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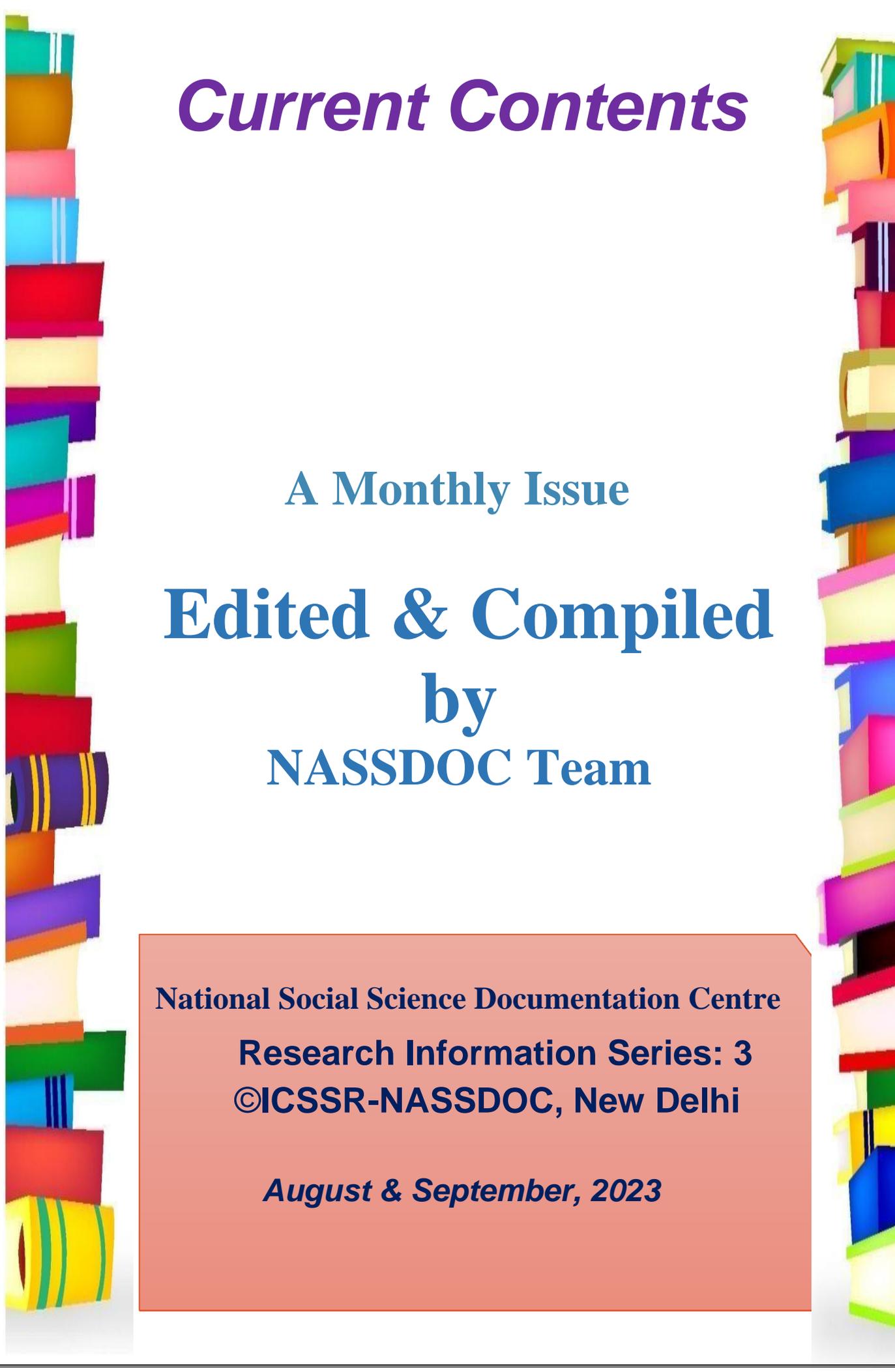


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Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre
35, Ferozeshah Road New Delhi-110001
www.icssr.org

E-mail: icssrnassdoc@gmail.com



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 abstracts from the recently published leading scholarly journals in Social

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Ramesh Yernagula
Director (Documentation)
NASSDOC, ICSSR

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- 1 Does Identity Affect Labor Supply?/ Oh, Suanna, 2055-83 pp.

This study is focused on rural India, the influence of caste identity on economic behavior in the labor market is investigated, specifically its effect on job-specific labor supply. Through a field experiment where laborers have the choice to accept various job offers associated with specific castes, it is observed that workers display a reluctance to accept offers linked to castes different from their own, particularly if these castes hold lower social status. Workers are willing to forego significant payments in order to avoid job offers that contradict their caste identity, even in private decision-making settings

- 2 The Reversal Interest Rate/ Abadi, Joseph; Markus Brunnermeier, and Yann Koby, 2084-2120 pp.

In this study, we elucidate the concept of the reversal interest rate within a macroeconomic framework characterized by imperfectly competitive banks and financial frictions. We establish its theoretical existence and operation, illustrating that accommodative monetary policy can transition to a contractionary phase for lending. Our model demonstrates that excessively low interest rates can erode banks' profit margins, negatively impacting their net worth and constraining credit supply. Moreover, prolonged periods of low interest rates can lead to a persistent drag on bank profitability, ultimately outweighing the initial capital gains and further stifling credit availability. Through calibration within a New Keynesian model, we quantify the significance of this mechanism, shedding light on its implications for monetary policy.

- 3 Individuals and Organizations as Sources of State Effectiveness/ Best, Michael Carlos, Jonas Hjort, and David Szakonyi, 2121-67 pp.

This article discusses the significance of bureaucrats in implementing policies and their impact on a state's productivity, particularly focusing on public procurement in Russia. The paragraph highlights that 39 percent of price variation in purchased items can be attributed to individual bureaucrats and organizations managing procurement. Additionally, it suggests that differences in effectiveness among bureaucrats can greatly influence policy design. The example of bid preferences for domestic suppliers is used to illustrate that such policies can substantially improve procurement performance, especially when implemented by bureaucrats deemed ineffective.

- 4 The Political Economy of International Regulatory Cooperation/ Maggi, Giovanni, and Ralph Ossa, 2168-2200 pp.

This study investigates the impact of lobbying on international regulatory agreements, specifically focusing on how lobbying influences the cooperative establishment of regulatory policies. The study distinguishes between product standards, where producers' interests align, and process standards, where their interests may conflict. It reveals that strong producer lobbies can

lead to excessive deregulation and reduced welfare in agreements concerning product standards. Conversely, agreements on process standards result in enhanced welfare through tightened regulations."

- 5 The Micro Anatomy of Macro Consumption Adjustments/ Guntin, Rafael, Pablo Ottonello, and Diego J. Perez, 2201-31 pp.

In this study, we analyze crises marked by significant shifts in aggregate consumption, focusing on the microlevel consumption patterns. Our research unveils distinct cross-sectional consumption adjustments across the income spectrum, with top-income households experiencing substantial shifts. Notably, these high-income households display consumption-income elasticities comparable to or greater than the overall average. Employing a heterogeneous-agent open economy model, we examine consumption dynamics in the context of income fluctuations. Our analysis demonstrates that observed consumption patterns align closely with theories linking aggregate consumption dynamics to alterations in aggregate permanent income. Additionally, we explore the implications of our findings for theories rooted in the tightening of households' borrowing constraints, shedding light on relevant policy considerations.

- 6 The Missing Intercept: A Demand Equivalence Approach/ Wolf, Christian K, 2232-69. pp.

This study explores the conditions wherein shifts in private spending are seamlessly incorporated into general equilibrium, analogous to alterations in aggregate fiscal expenditure. Referred to as demand equivalence, this framework enables researchers to leverage time series data on fiscal multipliers, illuminating the 'missing intercept' associated with private spending shocks identified in cross-sectional analyses. Theoretical insights indicate that a fiscal multiplier approximating one corresponds to a near-zero missing intercept, a notion substantiated through an application to the 2008 tax rebates. Additionally, the paper assesses the resilience of this aggregation methodology against potential deviations from demand equivalence.

- 7 Who Benefits from State Corporate Tax Cuts? A Local Labor Markets Approach with Heterogeneous Firms: Comment/ Malgouyres, Clément, Thierry Mayer, and Clément Mazet-Sonilhac, 2270-86 pp.

The study by Suarez Serrato and Zidar (2016) focuses on identifying the incidence of state corporate tax in a spatial equilibrium model with firms that have limited mobility. They use comparative statics to understand how changes in certain variables affect tax incidence. However, they acknowledge a missing link in their model related to the connection between location attractiveness factors and the average productivity of firms in that location. This aspect, called the compositional margin, affects labor demand elasticity independently of product demand elasticity, making it challenging to accurately identify tax incidence based on the estimated effects. After assigning certain parameter values, they suggest that the share of tax incidence borne by firm owners is closer to 25 percent rather than 40 percent.

- 8 Defensive Optimism: Parental Aspirations and the Prospect of State-Enforced Child Removal in Britain/ Davey, R, 409-436 pp.

This article delves into the subjectivities of parents, predominantly women, residing in a specific housing estate in England during the 2010s. It critically engages with Berlant's theories of optimism and intimacy to explore the intertwining dynamics of aspiring towards upward social mobility for their children and facing forcible child protection interventions within economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. The study reveals that the parents' overtly aspirational endeavors to secure better lives for their children are intricately linked to their fears of potential child removal. The immediate threat of child removal prompted one woman to relinquish her express desire for custody, while the looming possibility of such an event compelled others to conform to parental norms they did not entirely endorse or vehemently reaffirm their existing parental aspirations.

- 9 Caring for the Ordinary in Palestine: When Ongoing Occupation Becomes Maddening/ Segal, L.B., 437-460 pp.

This article offers a reading of contemporary life in Palestine that interrogates the braiding of hope and despair through an examination of expressions of optimism and madness in Palestinian everyday life. Whereas I neither aim to define what madness nor optimism could be taken to mean, I examine vernacular notions of how, when, and why the notion of madness is used in ordinary language, anchored in ethnographic fieldwork in occupied Palestine as well as conversations with Palestinian interlocutors over the last sixteen years. The aim being to explore the experiential and linguistic abyss between a collective feeling of Israel's occupation as a maddening force and, on the other hand, the accompanying call on part of the Palestinians to act as if it was not, the will to endure and resist being unwavering.

- 10 Untimely Optimism: International Attention, Palestinian Disappointment, and the Persistence of Commitment/ Feldman, I, 461-485. pp.

This article considers the simultaneous experience and expression of disappointment and belief, and of exhaustion and commitment, in Palestinian engagement with the international community and international institutions in the years since 1948. This problem is not just a Palestinian one. Drawing from archival and ethnographic research on Palestine conducted over, and about, many years and locations, the article proposes untimely optimism as a concept to elucidate how people can sustain commitments to institutions whose failures they know well. The concept also reveals what may be accomplished through maintaining such commitment, even within a general context of failure and betrayal. Untimeliness does not always generate optimism—it frequently does not—but it may nonetheless be a prerequisite for optimism "at the end of the world."

- 11 Like it's Already Done": Spiritual Experience, Hope, and Optimism in Southern Ghana/ Dulin, J., & Dzokoto, V, 487-514 pp.

This article examines the intersection of optimism and religion by exploring the spiritual experiences of Pentecostal Christians and Traditionalists in Cape Coast, Ghana. We argue that for both Pentecostals and Traditionalists (practitioners of indigenous Akan religion) an experience of contact with the spirit realm conditions movements between pessimistic and hopeful subjectivities. When the object of hope is definite, but uncertain, Pentecostal spiritual experiences are similar to those of traditionalists. Pentecostalism stands out as unique from traditionalist experience and practice because it also provokes states of confident expectation for a generalized object, resulting in periods of boundless optimism that shift seamlessly between confident expectancy for specific material aspirations and more abstract ends like blessing and anointing.

- 12 Optimism at the End of Time: Jihadists' Struggles/ Kublitz, A, 515-544 pp.

In this article, the author delves into the experiences and perspectives of Danish Muslims who returned from engaging in jihad in Syria, exploring how they viewed the Arab Spring as a miraculous event that spurred them to radically transform their lives. The interlocutors considered the Arab Spring a divine intervention, prompting them to embrace a devout path and travel to the Middle East to take up arms. The article challenges Olivier Roy's assertion that European jihadists are violent nihilists, instead emphasizing the importance of understanding the interplay between divine determination, faith, and the agency of these individuals. Drawing on anthropological studies of Islam and Christianity, as well as Agamben's concepts of "the time of the end" and "the end of time," the author argues that the interlocutors perceive themselves as living in the End-times.

- 13 Affects After Finitude/ Povinelli, E, 545-565 pp.

This essay delves into contemporary anxieties surrounding the impending climate catastrophe through a nuanced exploration of philosophical perspectives and social theories. The author distinguishes between a philosophy of the end and a social theory of settler late liberalism, examining the moods and dispositions cultivated within their birth family and among Karrabing colleagues. Rather than focusing on the expected moods in the face of the end, such as optimism, hope, panic, anxiety, or despair, the essay probes into the moods and dispositions that persist in spaces long after these apocalyptic moments. Comparisons are drawn between these two worlds, both situated within a backdrop of violent endings, leading to a critical evaluation of whether optimism should define our approach towards or during the end. A careful distinction is made between affects and moods on one hand, and dispositions and dispositifs on the other. The essay concludes by contemplating why affects and dispositions become crucial considerations in the shadow of an impending end, pushing the boundaries of conventional discourse and proposing new avenues of inquiry.

- 14 Green silk roads, partner state development, and environmental governance: Belt and road infrastructure on the Sino-East African frontier/ Rodenbiker, Jesse, 169-192 pp.

China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is reorienting global development. Few scholars, however, query relationships between green silk road discourse, BRI infrastructure, partner state development goals, and environmental governance. This article details the roots of green silk road discourse in efforts to environmentally engineer China's desert landscapes. Much like large-scale nature-based infrastructure projects in China, BRI infrastructure projects abroad precipitate a range of socioeconomic and environmental outcomes. Through juxtaposing terrestrial infrastructure development in Ethiopia with maritime infrastructure development in Djibouti, the article demonstrates how different types of BRI infrastructure projects shape environmental governance and advance the development agendas of partner countries. Sugar plantations, roads, railways, and energy infrastructure in Ethiopia further Ethiopian state development plans while transforming Indigenous people's relations to their land and livelihoods.

- 15 Tuu Karrai Spi: Deconstructing Aman Committees and Life in South Waziristan/ Wazir, Adnan , 193-210 pp.

This study explores the post-9/11 ramifications of the Global War on Terror (GWOT) in South Waziristan, Pakistan. It discusses how the post-colonial state has undermined state and tribal political relations which constituted political order first during the British colonial era and later in Pakistan. Furthermore, it explores how the post-colonial state has shared de facto sovereignty in the region with a "good" Taliban in the shape of a peace committee. To understand the Pakistan post-colonial state's engagement with South Waziristan, it is necessary to make sense of the ongoing GWOT and the resulting necropolitics of life and death in South Waziristan. The paper explores how residents have confronted different scenarios when they encounter the new powerholders. It details the everyday experiences, life stories, and socio-political existence of the people of South Waziristan as an alternative narrative to how mainstream media and academic sources have discussed this area.

- 16 The co-production of disasters: how the nexus of climate change, tourism, and COVID-19 increases socioeconomic vulnerability in Mustang, Nepal/ Emily, Amburgey, 211-234 pp.

How do high mountain communities, facing the grave effects from climate change and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the local tourism industry, perceive and navigate multiple protracted disasters? This article takes up this question from the perspective of a specific mountain community, that of Mustang, a culturally Tibetan region of Nepal bordering the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), China. Our findings stem from collective ethnographic research conducted with Mustangi communities in Nepal and among the diaspora in New York City to investigate the nexus between high mountain livelihoods, particularly tourism, and the

consequences of two distinct yet interlocking disasters: climate change and the global health crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 17 *Crime Talk and Male Criminality: Ethnographic and Historical Perspectives on Malaysia, 1978-2018*/ Michael G, Peletz, 235-260 pp.

The study also delves into the socio-political implications of these dynamics and offers insights into their theoretical and comparative dimensions. This article examines such paradoxes through an interdisciplinary lens, focusing on Malaysia as a case study, a Muslim-majority nation. Drawing on extensive ethnographic fieldwork, historical research, and analysis of legal and media sources, spanning nearly three years, the article contends that prevailing essentialized categories and conceptual dichotomies in public narratives contribute to the marginalization of gender in discussions surrounding criminality.

- 18 *Turning Marx on His Head? North Korean Juche as Developmental Nationalism*/ Kevin, Gray, 261-281 pp.

This paper delves into the ongoing academic discourse surrounding North Korea's state ideology of Juche, examining its ideological roots and distinctiveness. The existing literature debates whether Juche is an offshoot of Soviet Marxism-Leninism or a unique, indigenous ideology due to its explicit voluntarism. Employing Trotsky's theory of uneven and combined development and Gramsci's theory of ideology, this study argues that North Korea's precarious geopolitical situation as a postcolonial nation striving for rapid industrialization profoundly influences the form and content of its state ideology. Juche, understood as a form of developmental nationalism, aims to justify authoritarian rule while fostering a collective subjectivity conducive to swift national progress.

- 19 *Time-Space Companions: Digital Surveillance, Social Management, and Abuse of Power During the Covid-19 Pandemic in China*/ Chen, Xiaoling, 282-305 pp.

The project also exemplified an on-going state effort to leverage surveillance technologies for the purposes of social management. The paper draws attention to the social repercussions that resulted when technology offered a tempting tool to enhance the infrastructural and despotic powers of mundane state actors.

- 20 *Water in One Hand, Fire in the Other:” Coping with Multiple Crises in Post-coup Burma/Myanmar/ Thawngmung*, Ardeth M , 1-19 pp.

This paper discusses how different groups within Myanmar's population respond to multiple crises caused by the 2021 military coup, the economic and social consequences of multiple waves of Covid-19 and increasing global food and fuel prices. It is based on monthly observation reports (MOR) by local researchers to focus on the range of actions taken by Myanmar's silent accommodating majority. Contrary to conventional studies that treat “loyalty” and “passive resistance” as separate categories of individual or collective responses to government failures,

this paper introduces “accommodation” as a strategy to reflect actions by those who have engaged in both compliance and passive resistance to deal with the military dictatorship in Myanmar.



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

- 21 Parental reminiscing training and preschoolers' memory and metacognition: A randomized controlled trial/ Christina, Léonard, 1167–1180 pp.

This randomized controlled trial explored the effects of parental reminiscing training on preschoolers' memory and metacognition among French-speaking White parents and their typically developing children (24 females, 20 males; $M_{months} = 49.64$) in Belgium. Participants were assigned, with age stratification, to the immediate intervention ($n = 23$) or waiting-list group ($n = 21$). The assessments were conducted by blind evaluators before the intervention, immediately after, and 6 months later. Resulting specifically from the intervention, parents sustainably improved their reminiscing style (e.g., greater provision of feedback and use of metamemory comments).

- 22 Developmental differences in value-based remembering: The role of feedback and metacognition./ Anquillare, Elizabeth , 1181–1189pp.

The ability to prioritize remembering explicitly valuable information is termed value-based remembering. Critically, the processes and contexts that support the development of value-based remembering are largely unknown. The present study examined the effects of feedback and metacognitive differences on value-based remembering in predominantly White adults from a Western university ($N = 89$) and children aged 9–14 years old recruited nationwide ($N = 87$). Participants completed an associative recognition task during which they memorized items worth varying point values under one of three feedback conditions (point feedback, memory-accuracy feedback, or no feedback).

- 23 Children's evaluations of and reactions to racial discrimination/ Scott, K. E., Henkel, M. A., Moens, O. M., Devine, P. G., 1190–1202pp.

Despite the potential benefits of children's confrontations of other children's racial biases—especially for targets of bias—little is known about how young children react upon observing instances of racial discrimination. In the present research, child participants completed a novel measure designed to test their reactions to another child's racially discriminatory behavior. The measure presented scenarios in which a protagonist who matched the participant's race (Asian, Latinx, or White) repeatedly excluded Black children from different social activities.

- 24 Beyond our tribe: Developing a normative sense of group-transcendent fairness/ Yang, F.; Yang, X.; & Dunham, Y. , 1203–1217pp.

Human beings naturally prefer and support ingroup members more than outgroup members, but to what extent do we morally value equal treatment to ingroups and outgroups? Across four preregistered studies, we examined the development of “group-transcendent fairness,” that is, the

moral endorsement of allocating resources equally to ingroup members and outgroup members. We found that when allocating common resources to ingroup and outgroup members, American adults (N = 549) thought it was morally right to allocate equally instead of giving more to their family, political, or minimal ingroup members, across high and low stakes (Study 1).

- 25 Effect of carrying objects on walking characteristics and language abilities in 13- and 24-month-olds/ Arnold, A. J.; & Claxton, L. J., 1218–1235pp.

Learning to walk leads to an increase in language abilities; however, the underlying mechanisms accounting for this relation remain unclear. Investigating the quality of early gait control may offer some insights. The purpose of this study was to (a) quantify how 13-month-olds (n = 39; 39% male) and 24-month-olds (n = 39; 59% male) adapt gait based on task (carrying vs. not carrying objects), object characteristics (size and weight), and environmental constraints (free play vs. structured) and to (b) assess how changes in gait relate to language abilities. To assess gait differences, Midwestern participants engaged in a free-play session and structured task with toys varying in size and weight while wearing motion capture markers. Parents completed an age-appropriate version of the MacArthur–Bates Communicative Development Inventory to measure language abilities.

- 26 Auditory influences on walking: Children’s walking to the beat./ Schmuckler, Mark A.; Paolozza, Angelina., 1236-1248pp.

Research on the multisensory control of locomotion has demonstrated that adults exhibit auditory-motor entrainment across an array of contexts. In such work adults will consciously modulate the cadence of their walking when instructed to match their footfalls to an auditory metronome equal to, slower than, or faster than, their natural walking cadence. The current study extends such investigations to young toddlers between 14 and 24 months (n = 59, drawn from Toronto, Ontario), as well as adults (n = 20, drawn from Toronto, Ontario), demonstrating that even new walkers will modify their gait when presented with auditory input at or faster than their natural walking cadence.

- 27 Parental intrusive homework support and math achievement: Does the child’s mindset matter?/ Daeun; Gunderson, Elizabeth A.; Maloney, Erin A.; Tsukayama, Eli; Beilock, Sian L.; Duckworth, Angela L.; Levine, Susan C., 1249-1267pp.

Prior research shows that when parents monitor, check, and assist in completing homework without an invitation, their children’s motivation and academic achievement often decline. We propose that intrusive support from parents might also send the message that children are incompetent, especially if they believe their intelligence is fixed. We tested whether children’s mindsets moderate the negative link between parents’ intrusive homework support and achievement among first- and second-grade students followed for one academic year (Study 1, N = 563) and middle and high school students for two academic years (Study 2, N = 1,613). The samples were obtained from large urban areas in the United States. In both studies, intrusive homework support more strongly predicted a decrease in achievement over time for children with

a fixed mindset. These findings suggest that the belief that intellectual ability cannot be changed may exacerbate the detrimental effects of uninvited help on academic work.

- 28 “This is hard!” Children’s and parents’ talk about difficulty during dyadic interactions./ Bennett-Pierre, Grace, 1268-1282pp.

Children’s beliefs about the contribution of effort and ability to success and failure shape their decisions to persist or give up on challenging tasks, with consequences for their academic success. But how do children learn about the concept of “challenge”? Prior work has shown that parents’ verbal responses to success and failure shape children’s motivational beliefs. In this study, we explore another type of talk—parent and child talk about difficulty—which could contribute to children’s motivational beliefs.

- 29 Minor changes, big differences? Effects of manipulating play materials on parental math talk/ Lu, L.; Vasilyeva, M.; & Laski, E. V. , 1283–1299pp.

Given the established role of parental talk in the growth of math knowledge in preschoolers, there has been an increasing focus on identifying ways to promote parental math talk at this stage of child development. The current study investigated how parental math talk is affected by features of play materials and contexts. As expected, more parental math talk was observed in the grocery shopping than in the party preparation context. Importantly, the manipulation of features within context also affected the amount and nature of parental math talk: homogeneity increased absolute magnitude talk, and boundedness increased relative magnitude talk. The results provide support for the cognitive alignment framework, underscoring the importance of aligning the features of materials with targeted concepts and demonstrating the possibility of impacting parental math talk through small manipulations of play materials.

- 30 A longitudinal assessment of adolescents’ sexual communication with parents, best friends, and dating partners./ Bibby, Emily S., 1300-1314pp.

Sexual health communication in adolescence is important for sexual well-being. Although all three trajectories showed curvilinear patterns, sexual communication with parents and best friends increased earlier in adolescence and leveled off, while sexual communication with dating partners was lower in early adolescence and showed a steep increase across adolescence. Communication trajectories significantly diverged depending on adolescents’ sex and race/ethnicity but not their sexual orientation. This study provides the first evidence of developmental changes over time in adolescent sexual communication with parents, best friends, and dating partners. Developmental implications for adolescents’ sexual decision making are discussed.

- 31 Familism values and psychological adjustment of Latinx adolescents in an emerging immigrant community: A five wave longitudinal study./ Kho, C., 1315–1326pp.

This study examined the relations between normative developmental changes of familism values and later internalizing and externalizing behaviors in Latinx adolescents from an emerging immigrant community. The sample included 547 Latinx adolescents (55.4% female; baseline Mage = 12.80; SD = 1.03) residing in the Southeastern United States. Results from latent growth

models indicated that higher initial levels of familism values (intercept) and slower declines (slope) in familism values across adolescence predicted lower internalizing and externalizing behaviors at a later time. These associations generalized across adolescent gender (boys and girls) and ethnic background (Mexican-origin vs. other Latinx-origin). This work highlights the impact of variation in normative developmental changes in familism values on adjustment among Latinx adolescents in an emerging immigrant community context.

- 32 Self-regulated and externally regulated learning in adolescence: Developmental trajectories and relations with teacher behavior, parent behavior, and academic achievement./ Bardach, L., 1327–1345pp.

Both self-regulation and external regulation are key to understanding adolescents' learning and positive development at school. However, evidence on the joint development of self-regulated learning and externally regulated learning during adolescence is lacking. Initial levels of and changes in student-reported teacher and parental autonomy support and achievement pressure were associated with self- and externally regulated learning at the individual student level; student-reported teacher autonomy support and self-regulated learning were also linked at the class level. Self-regulated learning related positively to standardized achievement test scores but not to adolescents' grades. This study adds to the scarce evidence base on different regulatory forms of adolescents' learning and can inform future research on adolescents' positive development and educational practice

- 33 Relations among family, peer, and academic stress and adjustment in Chinese adolescents: A daily diary analysis./ Xu, Jianjie, 1346-1358pp.

Family, peers, and academics are three central sources of stress for Chinese adolescents, which have potential negative implications for youth's adjustment. This study investigated how within-person fluctuations in daily domains of stress (i.e., family, peer, and academic) and between-person differences in average stress levels were associated with four Chinese adolescent adjustment indicators (i.e., positive and negative emotions, sleep quality, and subjective vitality). Academic stress was only significant at the between-person level, corresponding to worse sleep quality and increased levels of negative emotions. Family stress exhibited mixed associations and was positively associated with positive and negative emotions and subjective vitality. These findings underscore the need to examine the impact of multiple domains of stress on Chinese adolescent adjustment. Further, identification and intervention for adolescents with elevated peer stress may be particularly helpful for increasing healthy adjustment.



- 34 Multidimensional Deprivation in Rural India/ Mondal, Soumyabrata, 37p.

The paper investigates the spatial pattern of multidimensional deprivation in rural areas by developing a multidimensional deprivation index and examining its relationships with the poverty ratio and per capita income across the states in India. The analysis reveals that the states located in the central part of the country suffer a greater degree of deprivation. It further demonstrates that, with some exceptions, the MDI has a strong and positive correlation with the poverty ratio while it is inversely related with the per capita income in most of the states. The findings, therefore, draw attention towards the need for targeted spatial interventions, within the social sector policies, to overcome the persistent regional disparities at the subnational level.

- 35 Digital Readiness of States for Direct Benefit Transfer of Fertiliser Subsidy/ Mehrotra, Aakash, 46p.

In the case of fertilisers, unlike other forms of subsidy, the government provides subsidy to the manufacturers and not the farmers, allowing inefficient production units to thrive in the system. The Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers convened in March 2020 to recognise these challenges and called for a framework to adopt direct cash transfer into farmers' accounts. This policy change will require the states to prepare against three key parameters—physical infrastructure, financial inclusion, and farmer identification—to target the beneficiaries. Using secondary institutional data, this paper explores the digital readiness of various states to transition to DCT and the challenges they face.

- 36 Non-beneficiary Tenant Farming under the Rythu Bandhu Scheme/ Sreenivasulu, Y, 54p.

The Rythu Bandhu scheme gives financial support to farmers towards meeting the cost of inputs and other initial needs to support farming. Still, it cannot provide sufficient support to tenant farmers who are fragile and in the worst situation to pay rent and meet the cost of farming. Thus, the scheme should be extended to the most deprived agrarian communities, who are landless, and face risks from farming and employment uncertainties in agriculture.

- 37 How Effective Is e-NAM in Integrating Food Commodity Prices in India?/ Bhattacharya, Rudrani; Chowdhury, Sabarni , 44p.

This paper investigates the impact of the e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), a pan-India electronic trading portal aimed at integrating agricultural markets, on the spatial integration of onion markets in India. By utilizing the maximum likelihood method of co-integration, the study assesses the price integration of onions in major onion-producing states - Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, and West Bengal - with the average wholesale onion price in India for two distinct periods: 2010 to 2016 (pre-e-NAM) and 2016 to 2019 (post-e-NAM). The analysis reveals compelling evidence of improved market integration for onion prices in India during the period

2016 to 2019, subsequent to the introduction of e-NAM. In contrast, multiple complex relationships governed onion prices across states during the pre-e-NAM period from 2010 to 2016. The findings strongly suggest that the e-NAM initiative, launched in 2016, has significantly contributed to enhancing market integration for onion prices across India.

38 Educational Deprivation of the Tribes/ Roy, Namrata Singha, 52p.

The paper examines the nature of tribal deprivation, with specific focus on the issue of education. The research delves into the supply- and the demand-side factors, which determined the state of education within a region. Reaffirming the deprivation faced by the tribal communities, the study identifies specific factors that cause marginalisation. It points to the failure of the uniform tribal development programme to deal with the context-specific problems and thereby achieving the targeted results. The paper suggests the importance of not assuming the homogeneity of tribal societies, and need for public policies that are sensitive to this fact, in order to translate the goal of empowerment into a reality.

39 Foreign Direct Investment, Trade Openness, and Economic Growth An Empirical Investigation of India/ Agarwal, Manoj Kumar, 59p.

This study examines the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI), trade openness, and exchange rate on economic growth in India, considering both short and long-run perspectives. The results highlight the positive and significant impact of FDI on economic growth in the short run, emphasizing its role as a catalyst for immediate growth. Furthermore, trade openness is found to exert a positive and significant influence on economic growth both in the short and long run, emphasizing its enduring contribution to the economy. The findings underscore the importance of effectively managing FDI and prioritizing human capital development, financial sector enlargement, and trade expansion to enhance short-term economic growth. Moreover, sustained long-term growth is advocated through comprehensive trade policy reforms aimed at eliminating trade restrictions and promoting a conducive environment for trade expansion. This study urges policymakers to formulate and implement appropriate measures and regulations to optimize the benefits of FDI and trade openness, ultimately fostering continuous and sustainable economic growth in India.

40 The Crisis of the United States and the US-led World Order/ Parmar, Inderjeet, 38p.

An outline of key aspects of crisis and change in the world and in the United States is provided by looking at three ways in which we might think about the nature of the world crisis and the crisis of American power, namely “poly crisis,” as a kind of liberal order theorising; “organic crisis” as a Gramscian perspective; and finally another view, which is more metaphorical, which may be called a “singularity,” which derives from the field of mathematics.

41 Do Policies Targeting Poor Districts Work?/ Jose, Annmary, 46p.

This paper investigates the impact of the Backward Regions Grant Fund on change in access to amenities for more than 5,000 subdistricts using data from the Census of India, 2001 and 2011. Using covariate balancing propensity score-weighted matching method, this paper shows that the

BRGF programme failed to improve the public goods access in backward areas. The results also indicate that the non-BRGF subdistricts have performed better regarding public goods access. Further, using a nationally representative panel survey of rural households in India, the paper shows no significant improvement in household income and consumption expenditure due to the programme.

42 Skewed Food Policies, Distorted Inter-crop Parity, and Nutri-cereal Farmers/ Nuthalapati, Chandra S, 54p.

This study delves into the dynamics of nutri-cereal production in India by leveraging a comprehensive 35-year database. The analysis focuses on farmer profitability, cost of food production, and the influence of prevalent food policies. Our findings highlight concerning disparities in inter-crop parity, resulting in significant distortions adversely affecting the profitability of nutri-cereal farming. The skewed food policies have contributed to increased production costs and subsequently lowered market prices for these vital grains. Addressing these issues is crucial for promoting sustainable and profitable nutri-cereal farming in the Indian agricultural landscape.



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

- 43 On mediations and the environment: Material, spatial and epistemic considerations/ Christensen, M. , 365–371 pp.

The thinking behind this special issue was to move beyond the representation of the environment in news media and large-scale popular culture, and consider other informational outlets and spaces where environmental change is mediated and communicated. While mediatization has been an influential paradigm in media and communication studies, it has not addressed issues of, for example, materiality in relation to the excavation, use, construction and discarding of communication technologies. Thus, this special issue addresses the mediation of the environment on a broadened level, taking it beyond the ways in which media content alone represents environmental issues.

- 44 On mediations and the environment: Material, spatial and epistemic considerations/ Christensen, M. , 365–371 pp.

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- 45 Towards inclusive international environmental communication scholarship: The role of Latin America/ Takahashi, B., 372–391 pp.

This article presents an overview of environmental communication scholarship about and from Latin America. It explores the main trends, developments, and characteristics of this scholarship, and the differences from and connections to scholarship developed in the Global North. Latin American researchers have developed robust and unique contributions to the understanding of communication processes about the environment, some of which can expand epistemic considerations that Global North researchers should consider. The article also reviews theoretical and methodological shortcomings that need to be recognized, some of which are tied to historic and political processes in the region. The article concludes with recommendations to overcome the challenges that scholars face, and to harness existing strengths that could result in the consolidation of international environmental communication scholarship.

- 46 Environing media and cultural techniques: From the history of agriculture to AI-driven smart farming/ Wickberg, A, 392–409 pp.

This article introduces the concept of "enviroming media" as a new theoretical framework to examine the impact of mediation processes on our perception, management, and utilization of the environment. It emphasizes that the environment has undergone continuous slow changes, which are now accelerating due to human influences. The article traces the historical connection between environmental change and mediation, using the history of agriculture as an illustrative case. It highlights how the current digitization of farming and the integration of AI systems in precision agriculture represent the latest developments in a series where environmental mediation plays a vital role in shaping human-Earth relationships. The article underscores the intricate relationship between understanding and altering the environment, as media technologies generate new ways of knowing that subsequently lead to novel interventions.

47 Reading oil (back) into media history: The case of postwar television/ Conway, K., 410–426 pp.

This article expands on recent research concerning the tangible effects of energy-consuming media technologies by focusing on the significance of oil and its byproducts in the production and consumption of television in the United States following World War II. It commences by examining why the material aspects of oil have received limited attention in the realm of media history. Subsequently, it delves into television technology by elucidating how various constituent parts of a TV set—such as the cathode ray tube, the chassis that houses it, and the cabinet enclosing the chassis—incorporated materials derived from oil. Lastly, the article interprets earlier historiography through the oil lens, elucidating the roles these components played in shaping conflicting discourses about domestic space, particularly the living room, in postwar America.

48 The rise and fall of the Synthetic: The mediatization of Canada's oil sands/ McCurdy, P, 427–444 pp.

This article introduces the concept of the "Synthetic" to challenge and deconstruct the prevalent popular narratives surrounding Alberta's oil sands. It aims to highlight the pervasive influence of petro-hegemony during a time marked by crises and transitions in the energy landscape. The Synthetic is defined as a period of petroculture that began in the late 1960s, coinciding with the growth of Alberta's oil sands industry. This era is characterized by the proliferation of narratives, docudramas, and the emergence of mediated or synthetic politics that heavily rely on processed images related to the oil sands.

49 Danger, no exit: Relationships to 'remains' and 'petromelancholia' on the landscape of the oil sands/ Green, M., 445–464. pp.

This article explores the connection between taxidermy, oil, and the subculture associated with the oil sands in the Canadian West. It delves into the concept of kitsch in the context of postmodernism and links postmodernism to the theme of oil, both of which share a sense of melancholy. The author, who is a visual artist, uses their own artistic practice as well as the work of Claire Morgan, a UK-based artist, to investigate this emotional aspect.

- 50 We are not raised by wolves: Decentering human exceptionalism in nature/ Classen, C. L., & Monje, D., 465–480 pp.

The passage you've provided discusses the recurring theme of humans raised by wolves or other non-human beings in early writings and myths. Examples include Enkidu in the Sumerian epic of Gilgamesh, Romulus and Remus in Roman mythology, and Mowgli in Rudyard Kipling's "The Jungle Book." While these stories may initially appear to envision a harmonious coexistence between humans and other-than-human beings, the passage also highlights how these narratives can be appropriated in contemporary media to support white supremacist ideologies. In this context, these stories can be used to reinforce the idea that human life is superior, while also determining who is considered fully human. Additionally, nature is portrayed as a harsh and dangerous backdrop against which human cruelty and violence are justified under the guise of "survival of the fittest."

- 51 Getting to yes: An interview with Igor Vamos/ Burkart, P., & Vamos, I., 481–494 pp.

In this interview conducted by Patrick Burkart, who serves as the Editor-in-Chief of *Popular Communication: International Journal of Media and Culture*, Dr. Igor Vamos, a member of The Yes Men and a Professor of Art at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York, USA, shares insights into his background and how his early experiences with art and politics shaped his perspective on The Yes Men's environmental activism. The discussion also touches upon the possibilities and challenges of ecological politics.

- 52 Exploring everyday resilience in the creative industries through devised theatre: A case of performing arts students and recent graduates in Ghana/ Resario, R., Steedman, R., & Langevang, T., 237–256 pp.

The article examines the concept of resilience in the context of how individuals respond to both acute crises and prolonged precarity. While resilience has been widely discussed, cultural studies theorists have criticized it for being associated with neoliberal governmentality. The article shifts the focus from discussing resilience as a concept to studying it as a practice. Through a case study of theatre students and recent graduates in Ghana, the authors argue that resilience can manifest both individually and collectively. They demonstrate that resilience practices involve various forms of agency, including coping, reworking, and resisting. Additionally, the article highlights the benefits of using artistic research methods, such as devised theatre, to uncover the intricate ways in which creatives engage in resilience in their everyday lives.

- 53 Attack the bot: Mode effects and the challenges of conducting a mixed-mode household survey during the Covid-19 pandemic/ Yazici, Edanur, 1-6 pp.

Constant changes to COVID-19 restrictions have required adaptability from social scientists including responding to new challenges such as infiltration by bots. This research note presents unexpected encounters of bot infiltration and recruitment during survey data collection under pandemic conditions. The note draws from a household survey on a social housing estate in London, UK conducted in 2021. The survey investigates residents' lived experiences of the estate

and housing turnover. The note discusses the limitations of online data collection, focusing on infiltration by bots and exclusion of marginalised groups. It adds to the emerging literature on bots in survey methods, making recommendations for an iterative verification and sequential multi-stage data cleaning process. It finds that online-only approaches can exclude marginalised groups. The note argues that even under pandemic conditions, face-to-face data collection can have greater reach than online only approaches. It concludes that mixed-mode household surveys can a) mitigate the challenges of a changing research environment; b) reach a broader sample; and c) provide qualitative insight for future research.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
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NASSDOC: Research Information Series 1



- **New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries**

NASSDOC has been bringing out “New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries” contains a list of Reference Works, New Books, acquired during the period and available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR.

In the main text, entries are arranged by Author, followed by bibliographical details and a summary of the document. Books with editors have been arranged by title. The subject index is given at the end in which subject refers to the serial number of the entry in the main text.

Interested readers can consult the listed titles by visiting the library.

- 54 A 5-day codesign sprint to improve housing decisions of older adults: lessons learned from Sweden and the Netherlands/ Nordin,Susanna ;Sturge,Jodi, 1-13 pp.

The use of codesign methods is becoming increasingly common practice to involve and engage research participants in health research. Through codesign, end-users and stakeholders can contribute their own perspectives and experiences to solve a common problem. This article describes how a 5-day codesign sprint can be used to find solutions to improve housing decisions of older adults. Based on case studies in Sweden and the Netherlands, we identified similarities, differences, and patterns across the two contexts. By sharing methodological experiences across projects, opportunities are created for other researchers to build on the method and to integrate a creative process into traditional health research methods. We conclude that a 5-day codesign sprint can effectively and efficiently engage older adults and people with dementia in creative housing decision solutions, and we provide recommendations for future codesign sprint projects.

- 55 Speculative methodological subjects/ Koro,Mirka, 1-17pp.

In this paper, we approach the conceptual and practical challenges of imagining and creating speculative methodological subjects by asking, how might speculative research, including processes of radical imagination and scenario building, shape qualitative scholars' relationships to the formation of methodological subjects and their politics. By sharing scenario-building examples and experimenting with speculative tasks, we explore methodological possibilities for 'subjects' and their entanglement with the lives of qualitative researchers. While collectively thinking about the methodological subject, we encountered relational, non-stable subjects that crossed bodies, sounds, affects and time-spaces.

- 56 A meta-analysis of worldwide recruitment rates in 23 probability-based online panels, between 2007 and 2019/ Kocar,Sebastian ; kaczmirek, lars, 1-16 pp.

This study is a meta-analysis of overall recruitment rate (ORR) in probability-based online panel research. In this study, we included 23 general population probability-based online panels (out of 28 identified and described) covering 15 countries and provided a comprehensive overview of their methodological approaches to recruitment. We calculated the average ORR and carried out a meta-regression with selected moderators. On average less than 1 out of 5 eligible sampled people registered as panel members, but the data showed a very high heterogeneity of ORRs. We found that recruitment rates were similar in telephone, face-to-face, and mail modes in the United States (U.S.), but the mail mode performed worse than the interviewer-administered recruitment modes in the rest of the world. Also, we identified a small decrease of ORR over time and provided evidence on how ORRs are significantly lower in the U.S. probability-based online panels.

- 57 Consent through art: a critique of a visual method developed with peer-researchers in southern Nepal/ Morrison,Joanna ; Priyadarshani,Awantika ; Arjyal,Abriti, 1-7 pp.

Obtaining informed consent can be challenging during peer research when the boundaries between researcher and participant are blurred. We developed a novel visual consent method with illiterate artists in Nepal who conducted peer interviews in their communities. Artists discussed and sketched images related to ethical principles to create a visual consent form. This improved comprehension about research ethics and developed the confidence of artists to conduct peer-interviews, but we found that artists memorised the form; they did not engage participants in looking at the pictures with them; and they did not use the pictures that they disagreed with. In future research, the visuals should be developed in consultation with participants and be used to explain the study to participants. The tool development process can be used to establish a joint understanding about the research, its harms, and benefits, and to develop relational and iterative consent processes in participatory action research.

- 58 Uncertainties in a time of changing research practices/ Meckin,Robert ; Nind,Melanie ; Coverdale,Andy, 507-513 pp.

The article explores the profound and immediate implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on social research methods and methodologies. The pandemic disrupted traditional face-to-face research practices, leading researchers to adapt and rethink their approaches. The authors, editors from the National Centre for Research Methods (NCRM) funded by the UK's Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), conducted a rapid evidence review and organized workshops to synthesize the evolving literature and share insights regarding methodological adaptations in response to the pandemic. The project, spanning from August 2020 to June 2022, involved online workshops, webinars, evidence reviews, and other resources.

- 59 Attack the bot: Mode effects and the challenges of conducting a mixed-mode household survey during the Covid-19 pandemic/ Yazici ,Edanur, 1-6 pp.

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61 Speculative methodological subjects/ Koro,Mirka, 1-17pp.

Times of (post) health crisis, global unrest, and political turmoil, a reliance on conventional methods, which potentially lack radical imagination and future orientation, experimentation, and open-endedness, might not be enough. Furthermore, within the discourses of conventional qualitative inquiry, methodological subjects are often seen as overly pre-determined, singular, and static. In this paper, we approach the conceptual and practical challenges of imagining and creating speculative methodological subjects by asking, how might speculative research, including processes of radical imagination and scenario building, shape qualitative scholars' relationships to the formation of methodological subjects and their politics. By sharing scenario-building examples and experimenting with speculative tasks, we explore methodological possibilities for 'subjects' and their entanglement with the lives of qualitative researchers. While collectively thinking about the methodological subject, we encountered relational, non-stable subjects that crossed bodies, sounds, affects and time-spaces.



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- 62 The Guns of Europe: Defence-industrial Challenges in a Time of War/ Aries, Hannah; Giegerich, Bastian; & Lawrenson, Tim. , 7-24 pp.

The armed forces in European NATO and European Union member states are hollowed-out, plagued by unserviceable equipment and severely depleted ammunition stocks. The approximately 25 years of decline in European defence budgets between the end of the Cold War and Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 inevitably led to the downsizing of Europe's defence-industrial capacities. Media reports have revealed serious defence-industrial capacity problems in both Europe and the United States, including difficulties in increasing or restarting production quickly. For many systems in production, industrial capacity has been downsized to correspond to low demand levels in domestic and core export markets. Defence manufacturers are unsurprisingly reluctant to invest without contracts or firm commitments from customers, given that demand may again collapse when the war in Ukraine ends. Many European countries responded to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by significantly increasing their defence budgets and then committing to procure major capabilities, often from non-EU sources.

- 63 The Black Sea in the Shadow of War/ Childs, Nick , 25-36 pp.

As it has unfolded, the Russia–Ukraine war has provided a reminder of the strategic importance of the Black Sea and the global significance of maritime communications. It has also highlighted the particular challenges of maintaining a naval balance in the Black Sea, including the provisions of the Montreux Convention and how Türkiye is applying them. This is posing an increasing dilemma for NATO as it ponders whether and how to assert principles of naval presence and freedom of navigation in the Black Sea, with implications far beyond the immediate region. In balancing deterrence and risk, an incremental but also more determined stance on returning to the Black Sea may be needed.

- 64 Paper Tiger: The Enemy Image of America/ Mendelsohn, Barak; & Tierney, Dominic. , 37-66 pp.

For almost a century, enemies have tended to see the United States as a 'paper tiger' that is materially strong but also beatable in war because Americans have no stomach for the fight. Adversaries recognise US industrial and technological might but conclude that because the American public is casualty averse and US soldiers have weak morale, they can overcome the Americans with a long-war strategy. Four factors are likely to play a role in encouraging states to view the US in this way: rhetoric, rationalism, psychology and ideology. The paper-tiger image is significant because it can influence both the enemy's decision to fight and its strategy, and offers insights into emerging threats, including that from China.

- 65 The Future Is Now: Security Guarantees for Ukraine/ Fix, Liana , 67-72 pp.

Without security guarantees, Ukraine will not have a free and secure future. Despite the urgency of the issue, however, no clarity has so far arisen on the nature of security guarantees that might apply, their institutional context or their timeline. Giving Ukraine such guarantees sooner rather than later would send a message to Moscow that the West was in the war for the long haul, and that continuing a losing war was futile. Accordingly, guarantees should be shaped in parallel with Ukraine's counter-offensive. The best option appears to be a security pact for Ukraine outside the NATO institutional context. While such a pact would not necessarily contemplate NATO membership, it would extend practically comparable assurances to Kyiv through a formalised support structure without leaving it vulnerable in the short term.

66 *The Zeitenwende at Work: Germany's National Security Strategy/ Kamp, Karl-Heinz* , 73-80 pp.

In spring 2023, Germany presented its first National Security Strategy. A remarkably clear document by German standards, it reflects the fact that the *Zeitenwende* (turning point) precipitated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine has already taken place in the minds of German policymakers and the German people, and signals a militarily stronger and politically more realistic Germany in the future. The protection of Germany and its allies tops the list of security-policy interests. Next comes strengthening European Union and NATO partnerships, as well as bilateral ones with France and the United States. Russia is seen as an imminent threat, and the West's rivalry with China is considered a major challenge. The Bundeswehr is framed as the core security-policy instrument for countering threats and as the guarantor of Germany's deterrence and defence capabilities. The document also explicitly enshrines the 2%-of-GDP target for defence spending.

67 *The Philippines' Surprising Veer West/ Crabtree, James; & Laksmana, Evan A.* , 81-89 pp.

Many observers expected Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, Jr, to maintain a hedging approach towards the United States and China following his mid-2022 election. Instead, he has highlighted differences with Beijing and sought closer ties with Washington, completing a long-awaited expansion of the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement with the US and authorising unprecedentedly large joint military exercises between the two countries. While China's coercive behaviour towards the Philippines in the South China Sea is a major factor, Marcos has proven to be instinctively pro-American; the Armed Forces of the Philippines have generally supported the US alliance; and the US has worked harder to engage Manila. Unless Beijing dials back its activities in the South China Sea, Manila and Washington's rejuvenated security relationship looks likely to endure as long as Marcos is in office.

68 *Ukraine's IT Army/ Soesanto, Stefan* , 93-106 pp.

The IT Army of Ukraine is unlike any other cyber-threat actor. Created by the Ukraine Ministry of Digital Transformation two days after the Russian invasion, it has gathered, trained and directed thousands of people from inside and outside Ukraine to participate in persistent DDoS campaigns against Russian civilian infrastructure. In its current form, the IT Army is neither civilian nor military, neither public nor private, neither local nor international. Notably, whether it is lawful or unlawful remains unclear. Given its apparent adaptability and its continuing ability

to recruit participants and mount cyber campaigns, it is positioned to become an advanced persistent threat.

69 Telegram, ‘Milbloggers’ and the Russian State/ Farbman, Sam , 107-128 pp.

Replacing banned American social-media applications and boasting encryption and other privacy protections, Telegram has become the social media of choice in Russia since its full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Its popularity and the growth of a new community of amateur military correspondents (‘milbloggers’) communicating directly with users have made Telegram an increasingly important part of the war effort and the political narrative of the war. Criticism of the Russian military and the Ministry of Defence has become commonplace on the social-media platform, increasingly affecting narratives discussed on Russian television. The lack of a cohesive government strategy with respect to Telegram has led to an uncoordinated approach, with some officials trying to censor Telegram and others – including Russian President Vladimir Putin – seeking to co-opt milbloggers by integrating them into mainstream discourse. As the war drags on, however, the government is exercising increasing control over the platform, which will impact the reach and content of milbloggers, dissidents and other users.

70 Houthis in the Footsteps of Hizbullah/ Sobelman, Daniel , 129-144 pp.

In the eight years since Saudi Arabia launched its military offensive against Yemen’s Houthi rebel movement Ansar Allah, much attention has been devoted to Iran’s and Hizbullah’s military assistance to the Houthis. Also important is Hizbullah’s conceptual influence on the Houthis, and the Houthis’ efforts to emulate Hizbullah. The Houthis’ strategic behaviour and communications indicate that they have attempted to succeed against Saudi Arabia in the same way that Hizbullah has succeeded against Israel: to harness their long-range missiles as a means of subjecting their stronger opponents to limitations and ‘rules of the game’. So far, the Houthis have been far less successful than Hizbullah. Nevertheless, the Houthis have become an integral part of the Iran-led ‘axis of resistance’.

71 The Choice for Sanctions/ Jones, Erik , 145-154 pp.

Western sanctions against Russia have proven less effective than expected. They have had a powerful impact on the Russian economy, but they neither deterred Russia from attacking, nor prevented the Russian government from financing its war efforts. This was only to be expected. Sanctions rarely achieve their political objectives. Still, there was no alternative. Western powers could not have failed to respond to Russian aggression. The question is one of consequences – not just for Russia, but for the West too. Agathe Demarais argues that the aggressive use of sanctions may backfire against American interests. She makes this argument in general terms; the sanctions on Russia are only among the most recent illustrations. US efforts to restrict China’s access to advanced microchip technology are even more misguided, Demarais suggests. But how did White House officials miss this? In fact, they probably did not. What Demarais calls ‘backfire’ may be intrinsic to the Biden administration’s ‘foreign policy for the middle class’.

72 An Iraq Syndrome?/ Steel, Ronald , 183-192 pp.

Ronald Steel, who died on 7 May 2023 in Washington DC, was an eminent writer and historian perhaps best known for his biography of Walter Lippmann. In 2006 he participated in an IISS/Council on Foreign Relations symposium in New York on the impact of the Iraq War on the future of United States foreign and defence policy, for which he wrote this essay, published in the Spring 2007 issue of *Survival*. We are republishing the article in full.

73 Ronald Steel and the American Century/ Allin, Dana H. , 193-198 pp.

The late Ronald Steel's Walter Lippmann and the American Century chronicled the era of American ascendance through which Steel himself had lived. Like Lippman a sophisticated realist, he remained critical of US foreign policy, including, as he made clear in the pages of *Survival* in 2007, the Iraq War, which he speculated would produce an 'Iraq syndrome' that would discourage subsequent American military interventions. But the US, he added, would not be weakened 'so grievously as to retreat into its shell. Such a retreat reflects neither America's global interests nor the American character.' Steel expected continuity in strategic affairs. On its face, the Biden administration's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine supports this assessment, but given the genuine possibility that Donald Trump will again be the US president, we really do not know if the American Century will be extended or come to an end.

74 How to End a War: Some Historical Lessons for Ukraine/ François Heisbourg, 7-24 pp.

Russia has failed to achieve its stated purpose of taking political control of Ukraine, but still appears able to sustain the war at its current level. There is no prospect that the West will recognise *de jure* the annexation of Crimea, Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk or Zaporizhia as part of Russia. Within the West, however, disagreement may arise on the means, pace or conditions of the restoration of full territorial integrity. If Ukraine's counter-offensive yields meaningful gains, Ukraine and its Western partners might consider a dispensation analogous to the 'Adenauer option' whereby the West German chancellor deferred the reunification of Germany and secured strong security guarantees for West Germany through its membership in NATO and integration into Europe's security architecture. Ukraine would forswear the use of force to recover Crimea while being fast-tracked into NATO. Russia would remain the *de facto* occupying power in Crimea and tolerate Ukrainian membership in NATO.

75 The Wagner Revolt: Implications for Russia, Lessons for the West/ Gould-Davies, Nigel, 25-30 pp.

The Wagner Group's revolt against Russian President Vladimir Putin's regime, though contained, holds important implications for Russia and lessons for the West. The revolt was a full-scale crisis for the regime, reflected Putin's extraordinary misreading of domestic realities, undermined his rule's core rationale of bringing stability and security to Russia, exposed the brittleness of the Russian state, revealed weak support of Russian elites, demonstrated his need for mediation from a despised foreign leader, and brought to the surface the strains that the Russia-Ukraine war has imposed on the Russian polity. The two main takeaways for the West are that Putin chose compromise rather than escalation to deal with the crisis, and that over time the war is likely to

impose deeper strains on Russia. It is now less clear than ever not only that Russia can win the war, but also that the regime that launched it will survive intact.

76 Germany's Strategic Reorientations, Present and Past/ Szabo, Stephen F. , 31-39 pp.

Germany's strategic reorientation under the Olaf Scholz-led coalition means the end of the civilian-power paradigm and the return of garrison states to European security following the shock of Russia's war on Ukraine. Lessons can be drawn from the previous revolution in Germany's strategic culture that took place in the 1950s under Konrad Adenauer and from the failures of adaptation in Germany's security policies since reunification in 1990. Scholz leads a Germany facing a very different domestic and European political constellation than the one Adenauer faced. The role of economic actors and interests is much different in Germany's relationship with Russia. Scholz also has a less predictable ally in a United States that is divided at home and faces a growing rival in China. Yet, as in Adenauer's day, the perception of a direct threat and consequent urgency of alliance solidarity have helped diminish partisan differences and legacy biases.

77 Noteworthy/ n.a., 40-42 pp.

Yevgeny Prigozhin, the head of the Wagner Group of mercenaries fighting for Russia in Ukraine, accuses Moscow of lying about its reasons for invading Ukraine. Prigozhin's group had initially announced a move toward Moscow but later decided to return to their bases. This internal conflict within Russia raises questions about the motivations behind the war and the leadership's response to the crisis. Additionally, there are statements from Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese and US Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III regarding international relations and concerns about China's behavior in the Indo-Pacific region. Finally, Chinese Minister of National Defense General Li Shangfu asserts China's position on various international issues, including the Taiwan question and the One China principle.

78 Getting China Right/ Tsang, Steve, 43-54 pp.

Under Xi Jinping, China puts regime security and a revived ideology, 'Xi Thought', at the core of its foreign policy. This distorts how 'national interest' is calculated and impedes China from behaving in the way neoclassical realism suggests a rising superpower would behave. Xi adheres to a China-first approach. The United States and its partners could respond more effectively to China's conduct in three main ways. Firstly, they could stop framing their competition with China as one of democracy versus authoritarianism, as this has limited appeal for the Global South. Secondly, insofar as Xi's approach is often not conducive to his stated goals for his 'China dream', the US could allow him to undermine them himself. Finally, the US could adopt a foreign policy of putting the interests of the global community first, as it effectively did during the Cold War, such that America's allies would be more willing to support the United States over China in a crisis, and other countries less prone to taking sides against the US.

79 Europe's China Problem: How Not to Feed Beijing's Military-Civil Fusion/ Duchâtel, Mathieu, 55-78 pp.

This essay explores the question of restricting China's access to European dual-use technology. Under Xi Jinping, the Chinese Communist Party is transforming China into a techno-security state. The country's innovation-driven development strategy and strengthened push for military-civil fusion, fuelled by powerful industrial policies, have made technology exchanges with China a challenging policy issue in Europe. The issue is not only a bilateral one with China – it constitutes a challenge for the management of the transatlantic alliance as well, given that US intervention has at times been a decisive factor shaping European policies vis-à-vis China, mostly through targeted action regarding specific issues of technology transfers.

80 Australia's Archipelagic Deterrence/ Carr, Andrew , 79-100 pp.

Australia's 2023 Defence Strategic Review has inaugurated a new era of 'archipelagic deterrence'. Despite Australia's often forward-leaning rhetoric, it has turned away from making significant military contributions in Northeast Asia or globally, and instead is building a secure bastion across its northern approaches while inviting the United States to radically expand its military presence on Australian soil. The aim of archipelagic deterrence is to deter and deny China from a coercive maritime presence in the zone from the eastern Indian Ocean, through maritime Southeast Asia and into the South Pacific. It is hoped this will help stabilise the regional balance of power. This new model of alliance cooperation better reflects enduring differences in size and interests between Washington and Canberra, and should provide a stable and effective foundation for the United States' presence and activity in the southern Indo-Pacific.

81 How to Think About State Sponsorship of Terrorism/ Byman, Daniel, 101-122 pp.

States usually support terrorist groups to weaken their rivals, silence their opponents and give themselves options they otherwise lack. By providing weapons, training, a sanctuary and other support, states can make terrorist groups more deadly, increasing their skill and survivability. At the same time, states often impose constraints on their proxies, creating many difficulties for the terrorists. Iran and other enemies of the United States and its allies have long supported terrorists, and state sponsorship is likely to play a role in any continued confrontation with Russia, which may double down on existing ties to extremists given its humiliation in Ukraine and desire for revenge on its enemies. Confronting state sponsors of terrorism is difficult, however. For democracies, applying a 'state sponsor' label can be a powerful rhetorical, legal and policy tool. At the same time, it can often be misused, become an empty political gesture or even backfire. The 'state sponsor' label is highly politicised, and long-standing sponsors like Pakistan have avoided it. Clarifying what state sponsorship is, increasing the flexibility of the designation, giving policymakers more leeway on when to impose sanctions, and otherwise knowing how to better combat a state sponsor is vital.

82 Geopolitics and Climate Change: The Significance of South America/ Bickel, Juan Pablo Medina; Mia, Irene, 123-138 pp.

The Amazon region is home to nearly half of the world's tropical forests, which are key to carbon absorption, and the continent has abundant reserves of minerals critical for the energy transition and the development of low-carbon technologies, notably lithium. If skilfully deployed, South

America's rising importance for global climate mitigation and energy transition could engender more sustainable economic models at home, as well as reinforce its clout in global decision-making. Social tensions around mining and rising environmental crime could, however, diminish focus from global-projection efforts and impede building geopolitical influence through the control of resources. South America's success in this endeavour will depend on whether regional governments can adopt policies on critical minerals, energy transition and sustainable mining that furnish predictable guidance for investors as regional partners.

83 *The US in the Middle East: Stupid or Merely Fallible?/ Jenkins, John*, 139-152 pp.

The broad story that Steven Simon's *Grand Delusion: The Rise and Fall of American Ambition in the Middle East* tells is one of arrogance and ignorance on the part of American leaders. In essence a realist, Simon is engagingly opinionated, sharp and judgemental. For him, 1979 is the moment the United States abandoned any previous caution about direct involvement in Middle Eastern conflicts and began to act as if it believed the region mattered more than it actually did. This is a serious charge. Simon makes the case for the prosecution robustly and with ample evidence from first-hand experience, archival research and contemporaneous press reporting. But energy, extremism and the preservation of the rules-based international order could still explain and justify US involvement. It may not be that America got stupid, but rather that the rest of the world got smart.

84 *Intelligence, Strategy and Governance in the Twenty-first Century/ Reiss, Mitchell B.*, 153-168 pp.

In *Decision Advantage: Intelligence in International Politics from the Spanish Armada to Cyberwar*, Jennifer E. Sims seeks to correct popular misconceptions of how espionage operates and rebut the views of those who dismiss its importance in international politics. Examining several well-documented historical cases, she argues that intelligence is widely misunderstood, on the common assumption that it consists of only what intelligence institutions do. With this in mind, she concludes that the proper goal of a government in utilising intelligence should be 'the orchestration of intelligence in light of the competitive moment' – 'orchestration' being a two-way street where communications pass up and down the chain between decision-makers and intelligence professionals, whom she believes should be encouraged to express strong views. Sims understands that an intelligence community reflects the strengths and weaknesses of the society it represents, and the abilities of the officials appointed to manage it and elected to oversee it. But she remains cautiously optimistic, providing an erudite road map for how 'decision advantage' can be realised.

85 *Seeking the Essential Kennan/ Harper, John L.*, 169-178 pp.

The latest full-length study of the life of US diplomat and historian George F. Kennan (1904–2005) attempts to rectify what its author, Professor Frank Costigliola, believes to be the shortcomings of John Lewis Gaddis's authorised biography, published in 2011. As a treatment of Kennan's early life and career, of his post-State Department role as a commentator and 'sage', and in particular of its subject's personal life and character, the book is unlikely to be matched.

For all its virtues, however, it has a striking and rather surprising deficiency: readers must look elsewhere for a full account of its protagonist's role as a policymaker in the years 1946–50. One need not agree with Costigliola's assessment of Kennan's historical stature to believe there is profit to be had in imagining what his message would be today on a range of subjects: the environment, the future of Ukraine and US–Russia relations, European strategic autonomy and the fragility of American democracy.

86 The Strategic Implications of the Euro/ Calleo, David P., 201-220 pp.

David P. Calleo, who died on 15 June 2023 at the age of 88, was one of the most original scholars of his generation on subjects ranging from the international economy to US foreign policy, transatlantic relations, European politics and the history of ideas. Dean Acheson Professor of European Studies at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Calleo was also, from 2008 until just before his death, a Contributing Editor to *Survival*, which published some two dozen of his essays and reviews. This essay, one of his earliest contributions, first appeared in these pages in 1999. We are republishing it here in full.

87 War with China/ Dobbins, James, 221-238 pp.

James Dobbins, who died on 3 July 2023 at the age of 81, was one of his generation's pre-eminent diplomats and foreign-policy scholars. He contributed more than a dozen articles to *Survival*, including this article, among the most-read articles in the journal's history, first published in 2012. We are republishing it here in full.

88 David P. Calleo, 1934–2023/ Allin, Dana H., 239-244 pp.

The late David P. Calleo was a long-standing contributing editor to *Survival* and one of the most original and multifaceted scholars of his generation. An American himself, he became known as a critic of US imperial overstretch, arguing that the US hegemonic role threatened the equilibrium of both the world system and the American domestic political economy. Yet his critique embedded a deep appreciation for America's early post-war engagements, especially in Europe. He believed Europe needed more centralised diplomatic and military structures to cultivate greater strategic autonomy, while the US system of centralised federal hegemony was increasingly dysfunctional – in effect, that Europe needed to become more like America, and America more like Europe. Calleo warned against the pitfalls of the triumphalist 'unipolar' world view, including the rapid enlargement of NATO with scant regard for Russian interests.



- 89 Estonian Digital Entrepreneurship Ecosystem Based on Digital Platform Economy Index 2020/ Dorjnyambuu, Byambasuren, 347–375 pp.

This study investigates the position of Estonia’s digital entrepreneurial ecosystem and provides policy suggestions to improve it based on the Digital Platform Economy Index 2020 developed by Szerb et al. (2022). Using DPE Index 2020 data, the Estonian digital entrepreneurial ecosystem is compared to Finland and Latvia using fundamental and pillar-based analysis. This article provides policy recommendations for the Estonian digital entrepreneurial ecosystem on three levels based on policy analysis and optimisation outcomes. Estonia was ranked 18th in the DPE Index 2020 with a higher DPE Index score than similarly developed countries, and its digital and entrepreneurial ecosystems are relatively balanced. Thus, Estonia is advised to maintain the balance between the digital and entrepreneurial ecosystems while preserving funding for DPE Index development to keep up with progress. Estonia should prioritise the pillars requiring the most improvement to enhance the efficiency of its DPE ecosystem.

- 90 Unregistered Firms, Financial Access and Innovation/ Njinyah,Sam Z. ; Asongu, Simplicie A., 307–346 pp.

The purpose of this article is to examine the relationship between a firm starting operation informally and its future innovation and whether this relation is moderated by institutional support (having access to finance from financial institutions to run their business). Data from the World Bank Enterprise Survey on 30 Eastern European and Central Asian countries were analysed using probit regression analysis. The findings show that there is a positive significant relationship between firms that start operation informally and the firm’s innovation and that such effect persists overtime. The study found that this relationship is stronger if the firms can gain access to finance to expand their business activities. Finally, the results show that such a relationship is based on the type of innovation being pursued by the firms. By examining the moderation effect of access to finance on starting a business informally, the study provides an alternative explanation to policymakers on how to deal with informal firms to benefit from their contribution to growth.

- 91 Regional Legacy Effects on Radically Innovative New Ventures’ Risks/ Loporcaro,Claudio; Albino,Vito; Natalicchio, Angelo, 376–419 pp.

Innovative new ventures (INVs) cope with the lack of legitimacy and liability of newness that may hinder their likelihood of survival. Those risks increase with the novelty introduced by the INV. Radically INVs are the ones that have the highest degree of novelty, and, consequently, face the highest risks. Understanding the elements and mechanisms that sustain radically INVs is of paramount importance due to the great benefits they bring to society. This article explores how the regional legacy, defined as the combined effect of regional business and industrial practices

and culture, supports those ventures in facing those risks. The regional culture and tradition create a sense of familiarity in stakeholders that facilitates the understanding of the radically INV, lowering the lack of legitimacy. Meanwhile, the shared culture within a region favours the creation of a collaborative climate that allows the radically INVs to access relevant resources and, finally, reduce the liability of newness.

- 92 Framework for Integrating Lean Thinking with Industry 4.0: Way Ahead for Entrepreneurs in Indian MSME's/ Bahulikar, Surajit ; Chattopadhyay, Arundhati ; Hudnurkar, Manoj, 271–306 pp.

This research aims to facilitate micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in integrating lean thinking with Industry 4.0 principles. Qualitative and quantitative data are collected through personal interaction and online surveys of industry professionals. The findings empirically validate and establish the supporting role and importance of lean thinking (principles and techniques) in achieving the Industry 4.0 guiding principle. Text/verbatim analysis indicates positive sentiments on facets like strength, benefits, challenges and training needs of a lean organisation in its transition to Industry 4.0. The framework provides a theoretical base for lean integration with Industry 4.0. The developed framework can be practically deployed in any MSMEs. It can guide entrepreneurs, managers, industry professionals and consultants in their strategic decision-making to implement lean synergistically with Industry 4.0 principles. The framework developed is unique in integrating lean with the principles of Industry 4.0 and would help Indian MSMEs optimise resources for achieving organisational excellence.

- 93 Commitment to Learning and Open Innovation in Family Firms: Exploring the Moderating Effect of Family-to-firm Identity Fit/ Basly, Sami ; Abdelwahed, Yosra, 420–448 pp.

The goal of this article is to investigate the influence of a family firm's commitment to learning on open innovation. First, the research suggests that commitment to learning would allow the family firm to develop organisational knowledge useful to initiate and develop open innovations. Second, the conceptual model suggests that this relationship would be negatively moderated by the socio-emotional goal of family-to-the firm identification. Indeed, it is argued that a family firm's identity preservation may inhibit open innovation because the firm may be reluctant to collaborate with other firms, or to license its intellectual property to others, for fear that this will erode its competitive advantage. While the first hypothesis is corroborated, unexpectedly the second is not, as the findings show that the stronger the identification, the stronger the influence that learning would have on open innovation.

- 94 Does Narcissism Influence Entrepreneurial Intentions? A Theory of Planned Behaviour Perspective/ Yadav, Rahul; Batra, Safal, 449–478 pp.

Recent research on entrepreneurship has established that individuals with certain personality traits are more likely to take up entrepreneurial careers as compared to others. However, it is still unclear whether and how the dark side of individuals' personality impacts entrepreneurial career intentions. Accordingly, this study, building on the theory of planned behaviour, seeks to explore the mechanisms through which narcissism—a dark personality trait—impacts entrepreneurial intention. The authors contend that narcissism shapes the individual's attitude and worldview of

the prevailing subjective norms, which collectively translate into evaluating entrepreneurship as a favourable career choice. This study empirically validates the hypotheses using a sample of 220 postgraduate students in an Indian business school. The findings offer crucial implications for individuals trying to make career choices; and demonstrate that it would be helpful for individuals to explore the dark side of their personality before arriving at an appropriate career choice.

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- 95 Community-based health programs and child vaccinations: Evidence from Madagascar/ Herrera-Almanza, Catalina, n.a.

Vaccinations are a cost-effective tool to prevent child mortality and morbidity; however, their access and take-up remain low in developing countries. We analyze the effects on child vaccinations of a large-scale community-based health worker program that aimed to reach remote areas distant from public health facilities in Madagascar. We identify these effects using a triple-difference design that leverages the time and geographic variation in the program rollout and the geocoded household distance to the closest health facility. Our findings indicate that, on average, the program did not improve the vaccination uptake in treated areas; however, the community health workers component had an additional effect on children's vaccinations in the most remote areas from the closest health facility. Despite this improvement, we find that mothers' religious affiliation might constitute a barrier for the vaccination uptake of the most remote and vulnerable children.

- 96 Valuing soil erosion control investments in Nigerian agricultural lands: A hedonic pricing model/ Chakraborty, Kritika Sen, n.a.

The effects of climate change are often writ large in the nexus of water and land. In Nigeria, predominantly rainfed agriculture is confronting the consequences of climate extremes in the form of excessive rainfall, especially in the southern region. Relatedly, the hazard of soil erosion represents one of the most pressing forms of land degradation, thereby threatening agricultural production and farmers' livelihoods. The objective of this analysis is to estimate the economic value of investing in a climate change adaptation strategy, specifically soil erosion control measures on agricultural lands in Nigeria. The analysis employs a hedonic pricing model, using household-level self-reported land values from the Nigeria Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2015–2016 and 2018–2019. Results indicate that undertaking soil erosion control facilities is heavily capitalized into Nigerian agricultural land values. The estimated marginal implicit price (MIP) for undertaking soil erosion control is approximately 26% of mean land values.

- 97 Following your lead: Migration networks and immigrants' education decisions/ Contreras, Ivette, n.a.

This paper estimates the effect of immigrant networks on the education of school-age Salvadoran immigrants in the United States. I construct an instrument for the network size in the U.S. using previous settlement patterns and municipality-level push factors in El Salvador such as crime, agricultural land use, and economic development. I find that Salvadoran immigrants lose half a year of education when their network size exogenously increases by 1 standard deviation (4.7% decrease). Causal links between the education decisions of immigrants and their network may

partly explain the low level of education attained by new young immigrants. Immigrants with more education may assimilate better into their host countries and contribute to their economies.

- 98 When sterilizations lower immunizations: The Emergency experience in India (1975–77)/ Pelras, Charlotte; Renk, Andréa, n.a.

In the 1970s in India, an aggressive family planning program resulted in more than eight million sterilizations in only a few months. Under the assumption that this extremely unpopular sterilization campaign may have shaped demand for health services, we study the effect of this event on children's immunization and hospital births. To account for possible non-randomness in coercion intensity, we use a difference-in-difference empirical strategy, which relies on the unexpected timing of the program and mother and village fixed effects. We show that an increase in district-wise sterilizations, compared to the previous period, led to a substantial decrease in the use of these services, especially vaccination. Further evidence supports a decline in trust rather than a change in health supply or valuation of children.

- 99 Indian dairy cooperative development: A combination of scaling up and scaling out producing a center-periphery structure/ Dervillé, Marie, n.a.

Our spatialized analysis of the development of Indian dairy cooperatives from 1995 to 2015 contributes both theoretically and empirically to research on inclusive business (IB) and development. We emphasize the degrees of inclusiveness through the distinction between scaling out and scaling up by using quantitative data related to business evolution during this period. We determine that the diversification of cooperative activities upstream and downstream combined with the preservation of smallholder access is a good indicator of IBs and inclusive ecosystems and, therefore, of scaling up. In contrast, while northern and eastern states have only low-level collection activities, the spatial concentration of large and diversified cooperatives in western Indian states shows a center-periphery structure, with scaling up taking place only in the center. The transfer of resources from mature to emerging cooperatives appears to be crucial, with consequences for both business model design and public intervention.

- 100 Colonial origins and quality of education evidence from cameroon/ Bekkouche, Yasmine , n.a.

We revisit the question of colonial legacies in education by focusing on quality rather than quantity. We study Cameroon, a country where a Francophone education system with French colonial origins coexists with an Anglophone system with British colonial origins. This allows us to investigate the impact of different teaching practices on students' test scores. We find that pupils schooled in the Francophone system perform better in mathematics in Grade 5, with test scores higher by two thirds of a standard deviation. Thanks to detailed school survey data, we are able to account for a wide array of inputs of the education production function, such as the economic and social conditions of students, the material conditions of the schools and classrooms, as well as some information on the teachers' practices and pedagogical culture. We find that Francophone schools have better classroom equipment and that Francophone teachers use more vertical teaching methods, but that these differences cannot explain why Francophone students

perform better in mathematics. In the end, we cannot pin down the exact mechanism behind our result.

101 Contemporaneous and lasting effects of electoral gender quotas/ Motghare, Swapnil, n.a.

This paper examines several ways in which electoral gender quotas affect the political system. It uses data on reserved seat quotas for women in village councils in the Indian state of Jharkhand. Village council head positions subjected to gender quotas continue to elect more women even after the quotas are no longer binding. Gender quotas do not have spillover effects on other lower hierarchy positions in the council. They reduce electoral competitiveness, but only in the first round of elections and only at council member position. They do not affect the caste composition of the winning candidates. These results suggest that women's representation may be achieved without large negative effects and that temporary electoral gender quotas can be an effective policy tool to increase long-run women's political representation. The results are pertinent for affirmative action policies addressing other forms of discrimination.

102 Vulnerability and coping strategies within wild meat trade networks during the COVID-19 pandemic/ Enns, Charis, n.a.

Measures adopted to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and economic shocks caused by the pandemic have affected food networks globally, including wild meat trade networks that support the livelihoods and food security of millions of people around the world. In this article, we examine how COVID-related shocks have affected the vulnerability and coping strategies of different actors along wild meat trade networks. Informed by 1,876 questionnaires carried out with wild meat hunters, traders, vendors, and consumers in Cameroon, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Guyana, the article presents qualitative evidence as to how COVID-19 impacted different segments of society involved in wild meat trade networks. Our findings largely align with McNamara et al. (2020) and Kamogne Tagne et al.'s (2022) causal model hypothesising how the impacts of the pandemic could lead to a change in local incentives for wild meat hunting in sub-Saharan African countries. Like McNamara et al. (2020) and Kamogne Tagne et al. (2022), we find that the pandemic reduced wild meat availability for wild meat actors in urban areas while increasing reliance on wild meat for subsistence purposes in rural areas. However, we find some impact pathways to be more relevant than others, and also incorporate additional impact pathways into the existing causal model. Based on our findings, we argue that wild meat serves as an important safety net in response to shocks for some actors in wild meat trade networks. We conclude by advocating for policies and development interventions that seek to improve the safety and sustainability of wild meat trade networks and protect access to wild meat as an environmental coping strategy during times of crisis.

103 Ecologically unequal exchange and uneven development patterns along global value chains/ Althouse, Jeffrey, n.a.

This paper relates participation in global value chains (GVCs) to development patterns and ecologically unequal exchange (EUE). We conduct a principal components analysis and a clustering analysis along six dimensions (GVC participation, GVC value capture, investment,

socioeconomic development, domestic environmental impact and international environmental balance) for 133 countries between 1995 and 2015. We find three social, ecological, productive development and GVC insertion patterns: “curse of GVC marginalization”, “ecologically perverse upgrading” and “reproduction of the core”. While our results confirm the asymmetry in ecological degradation between high-income and low-income economies shown by EUE, it refines and nuances these findings. We argue that environmental asymmetries are driven in large part by differences in how countries articulate within GVCs. Countries with a higher capacity to capture value from GVC participation (“reproduction of the core”) are able to displace environmental impacts to countries facing a trade-off between upgrading in GVCs and ecological degradation (“ecologically perverse upgrading”). Marginalization from GVCs, mitigates the impact of ecologically unequal exchange but constitutes a barrier to socio-economic benefits. Moreover, the lack of diffusion of more ecologically-efficient processes through GVCs has a negative impact on domestic ecological degradation for countries of the “curse of GVC marginalization” group.

- 104 Can CSR strategy mediate conflict over extraction? Evidence from two mines in Peru/ Avant, Deborah, n.a.

We argue that corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategies can shape political contexts to mediate or exacerbate the resource curse. Using a relational pragmatic approach—one that recognizes actors are dynamic and focuses on the interactions that shape how they see their interests—we develop expectations about two ideal type CSR strategies: transformational and transactional and their relational implications. We demonstrate the usefulness of this approach through the examination of two mines in Peru. Drawing on fieldwork conducted in 2017 and 2018 and secondary research, we show how one mine’s transformational strategy connected the company to common, or public, concerns in ways that rearticulated politics to dampen curse dynamics. The second mine’s transactional strategy narrowed its local engagement in ways that reduced its influence and played into curse dynamics. This research illustrates both the value of pragmatic approaches for integrating CSR into governance and the way in which CSR strategies can help mitigate the resource curse.

- 105 Cultivating inequality? Regional rubber dynamics and implications for voluntary sustainability programs in Lao PDR/ Traldi, Rebecca, n.a.

The Southeast Asian rubber boom beginning in the early 2000’s shaped a myriad of socioeconomic and environmental consequences, including deforestation, ecosystem impacts, shifts in community livelihoods, and altered local access to land and resources. Although there has been significant research assessing rubber production in this region, there has been less focus on economic inequality and polarization outcomes in rubber producing areas. This analysis explores the extent to which rubber production growth was associated with changes in rural economic inequality and polarization from 2007/08 to 2012/13, using Lao PDR as a case study. We also investigate the implications of these changes for voluntary sustainability programs focused on rubber production. We achieve this through a synthesis of land-use change and

economic data. First, we estimate rubber plantation extent based on Landsat time series data and supervised classification.

- 106 Social networks, empowerment, and wellbeing among Syrian refugee and Jordanian women: Implications for development and social inclusion/ Eggerman, Jannik J. , n.a.

In response to large-scale refugee crises, frameworks for development assistance have promoted women's empowerment, wellbeing, and social inclusion. A productive research agenda lies in analyzing social networks: it is unknown how women structure their social ties within refugee and host communities, and whether social networks matter for their sense of empowerment and wellbeing. In 2022, we surveyed Syrian refugee (n = 106) and Jordanian (n = 109) women from poor households across five neighborhoods in Amman. We implemented a standard network survey instrument (PERSNET) to assess network structure and composition. We tested associations with six measures (PE, MRS, MTL, Cantril, PWB, MSPSS) of psychological empowerment and wellbeing. We then conducted participatory network mapping (Net-Map) to assess local meanings of empowerment and visually map the pathways between social actors, community-based work, and psychological outcomes. Survey data show that networks were highly homogeneous, smaller for Syrians than Jordanians ($p = 0.0001$), and smaller for women in very poor households ($p < 0.0001$). As network size increased, so did levels of psychological empowerment ($p = 0.02$), motivation to lead ($p = 0.007$) and perceived social support ($p = 0.001$). Notably, as networks became increasingly kin-based, empowerment levels decreased ($p = 0.003$). Networks were more diverse for community volunteers, who named fewer female, married, and kin-based peers ($p \leq 0.05$), and reported higher levels of resourcefulness ($p = 0.01$) and psychological wellbeing ($p = 0.002$).

- 107 Health consequences of small-scale industrial pollution: Evidence from the brick sector in Bangladesh/ Brooks, Nina , n.a.

Coal-fired brick kilns have spread rapidly in Bangladesh, where they are one of the largest sources of air pollution. The adverse health impacts of air pollution have been widely documented, yet there is little empirical evidence on the externalities of this important industry. We conducted a field study in Bangladesh to quantify the contribution of brick kilns to fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and estimate the association with child asthma symptoms, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and general respiratory symptoms. We exploit variation in the timing of brick production, seasonal wind direction, and household proximity to kilns to isolate the effects of brick manufacturing from other sources of air pollution. We find that PM_{2.5} is 72.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (95% CI: 10.2, 134.3) higher in areas 2 km downwind from a brick kiln during the brick production season.

- 108 Integrated policymaking: Institutional designs for implementing the sustainable development goals (SDGs)/ Breuer, Anita, n.a.

Increased policy coherence and integrated implementation are necessary to address pressing development problems that cut across different sectors. Meeting these demands, as called for by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, requires institutional innovation. Based on the

comparative analysis of 137 countries, this paper investigates how governments have responded to this call and which contextual factors shape their institutional responses. We propose a four-dimensional typology to analyse the institutional set-ups for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), focusing on political leadership, horizontal integration across policy sectors, vertical integration across levels of government, and integration of societal stakeholders. We apply this framework to the descriptions of national SDG-implementation bodies provided by governments in their Voluntary National Review (VNRs) and use qualitative directed content analysis and regression modelling to investigate different driving factors of institutional design choices, including socio-economic development and political regime. Besides a strong commitment from the Centre of Government in most cases, our results show that ministries of the exterior and the environment have a dominant role, indicating that sustainability is not yet perceived holistically.

109 Fish to fight: Does catching more fish increase conflicts in Indonesia?/ Lu, Yifan, n.a.

To what extent do marine-based economic activities influence the onset of violent conflict? Despite ongoing debate over several decades around the relationship between natural resources and violent conflict, little of the relevant research has addressed the marine environment. Based on satellite data in Indonesia, this paper exploited geographical variations in ocean productivity to provide new evidence on the relationship between fisheries and violent conflict. Using a search-by-radius approach, we compiled a sample of 757 cells to represent spatial interactions and spillovers between land-based conflicts and catch landings on the sea. We found that both industrial and non-industrial catches exhibit a statistically significant positive influence on the occurrence of conflict events. Additionally, increased illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) catches are more likely than legal catches to cause violent conflict. An increase in fish catches in Indonesian waters fuels conflict of every kind, among which protests and riots are most sensitive to fisheries while fighting and terrorism are least sensitive. Overall, these empirical findings support the hypothesis that increased competition for common-pool resources contributes to the onset of violent conflict.

110 How did the COVID-19 crisis affect different types of workers in the developing world?/ Kugler, Maurice, n.a.

This paper examines how the COVID-19 pandemic affected the employment of different groups of workers across 40 mostly low and middle-income countries. Employment outcomes during the crisis are tracked through high-frequency phone surveys conducted by the World Bank and national statistics offices. Our results show that larger shares of female, young, less educated, and urban workers stopped working at the beginning of the pandemic. Gender gaps in work stoppage stemmed mainly from gender differences within sectors rather than differential employment patterns of men and women across sectors. Differences in work stoppage between urban and rural workers were markedly smaller than those across gender, age, and education groups. Preliminary results from 10 countries suggest that following the initial shock at the start of the pandemic, employment rates partially recovered between April and August 2020, with greater gains for those groups that had borne the brunt of the early jobs losses.

- 111 Fostering early childhood development in low-resource communities: Evidence from a group-based parenting intervention in Tanzania/ Leighton, Margaret , n.a.

Group-based parent training programmes present an affordable means to influence the early experiences of children at scale. This paper reports evidence on the effectiveness of a practice-led intervention piloted in rural Tanzania evaluated through a matched control study design. The core of the programme is an 8–10 week caregiver training course led by local facilitators, built around early stimulation and nurturing care. After two years of implementation, the intervention led to improvements in the development of 3-year olds of 0.29 standard deviations. Detailed data on caregivers indicates that these improvements are due to changes in the type and frequency of caregiver-child interactions for both mothers and fathers, as well as the quality of play materials in the home.

- 112 Fair compensation in large-scale land acquisitions: Fair or fail?/ Maria, Marcello De, n.a.

On fair compensation and on the critical examination of several real-world case studies, this paper fills this gap by developing a three-player sequential game, which captures the peculiarities of fair compensation in large-scale land deals. We show that, under specific but not uncommon circumstances, the local community will be offered a zero-compensation as a rational consequence of the players' optimisation, and this will lead to a land conflict, with all players incurring additional costs. Our findings suggest that local populations will be offered – and willing to accept – a compensation that is smaller than their original livelihood, unless they can oppose the land deal at no cost. Thus, the right to consent is inextricably related to the right to reject in LSLAs. If the former is frictionless while the latter comes at a cost, then there is space for strategic behaviours that exploit power imbalances and discretionary processes, and the fair compensation right is, in practice, weakened.

- 113 Regime legitimization strategies and competition laws in autocracies/ Kim, Nam Kyu, n.a.

Competition laws play important roles in safeguarding and promoting competition in an economy. One important question is why some countries adopt strong competition laws, while others do not. Previous studies emphasize the difference between democracy and autocracy and argue that democracies tend to adopt stronger competition laws. However, these studies pay little attention to the fact that autocratic competition policies vary considerably. I argue that autocratic regimes' legitimization strategies affect their competition policies. Even autocrats care about what ordinary citizens think and will attempt to legitimize themselves. However, autocrats rely on different legitimacy claims to justify their rule. When autocracies justify their rule based on their performance, they more seriously consider economic concentration and anti-competitive practices, which leads them to adopt stronger competition laws.

- 114 Gender wage discrimination with employer prejudice and trade openness/ Yahmed, Sarra Ben , n.a.

This paper studies the effect of trade liberalisation on gender wage inequality. A simple trade model with employer taste-based discrimination and imperfect competition provides an

explanation for the heterogeneous effects of international trade on the gender wage gap within sectors. While import competition reduces rents and with them the gender wage gap, the effect of exports depends on the level of concentration of a sector. On the one hand, easier access to foreign markets has a competition effect through the selection of the low-cost firms in non-concentrated sectors. On the other hand, better export opportunities with easier access to foreign markets can increase profits of domestic firms' in concentrated sectors and thus enable discriminatory firms to maintain wage gaps. Evidence from Uruguay supports the empirical relevance of the taste-based discrimination mechanism at the sector level.

- 115 Fighting Covid-19 amidst civil conflict: Micro-level evidence from Burkina Faso/ Sepahvand, Mohammad H. , n.a.

How does violent conflict affect the spread of Covid-19? In this paper we analyze how violent conflict influences the adoption of preventative measures and infection rate in a very poor, conflict-affected country, Burkina Faso. We use a unique panel of 1,919 households surveyed during the first six months of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and merge these data with indicators of violence at the municipality and regional level. Infection data are leveraged from test centers located across 65 municipalities in the country. We find a lower adoption rate of preventive measures, and a higher infection rate in areas affected by violence. We also find that poverty appears to play a role for understanding individuals' adoption rate of preventive measures. Closure of health centers in violence-prone areas is a potential mechanism that seems to drive our results. We argue that political interventions towards peace and stability also help to tackle the Covid-19 pandemic.

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<p>• <u>New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries</u> NASSDOC has been bringing out “New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries” contains a list of Reference Works, New Books, acquired during the period and available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR. In the main text, entries are arranged by Author, followed by bibliographical details and a summary of the document. Books with editors have been arranged by title. The subject index is given at the end in which subject refers to the serial number of the entry in the main text. Interested readers can consult the listed titles by visiting the library.</p>		

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