant effects on blood pressure disease and mobility disability. Third, across cohorts, we find significant detrimental effect on those born before herbicide missions ended, especially among wartime children, infants, and those in utero during the 1962–1971 period.

- 88 Weather shocks across seasons and child health: Evidence from a panel study in the Kyrgyz Republic/ Hanna Freudenreich, Anastasia Aladysheva, Tilman Brück, (n.d.).

This article shows that early life exposure to extreme weather events affects children's nutritional status and related long-term health and well-being outcomes. The effects of weather shocks other than rainfall, as well as heterogeneous effects among population subgroups and moderators of this relationship, however, are less well understood. By combining a rich three-wave representative household panel dataset from Kyrgyzstan, a country where weather extremes such as droughts, floods but also cold spells are predicted to increase in frequency and severity due to climate change in the near future, with

location-matched weather data, this paper analyzes how different weather shocks (cold winter, drought, excessive rainfall) affect the probability of stunting of children under five. Using fixed effects regression models, we find that children under 20 months are most severely affected by all three types of early life weather shocks. Most notably, we find that cold shocks experienced in winter increase the probability of stunting, and that this effect is particularly pronounced for households that mainly rely on electricity for indoor heating, potentially due to frequent power cuts occurring in winter. We do not find rural/urban differences, but we find some seasonal effects of shock exposure. Overall, effects are driven by boys, even though we do not find statistically significant gender differences. Identifying the geographical and sociodemographic subgroups of children most vulnerable to extreme weather events can support the design of targeted policies addressing child malnutrition.

- 89 What happened to the focus on the aid relationship in the ownership discussion?/  
Malin Hasselskog, (n.d.).

This article discusses how the relationship between recipients and providers of development aid is deliberated in top-level international fora, where current and future aid practices are reflected and shaped. It is based on a close reading of official declarations, monitoring surveys and progress reports related to the aid effectiveness agenda. The purpose is to find out what happened to the focus of the ownership principle on the aid relationship, and to the ambition of shifting the power balance between those who receive and those who provide resources. This is done by analysing (1) how the aid relationship is indicated and approached, and (2) how ownership is depicted and assessed. While the discussion goes back to the 1960s and builds on a rich and varied body of research, the core of the article is an analysis of official documentation since 2003. Initially the entire material was read through, searching for ways that the aid relationship and ownership are addressed. This led to a twofold systematic examination; first of the terminology used for those who receive and those who provide resources, and for the phenomenon of aid; and, second, of how the meaning of ownership is elaborated and its progress presented in relation to other aspects of aid effectiveness. The analyses show that inherent inequalities of the aid relationship and political aspects of ownership are being downplayed, with the relationship being approached at a rhetorical level and ownership being assessed with a focus on implementation rather than agenda setting. These findings are discussed in relation to critical research of development practice. The article contributes to the literature through detailed analyses of how the aid relationship and ownership are deliberated in a large and influential body of official documentation. In the concluding reflections, implications of the findings are discussed, and a different focus suggested for future development thinking and practice.

- 90 Divergent impacts of the grain to green program, landholdings, and demographic factors on livelihood diversification in rural China/ Madeline M. Giefer, Li An, (n.d.).

This study analyses China's ambitious Grain to Green Program (GTGP) pays farmers to retire ecologically vulnerable cropland in pursuit of environmental recovery, with an added benefit of economic diversification. While there is compelling evidence that GTGP has promoted off-farm employment in a broad sense, little is known about what types of work participants take and whether these labor transfers will continue after payments expire. Studies also tend to focus on livelihood diversification through urban migration while ignoring the nuances of the local job market. Rooted in a "labor-increasing" versus "labor-decreasing" framework, this study finds divergent effects of GTGP across local employment sectors. While GTGP facilitates nonagricultural employment, it also acts as a possibly temporary replacement for agricultural jobs and does not significantly encourage entrepreneurship, which may hinder post-program retirement of cropland. Results also show cropland holdings, household size, gender, marital status, and especially education are influential predictors of labor allocation, suggesting the parcels most likely to remain retired long-term belong to male-headed households with fewer, better-educated members including unmarried young people. In addition, there is much space to improve GTGP's income-diversifying effects by improving access to education and incorporating concrete supports and incentives for local off-farm employment and small-scale entrepreneurship.

- 91 Does a joint United Nations microfinance 'plus' program empower female farmers in rural Ethiopia? Evidence using the pro-WEAI/ Marya Hillesland, Susan Kaaria, Erdgin Mane, Mihret Alemu, Vanya Slavchevska, (n.d.).

This work evaluates that Microfinance is thought to be an effective tool for empowering women. Yet, previous studies that evaluate microfinance programs have mixed findings. This is in part because there are large variations in the interventions that are evaluated, but also that there is not a standardized metric of empowerment that is implemented consistently throughout the literature. This study investigates the effectiveness of a joint United Nations program aimed at empowering rural women through women-run rural savings and credit cooperatives in Oromia, Ethiopia, using the project-Women's Empowerment in Agricultural Index. Building on more than a decade of studies and validation of different versions of the Women's Empowerment in Agricultural Index, the tool aims to provide a standardized and comparable metric of women's empowerment that is flexible enough to measure the impacts of development projects. This study finds that the program had a positive impact on the intrinsic agency for the beneficiaries with continued access to credit through the RUSACCOs between the baseline and endline. For this group of beneficiaries, the program seemed to increase the trust and respect between spouses. There is a second group of beneficiaries that appeared to have dropped out at the initial stages of the program or lost access to credit, suggesting there may have been

problems with the program or possible resistance by spouses or community members. The study expands our understanding of how to measure women's empowerment impacts of development projects within the context of smallholder agricultural households.

- 92 Does balancing gender composition lead to more prosocial outcomes? Experimental evidence of equality in public goods and extraction games from rural Kenya/ Yuta J. Masuda, Gina Waterfield, Carolina Castilla, Shiteng Kang, Wei Zhang, (n.d.).

This paper shows resurging interest in community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) as an approach to achieving global biodiversity conservation goals. Yet, CBNRM remains dominated by men, elevating the importance of designing programs that give voice and agency to women. Arguments for increasing gender balance within CBNRM often assume women have strong preferences for equality and altruism and would therefore be better environmental stewards. Evidence on the effect of gender balance on commons management, however, remains mixed. We report on two framed field experimental games with community members directly engaged in the use and management of natural resources in rural Kenya. Participants were randomly assigned to single-gender (all male  $n = 23$ ; all female  $n = 28$ ) or mixed gender groups ( $n = 36$ ) to assess the role of gender composition on group and individual decisions. The two games provide unique insights into the give (public good games) and take (extraction games) decisions common in natural resource management. We find mixed gender groups tend to achieve more socially optimal outcomes than single-gender groups in the public goods game context, but all male groups tended to conserve the most in the extraction game. Women are not necessarily more likely to make prosocial decisions than men, and factors such as framing and social relations affect decisions. Our results indicate gender composition affects group decision-making and is therefore important for commons management, and that mixed gender groups can be more effective than single-gender groups. Improving gender balance in CBNRM may help achieve more desirable outcomes from a social and conservation perspective but understanding decision-making contexts is critical.

- 93 From fees to free: User fee removal, maternal health care utilization and child health in Zambia/ Yohan Renard, (n.d.).

This research focuses on recent progress, about 295,000 women in the World still die each year from pregnancy-related causes, and about 4.1 million children die before reaching the age of one. 99% of these deaths occur in developing countries. In 2006 the Zambian government removed user fees in public and mission health facilities in 54 out of 72 districts, and then extended this policy to rural parts of unaffected districts in 2007. I exploit the staggered implementation of the policy to assess its impact on maternal health care utilization and child health outcomes. Using a difference-in-differences estimation strategy, I find a 43% increase in the probability to give birth in a medical facility following the removal and a 36% increase in the probability of being assisted by a skilled birth attendant during childbirth. These positive effects decrease with household's distance from the nearest health facility. In terms of child health, chronic malnutrition decreased by 8% and the abolition of user fees reduced newborn

mortality risk only for those living close to a health facility providing essential emergency obstetric care and child health services. Access improved but returns to formal health services remained rather limited, highlighting the importance of addressing supply-side constraints to generate substantial gains in population health.

- 94 Irrigation infrastructure and trust: Evidence from natural and lab-in-the-field experiments in rural communities/ Keitaro Aoyagi, Yasuyuki Sawada, Masahiro Shoji, (n.d.).

This study approaches these questions by testing two processes of trust formation: particularized trust built on repeated interactions of rational individuals and generalized trust based on arational habits. To identify the causal relationship between farmers' irrigation infrastructure access and trust, we conducted an incentivized trust game with beneficiaries of the irrigated land settlement program in rural Sri Lanka, where land allocation was arguably random. Two findings emerged. First, trust among community members monotonically increases with each farmer's years of access to irrigation, regardless of social relationships. Second, the nexus between irrigation access years and trust does not necessarily differ between in-group and out-group members. These findings suggest the relative significance of generalized trust formation by habits in irrigated communities, although we cannot fully rule out the possible particularized trust formation through repeated interactions. Since generalized trust is essential to facilitate market transactions, our finding is especially relevant when formulating infrastructure investment policies in developing countries.

- 95 Is Chinese aid different?/ Anke Hoeffler, Olivier Sterck, (n.d.).

This paper explores China's involvement in African countries has been criticized for being guided by self-interest rather than recipient need or merit. For the period 2000–2012, we compare China's aid allocation behaviour to that of the five largest donor countries globally: France, Germany, Japan, the UK, and the USA. We use regression analysis and a rigorous variance decomposition method to measure the importance of various factors in predicting aid commitments. We find that donors differ markedly in how they allocate aid. While Germany, Japan, the USA, and the UK assign high importance to recipient need, France's and China's allocation models are, for a large part, driven by variables that relate to self-interest: trade in the case of France, and the adherence to the "One-China policy" in the case of China. However, China is not a purely selfish donor. As most Western donors, China commits more aid to poorer countries. Furthermore, we find no evidence that commercial interests, such as trade or access to natural resources, determine Chinese aid allocation. This latter result contrasts with Western donors, which allocate more aid to their trade partners. France and the UK also commit significantly more aid to their former colonies. In conclusion, the claim that China's aid allocation is different must be qualified.



- 96 Recovering from severe drought in the drylands of Ethiopia: Impact of Comprehensive Resilience Programming/ Lisa C. Smith, Timothy R. Frankenberger, (n.d.).

The objective of this article is to point out that Developing-country households are facing an increasingly challenging set of shocks—including climate, economic, political, and health shocks—that in combination present a novel threat to their livelihoods and well-being, and thus to international development progress. There is a growing need to strengthen the evidence base for interventions and programming approaches that bolster households' resilience to such shocks. In response, this paper documents an impact evaluation of the USAID-funded "Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion" (PRIME) project implemented from 2012 to 2017 in one of the most shock-prone areas of the world, the drylands of Ethiopia. The project's overall goal was to reduce poverty and hunger by enhancing households' ability to recover from recurring climate shocks and their downstream economic impacts. As it were, soon after its inception, the drylands were hit by an exceptionally harsh and prolonged shock, a series of multiple, back-to-back, severe droughts. The droughts led to a sharp drop in households' well-being, measured here by their food security. Using Difference-in-Difference Propensity Score Matching (DID-PSM) in one of the first causal resilience evaluations, this paper demonstrates that, nevertheless, the project's resilience-strengthening interventions had a positive impact on their ability to recover, slowing the decline in food security considerably. Delving deeper into how this impact was achieved, the paper finds that two programming approaches optimized resilience impacts. First, "Comprehensive Resilience Programming", whereby interventions spanning multiple sectors were implemented simultaneously in the same geographical areas, made a major difference. Second, while interventions were mainly implemented at a systems level (e.g., establishing veterinary pharmacies), many households made the decision to actively participate in them. The paper finds that the impact on their resilience was far greater when they did so. The lessons for future resilience projects are that (1) greater impacts can be achieved by taking advantage of the synergies induced when interventions are layered cross-sectorally, and (2) projects with systems-level interventions should pro-actively plan for the direct participation of households so they can take full advantage of their benefits and thereby achieve greater resilience to shocks. The paper also offers some lessons for future resilience impact evaluations.

- 97 The impact of coffee leaf rust on migration by smallholder coffee farmers in Guatemala/ Samuel I. Dupre, Celia A. Harvey, Margaret B. Holland, (n.d.).

This work focuses that climate change is driving severe outbreaks of crop diseases, decimating agricultural production, and disrupting rural livelihoods globally. While the patterns of agricultural disease outbreaks are well documented, less is known about the extent to which climate change-driven diseases are affecting crop production, disrupting farmer livelihoods, and potentially altering farmer migration patterns. In this study, we investigated the impacts of an extended outbreak (2007–2016) of coffee leaf rust (CLR, *Hemileia vastatrix*) on the livelihoods and migration decisions of smallholder coffee farmers in ten communities in eastern Guatemala, comparing coffee farming

households from communities that had a history of migration with those that did not. We used a mixed-methods approach to assess the impacts of CLR on coffee production and farmer livelihoods, documented the migration decisions of household members, and compared migration rates and destinations between migrant communities and previously non-migrant communities. We also assessed the effects of crop loss, household wealth, and information access on the use of migration as a coping strategy among affected households. We found that smallholder farmer households lost an average of 71% (SE = 2%) of their coffee production during their self-defined worst year of CLR impact. Household migration almost doubled in response to CLR, both in communities that had a history of migration and in historically non-migrant communities. Migration was more likely among households that experienced greater crop losses of due to CLR. In contrast, migration was lower among households that had greater access to information. Our study demonstrates the potential for climate-driven disease outbreaks to significantly impact farmers' livelihoods and increase farmer migration from rural regions, and highlights the need for urgent action to support farmers to adapt to these changing conditions.

- 98 Women's political empowerment and economic growth/ Sirianne Dahlum, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Valeriya Mechkova, (n.d.).

This research investigates whether and how women's political empowerment relates to technological change, the main driver of long-term economic growth. We argue that three aspects of empowerment – descriptive representation, civil liberties protection, and civil society participation – advance technological change and thereby economic growth through (a) increasing the number and variability of new ideas introduced in the economy and (b) improving the selection of more efficient ideas. Drawing on data from 182 countries and 221 years, we test various implications from our argument. Women's political empowerment is positively related to subsequent economic growth. This relationship persists across various model specifications and when accounting for different potential confounders. The three sub-components of empowerment are also, individually, related to growth, although not as strongly as the aggregated concept. The relationship is retained across different contexts, but is clearer for "Non-Western" countries and in earlier time periods. We also find evidence that women's political empowerment enhances technological change.

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- 99 “I will sample until things get better – or until I die.” Potential and limits of citizen science to promote social accountability for environmental pollution/ Désirée Ruppen, Fritz Brugger, (n.d.).

This paper points out that mining can cause harm to both human health and ecosystems. Regulators in low-income countries often struggle to enforce decent environmental standards due to financial, technical, and personal capacity constraints and political capture. In such settings, social accountability strategies are often promoted through which citizens attempt to hold governmental and private actors directly to account and demand better governance. However, social accountability initiatives are rarely effective. We demonstrate how political ecology analysis can inform social accountability theory and practice by identifying the power structures that define the potentials and limits of a social accountability strategy. We study the coal mining area of Hwange in Western Zimbabwe, where mining not only supplies coal to power plants and factories of multinational companies but also pollutes the Deka River. Together with local community monitors, we implemented the first citizen science project conducted in Zimbabwe and identified the sources and extent of the pollution. The scientific data strengthened the community monitors’ advocacy for a cleaner environment and empowered them in their exchanges with the companies and the environmental regulator. However, only some of their demands have been met. The political ecology analysis, spanning from the local to transnational levels, reveals why local social accountability initiatives are insufficient to spring the low-accountability trap in a state captured by a politico-military elite, and why corporate governance regimes have not been successful either. We argue that pro-accountability networks are more effective when they include complementary players such as multinational enterprises, provided their responsible procurement approach moves from a corporate risk management to a developmental logic.

- 100 An exploration of the association between fuel subsidies and fuel riots/ Neil McCulloch, Davide Natalini, Naomi Hossain, Patricia Justino, (n.d.).

This study examines that between 2005 and 2018, 41 countries had at least one riot directly associated with popular demand for fuel. We make use of a new international dataset on fuel riots to explore the effects of fuel prices and price regimes on fuel riots. In line with prior expectations, we find that large domestic fuel price shocks - often linked to international price shocks - are a key driver of riots. In addition, we report a novel result: fuel riots are closely associated with domestic price regimes. Countries that maintain fixed price regimes - notably net energy exporters - tend to have large fuel subsidies. When such subsidies become unsustainable, domestic price adjustments are large, often leading to riots.

101 Autocracy and human capital/ Eric C.C. Chang, Wen-Chin Wu, (n.d.).

This paper examines the logic of human capital formation in authoritarian regimes based on theories of inequality and regime transition and the prospect of upward mobility model. Our central argument is that by investing in human capital, dictators can boost citizens' perceived levels of social mobility. Consequently, dictators can preemptively ameliorate the pressure for redistribution from the poor and neutralize threats from the masses. In other words, dictators invest in human capital as a way of increasing citizens' perceived social mobility and thus sustaining political stability in their authoritarian regimes. Our cross-national analysis covers more than 80 authoritarian regimes from 1970 to 2010 and shows that higher levels of education spending are associated with a lower probability of regime breakdown in autocracies. We further use a causal mediation analysis with the Asian Barometer Survey data and connect our causal link from human capital formation to perceived social mobility and then to authoritarian regime support.

102 Beyond individualistic behaviour: Social norms and innovation adoption in rural Mozambique/ Luca Crudeli, Susanna Mancinelli, Massimiliano Mazzanti, Raul Pitoro, (n.d.).

This study focuses on the adoption of new technologies by smallholder farmers to support economic and human development has received increased attention from scholars and development policymakers. This is particularly true for Africa, given the importance of the agricultural sector for economic growth and poverty reduction. Nevertheless, profitable innovations, such as improved seeds, fertilizers, and crop-protection chemicals, are not sufficiently adopted by farmers. This paper aims to contribute to a better understanding of this limited adoption by examining the drivers and obstacles to innovation by smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a special focus on cultural and behavioural aspects. The concepts of social norms and peer approval are considered in the farmers' decisions on innovation adoption. The focus is mainly on the social norm of being a 'good farmer', a distinction made amongst farming peers, based on the characteristics that are socially approved in the rural community. Adherence to the social norm of being a good farmer is considered one of the main drivers of farmers' decisions, including innovation adoption. The study is based on a survey of 300 smallholder farmers in Mozambique. The results of our study show that the social norm of being a good farmer differs from that mostly shared in developed countries mainly connected to maximizing farming production. What emerges from our investigation is a socially accepted idea of a good farmer being one who is extremely concerned about others in her or his community. The results of various quantitative analyses on the intensity and adoption of innovations show that this prosocial idea of the good farmer does not prevent farmers from adopting innovations and has a significant impact on the adoption of the most radical innovations. The present study reveals the need to contextualize the analysis of farmers' decisions in the cultural and social context in which they operate.

- 103 Climate change, natural disasters, and institutional integrity/ Ritika Khurana, Douglas Mugabe, Xiaoli L. Etienne, (n.d.).

This research empirically investigates the effect of climate-induced natural disasters on the quality of institutions in 92 countries using data from 1984 to 2016. An instrumental variable approach is used to account for the reverse causality from the number of people affected by natural disasters to the quality of institutions. We then employ the Hausman Taylor approach to account for the bias in estimating panels with endogenous variables. Estimation results reveal a negative impact of natural disasters on the quality of national institutions. Furthermore, disasters negatively affect the quality of institutions in low-income, non-developed countries, whereas the effect is non-significant for high-income and developed nations. At the regional level, institutions in East Asia, Pacific, and South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean tend to deteriorate after natural disasters. In contrast, natural disasters in the Middle East and North Africa are often followed by improved institutions. Of the 12 components of the institutional integrity index, metrics mostly affected by disasters include government stability, internal conflicts, law and order, ethnic fragmentation, and democratic accountability. Our results suggest that disaster risk reduction policies and international assistance programs to help climate change adaptation in various economies need a combined “top-down” and “bottom-up” approach. Additionally, institutional strengthening should be an integral component of disaster preparedness and adaptation efforts.

- 104 Contentious environmental governance in polluted gold mining geographies: The case of La Toma, Colombia/ Irene Vélez-Torres, Diana Vanegas, (n.d.).

This article examines that the expansion of the gold mining frontier in Latin America over the last three decades, competing property schemes and divergent visions over resource-rich territories have upscaled water and environmental conflicts. In the expansion of the gold mining frontier, mercury contamination from Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining has called the attention of governments, international agencies and scholars across disciplines, who have ranked Colombia as the world’s highest per capita mercury polluter. Despite the efforts by diverse parties to reduce mercury emissions and reach long-standing comprehensive policies to tackle the harming consequences of pollution, there are still significant gaps in understanding the disputed environmental governance of gold mining geographies. By examining the case of La Toma in Colombia, this article highlights some lessons to be learned from transdisciplinary research on mining conflicts and mercury contamination over the last decade. We discuss pathways and schemes of state-led corporate dispossession, probe incomplete and selective governmental research and control of mercury contamination, and illustrate the on-going intracommunal challenges faced by traditional miners to ban mercury use in small-scale gold mining operations. We argue that mercury pollution is a political phenomenon that needs to be critically addressed from the entanglement of colonial trajectories of oppression and marginalization to ethnic communities, and the structural violence and environmental racism that capitalist extractivism wreaks in rural commodity frontiers.

- 105 Development of agroforestry food resources in Niger: Are farmers' preferences context specific?/ Dolores Agúndez, Sitou Lawali, Ali Mahamane, Ricardo Alía, Mario Soliño, (n.d.).

This study deals with key elements for a better understanding of the management approaches of agroforestry systems in Niger. A contingent ranking was conducted to 399 Nigerien farmers in three agroecological zones based on their different socio-economic and environmental conditions. Results show that farmers are willing to improve their natural resources, taking actions to recover and conserve them. Significant differences are found with respect to not only the various agroecological zones where farmers live but also the socio-economic factors of the population. The Tamou municipality prefers to participate in an agri-environmental program based on the conservation of water thorough half-moons technique. Farmers' preferences in the Maradi region differ from those in the Tillabéri region; the former rely on managed natural regeneration while the latter on tree plantations. *Adansonia digitata* and *Ziziphus mauritiana* are the two-priority species to be regenerated by improved seeds. The farmers of Aguié, Madarounfa, and Simiri would be willing to participate in actions scheduled for 9, 6 and 5 months, respectively. Socio-economic factors such as the life strategy of each ethnic group, the role of men and women, the seasonal migration of young people, and the rights to the resources, influence both the period and duration of participation. The results of this study are valuable to design agroforestry policies that involve participation of small-scale farmers, relying on the dynamism of local communities.

- 106 Do remittances reshape household expenditures? Evidence from Nepal/ Khushbu Mishra, Olga Kondratjeva, Gerald E. Shively, (n.d.).

This article reports that the lack of economic opportunities in their local communities pushes many individuals to migrate and send remittances to their families. Remittances can potentially influence household spending in sizeable ways, making it an important source of income. This article investigates the impact of remittances on various categories of household expenditure, including those for food, alcohol and tobacco, clothing, ceremonies, healthcare, education, home improvement, agriculture, and livestock. Using data from 5,987 households observed in the 2010/11 Nepal Living Standards Survey and applying an instrumental variable approach, we show that remittances are positively associated with expenditures on food and education. In contrast, we find a negative association between remittances and expenditures on alcohol and tobacco. We further disaggregate our analysis to investigate any differential impact of remittances by gender of the household head and find qualitatively similar results across both genders, suggesting that both male- and female-headed households generally tend to spend remittances in similar ways. Findings regarding household food consumption and education expenditures are generally consistent with previous research on remittances in Nepal, but expand our understanding by examining the impacts of remittances on expenditures on tobacco and alcohol, ceremony, agriculture, and livestock purchases. Through increased consumption of food and greater expenditures on education, remittances have implications for long-term investments in human capital, which

can, in turn, increase labor productivity, wage earnings, and overall economic development.

- 107 Economic and social development along the urban–rural continuum: New opportunities to inform policy/ Andrea Cattaneo, Anjali Adukia, David L. Brown, Luc Christiaensen, ... Daniel J. Weiss, (n.d.).

This paper analyses the economic and social development of nations relies on their population having physical access to services and employment opportunities. For the vast majority of the 3.4 billion people living in rural areas, this largely depends on their access to urban centers of different sizes. Similarly, urban centers depend on their rural hinterlands. Building on the literature on functional areas/territories and the rural–urban continuum as well as insights from central place theory, this review article advances the notion of catchment areas differentiated along an urban-to-rural continuum to better capture these urban–rural interconnections. This article further shows how a new, publicly available dataset operationalizing this concept can shed new light on policymaking across a series of development fields, including institutions and governance, urbanization and food systems, welfare and poverty, access to health and education services, and environmental and natural resource management. Together, the insights support a more geographically nuanced perspective on development.

- 108 Establishing the link between internal and international migration: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa/ Marinella Cirillo, Andrea Cattaneo, Meghan Miller, Ahmad Sadiddin, (n.d.).

This research investigates that Internal and international migration are often thought of as separate processes, rarely analysed together in a coherent framework. This paper examines, based on data from 21 Sub-Saharan African countries, how previous internal migration can shape international migration intentions – i.e. desiring and planning to move abroad. We find that individuals who migrated to urban areas are on average the most likely to develop international migration intentions, followed by those who migrated to rural areas, those who live in urban areas and have not moved internally, and lastly come rural residents who have not moved internally. This highlights the role of migration to urban areas as a potential driver of international emigration. The findings support our conceptual framework, which hypothesizes internal migrants have lower international migration costs, both monetary and non-monetary, and accumulate resources and experience that help overcome constraints related to international migration. Internal migration is also found to have a stronger association with the desire to migrate abroad than with planning, indicating that weakening the attachment to the place of origin may be the dominant mechanism linking internal and international migration processes.

- 109 Governing the diverse forest: Polycentric climate governance in the Amazon/ Fronika de Wit, João Mourato, (n.d.).

This work shows that Amazon is rapidly approaching its tipping point, which could turn a once enchanted tropical rainforest into a dry, carbon-emitting savannah. This will have catastrophic impacts well beyond the South-American continent

and its inhabitants. The region is facing a nowadays familiar challenge of combating climate change and promoting social justice. International climate governance is proving ineffective, as it fails to incorporate the long term wellbeing of local communities. Demands for justice have led to calls for more polycentric climate governance. This approach aims to provide a culture-specific and place-based approach to dealing with the possible consequences of climate change for social justice and sustainable livelihoods. This article examines the scope for introducing Intercultural Polycentric Climate Governance (IPCG) to the Amazon. We select two examples of subnational climate governance and indigenous people's participation in the Amazon as our case studies: the State of Acre in Brazil and the regional department of Ucayali in Peru. Both are seen as pioneers of intercultural climate governance in their national contexts, and both have established indigenous working groups geared to promote the provision of intercultural fairness within their regional governance mechanisms. We conducted a qualitative content analysis, both of our interviews and relevant policy documents. Our study highlights three challenges for successful IPCG: 1) overcoming intercultural injustices; 2) increasing meaningful participation; and 3) filling governance gaps. Our findings reveal that there is still some way to go to meet these outcomes. Bridging polycentricity and interculturality, diverse systems of knowledge and their adherents need to be better appreciated and incorporated as part of the process of reassessing the purpose of IPCG. Only then, will we see the handling of the future of the enchanting Amazon in a holistic way: so much more than mere carbon storage.

- 110 How are institutions included in Integrated Conservation and Development Projects? Developing and testing a diagnostic approach on the World Bank's Forest and Community project in Salta, Argentina/ Louise Marie Busck-Lumholt, Esteve Corbera, Ole Mertz, (n.d.).

This article aims to assess that opportunities and challenges of ensuring participation and success of Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDPs) have been fairly studied. However, it is not often well-established which institutional mechanisms explain the failure in meeting participatory and project goals. To fill this gap, we develop a telecoupling-inspired diagnostic approach to assess the level of institutional distance and opportunity for collective decision-making in ICDPs by looking at project information flows, project asset flows, and rules and regulation flows between project actors. We construct three management archetypes based on the direction and directness of such flows: decoupled management, telecoupled management and collaborative management. The archetypes are applied to a case study of a World Bank-financed ICDP in Argentina, drawing on qualitative data collected from individual interviews with project actors. Our findings challenge the notion that a project becomes participatory if the project design provides guidelines for participatory implementation. We find that our diagnostic approach helps to concretize the call for inclusion of local project actors across the project cycle, which is needed to make projects collaborative, relevant, and socially just. Finally, we advocate future project assessments to build on this approach and map the practical institutional relationships between project actors to provide transparency on the de facto level of project collaboration. This article is relevant for both academics

and practitioners designing and implementing conservation and development projects.

- 111 IMF fairness: Calibrating the policies of the International Monetary Fund based on distributive justice/ Adel Daoud, Anders Herlitz, S.V. Subramanian, (n.d.).

The purpose of this study examines whether International Monetary Fund (IMF) provides financial assistance to its member countries in economic difficulties but at the same time requires these countries to reform public policies. In several contexts, these reforms have been at odds with population health and material living standards. While researchers have empirically analyzed the consequences of IMF reforms on health, no analysis has yet identified under what conditions tradeoffs between consequences for populations and economic outcomes would be fair and acceptable. Our article analyzes and identifies five principles to govern such tradeoffs and thus define IMF fairness. The article first reviews existing policy-evaluation studies, which on balance show that IMF policies, in their pursuit of macroeconomic improvement, frequently produce adverse effects on children's health and material living standards. Secondly, the article discusses four theories from distributive ethics—maximization, egalitarianism, prioritarianism, and sufficientarianism—to identify which is most compatible with the IMF's core mission of improving macroeconomic conditions, while at the same time balancing the consequences for population outcomes. Using a distributive justice analysis of IMF policies, we argue that sufficientarianism constitutes the most compatible theory. Thirdly, the article formalizes IMF fairness in the language of causal inference. It also supplies a framework for empirically measuring the extent to which IMF policies fulfill the criteria of IMF fairness, using observational data.

- 112 Impact of natural disasters on the income distribution/ Regina Plening, (n.d.).

This paper analyses the last decades, in which the United States experienced an increase in the number of natural disasters and their destructive capability. Several studies suggest a damaging effect of natural disasters on income. In this paper, I estimate the effects of natural disasters on the entire income distribution using county-level data in the United States. In particular, I determine the income fractions that are affected by natural disasters. The results suggest that in the short-term natural disasters primarily affect middle incomes, thereby leaving income inequality levels unchanged. In addition, the paper examines potential channels that intensify or mitigate the effects, such as unemployment insurance or disaster severity. The findings show that unemployment benefits are an important adaptation tool that reduces the effects of natural disasters. In contrast, the occurrence of multiple and severe disasters aggravate the effects. Finally, the analysis detects heterogeneous effects on incomes by disaster type.

- 113 Impacts of applying for international labor migration before migration occurs/ Yoshito Takasaki, (n.d.).

The process of international labor migration is often initiated when potential migrant workers apply for jobs offered by recruitment agencies. This paper reports the first study on the consequences of this initial process of applying for labor migration, before migration occurs. In Fiji, a private recruitment agency

defrauded approximately 20,000 people of application fees for labor migration to the Middle East. I conducted a rural household survey after people made application decisions and before they became aware of the fraud. I address the endogeneity of job application by using a fraud-specific factor—proximity to the fraudster—as an instrumental variable. Households with a job applicant received less domestic transfers from other households. The reallocation of transfers was a result of the substitution for prospective but not realized international remittances. Thus, the impacts of international labor migration and remittances extend beyond actual migration and remittances studied in the literature.

- 114 Institutional determinants of large land-based investments' performance in Zambia: Does title enhance productivity and structural transformation?/ Daniel Ayalew Ali, Klaus Deininger, (n.d.).

This article focuses on the importance of well-functioning land markets for structural transformation via labor movements to the non-agricultural sector, farm size growth, and the ability to use land as collateral for credit has long motivated Government efforts at reducing the transaction costs of registering and transferring land but evidence on the effect of such measures for large farms is scant. We explore the impact of land titling on productivity for a representative sample of 3,000 large farms in Zambia, one of the earliest African adopters of such policies to close this gap. Ward fixed effects and instrumental-variable (IV) regressions suggest that title has little or no effect on productivity, investment, or credit access and reduces rather than improves rental market participation. This points towards quality and cost of land services as an under-researched barrier to structural transformation. Improving transparency, document quality, and reducing cost via exclusive use of digital registries and streamlined workflows and fee reductions will be essential to address this. A land tax on state land may further help incentivize productive rather than speculative land use; allow cancelation of outdated legacy documents; and via revenue-sharing, involve local authorities in record maintenance and land management.

- 115 It's all about politics: Migration and resource conflicts in the global south/ Charlotte Wiederkehr, Tobias Ide, Ralf Seppelt, Kathleen Hermans, (n.d.).

The objective of this paper analyzes both researchers and policymakers who have repeatedly expressed concerns that migration will enhance conflicts regarding renewable resources in destination areas. This concept is fuelled by projections of large future migration flows within the Global South, resulting from armed conflict, global environmental change, and persistent economic inequalities. However, as of yet, there is no conclusive empirical evidence of a nexus between migration, resource competition, and conflict at an aggregate level. Case studies draw contradicting conclusions, and cross-case research on the topic remains scarce. Here, we combine comprehensive qualitative and quantitative data from 20 cases in rural Asia, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa. Based on these cases, we investigate why certain areas hosting migrants have resource-related conflicts, while others do not. Using qualitative comparative analysis (QCA), we evaluate and elucidate two combinations of conditions under which resource conflict involving migrants in destination areas occurs: (1) high reliance on natural resources and negative othering of migrants in terms of resource use, and (2) government policies supporting parts of the

migrant group coupled with limited resource use possibilities due to conservation efforts or industrial activities. By underlining the crucial role of grievances related to perceived unfair resource access and the strong influence of government actions on local migrant-host dynamics, we challenge deterministic narratives of migration, resource scarcity and conflict.

- 116 Local governance quality and law compliance: The case of Mozambican firms/ Hanna Berkel, Christian Estmann, John Rand, (n.d.).

This research throws light on sub-saharan africa, many micro and small enterprises do not (or at least only partially) comply with official rules and regulations. Given that low compliance rates impede economic growth and human development, it is essential to identify mechanisms that can help improve abidance with laws. This paper investigates how the quality of governance (defined as comprising three dimensions: transparency, legal security and infrastructure quality) is related to firm-level compliance with business laws and regulations in the case of Mozambique. We utilise firms' subjective perceptions of governance quality and their self-reported law compliance over time to study the governance–compliance nexus, taking into account unobserved firm-level heterogeneity. Furthermore, we examine whether political legitimacy acts as a mediator or a moderator between governance and compliance. Our results suggest that perceived improvements in transparency positively affect firms' compliance with existing legislation. Requests from provincial government officials for firms to comment on local regulations seem to be especially important for law abidance. We find that legitimacy is independently associated with compliance, but does not seem to mediate or moderate the quality of governance. Overall, our results suggest that, even in one of the least developed and non-democratic parts of the world, active participation in political processes is positively associated with law compliance.

- 117 Murder nature: Weather and violent crime in rural Brazil/ Phoebe W. Ishak, (n.d.).

This paper examines the effect of weather shocks on violent crime using disaggregated data from Brazilian municipalities over the period 1991–2015. Employing a distributed lag model that takes into account temporal correlations of weather shocks and spatial correlation of crime rates, I document that adverse weather shocks in the form of droughts lead to a significant increase in violent crime in rural regions. This effect appears to persist beyond the growing season and over the medium run in contrast to the conventional view perceiving weather effects as transitory. To explain this persistence, I show that weather fluctuations are positively associated not only with agriculture yields, but also with the overall economic activity. Moreover, evidence shows the dominance of opportunity cost mechanism reflected in the fluctuations of the earnings especially for the agriculture and unskilled workers, giving credence that it is indeed the income that matters and not the general socio-economic conditions. Other factors such as local government budget capacity, (un)-employment, poverty, inequality, and psychological factors do not seem to explain violent crime rates.

- 118 On the association between housing deprivation and urban size: Evidence from South Asia/ Moisés Obaco, Nicola Pontarollo, Rodrigo Mendieta Muñoz, Juan Pablo Díaz-Sánchez, (n.d.).

This article discusses housing as a basic human need; however, in recent decades slums have become the face of urbanization in developing economies. Urbanization drives economic growth, playing an important role in providing adequate housing and reducing poverty. In this paper, we investigate the association between housing deprivation and the urban size at a regional level for South Asian countries in the year 2015. We use two main sources of data. The first is the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), which provide microdata that allows us to build housing deprivation indexes based on the material characteristics of households and housing assets. The second source is satellite imagery, used to define urban cores and measure the urban size of each region. Then, we use a two-step procedure to identify the relationship between the urban size and housing deprivation. Our results indicate that age and higher levels of education (of the head of household) are negatively associated with our housing deprivation indexes in South Asian households. Furthermore, a greater number of children in South Asian households is related to higher levels of housing deprivation. In the second step, we show that there is a significant negative association between material housing deprivation and the urban size at a regional level for our full sample and for the majority of countries taken individually. An important exception is India, where an inverted-U-shaped relationship between deprivation and urban size is found. This result is robust even when an IV approach is used.

- 119 Prisoners of a distant past? Linguistic diversity and the time-depth of human settlement in Papua New Guinea/ Jon Fraenkel, Colin Filer, (n.d.).

This work reports that Papua New Guinea (PNG) is the most linguistically diverse nation on the planet, but also one of the world's least developed countries. What accounts for that heterogeneity? Can this explain weak development outcomes, or do other factors – such as geographical constraints or historical legacies – play the more significant role? For this paper, we assembled a unique database showing the extent of linguistic diversity in PNG's 85 rural districts in order to investigate its impact on human development (measured using child mortality and school attendance). We find some evidence of a relationship between linguistic diversity and development, but a careful reading of PNG's history suggests that it would be mistaken to interpret this as evidence of heterogeneity impeding development. Whereas some economists see linguistic diversity as having a linear relationship with the time-distance since human settlement, we argue that shifting crop cultivation technologies, warfare, disease and environmental convulsions – in tandem with time-depth – offer the better explanation. We also test and reject the fashionable hypothesis that 'pre-colonial hierarchy' has a strong and enduring influence over contemporary development outcomes.

- 120 Satisfaction with water services delivery in South Africa: the effects of social comparison/ Nouran Zenelabden, Johane Dikgang, (n.d.).

This paper investigates the role of social comparisons in determining the satisfaction of South African households with municipal water service delivery. We use a unique balanced-panel dataset from 2015 to 2017 with national coverage, from Statistics South Africa General Household Surveys. Our results show that social comparison significantly affect household satisfaction with water service delivery. Moreover, we find evidence of both downward and upward comparison, with the latter having the strongest effect. Hence, we find indication of both altruism or risk sharing and information signalling between closer neighbours. We conclude that, since satisfaction with water service delivery seems to be strongly influenced by psychological and behavioural factors such as social comparison, satisfaction surveys serve a limited purpose as a foundation for public policy, because satisfaction is determined in part by factors that are unrelated to the actual service experienced by households. Our empirical evidence confirms this line of reasoning. The findings are robust for variety of reference groups.

- 121 Selective inclusion in cash transfer programs: Unintended consequences for social cohesion/ Anne Della Guardia, Milli Lake, Pascale Schnitzer, (n.d.).

This study debates over universal versus selective or targeted provision of benefits in social protection programming have gained traction in recent years. In some cases, poverty targeting has been found to benefit communities, creating positive economic spillover effects even for non-recipients. However, targeted programs can also reconfigure social relations, carrying a social stigma that bifurcates communities. Drawing from rich qualitative data from a cash transfer program in Chad, we explore both the economic and social implications of targeting in cash transfer programs in contexts with widespread poverty. We find significant positive economic effects on non-beneficiaries. At the same time, not only does participation engender considerable social costs, but several punitive and economic costs arise for recipients as a result of their inclusion in the program, with repercussions for the transfer's productivity. We conclude that in contexts where everyone is poor, targeting can create new fissures within a community, stemming from a combination of jealousy and skepticism with regard to the perceived deservingness of transfer recipients vis-à-vis other village inhabitants. When budgets are insufficient to cover all poor, the positive effects of cash transfer programs may be enhanced by reducing the geographic focus of social safety net programs to ensure all inhabitants can access benefits.

- 122 Southern thought, islandness and real-existing degrowth in the Mediterranean/ Giorgos Kallis, Angelos Varvarousis, Panos Petridis, (n.d.).

This article focuses on growth-based development, we draw attention to Mediterranean islands and the way they animate imaginaries and practices of a simple life. We follow Franco Cassano's thesis of 'Southern thought' – a critique of Western developmentalism, prioritizing instead values of slowness, moderation and conviviality. These values are central to what Serge Latouche and others call 'degrowth'. Drawing on fieldwork and ethnography from Ikaria and Gavdos, two remote islands in the Greek archipelago, we show how

Southern thought, and forms of real-existing degrowth develop in relation to 'islandness' – a physical and cultural condition specific to small islands. Geography, historical contingency, and processes of myth-making combine to re-valorise what otherwise would be seen as 'undeveloped' places, thereby generating space for real-existing degrowth.

- 123 The dynamics of income inequality in Africa: An empirical investigation on the role of macroeconomic and institutional forces/ Michael E. Batuo, George Kararach, Issam Malki, (n.d.).

This paper reports that reducing income inequality is a crucial goal of sustainable development as income inequality often viewed as harmful to economic growth. The main aim of this paper was to empirically assess the macroeconomic and institutional drivers of income inequality in Africa. We use a Kuznets curve framework, which emphasises the role of income per capita in explaining the time path of inequality. In contrast to much of the literature, we explicitly examine the possibility of the existence of multiple income steady states. Using the concept of clubs of convergence, we show that per capita income is divergent and identify four steady states to which groups of economies converge (i.e., high-income to low-income economies). Using panel data models and a data set encompassing 52 African countries spanning the years 1980–2017, we show that once these multiple steady states are accounted for, the Kuznets curve relationship becomes unstable. Our findings suggest that inequality may be increasing in high-income countries in Africa, while decreasing in low-income or the least developed economies. In addition, the role of macroeconomic and institutional factors in explaining income inequality is limited and differ across convergence clubs. Evidence suggests the importance of fiscal, employment and monetary policies and the rule of law to tackle inequality in high-income economies, while they have no statistically significant role in low-income economies' income inequality.

- 124 The fiscal cost of conflict: Evidence from Afghanistan 2005–2017/ Philip Barrett, (n.d.).

This study discusses the use of a novel monthly panel of provincially-collected central government revenues and conflict fatalities to estimate government revenues lost due to conflict in Afghanistan since 2005. Headline estimates are large, implying total revenue losses of \$3bn since 2005 and that gains from peace would have been about 6 percent of GDP per year. That this is larger than estimates in cross-country studies reflects the uncommon intensity of the conflict in Afghanistan. The key challenge to identification is omitted variable bias, which I address by extending Powell's (2021) generalized synthetic control method to a dynamic setting. This allows estimation of impulse response functions robust to a broad class of omitted variables bias.

- 125 The implications of aggregate measures of exposure to violence for the estimated impacts on individual risk preferences/ Marc Rockmore, Christopher B. Barrett, (n.d.).

This research evaluates violence to changes in a variety of behavioral parameters. The estimated coefficients, however, vary greatly across studies in

both magnitude and sign. Using original panel data and disaggregated measures of exposure to plausibly exogenous violence in northern Uganda, we investigate the effect of aggregating exposure to violence at the individual and geographical levels. We demonstrate that exposure to violence affects individual risk preferences in strikingly heterogeneous ways depending on the nature of the individual's exposure. Consequently, estimates based on aggregate measures – whether across types of violence within individuals or across individuals within a location – necessarily depend on the underlying distributions of exposure to violence. Simple sampling differences can thereby generate the sort of variability of estimated effects that has been reported in the literature to date.

- 126 The politics of coproduction during Latin America's 'Pink Tide': Water, housing, and waste in comparative perspective/ Geoff Goodwin, Patrick O'Hare, Miranda Sheild Johansson, Jonathan Alderman, (n.d.).

This article analyses that coproduction brings together a diverse range of state and non-state actors to create and deliver public services. These processes, which occur across the Global South, have been widely studied. However, insufficient critical attention has been paid to their politics. We address this gap in the literature by analysing the politics of coproduction in Latin America during the 'pink tide' of the early twenty-first century. Drawing on original qualitative research, this article explores the coproduction of three distinct public services—water, housing, and waste—in three countries where left-leaning presidents and governments were elected into office—Ecuador, Bolivia, and Uruguay. We argue that coproduction is intrinsically political in these three cases; that is, the 'political' is internal to, and inherent in, coproduction. Our comparative analysis centres on two political dimensions—subject-making and collective autonomy—and shows that tensions around these two issues were central to coproduction in Ecuador, Bolivia, and Uruguay . The article demonstrates the importance of not treating politics as a mere contextual concern in coproduction analysis and shows that coproduction has the capacity to reshape political relationships and subjectivities. Taking politics into account is essential to understanding the dynamics and potential of coproduction in the Global South. Our comparative analysis also provides new insights into Latin American politics, especially concerning 'pink tide' governments and the provisioning of public services.

- 127 The shadow of the epidemic: Long-term impacts of meningitis exposure on risk preference and behaviors/ Guanfu Fang, Wei Li, Ying Zhu, (n.d.).

This study investigates the long-term effects of exposure to infectious disease on individuals' risk preference and behaviors. Using nationally representative datasets in China, we adopt a difference-in-differences strategy to evaluate the long-term impacts of exposure to China's 1967 meningitis epidemic. We find that intense exposure to the meningitis epidemic during childhood led to increased risk aversion. In addition, we show that exposure to the meningitis epidemic decreased risky behaviors, including financial investment, credit card usage, entrepreneurship, and migration. Our study may have broad implications for economic–epidemic modeling and post-epidemic assistance programs.

- 128 Transnational partnerships, domestic institutions, and sustainable development. The case of Brazil and the Amazon Region Protected Areas program/ Liliana B. Andonova, Dario Piselli, (n.d.).

The article examines the role of institutions in mediating the interface between global challenges, transnational partnerships and the domestic politics of sustainable development. Empirically it focuses on the Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) partnership, as a new type of governance that engages transnational and domestic actors in pursuing more sustainable management of land use, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the Brazilian Amazon. Drawing on extensive documentary analysis and field work, the study analyzes ARPA's institutional and political effects in Brazil. The case study reveals the materialization of a range of capacity-strengthening and environmental impacts, alongside with institutional and distributional effects. ARPA has also built upon the infusion of significant domestic resources and relied on a conducive political environment and pre-existing initiatives. Domestic institutions have thus been arbiters of transnational influence, engaging with the partnership first and foremost to support state and sub-state institutions and ambitious conservation priorities. On the other hand, while local communities and civil society organizations managed, through advocacy pressure and consultations, to incorporate a greater attention to local livelihoods and participation, the socio-economic components of the program remained weaker, with more limited success in terms of poverty alleviation. The conclusion draws broader implications for? the role of transnational partnerships in linking the global governance of environmental systems, domestic institutions and development objectives.

- 129 What does equitable distribution mean in community forests?/ Rachel S. Friedman, Kerrie A. Wilson, Jonathan R. Rhodes, Elizabeth A. Law, (n.d.).

This paper focuses that efforts in sustainable development dealing with natural resources management must account not only for their ecological effectiveness, but also whether they achieve this in a socially beneficial and just manner. Studies on distributive social equity in sustainable natural resources management have often taken a limited view as to what is considered fair criteria and worthwhile metrics of distribution. Community-based forest management is a particularly insightful case for social equity, as achieving fair or just outcomes is an implied or explicit objective of such programmes, and they are increasingly promoted in national and international policies. This study further develops our understanding of the choices around distributional equity, including critically considering what outcomes could be measured and how a "fair" distribution could be defined. We consider the implications of adhering to different distributional norms, illustrating the potential differences through an empirical case study of community-based forest management in Indonesia. We expand the metrics under scrutiny to include non-monetary measures of subjective well-being, political engagement, community social capital, and core needs like material welfare and education, and examine the changes in levels and distribution of these variables. We compare the changes to what could theoretically be expected under egalitarian, pro-poor, or merit-based distributional norms. Our results demonstrate how meeting equity objectives depends on what definition

of a fair and just distribution is employed. Some metrics, such as core well-being, show positive changes more consistently than others, like subjective well-being. Studies on social equity (and critiques of them) therefore need to be cautious of the potential to cherry-pick results. Using a range of carefully defined and justified metrics and distributional norms might illuminate not only how well programs achieve their objectives, but also how communities may differ in their perceptions and opinions on well-being and equity.

- 130 Why New Zealand's Indigenous reconciliation process has failed to empower Māori fishers: Distributional, procedural, and recognition-based injustices/ Hekia Bodwitch, Andrew M. Song, Owen Temby, John Reid, ... Gordon M. Hickey, (n.d.).

This paper examines why, at Te Waihora, a coastal lake, and site of one of the nation's longest running and best-funded state-Māori co-governance agreements, Māori fishers have been unable to use their rights to support their fishery. As of 2018, the lake's culturally and ecologically significant eel population was no longer commercially viable, a decline fishers have attributed to rampant dairy industry expansion upstream. Drawing on environmental justice literatures, we deploy a multi-dimensional framework to identify factors shaping possibilities for justice in the wake of rights reconciliation, as experienced by Māori fishers, scientists, and leaders. We engage theories of political economic relations to interpret the implications of these experiences for environmental justice theory and politics. Ethnographic accounts demonstrate that the New Zealand government's process for re-establishing Māori rights falls short of achieving distributional, procedural, and recognition-based dimensions of environmental justice, and that these effects are interlinked. In particular: (i) downstream fishers are placed to bear disproportionate costs of runoff from upstream land use change; (ii) Māori fishers have little influence over governance decisions that affect land use; and (iii) government claims, including that Māori should, "move beyond grievance mode," obscure logics for resistance. We suggest that the government's support for dairy industry expansion represents an attempt to mitigate crises of overaccumulation, characteristic of competitive markets. Unlike those who identify persistent injustice as a logic for turning away from the state, we argue that the recurring nature of these crises, and the role state organizations play in directing responses, indicates a rationale for continued engagement with state governing bodies to advance justice.



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