



Indian Council of
Social Science Research


NASSDOC RESEARCH INFORMATION SERIES: 3

December, 2023



 <https://twitter.com/icssr>



 facebook.com/icssrnassdoc



**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

A Monthly Issue

**Edited & Compiled
by
NASSDOC Team**

**National Social Science Documentation Centre
Research Information Series: 3
©ICSSR-NASSDOC, New Delhi**

December, 2023

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 Sciences and is available in NASSDOC. In this publication, “**Table of Contents**” of selected print journals are arranged under the title of the journal and at its end **Author Index** and **Keyword Index** have been provided in alphabetical order.

While adequate care has been taken in reproducing the information from various scholarly journals received in NASSDOC, but NASSDOC does not take legal responsibility for its correctness. It is only for information and is based on information collected from journals received in NASSDOC.

Readers can consult or obtain a photocopy of interested article against a nominal payment.

Ramesh Yernagula
Director (Documentation)
NASSDOC, ICSSR

CONTENTS

S. No	Name of Journal	Vol./ Issue	Page No.
1.	Applied Geography	<i>Vol.160, No.</i>	1-10p.
2.	Applied Psychology	<i>Vol.72, No.4</i>	11-16p.
3.	Critical Asian Studies	<i>Vol.55, No.4</i>	17-19p.
4.	Development and Changes	<i>Vol.54, No.4</i>	20-22p.
5.	Developmental Psychology	<i>Vol.59, No.10</i>	23-27p.
6.	Diaspora Studies	<i>Vol.16, No.4</i>	28-29p.
7.	European Journal Of Cultural Studies	<i>Vol.26, No.5</i>	30-32p.
8.	International Journal of Cultural Studies	<i>Vol.26, No.5</i>	33-35p.
9.	International Journal of Rural Management	<i>Vol.19, No.3</i>	36-39p.
10.	International Political Science Review	<i>Vol.44, No.4</i>	40-42p.
11.	New Left Review	<i>Vol.143, No.2</i>	43-44p.
12.	Pacific Affairs	<i>Vol.96, No.4</i>	45p.
13.	Race & Class	<i>Vol.65, No.1</i>	46-48p.
14.	Science & Society	<i>Vol.87, No.4</i>	49-50p.
15.	Survival	<i>Vol.65, No.6</i>	51-53p.
16.	The American Economic Review	<i>Vol.113, No.9</i>	54-57p.
17.	The Indian Economic Journal	<i>Vol.71, No.5</i>	58-60p.
18.	World Development	<i>Vol.172, No.</i>	61-64p.
19.	Author Index		65-79p.
20.	Keyword Index		80-94p.

- 1 Do carbon sequestration and food security in urban and rural landscapes differ in patterns, relationships, and responses?/ Zhang, Ya; Li, Jing; Liu, Xianfeng; Bai, Jizhou; Wang, Guoyu, n.a.

This study investigates the changes in carbon sequestration and food security in the context of urbanization and ecological restoration projects in the Wuding River Basin. The research finds significant increases in both carbon sequestration and food security over the past two decades, with rural landscapes experiencing a greater rise due to reduced human pressure. The study identifies varying patterns in the trade-offs and synergies between carbon sequestration and food security, influenced by factors such as population decline and agricultural pressure. The findings highlight the importance of understanding these dynamics for effective landscape planning and policy development to promote sustainability in urban-rural landscapes.

- 2 Analyzing spatiotemporal land use change using an urban growth model based on multilevel logistic regression and future land demand scenarios/ Lee, Changyeon; Lee, Sugie , n.a.

This study develops an urban growth model for the Seoul metropolitan area, employing multilevel logistic regression (MLR) to analyze future land demand scenarios. The research distinguishes between spatial allocation and demand variables, utilizing MLR to identify spatial factors influencing urbanization. Predictions for the spatially urbanized land area in 2030 are made based on different scenarios. The study's model demonstrates good predictive accuracy for past periods, and findings suggest that future urbanized land areas will predominantly expand from agricultural and forest land, with distinctive patterns around principal cities. The research provides insights into the ongoing urbanization trends and patterns in the Seoul metropolitan area.

- 3 Integrating water quantity- and quality-related ecosystem services into water scarcity assessment: A multi-scenario analysis in the Taihu Basin of China/ Tao, Yu; Tao, Qin; Qiu, Jiangxiao; Pueppke, Steven G.; Gao, Genhong; Ou, Weixin , n.a.

This study addresses global water scarcity concerns by introducing an ecosystem service-based approach that considers both quantity- and quality-related aspects of water scarcity. Focused on the Taihu Basin in southeastern China, the research identifies four types of water scarcity and assesses the effectiveness of various water and land management scenarios. The study highlights the interplay of climate conditions and water quality requirements in shaping the magnitude and severity of water scarcity. Overall, the research offers valuable insights for sustainable water resource management, emphasizing the need to integrate measures for both water quantity and quality in addressing water scarcity challenges.

- 4 The role of multi-category subsidies in cultivated land transfer decision-making of rural households in China: Synergy or trade-off ? / Wang, Weiwen; Wang, Ying; Shen, Yang; Cheng, Lisha; Qiao, Jiajun , n.a.

This study explores the complex interactions of multi-category subsidies in rural areas aimed at promoting rural development, particularly in addressing the issue of idle

cultivated lands. Using a theoretical framework and empirical data from 1587 households, the research examines the roles of livelihood capitals and various subsidies in cultivated land transfer decision-making. The findings reveal nuanced relationships, emphasizing the trade-offs and offsetting roles of different subsidies. The study highlights the need for personalized subsidies tailored to household conditions and planting willingness to effectively address cultivated land challenges.

- 5 The impacts of meteorological factors on the incidence of hand, foot, and mouth disease in China: An interactive perspective/ Liu, Yanxiao; Feng, Zhiqiang; Song, Yang , n.a.

This study investigates the complex relationship between meteorological factors and the incidence of Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD) in China. Using data from the National Health Commission and meteorological stations, the research identifies significant nonlinear impacts of air temperature, sunshine duration, wind speed, and barometric pressure on HFMD incidence. The study reveals that interactions such as high temperature and low air pressure, as well as low wind speed and poor sunshine, have a substantial influence on HFMD. The findings contribute to informing policy initiatives for the prevention and control of HFMD outbreaks in China.

- 6 Understanding the relationships between the family structures and destinations of married migrants with children in China/ Wu, Yufeng; Coulter, Rory; Dennett, Adam , n.a.

This study explores the relationship between the family structures of married migrants with children and the geography of their migration destinations in China. The research reveals systematic connections, indicating that couple migrants are more likely to be located in mega cities, while entire family migrants tend to choose less developed regions. Additionally, the study identifies distinct destination preferences based on migration paths, with migrant workers transitioning from lone to couple migration showing a tendency to move to economically developed eastern regions and mega cities. The findings highlight the influence of family dynamics and social factors in shaping migration decisions beyond economic considerations.

- 7 Modelling of recreational trails in mountainous areas: An analysis of sensitivity to slope data resolution/ Pagneux, Emmanuel; Sturludóttir, Erla; Ólafsdóttir, Rannveig , n.a.

This paper investigates how the spatial resolution of slope data affects the modelling of recreational trails in mountainous areas. It measures the impact of spatial resolution on a) the estimation of cost functions that link walking speeds and slope, and b) the modelling of moving times and mapping of routes using these functions. Cost functions that build on a mountain hike GPS record and slope data derived from a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) at varying resolutions are estimated and their ability to predict accurate moving times is evaluated. The cost functions are supplemented with recently published cost functions to map the quickest routes between the hike start and end points with least-cost-path analyses. The results indicate that spatial resolution has a critical influence in the modelling: the similarity between routes modelled at a same spatial resolution with distinct cost functions considerably surpasses that of routes simulated at varying resolutions with a same cost function. Furthermore, employing finer resolutions enhances the similarity between routes mapped with different cost functions, while also improving the accuracy of predicted moving times. These findings provide evidence that DEM resolution should receive prime attention in the modelling of trails with slope-dependent cost functions.

- 8 Protecting and constructing ecological corridors for biodiversity conservation: A framework that integrates landscape similarity assessment/ Ding, Guanqiao; Yi, Dan; Yi, Jialin; Guo, Jie; Ou, Weixin; Tao, Yu; Pueppke, Steven G., n.a.

This study focuses on the prioritization of ecological corridors for preserving biodiversity in human-impacted areas, using Nanjing Metropolitan Area as a case. A framework integrating landscape similarity assessment is developed to identify ecological sources, assess connectivity, and prioritize corridors for protection and construction. The study identifies 58 ecological sources potentially connected by 103 corridors. Based on connectivity and similarity, 39 corridors are assigned the highest priority for protection, while 27 corridors are prioritized for construction efforts. The research contributes to a practical understanding of ecological corridors and emphasizes targeted conservation measures.

- 9 Environmental assessment of water management and urban growth: A case study in an Argentina Pampean plain's basin/ Barranquero, Rosario S.; Guerrero, Marcela; Noriega, Roxana Banda; Galarreta, Alejandro Ruiz de; Mezzina, Augusto; Paz, Laura E; San Juan, Rocik F; Varni, Marcelo; Cortelezzi, Agustina , n.a.

This study conducts an environmental diagnosis of urban water management in the Languayú basin, Argentina, spanning from 1940 to 2015. The research addresses the challenges of disordered urban growth, building densification, and infrastructure development impacting hydrological events. The lack of integrated management is linked to recurrent exceptional events, spatial displacement of these occurrences, and inadequate sanitary services. The study emphasizes the consequences on Tandil city's urban hydrological cycle, surface water quality, and groundwater contamination due to the absence of systemic management. Structural measures dominate, highlighting the need for non-structural approaches and public awareness initiatives for water resource protection in areas with hydrogeological limitations.

- 10 Assessing the spatial pattern of supply-demand mismatches in ecosystem flood regulation service: A case study in Xiamen/ Luo, Ziyuan; Tian, Jian; Zeng, Jian; Pilla, Francesco , n.a.

This study focuses on the balance between supply and demand for urban flood regulation services in Xiamen, employing fine evaluation units and an integrated methodology using open data. Machine learning and a multi-criteria evaluation model assess flood regulation service demand, while hydrological modeling evaluates service supply. Spatial analysis reveals significant mismatches between supply and demand, particularly in intensely constructed areas like Jimei, Huli, and Siming districts. The study's methodology, transferability, and correlation with land use provide insights for similar studies in data-limited areas, offering support for spatial planning optimization and policy adjustments.

- 11 Spatio-temporal assessment of hotspots and seasonally adjusted environmental risk factors of malaria prevalence/ Asori, Moses; Musah, Ali; Odei, Julius; Morgan, Anthony Kwame; Zurikanen, Iddrisu , n.a.

This study investigates the spatiotemporal distribution of malaria prevalence and associated risk factors in Ghana. Utilizing geospatial and climatic data, the research identifies increasing spatial clusters of malaria cases over time. Seasonal analysis reveals positive associations between malaria prevalence and factors such as elevation,

enhanced vegetation index (EVI), and stream density during the wet season. Conversely, during the dry season, inverse relationships are observed with factors including elevation, EVI, rainfall, mean temperature, distance from streams, and land surface temperature. The study aims to provide valuable insights for malaria control efforts and policy implementation.

- 12 Landscape of multiculturalism in Australia: Tracking ethnic diversity and its relation with neighbourhood features in 2001–2021/ Wang, Siqin; Cai, Wenhui; Sun, Qian (Chayn); Martin, Catherine; Tewari, Shilpi; Hurley, Joe; Amati, Marco; Duckham, Matt; Choy, Suelynn , n.a.

This study examines ethnic diversity in Australia from 2001 to 2021 at different spatial scales, utilizing census data. The analysis reveals fluctuations in ethnic diversity levels, potentially influenced by changes in migration policy and the COVID-19 pandemic. The research employs machine learning to explore the relationship between ethnic diversity and neighborhood features, emphasizing connections with English proficiency, educational attainment, public transit accessibility, and affordable housing. The study aims to offer practical insights for policymakers in migration, settlement, and urban planning, facilitating better social cohesion.

- 13 Estimating geographic access to healthcare facilities in Sub-Saharan Africa by Degree of Urbanisation/ Florio, Pietro , Freire, Sergio, Melchiorri, Michele , n.a.

This study utilizes the UN-endorsed Degree of Urbanisation (DoU or DEGURBA) method to assess geographic access to healthcare facilities across the urban-rural continuum in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) circa 2020. Findings indicate that geographic access is highest in cities and peri-urban areas, exceeding 95% within 30 minutes of a healthcare facility. Access declines in towns, while villages and dispersed rural areas face greater challenges, with about 65% having access and 10-15% residing over 3 hours away from any health post. The study highlights the impact of travel impedance on healthcare access in the SSA region.

- 14 COVID-19, cities and inequality/ Li, Han; Wei, Yehua Dennis, n.a.

This paper examines the transformative impact of COVID-19 on urban life, encompassing changes in commuting, work, collaboration, and consumption. The authors identify three key dimensions of urban change: structural transformation, accelerated transition, and temporal change. The pandemic has led to significant shifts in remote work, global supply chains, and environmental considerations. While suburbanization and urban sprawl have occurred, the importance of green spaces and sustainable practices has been accentuated. The study also highlights the temporary reduction in human impact on the environment. However, the pandemic has exacerbated existing urban inequalities, leading to a more fragmented and segregated urban landscape. The authors discuss the emergence of post-pandemic urban theories and propose research questions for future exploration.

- 15 Impacts of interprovincial migration on the household energy footprints in China/ Yuan, Rong; Li, Nan; Zheng, Shenglin , n.a.

This study explores the impact of interprovincial population migration on household energy footprints (HEFs) in China. The analysis covers the years 2010 and 2015, employing structural decomposition analysis to assess the influence of migration-induced

changes. The study finds that interprovincial migration contributed to an increase in HEFs, particularly in developed coastal regions. The main drivers shifted from housing and services consumption in 2010 to household facilities and transport in 2015. Migration structure changes slightly impacted HEFs, and migration intensified spatial HEFs inequality. Additionally, the study evaluates the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, revealing a reduction in migration's influence on HEFs.

- 16 Reconstructing and identifying historic land use in northeastern United States using anthropogenic landforms and deep learning/ Suh, Ji Won; Ouimet, William B.; Dow, Samantha , n.a.

This study employs light detection and ranging (lidar), historic aerial photography, and deep learning to reconstruct the spatial distribution of cleared land in the northeastern U.S. during two historical periods: the mid-19th century (peak of agricultural activity) and the early-20th century. The methodology involves mapping stone walls from lidar and 1934 aerial photography, along with mapping historic land use from pre-satellite era aerial photography using deep learning. The results, validated against census records, show strong consistency in cleared area estimation. The incorporation of stone walls from 1934 orthomosaic significantly enhances agreement, providing insights into the duration and spatial patterns of land use transitions over the last 300 years.

- 17 Re-defining Transport for London's strategic neighbourhoods from spatial and social perspectives/ Yan, Xinlei; Dennett, Adam , n.a.

This study explores neighbourhood delineation methodologies for Transport for London (TfL) using two contrasting approaches: tertiary-communities (T-Communities) and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) with Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) cluster analysis. The goal is to create more effective 'Strategic Neighbourhoods' reflecting both spatial and social attributes. Evaluation indices, including neighbourhood size, intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC), and the number of community centres, indicate that both methods outperform the original TfL boundaries in capturing intra-group social homogeneity and are more suitable for analysis, emphasizing the importance of combining spatial and social characteristics in neighbourhood delineation.

- 18 Mapping socio-environmental pressures to assess Portuguese soil vulnerability/ Cano-Díaz, Concha; Zeiss, Romy; Carvalho-Santos, Claudia; Carvalho, Rui P.; Costa, S.R.; Duarte, A.C.; Fernandes, P.; Guerra, Carlos A. , n.a.

This study assesses soil degradation in Portugal by examining eight soil threats: hydrogeological risks, soil sealing, salinization, desertification, contamination, compaction, erosion, and decline in soil organic matter. A knowledge-based methodology, considering 15 variables, highlights water availability, rate of land use change, and agricultural practices as top influencers. Merged vulnerability maps reveal 58% of soils with moderate vulnerability, 32% with low vulnerability, and 10% highly vulnerable, primarily in populated urban and rural areas. The findings provide valuable insights for informed soil management decisions and the development of sustainable land-use policies.

- 19 Assessment of the traditional landscapes' state in mountain areas as the basis for their restoration (the Western Beskids, Poland)/ Sobala, Michał, n.a.

This paper addresses the challenges of restoring and conserving traditional landscapes, focusing on the Western Beskids. The study utilizes historical analysis, examining data from the 18th century to the present. The research highlights the decline of traditional landscapes due to factors like land abandonment. The preservation of such landscapes is observed in areas still utilized or protected through conservation efforts. Despite landscape changes, traces of past human activities persist, particularly in areas with historical tillage and settlement. The findings emphasize the complexities of landscape restoration and the need for effective strategies to preserve traditional landscapes.

- 20 Does cropland threaten urban land use efficiency in the peri-urban area? Evidence from metropolitan areas in China/ Lu, Youpeng; He, Tingting; Yue, Wenzhe; Li, Mengmeng; Shan, Z.; Zhang, Maoxin , n.a.

This study investigates the relationship between cropland conservation and urban land use efficiency (ULUE) in peri-urban areas of rapidly urbanizing metropolitan areas in China. Utilizing various datasets, the research reveals that a high proportion of cropland in peri-urban areas negatively impacts ULUE. While cropland conservation supports compact urban growth, the infilling expansion pattern resulting from this conservation may not sustain intensive human activity. The study suggests that reducing spatial separation between conserved cropland and urban construction land can achieve a balance between protecting cropland and promoting ULUE. The findings contribute to a nuanced understanding of cropland protection policies that address both food security and urbanization efficiency.

- 21 Greening of India: Forests or Croplands?/ Kuttippurath, Jayanarayanan; Kashyap, Rahul , n.a.

This study examines changes in India's green cover from 2000 to 2019 using satellite-derived indices. The analysis of Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Leaf Area Index (LAI), and Solar Induced Fluorescence (SiF) reveals an overall greening trend, with increases in NDVI (10%), LAI (11%), and SiF (13%). The greening is observed in 62.5% of India's vegetated land, driven significantly by croplands (86.5% contribution) compared to forests. Notably, the greening in croplands is twice that of forests, primarily occurring during the Zaid agricultural season. Factors such as improved irrigation, expanded Net Irrigated Area (NIA), and effective cropland management contribute to this greening trend in India.

- 22 Retail location modeling of supermarket chains in Taipei city/ Lin, Pei-Chun; Edwin Cheng, T.C.; Hsu, Chia-Hui, n.a.

This study collected the annual revenue data of the top three supermarket chains in Taiwan (PX Mart, Simple Mart, and Wellcome), shopping frequency in supermarkets, and the average expenditure of the general public in order to construct models for simulating supermarket revenue by calibrating model parameters to the actual data. This study employed the competing destinations model (CDM) to designate supermarket shoppers' shopping areas and simulate supermarket sales. The CDM calculated the probability of consumers selecting each supermarket, simulated the total revenues of supermarkets and the average daily revenue of a single store using the expenditure equation, and added spatial competition and agglomeration effect parameters to the model to observe variations in revenue with changing parameter values. The study results revealed profitable expansion opportunities and highly competitive locations not

advised for new outlets. Beitou district had the lowest population density in Taipei City yet a high-sales cluster, making it an area suitable for new PX Mart stores. Shilin and Xinyi districts could also be considered suitable areas for new stores because they had insignificant distributions of stores, high-sales clusters, and competition was not yet severe. The study extends the use of analytical revenue and spatial models to empirically study the agglomeration forces between supermarket chains, analyzes the influence of distance variation on supermarket revenues, and determines the most suitable locations for the future inauguration of supermarket stores in Taipei City.

- 23 The geographic disparity of agglomeration economies: Evidence from industrial activities in China's emerging greater bay area/ Yu, Zidong; Xiao, Zhiyang; Yan, Yingwei; Feng, Chen-Chieh; Liu, Xintao , n.a.

This study focuses on the industrial agglomerations within China's Greater Bay Area (GBA) using points of interest (POIs) data. Through topic modeling, it identifies thematic topics related to industrial activities and clusters industrial agglomerations based on their topic importance. The findings reveal a dual-center layout in the central and southeastern GBA, each exhibiting distinct professional tendencies. The garment and electronic sectors emerge as dominant in the central and southeastern subregions, respectively, emphasizing the significance of geographic concentration for competitive advantages in specific industries. The study discusses practical implications, including the need for upgrading conventional manufacturing modes and addressing spatial-functional inequality in regional industrial activities.

- 24 National ecological conservation versus local development: The triggering effects of forest transition on urban shrinkage/ Xu, Huixiao; Song, Xiaoqing; Gao, Houxing; Luo, Mingxuan Bala, A.; Scheffran, Jürgen, n.a.

This study explores the relationship between forest transition and urban shrinkage, focusing on Yichun City in China. Using quantitative analysis, the research identifies the triggering effects of forest transition on urban shrinkage through a combination of socioeconomic dynamics and national ecological conservation (NEC) policies. The study reveals a causal chain involving NEC policy, forest transition, socioeconomic changes, and urban shrinkage. The findings emphasize the potential trade-off between NEC and local development (LD), suggesting that national policies promoting natural ecosystem recovery may impact local development negatively. The study concludes with policy implications, including recommendations for differentiated forest management policies and strategies for upgrading industrial structures based on industry diversification.

- 25 Spatiotemporal evolution and determinants of urban land use efficiency under green development orientation: Insights from 284 cities and eight economic zones in China, 2005–2019/ Zhou, Yuxuan; Lu, Yi, n.a.

This study investigates the green development-oriented Urban Land Use Efficiency (ULUE) in China from 2005 to 2019, using remote sensing and statistical data. Employing the Super Efficiency Slack-Based Model (SBM) and Geographically and Temporally Weighted Regression (GTWR), the research analyzes ULUE and its spatiotemporal associations with various determinants across 284 cities and eight economic zones. The findings show a general increase in green development-oriented ULUE over the years. Factors such as per capita GDP, investment in technology and science, and degree of openness contribute positively to ULUE, while investment in real estate has a negative

impact. The study provides valuable insights for tailored strategies in efficient urban management towards sustainable urbanization.

- 26 Sustainability of the local stakeholder network in semi-steppe rangelands in southern Iran/ Rasekhi, Sareh; Mofidi-Chelan, Morteza; Skataric, Goran; Värnik, Rando; Azadi, Hossein, n.a.

This study focuses on sustainable land management (SLM) in Qasr Yaqoub village, Fars province, Iran. The research utilizes two methods, Social Network Analysis (SNA) and the Sustainability Barometer Model (SBM), to comprehensively evaluate the stability of the local stakeholder network in different dimensions of sustainability and social networks. The findings reveal a stable density in the trust network and an average density in the cooperation network among stakeholders. The positive dynamics within the stakeholder network foster trust, cooperation, and social cohesion in the village, demonstrating the effectiveness of combining network analysis and sustainability models in analyzing local communities in rangeland ecosystems.

- 27 Geographical inequalities in access to water and sanitation among Brazilian maritime islands' inhabitants/ Marchesi, Matheus Della Tonia; Couto, Edivando Vitor do; Gomes, Uende Aparecida Figueiredo , n.a.

This study focuses on the assessment of drinking water supply and sanitation access on 1200 islands in the Brazilian Coastal Zone, where approximately 3.9 million inhabitants reside. A geographic database was utilized to quantify coverage and geographical inequalities in access to these services. The findings reveal significant challenges, with 20% of island inhabitants lacking access to improved drinking water supply and 60% lacking access to improved sanitation. Inequalities persist within and between Brazilian Federal States, emphasizing the need for targeted attention and interventions to address these issues and work towards universal access.

- 28 Assessing the conservation effectiveness of national nature reserves in China/ Chen, Wanxu; Gu, Tianci; Xiang, Jingwei; Luo, Ting; Zeng, Jie , n.a.

This study assesses the conservation effectiveness of nature reserves (NRs) in China by analyzing changes in habitat quality (HQ) and human activities (HA) within NRs from 1990 to 2020. The results indicate a significant improvement in HQ, with positive impacts of HA on HQ, particularly after 2010. The study highlights the effectiveness of ecological conservation efforts in NRs, emphasizing the positive role of certain human activities in enhancing habitat quality. However, the diverse nature of human activities and NRs' vulnerability may lead to adverse effects on habitat quality, requiring careful management for sustained conservation success.

- 29 Does multi-goal policy affect agricultural land efficiency? A quasi-natural experiment based on the natural resource conservation and intensification pilot scheme/ Guo, Baishu; Chen, Kunlun; Jin, Gui , n.a.

This study focuses on the impact of the multi-goal land use policy (MGLUP) on agricultural land efficiency in China. Agricultural land efficiency is assessed, revealing a spatial replacement process with potential improvements in certain urban areas. The analysis indicates that the MGLUP has reduced agricultural land efficiency by 1%, with associated decreases in physical and monetized outputs by 4-15%. The findings provide

insights into the differential effects of MGLUP on subsector land and highlight the importance of understanding policy impacts on land use efficiency.

- 30 Urbanization shifts freshwater service flows in the highly urbanized watersheds of Dongjiang River, China/ Shen, Wenting; Liu, Zhenhuan, n.a.

This study investigates the impact of urbanization on freshwater ecosystem services in the highly urbanized Dongjiang River. Using social-ecological network analysis, the research maps the supply-flow-demand network of freshwater services. Results show an increase in freshwater supply by 0.21 billion m³ per year, while demand exhibits a decreasing trend of 0.17 billion m³ per year. The study emphasizes the need for sustainable water management strategies to address challenges posed by urban expansion and ensure freshwater security in large river basins within urbanized areas globally.

- 31 A multi-level framework for assessing the spatial equity of urban public space towards SDG 11.7.1 - a case study in Beijing/ Dong, Junwu; Wang, Yanhui; Yang, Yang; Luo, Xiaoyue; Wang, Lili , n.a.

This study proposes a multi-level framework to assess the spatial equity of urban public space, focusing on SDG 11.7.1. The refined calculation method evaluates progress at the city level, and an improved 2SFCA model explores spatial equity of open public spaces at the grid level in Beijing. Results indicate rapid progress in SDG 11.7.1 implementation but a significant gap in requirements. The spatial equity assessment reveals disparities in OPS resource allocation. The study offers insights for cities to quantitatively measure SDG 11.7.1 and guides planners in more rational and equitable urban OPS allocation.

- 32 Diffusion of the Internet-of-Things (IoT): A framework based on smart retail technology/ Jamme, Huê-Tâm; Connor, Dylan S., n.a.

This paper explores the diffusion of smart pizza vending machines in France, offering insights into the entry of IoT technologies into communities. Contrary to expectations, the study finds that small, well-connected communities lacking 24/7 amenities are early adopters, and independent business owners lead the adoption. The research proposes a framework emphasizing decentralized, bottom-up processes in the rapid penetration of frugal IoT innovations and their socio-economic impact.

- 33 Finding home: Participatory geospatial mapping with Rohingya refugees/ Al-haddad, Robin Elizabeth; Rakshit, Pradipto Vaskar , n.a.

This study focuses on participatory geospatial mapping with Rohingya refugees, documenting their spatial narratives and migration stories. Using Google Earth Pro, 52 Rohingya adolescents and adults in refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, shared their experiences. Six key themes emerged, revealing discrimination in Myanmar, forced removal, challenges during migration, feelings of safety in Bangladesh, and positive memories. The study underscores how participatory mapping empowers marginalized voices, facilitates trauma processing, and informs policymakers.

- 34 Trapped in dilemma: Inverted N-shaped EKC evidence of economic growth and ecological land in a spatial spillover perspective/ Huang, Jing; Zhang, Dong; Zhang, Zhengfeng; Kong, Weilong; Yan, Jinming; Xia, Fangzhou , n.a.

This study explores the relationship between economic growth and ecological land area using refined data in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei urban agglomeration. Employing the STIRPAT model and the Spatial Durbin Model, it reveals an inverted "N" shaped association, with turning points for real per capita GDP at \$179,169, \$39,778, and \$36,793 for ecological land, woodlands, and grasslands, respectively. The study emphasizes the spillover effects of per capita GDP and proposes strategies to address ecological service loss, offering valuable policy insights for regions grappling with the conflict between economic development and ecological land use.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre
NASSDOC: Research Information Series 3



- **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.

- 35 Guidelines for conducting partnered research in applied psychology: An illustration from disability research in employment contexts/ Fisher, Sandra L; Bonaccio, Silvia; Jetha, Arif; Winkler, Monica; Birch, Gary E; Gignac, Monique A M, 1367-1391 pp.

This article advocates for the adoption of partnered research in applied psychology, emphasizing its potential to enhance research quality and practical applicability. Partnered research involves collaboration among researchers, knowledge users, individuals with relevant lived experiences, and other stakeholders throughout the entire research process. From formulating research questions to choosing methods, analyzing data, and disseminating results, this inclusive approach integrates diverse perspectives. The authors present a step-by-step roadmap for applied psychology scholars interested in implementing partnered research, addressing common challenges and offering guidance on overcoming them. While centered on disabilities and work research, the article also draws examples from various domains within applied psychology.

- 36 The neuroscience of trust violation: Differential activation of the default mode network in ability, benevolence and integrity breaches/ Werff, Lisa van der; O'shea, Deirdre; Healy, Graham; Buckley, Finian; Real, Colette; Keane, Michael; Lynn, Theo, 1392-1408 pp.

This research investigates the neural processes involved in different types of trust violations in workplace relationships. Examining ability, integrity, and benevolence violations, the study, using electroencephalogram with 68 participants, identifies the activation of brain areas related to social cognition. Results emphasize the role of the default mode network (DMN) in processing trust violations, with integrity violations showing the most significant reaction in the DMN. Benevolence violations generated the next notable reaction, while ability violations were not significantly different. These findings underscore the importance of the DMN in assessing the trustworthiness of others and reveal distinct neural processing for different facets of trustworthiness violations. Further research may explore the potential significance of these distinctions.

- 37 Satisfaction with one's job and working at home in the COVID-19 pandemic: A two-wave study/ Wood, Stephen; Michaelides, George; Inceoglu, Ilke; Niven, Karen; Kelleher, Aly; Hurren, Elizabeth; Daniels, Kevin , 1409-1429 pp.

This study explores the relationship between job satisfaction and homeworking satisfaction during the COVID-19 pandemic, considering the distinct predictors for each. Examining university workers (753 in Phase 1, 471 in Phase 2), the research identifies traditional job design factors (workload, job autonomy, and social support) as predictors of job satisfaction. For homeworking satisfaction, factors specific to remote work (loneliness, work–nonwork interference, and adequacy of homeworking environment) play a crucial role. Autonomy positively influences job satisfaction, while loneliness, nonwork-to-work interference, and inadequate homeworking environment negatively impact homeworking satisfaction. Importantly, the study establishes that satisfaction with homeworking mediates the relationship between homeworking factors

and overall job satisfaction, emphasizing the significance of distinguishing between the two concepts.

- 38 Perceived ability to defend oneself against negative treatment at work: Gender differences and different types of bullying behaviours/ Rosander, Michael; Nielsen, Morten B. , 1430-1448 pp.

This study explores the impact of perceived ability to defend oneself on exposure to workplace bullying, considering gender differences and the type of bullying behavior experienced. Utilizing a longitudinal probability sample from the entire Swedish workforce (394 participants, 43% men, and 57% women), the research finds that perceived ability to defend only acts as a protective factor for male targets facing direct types of bullying behaviors. The study challenges the notion that individuals can effectively protect themselves from bullying and emphasizes the need for organizational intervention, particularly in the early stages of bullying, to prevent further escalation, especially for women. The findings highlight the importance of acknowledging and addressing the limitations of an individual's perceived ability to cope with workplace bullying.

- 39 Job characteristics, job attitudes and employee withdrawal behaviour: A latent change score approach/ Ruysseveldt, Joris van; Dam, Karen van; Verboon, Peter; Roberts, Anouk, 1449-1477 pp.

This study delves into the impact of within-person changes in job characteristics on job attitudes and withdrawal behavior, employing the challenge-hindrance stressor framework. Examining workload, emotional demands, and autonomy as job characteristics, and dedication and organizational cynicism as job attitudes, the research, involving 1530 Dutch employees over 2 years, utilizes latent change score modeling. Results reveal that changes in workload, emotional demands, and autonomy lead to corresponding changes in organizational cynicism, influencing turnover intentions but not absenteeism. Autonomy changes are linked to dedication changes, influencing turnover intentions without affecting absenteeism. The study underscores the significance of exploring within-person changes in job characteristics to comprehend shifts in job attitudes and employee withdrawal behavior, offering practical insights into how job design can combat withdrawal tendencies.

- 40 Gossip 2.0: The role of social media and moral attentiveness on counterproductive work behaviour/ Murtaza, Ghulam; Neveu, Jean-Pierre; Khan, Rahman; Talpur, Quratul-ain , 1478-1505 pp.

This study investigates how negative workplace gossip (NWG) affects counterproductive work behaviour (CWB) through emotional exhaustion. We seek to advance a more nuanced view of negative gossip regarding CWB by exploring the contingency roles of social media (SM) and moral attentiveness (MA). With the use of multisource, time-lagged data from 306 information technology (IT) professionals and their supervisors, we highlight the importance of SM and MA in understanding how individuals react to negative gossip. Our results indicate a positive relationship between negative gossip and CWB mediated by emotional exhaustion. Notably, we found that the use of SM in the workplace strengthens the positive relationship between negative gossip and employees' emotional exhaustion. In addition, the indirect effect of gossip on CWB via exhaustion was moderated by individuals' moral

attentiveness. Finally, we describe the implications for managers and promising avenues for future research.

- 41 Re-drawing the line: Work-home boundary management profiles and their dynamics during the pandemic/ Urbanavičiūtė, Ieva; Jurgita, Lazauskaitė-Zabielskė; Žiedelis, Arūnas , 1506-1527 pp.

The present study investigates teleworker's work-home boundary dynamics during the COVID-19 lockdown and relates them to work-related well-being outcomes such as work engagement and exhaustion. Latent profile analyses were conducted in a sample of 375 employees using six boundary characteristics (i.e. work- and home-directed flexibility-ability, flexibility-willingness, and boundary permeability) as profile indicators. Four profiles, interpreted as boundary management styles, were identified: home-protective, work-protective, segregative, and integrative. They were shaped by a set of demographic and work characteristics and were also subject to adjustments over time. Subsequent latent transition analyses revealed relatively high within-person profile stability among employees with the integrative and segregative profiles, whereas those with the home- or work-protective profile were likely to switch into the segregative profile four months later. In terms of employee outcomes, the identified boundary management profiles differentiated well between the initial levels of work engagement but not exhaustion. The integrators demonstrated the highest initial well-being, but this profile was also associated with a significant loss of engagement. In addition, profile transition scenarios were associated with the dynamics of well-being over time. Theoretical and practical implications for managing the work-home interface during the pandemic and beyond are discussed based on these findings

- 42 Managing work and nonwork responsibilities when labour protection is weak: The role of family supportive supervisor behaviours/ Straub, Caroline; Beham, Barbara; Fayad, Maryanne; Ramadan, Nadia , 1528-1551 pp.

This mixed-method study investigates work-life reconciliation in Lebanon, a developing country with limited labor protection and government support. Through qualitative analysis involving 10 blue-collar, 10 white-collar workers, and 10 HR professionals, contextual challenges and strategies for balancing work and nonwork responsibilities are identified. In a quantitative survey of 269 employees, the research explores the impact of family supportive supervisor behavior (FSSB) on different worker groups and examines schedule fit as a potential mechanism. Results reveal that FSSB enhances employees' perceptions of schedule fit, subsequently reducing work-life conflict (WLC). Notably, blue-collar workers appear to benefit more from FSSB than their white-collar counterparts. The study contributes insights into work-life dynamics in less supportive contexts and provides practical recommendations for HR managers in such environments.

- 43 Knowledge sharing on online platforms within organisations: An interactionist perspective on generalised exchange/ Yoshikawa, Katsuhiko; Wu, Chia-Huei; Lee, Hyun-Jung, 1552-1576 pp.

This study investigates factors influencing knowledge sharing on in-house online platforms within organizations. Drawing on social exchange theory and generalised exchange, the research suggests that individuals are more inclined to share knowledge when they receive requests from past office colleagues, possess a strong

generalised exchange orientation, and require diverse knowledge for their tasks. The study, conducted over 6 months with 100 users in a professional service firm, supports a three-way interaction hypothesis. Findings highlight the significance of past-collocation history, generalised exchange orientation, and knowledge variety in promoting effective knowledge sharing on internal online platforms. Implications for fostering collaboration and information exchange within organizational boundaries are discussed.

- 44 Entrepreneurial orientation and decision-making under risk and uncertainty: Experimental evidence from the Columbia Card Task/ Dijkstra, Nienke F. S.; Groot, Kristel de; Rietveld, Cornelius A., 1577-1592 pp.

This study explores the connection between entrepreneurship and decision-making under risk and uncertainty, utilizing the Columbia Card Task as an experimental tool. In a sample of 127 university students, the research reveals that individual entrepreneurial orientation (IEO) is negatively associated with decision-making in conditions of risk and uncertainty. Notably, distinguishing between the subscales of IEO is crucial for a comprehensive understanding; while the Proactiveness and Innovativeness subscales exhibit a negative relationship, the Risk-taking subscale shows a positive correlation. Further analyses suggest that varying sensitivity to potential gains and losses explains this relationship. Overall, the study provides insights into the nuanced relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and decision-making processes.

- 45 Supervisors' achievement goal orientations and employees' mindfulness: Direct relationships and down-stream behavioral consequences/ Mehmood, Qaiser; Hamstra, Melvyn R. W.; Guzman, Felipe A. , 1593-1607 pp.

This study (among 256 employees and 97 immediate supervisors) examines whether supervisors' learning goal orientation and performance goal orientation are related to employees' mindfulness and whether, in turn, mindfulness is related to employees' creativity and organisational citizenship behavior (OCB). Whereas learning goals focus on non-judgmental learning from mistakes, performance goals emphasise impressing others and obtaining positive evaluations. Accordingly, reasoning from the perspective of socio-cognitive theory, we proposed and found that supervisors' learning goal orientation positively relates to employee mindfulness whereas supervisors' performance goal orientation negatively relates to employee mindfulness. Given the broad cognitive and social attentional focus entailed in mindfulness, we further proposed and found that mindfulness is positively related to employees' creativity and OCB and that mindfulness mediates the relations between supervisors' goal orientations and these performance outcomes. We discuss the implications of our findings in light of (a) understanding and managing organisational factors that relate to mindfulness and (b) the implications of achievement goal orientations in leadership processes.

- 46 Is resting and sleeping well helpful to job crafting? Daily relationship between recovery experiences, sleep quality, feelings of recovery, and job crafting/ Hur, Won-Moo; Shin, Yuhung , 1608-1623 pp.

This study explores the often-overlooked connection between recovery, sleep, and daily job crafting, drawing from self-regulation theory. The research, conducted over

five consecutive working days with 126 employees, reveals that positive overnight recovery experiences and high sleep quality contribute to day-level promotion-oriented job crafting by enhancing morning feelings of recovery. However, no significant indirect effect was found on prevention-oriented job crafting. These findings offer valuable insights into the interplay of recovery, sleep, and job crafting, shedding light on the role of self-regulatory resources in shaping daily work behaviors.

- 47 What is the narrative for practice? A review of recommendations on feedback and a guide to writing impactful practical implications/ Russo, Silvia Dello; Mirfakhar, Atieh S.; Miraglia, Mariella, 1624-1652 pp.

This study delves into the practical implications of supervisory feedback research over the past two decades, aiming to uncover its value for management practitioners and evaluate how this knowledge is communicated constructively. Examining 120 retained articles, the study addresses the W-H questions (Why, What, When, Where, Whom, and How) to critically discuss recommendations offered, endorsed, and their applicability. The findings not only summarize insights from scientific research for practitioners but also, through a follow-up survey of academics (N = 61), offer recommendations on how researchers in management and psychology disciplines can effectively convey practical implications to bridge the gap between research and practice.

- 48 Effectiveness of strengths use interventions in organizations: A pre-registered meta-analysis of controlled trials/ Virga, Delia; Rusu, Andrei; Pap, Zselyke; Maricuțoiu, Laurențiu; Tisu, Luca , 1653-1693 pp.

This meta-analysis aims to clarify where we stand and where we are heading regarding the effectiveness of employee strengths use interventions. The systematic literature search yielded 21 independent controlled trials. Random-effects meta-analyses revealed a weak but significant effect for increasing individual strategies at post-intervention ($d = .37$, 95% confidence interval [CI] [.07, .67]) and a non-significant one at follow-up ($d = .15$, 95% CI [-.11, .40]); personal resources demonstrated a moderate post-intervention increase ($d = .53$, 95% CI [.25, .81]) and a small one at follow-up ($d = .33$, 95% CI [.18, .49]); and small and significant improvements were also observed for workplace well-being (post-intervention: $d = .31$, 95% CI [.21, .41]; follow-up: $d = .27$, 95% CI [.10, .43]), general well-being (post-intervention: $d = .24$, 95% CI [.10, .38]; follow-up: $d = .18$, 95% CI [.07, .30]), and post-intervention performance ($d = .28$, 95% CI [.11, .45]). Follow-up performance ceased to be significant ($d = .22$, 95% CI [-.15, .59]). Lengthier interventions were associated with stronger long-term gains in personal resources and workplace well-being; younger participants had stronger immediate boosts to personal resources. Strengths use interventions are a promising new approach in the evidence-based practice of organizational and occupational health psychologists, highlighting the benefits of building on human potential for employees and organizations alike.

- 49 Development and validation of the Work–Home Integration Questionnaire (WHIQ)/ Noja, Andrea; Kubicek, Bettina; Plohl, Nejc; Tement, Sara , 1694-1734 pp.

This study addresses the evolving boundary between work and personal life, known as work-home integration (WHI), as employees increasingly engage in work-related thoughts, emotions, and behaviors during leisure time. To comprehensively capture

the various facets of WHI, the researchers introduce and validate the Work-Home Integration Questionnaire (WHIQ) in English, German, and Slovene. Utilizing cross-sectional and longitudinal studies with a total sample size of 1,782 participants, the WHIQ reveals a three-factor structure measuring negative cognitive-affective involvement, positive cognitive-affective involvement, and behavioral involvement. The questionnaire demonstrates reliability, validity, and consistency across languages, offering a concise and effective tool to assess employees' engagement in work during leisure time.



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



Bibliographies on Social science Literature

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



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



Library Membership

Post Graduate Students / Doctoral / Post-Doctoral scholars, Faculty members, Non-Teaching Staff, Writers, Freelancers, Journalists etc. can become members of the library.

Library Membership Fee:

- Institution - Rs. 10000/- PA
- ICSSR Beneficiary - Rs. 800/- PA
- Consultant Membership - Rs. 900/- PA
- Bi-Annual - Rs. 500/- PA
- Monthly Membership - Rs. 100/- PM
- No Membership Fee for Staff of ICSSR, its Research Institutes & Regional Centres and Guest Members for a day.

- 50 Spiritually surviving precarious times: Millennials in Jakarta, Indonesia/ Rakhmani, Inaya; Utomo, Ariane, 473-492 pp.

This paper explores the connection between spirituality and the precarious nature of work faced by millennials in Jakarta, Indonesia, particularly within the context of neoliberal transformations and the COVID-19 pandemic. Using sequential mixed methods, the study sheds light on how precarious work conditions, exacerbated by the 2020 Job Creation Law, impact millennials. It emphasizes that, in this Muslim-majority city, millennials use spiritual coping strategies, rooted in Islamic principles such as *ikhlas* (acceptance), to navigate the challenges of disappearing jobs and limited upward mobility. The findings suggest that these spiritual narratives serve as coping mechanisms for both Muslim and non-Muslim millennials in response to systemic job insecurity.

- 51 Unveiling Class Discourse: Its Articulation and Generation in Chinese Labor Struggles/ Chen, Feng, 493-515 pp.

This article explores the persistence of class discourse in China's labor struggles over the past four decades, despite the diminishing use of the term "class" in public discourse. It identifies three distinct articulations of class discourse within labor activism: nostalgia among state workers opposing industrial restructuring, the pursuit of collective rights through worker-initiated collective bargaining, and Marxist-inspired agitation for labor emancipation. The article introduces three modes of emergence for these articulations: endogenous, exogenous, and symbiotic, highlighting how workers' experiences and the roles of labor activists contribute to their materialization. The objective is to assess the extent to which these articulations encapsulate class consciousness and explore their underlying ideological implications.

- 52 Continuity and Complexity: A Study of Patronage Politics in State-owned Enterprises in Post-authoritarian Indonesia/ Apriliyanti, Indri Dwi, 516-537 pp.

This study explores the role of patronage in Indonesian State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) by analyzing board appointments between 2004 and 2019 under two different presidential administrations—those of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Joko Widodo. The study is based on a content analysis of board members and their political affiliations in fifteen of the largest Indonesian SOEs and in-depth, semi-structured interviews with a former minister, high-ranking officials in the government, political party members, CEOs, and SOE board members. The study identifies how key patrons influence board appointments and how the sitting president, a pivotal patron in the post-authoritarian context, strategically uses patronage for power consolidation and political stability. Given the financial significance and power of SOEs, placing loyalists on boards serves the interests of ruling political parties and elites. This also enables elites to produce even more patronage, which is beneficial for their personal political machinery. This intricate interplay sustains the presence of patronage in Indonesia's democratic landscape.

- 53 Keeping A Distance: Changing Everyday Lives of Married Migrant Gay Men in China's State-owned Enterprises/ Pang, Javier; Siu, Kaxton, 538-554 pp.

This study examines continuity and change in the lives of rural migrant gay men working in China's state-owned enterprises (SOE) from an everyday life perspective. By examining their sexuality, migration histories, and heterosexual marriage experiences, this study contributes to sexuality and migration literature by exploring how rural-to-urban migrant gay men maintain their everyday homosexual intimacies in post-socialist China. It adds to the perspective that gay men's perceptions, interpretations, and reactions to marriage and sexuality vary, due to their personal migration experiences. These findings also contribute to scholarly discussions of everyday life by providing a nuanced analysis of how spatial tactics are employed as forms of everyday resistance by gay men for maintaining their sexualities.

- 54 Going to Yan'an: The Making of China's New Ruling Class/ Gao, Jia, 555-574 pp.

This article addresses the gap between English-language scholarship on China's ruling elites and Chinese-language publications, particularly concerning the Yan'an period (late 1935 to early 1948) of the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) expansion. Focusing on the resurgence of the "bloodline" concept and the red-genes theory, the article analyzes the understudied aspects of the "going to Yan'an" phenomenon during the Anti-Japanese War from a social positioning perspective. It explores Yan'an as part of social positioning options, shedding light on the development of new groups during this period and offering a new perspective on the formation of China's post-1949 ruling elites.

- 55 Compound Capitalism: A Political Economy of Southeast Asia's Online Scam Operations/ Franceschini, Ivan; Li, Ling; Bo, Mark, 575-603 pp.

This paper explores the evolution of the online scam industry, which has experienced significant changes in recent years. Originally emerging in Taiwan and mainland China, scam operations later relocated to Southeast Asia, particularly Cambodia and the Philippines. The study draws on extensive fieldwork and interviews with survivors of scam compounds in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Laos. It introduces the concept of "compound capitalism," framing the scam industry as a new form of predatory capital characterized by larger walled compounds hosting multiple companies, often involving workers held against their will and forced to participate in scams.

- 56 Crafting Utopias for Spiritual Nationhood: Digested India in Contemporary Self-cultivation Practices in China/ Iskra, Anna, 604-631 pp.

This study examines how India – both as a modern nation-state and a symbolic geography – is digested by Chinese self-cultivators to negotiate their belonging in China's spiritual nationhood, defined as the landscape of belief that corresponds to the geo-body of the nation-state. It follows the practitioners of Oneness (Heyi), one of the most popular Indian new religious movements in China today, for whom such negotiations are riddled with tensions. While Oneness practitioners align themselves with political orthodoxy disseminated by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), emphasizing China's special role as a spiritual leader for humanity, they engage in quasi-religious heterodox practices, risking being labeled an "evil cult" (xie jiao). These frictions occur at the junction of two contrasting notions of spiritual nationhood, one

derived from lingxing (spirituality) and the other from jingshen, a secularized notion of spirit that situates the CCP as the sacred center of the polity.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Online Remote Access Portal for E-Resources (ORAPER)

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

NATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
WEB - OPAC
Online Public Access Catalog



<https://twitter.com/icssr>



facebook.com/icssrnassdoc



- 57 Sustainable Development Frontiers: Is 'Sustainable' Cocoa Delivering Development and Reducing Deforestation?/ Lock, Will; Alexander, Anthony , 691-713 pp.

This article investigates the impact of sustainable development initiatives, specifically the 'Production, Protection, and Inclusion' model, in the forest frontiers of San Martín, Peru. Focusing on sustainable cocoa production promoted by various stakeholders, including government bodies, international agencies, cooperatives, and chocolate brands, the study reveals paradoxical outcomes. Despite the intention to balance conservation, economic development, and social inclusion, the pursuit of sustainability goals inadvertently intensifies production and draws smallholders into forest frontier areas. Consequently, the heightened demand for sustainable commodities contributes to increased colonization, deforestation, ecological degradation, and economic instability, challenging the efficacy of prevailing narratives on sustainable development in these regions.

- 58 The Myth of Counter-modern Ontologies: Indigenous People and the Modern Politics of Extractivism in Ecuador/ Tym, Christian, 714-738 pp.

This article challenges the prevailing narrative that positions Indigenous people solely as protagonists of counter-modern political sentiment, particularly in the context of anti-extractivism. While Indigenous anti-extractivism is often seen as a rejection of modernity's processes and conceptualizations, the study argues that the calculus of modern politics remains central to Indigenous responses to resource extraction. The ethnography of Indigenous mining in the southern Ecuadorean Amazon, coupled with national-level electoral data, reveals widespread support for former leftist President Rafael Correa's 'neo-extractivist' program among Indigenous communities. This challenges the notion of Indigenous peoples as exclusively counter-modern, highlighting the complex and nuanced modernity inherent in Indigenous resource politics.

- 59 Local Financial Institutions and Income Inequality: Evidence from Brazil's Credit Cooperative Movement/ Arestis, Philip; Phelps, Peter , 739-779 pp.

This article examines the role of local financial institutions, specifically credit cooperatives, in reducing income inequalities within Brazil. Against the backdrop of increasing economic fragility and exposure of emerging economies to financial challenges, the study utilizes panel-data estimations from 2004 to 2019. The findings indicate that credit cooperatives in Brazil have surpassed commercial banks in supporting traditionally underserved communities, contributing to inclusive economic growth. Moreover, the study highlights the resilience of credit cooperatives during a recent severe economic crisis in Brazil. The results suggest that these cooperatives have been instrumental in filling financial and economic gaps typical of emerging economies, with a more pronounced impact at lower levels of development. The empirical evidence supports the optimistic perspective regarding the relationship between financial inclusion and income equality.

- 60 The Underside of Microfinance: Performance Indicators and Informal Debt in Cambodia/ Green, W. Nathan; Chhom, Theavy; Mony, Reach; Estes, Jennifer , 780-803 pp.

This article challenges the common practice in the microfinance industry of relying on financial performance indicators, borrowed from commercial banking, as proxies for positive social impact. Instead of directly assessing the impact on borrowers, the study, based on qualitative research in Cambodia from 2021 to 2022, reveals how these indicators, particularly portfolio quality, conceal and exacerbate the harmful consequences of borrowers juggling debt between formal and informal lenders. The research underscores how microfinance repayment structures contribute to practices that increase the risk of over-indebtedness among borrowers. By exposing these dynamics, the article contributes to critical scholarship on microfinance, revealing how the industry can claim success in poverty alleviation while disproportionately appropriating wealth from poor and low-income households in the global South.

- 61 Green Growth and the Balance-of-payments Constraint/ Oberholzer, Basil, 804-840 pp.

This article takes a novel perspective on green growth, particularly in developing and emerging economies facing economic challenges such as current account deficits, foreign exchange shortages, and external debt accumulation. Focusing on the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy, the analysis estimates the impact on the balance-of-payments constrained growth. Assuming the economic structure remains unchanged, the study demonstrates that the energy transition enhances the annual growth rate of selected countries by up to 2.5 percentage points on average until 2050. This signifies that embracing renewable energy not only promotes sustainability but also accelerates economic growth without accumulating foreign debt or triggering currency crises. The findings highlight the substantial growth potential and developmental benefits associated with policies favoring renewable energy over the current fossil fuel-based energy system.

- 62 Misaligned Social Policy? Explaining the Origins and Limitations of Cash Transfers in Sudan/ Ali, Muez; Mann, Laura , 841-869 pp.

This article examines whether the transitional government in the wake of the December 2018 Sudanese revolution succeeded in realigning social policy with public demands. The article focuses on the evolution of cash transfer programmes from the 2012 cash programme under the Ingaz regime to the transitional government's programme 2021. While the recent programme was popularly viewed as a 'World Bank programme', its originators were in fact Sudanese professionals. Similarly, the Ingaz regime experimented with cash transfers before seeking out World Bank technical support. In this sense, cash transfers cannot be seen as an external imposition, as domestic actors have favoured them across different regimes. Yet, their appeal may still reflect the 'choicelessness' that Thandika Mkandawire associated with structural adjustment, as in both cases cash transfers were introduced as part of broader economic reform. Sudan's case is distinct in the sense that its domestic policy makers did not begrudgingly accept cash transfers but were enthusiastic instigators of them. The article traces the origins of this enthusiasm within Sudan's recent political history and explores the way in which alignment with international mainstream policy making locks Sudan into a bind. The country urgently needs to reverse the fragmentation of

social policy along geographic and racial lines, yet these programmes do little to overcome such regional and racial inequalities. Thus, even after a popular revolution displaced the prevailing political settlement and called for radical change, policy makers remain misaligned to public demands.

- 63 State Life: Land, Welfare and Management of the Landless in Kerala, India/ Sudheesh, R.C., 870-891 pp.

This article explores the challenges in addressing the increasing number of landless individuals globally and the shift towards scattered land distribution programs combined with welfare transfers, as opposed to comprehensive land reform. Focusing on the Aralam resettlement site for landless Adivasis in Kerala, India, the study contends that the state's response to managing the landless can lead to a concept termed 'state life.' This refers to a life envisioned by the state rather than one desired by the people affected. The analysis reveals three interconnected processes shaping state life in Kerala: the reduction of land to welfare, heightened welfare transfers, and the mobilization of assumptions about the target population. While state life may temporarily mitigate land struggles, the study argues that it ultimately perpetuates landlessness in the long run.

- 64 Outsourcing the Business of Development: The Rise of For-profit Consultancies in the UK Aid Sector/ Whitty, Brendan; Sklair, Jessica; Gilbert, Paul Robert; Mawdsley, Jo-Anna Russon; Taylor, Olivia , 892-917 pp.

This article delves into the underexplored role of for-profit development consultancies and contractors in British aid delivery, highlighting their growing prominence. The analysis attributes this rise to two main trends: the outsourcing of managerial, audit, and knowledge-management functions as part of efforts to integrate private sector approaches into public spending on aid, and a shift in aid spending towards markets and the private sector, departing from locally embedded, state-focused aid programming. Initiated under New Labour in the early 2000s, these trends gained momentum under successive Conservative governments. The article argues that the resulting entanglement intertwines the policies and practices of UK government aid agencies with the interests and forms of for-profit service providers, undermining traditional forms of contestation and accountability in aid delivery.



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



Indian Social Science Periodical Literature (INSSPEL)

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

- 65 Tracking informal fraction knowledge and its correlates across first grade./ Viegut, Alexandria A.; Resnick, Ilyse; Miller-Cotto, Dana; Newcombe, Nora S.; Jordan, Nancy C., 1739-1756 pp.

The study tracks the development of early informal fraction knowledge in 103 first-grade children from the fall to spring, revealing that most children display some early fraction knowledge, particularly with nonsymbolic fractions and halving. The research identifies significant individual differences in early fraction knowledge, which contribute to variations in math achievement at the end of first grade. Start-of-year whole number knowledge, but not spatial scaling or proportional reasoning, predicts early end-of-year fraction knowledge. The findings suggest implications for educational activities aimed at fostering both early fraction and integer knowledge.

- 66 Building fraction magnitude knowledge with number lines: Partitioning versus analogy./ Viegut, Alexandria A.; Matthews, Percival G., 1757-1770 pp.

The study investigates fraction magnitude understanding in second and third graders, comparing the efficacy of an analogy-based fraction number line lesson, a partitioning lesson on number lines, and a control lesson using square area models. Results indicate that the analogy lesson outperforms the control lesson and is as effective as the partitioning lesson. The analogy group excels in understanding large-denominator fractions at retention and on transfer tests. The study suggests the potency of domain-general analogy in promoting mathematical development, emphasizing its role in leveraging preexisting whole number knowledge for fraction understanding.

- 67 Evidence of a positive effect of verbal cumulative rehearsal on serial order working memory, as early as 4 years old./ Attout, Lucie; Monnier, Catherine, 1771-1783 pp.

The study investigates the use and benefits of a verbal rehearsal strategy (cumulative rehearsal) in working memory (WM) tasks among children aged 4, 5, and 6. Participants were instructed to use cumulative rehearsal, naming (simple rehearsal), or no strategy during verbal WM tasks. The results demonstrate that, even at 4 years old, children were capable of implementing and benefiting from cumulative rehearsal instruction, particularly in terms of serial order information in WM tasks. The findings highlight the potential of early intervention to enhance verbal rehearsal strategies and WM performance in young children.

- 68 Developmental changes in drawing production under different memory demands in a U.S. and Chinese sample./ Long, Bria; Wang, Ying; Christie, Stella; Frank, Michael C.; Fan, Judith E., 1784-1793 pp.

The study investigates the developmental changes in the recognizability of children's drawings of common object categories. The research explores the impact of memory demands on drawing tasks, comparing drawings from verbal versus picture cues. The study includes participants from San Jose, United States, and Beijing, China, and assesses shape-tracing abilities. Results reveal a consistent developmental trajectory in drawing recognizability across different tasks and geographical locations, suggesting that changes in children's drawings may be influenced by internal

representations of object categories rather than visuomotor control or working memory.

- 69 Trajectories of cognitive flexibility through kindergarten and first grade: Implications for externalizing and internalizing behavior problems in the second grade./ Patwardhan, Irina; Gordon, Chanelle; Mason, Walter Alex, 1794-1806 pp.

The study aims to identify latent subgroups of children with different developmental trajectories of cognitive flexibility from kindergarten to first grade. Analyzing data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten Class of 2010–2011, the research identifies normative and delayed cognitive flexibility groups. The findings indicate that children in the delayed development group have higher levels of externalizing and internalizing behaviors in second grade, even after accounting for background covariates. The study suggests that caregivers can mitigate the risk of behavioral issues by fostering cognitive flexibility through problem-solving encouragement and emotional support.

- 70 Intraindividual variability is a developmental marker of cool, hot-positive, and hot-negative inhibitory control./ Cañigueral, Roser; Barron, Katherine; Steinbeis, Nikolaus., 1807-1822 pp.

The present study used a novel, well-controlled paradigm to investigate the development of cool, hot-positive, and hot-negative inhibitory control in a sample of children (6- to 11-year-old; N = 38, 21 females), adolescents (12- to 18-year-old; N = 38, 24 females), and adults (19- to 38-year-old; N = 38, 28 females; sample location: United Kingdom). An ex-Gaussian approach was employed on stop signal task data to distinctly examine for the first time how mean and intraindividual variability measures of inhibitory control are modulated at different time spans of development and neutral and socioaffective contexts. Results show a combination of adolescent-emergent, adolescent-specific, and adult-emergent patterns for distinct ex-Gaussian measures of cool, hot-positive, and hot-negative inhibition performance, suggesting a much more complex account of inhibitory control development than previously believed. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

- 71 Increased integration of functional connectivity after cognitive intervention in preschoolers from low socioeconomic status./ Pietto, Marcos Luis; Giovannetti, Federico; Segretin, Maria S.; Kamienkowski, Juan E.; Lipina, Sebastián J, 1823-1838 pp.

The study investigates the impact of individualized cognitive interventions with executive function (EF)-demanding activities on brain connectivity in preschoolers from low socioeconomic status (SES) homes in Argentina. Participants were classified as high- or low-performers based on inhibitory control task performance and then assigned to intervention or control groups within each performance level. The intervention induced changes in global efficiency, global strength, and the strength of long-range connections in the theta frequency band in the low-performing group. The findings highlight the potential of EF-based interventions to modify neural processing patterns in children from low-SES backgrounds, with differential effects based on initial cognitive performance.

- 72 Intervention-induced temperament changes in children: Evidence from a randomized controlled trial of the Incredible Years parent program./ Huijzer-Engbreghof, M.; van

Rijn-van Gelderen, L.; van den Akker, A.; Jorgensen, T. D.; Overbeek, G. , 1839–1851 pp.

The study explores the role of child temperament in the link between parenting and child disruptive behavior (CDB) in a sample of parents with children displaying above-average disruptive behavior. The participants engaged in a randomized controlled trial of the Incredible Years (IY) parenting program. The findings contradict the notion that child temperament serves as a static, unchangeable moderator of the relationship between parenting and CDB. Instead, the IY intervention demonstrated direct, simultaneous decreases in negative emotionality and CDB, challenging the belief that temperament traits are unalterable.

- 73 Effects of a father–daughter physical activity intervention delivered by trained facilitators in the community setting on girls’ social-emotional well-being: A randomized controlled trial./ Pollock, Emma R.; Young, Myles D.; Lubans, David R.; Eather, Narelle; Morgan, Philip J., 1852-1866 pp.

This study evaluated the effect of the Dads And Daughters Exercising and Empowered (DADEE) program on daughters’ social-emotional well-being when delivered by trained facilitators. Fathers ($n = 158$; Mage = 41.95 ± 5.32 years; 86% Australian born) and daughters ($n = 193$; Mage = 8.35 ± 1.85 years) from Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia, were randomized into (a) the DADEE intervention or (b) a wait-list control. At baseline and 3 months, fathers, daughters, and mothers completed validated scales of daughters’ social-emotional well-being (main outcome of interest), daughters’ self-esteem, and other family-related outcomes. Intervention daughters improved their social-emotional well-being from father and mother perspectives compared to the control group ($d = 0.51$ – 0.64). Intervention effects were observed for the father–daughter relationship, indicators of father involvement, fathering warmth, coparenting, and family-related well-being, but not daughters’ self-reported self-esteem and family-related well-being. (PsyInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

- 74 Developmental changes in category-based inductions: The effects of labels and statistical evidence on children’s inferences about novel social categories./ Mari, Magali A.; Clément, Fabrice; Paulus, Markus., 1867-1880 pp.

The study explores the psychological mechanisms involved in children's inductions about novel social categories. It contrasts two theoretical accounts—one emphasizing the role of simple category labels and the other focusing on statistical evidence. The experiment involved European children aged 4 to 9. The results suggest a developmental shift, with older children (7-9 years) generalizing properties based on category labels or statistical evidence. In contrast, younger children (4-6 years) demonstrated a tendency for similarity inferences when both labels and statistical evidence were combined. The findings contribute to understanding how children develop the ability to make inferences about novel social categories.

- 75 What are the odds? Preschoolers’ ability to distinguish between possible, impossible, and probabilistically distinct future outcomes./ Kneeskern, Ellen; Elenbaas, Laura. , 1892-1905 pp.

This study investigated 8- to 14-year-old U.S. children’s ($N = 202$, 47% girls, and 49% White) evaluations of statements reflecting individual and structural attributions for the causes of racial inequality between Black and White people in the United States, the

epistemic characteristics they used to seek out more information on this topic, and who they believed reflected these characteristics. With age, participants increasingly endorsed statements reflecting structural attributions for racial inequality (i.e., educational and occupational exclusion), and increasingly reasoned about privilege and racism. In contrast, participants did not endorse statements reflecting individual attributions at any age (i.e., group differences in intelligence and effort), instead reasoning about equality between racial groups. Overall, participants sought expertise (i.e., content knowledge) and interpersonal trust (i.e., closeness and support) in a scenario where they could choose a discussion partner to learn more about racial inequality, and were most likely to seek out their family members, though some also sought out their friends, teachers, and the internet or social media. This study provides insights into who children see as relevant sources for learning about racial inequality and their reasons for trusting them. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

- 76 Change patterns of mother–adolescent perceived parenting and the corresponding trajectories in their internalizing symptoms./ Wen, Wen; Sim, Lester; Hou, Yang; Chen, Shanting; Kim, Su Yeong., 1906-1920 pp.

The study examines how patterns of changes in mother–adolescent perceived parenting correspond to trajectories of internalizing symptoms in both mothers and adolescents from early to late adolescence. Using a longitudinal data set of 604 adolescents and 595 mothers from Mexican-origin immigrant families, the analysis identifies different mother–adolescent perceived parenting transition profiles. Results indicate that stable high levels of positive parenting are associated with lower internalizing symptoms, while inconsistent patterns and disparities in perceived parenting lead to higher levels of internalizing symptoms for both mothers and adolescents. The findings emphasize the importance of tailored interventions to address internalizing symptoms for mothers and adolescents based on their perceived parenting dynamics during adolescence.

- 77 The role of autonomy granting and ethnic-racial socialization in Mexican-origin girls' ethnic-racial identity trajectories./ Gonzales-Backen, Melinda A.; Bámaca, Mayra Y.; Bermudez, Dezhiah; Lyzell, Iturriaga., 1921-1932 pp.

The current study examines the role of ethnic-racial socialization (ERS) and maternal autonomy granting in predicting ethnic-racial identity (ERI) exploration, resolution, and affirmation trajectories in a sample of Mexican-origin girls (N = 338) in early and middle adolescence at Wave 1. Latent growth curve analyses showed significant growth in ERI exploration, resolution, and affirmation over 3.5 years. ERS, autonomy granting, and their interaction were associated with ERI trajectories. Results also indicated significant differences between early and middle adolescents in the association between ERS, autonomy granting, and ERI exploration trajectories. Findings demonstrate the importance of concurrently examining contextual and developmental predictors of ERI formation. In addition, ERS may be particularly important for ERI development among early adolescents, whereas autonomy processes and development may play a more prominent role during middle adolescence. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

- 78 Parent and self-socialization of gender intergroup attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors among ethnically and geographically diverse young children/ Halim, May

Ling D.; Atwood, S.; Osornio, Alisha C.; Pauker, Kristin; Dunham, Yarrow; Olson, Kristina R.; Gaither, Sarah E, 1933-1950 pp.

This study investigates the influence of parents' conversations and modeling regarding gender intergroup relations, as well as children's self-guided interests about gender, on the formation of gender attitudes, status perceptions, and gender intergroup behaviors in 4- to 6-year-old children. The research, based on parent surveys and child interviews, finds that children with parents actively seeking information about gender tend to exhibit more same-gender preferences and less positive evaluations of other-gender children. However, parent conversations about gender intergroup relations and gender-play stereotypes show limited connections to children's gender attitudes. The study also explores demographic variations, revealing differences related to household division of labor for boys but few distinctions by ethnicity or geographic region. Overall, the findings emphasize the roles of both self- and parent socialization processes in shaping early gender-related beliefs and behaviors in children.

	Indian Council of Social Science Research National Social Science Documentation Centre	
<div data-bbox="635 981 992 1064" style="text-align: center;"></div> <p>ICSSR Data Service: Social Science Data Repository” and hosts NSS and ASI datasets generated by MoSPI. The ICSSR Data Service hosts a comprehensive set of statistical datasets in social sciences generated and contributed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), New Delhi.</p>		

	Indian Council of Social Science Research National Social Science Documentation Centre	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Professional Skill Development and Networking</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apprenticeship Under the Apprenticeship Act 1961, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, NASSDOC provides practical training/exposure for one year to the students who have passed out their B.L.I.Sc. / M.L.I.Sc. (Bachelor or Master in Library and Information Science). They are provided with a monthly stipend and certificate at the end of the year.• Vocational Training Program: Training is available for One/ Three Months for B.L.I.Sc./ M.L.I.Sc. Students to fulfil their course requirements.		

- 79 Social Cohesion in the Indian Community in Vietnam/ Thy Thuong, Nguyen Le; Van Linh, Nguyen , 345-368 pp.

This article investigates social cohesion within the Indian community in Vietnam, emphasizing its significance for immigrants facing adaptation challenges. Employing surveys and in-depth interviews, the authors find that while the Indian community in Vietnam is not strongly connected, members exhibit a certain level of dependence and trust in each other. The study explores various methods of fostering cohesion, including participation in community activities, engagement with representative organizations, and involvement in social media groups. Despite concerted efforts to unite, the results suggest that the Indian community in Vietnam has faced challenges in achieving the desired level of social cohesion.

- 80 Identity, Belonging and Home/ Dikyurt, Ahmet Emre , 369–382 pp.

This research paper studies second-generation Bosnians in the United States, to understand the identity formation of this population after the Bosnian War through the lenses of home, belonging and borders. Through archival research and extended interviews, second-generation Bosnian-Americans were asked questions about their dual/hybrid identity and their sense of home and belonging. Analysis of the data shows that the second generation has had relatively weak acculturation, by some measures, due to close identification with their heritage. Yet, the second generation's view of the Bosnian War is different from that of the first generation, who prefer to distance themselves from memories of war. The second generation would like to preserve their parents' experiences as a part of their lives and pass it on to the next generation of Bosnian-Americans.

- 81 An Investigation into the Relationship between Diaspora and Identity with Reference to the Iranian Diaspora/ Amrollahi, Mohammed Taghi; Saeidabadi, Mohammad Reza , 383–407 pp.

The purpose of this article is to examine the relationship between diaspora and identity with reference to the Iranian diaspora as a case study. Although there has been a recent growth in the study of ideational factors and their effects on sociopolitical issues, identity remains understudied within the mainstream literature on diaspora studies, international relations (IR) and foreign policy analysis (FPA). The aim is to challenge the purely realist and power-based explanations that have dominated the discourse by introducing the notion of identity and exploring it in relation to the Iranian diaspora. The paper's novel approach lies in its categorisation of Iranian diaspora identity into three main components: nationalist (ancient Iran) tendencies, religious (Islamic-Shiite) tendencies and secular (Western) tendencies. The identity components of Iranians abroad and their interaction with the homeland are relatively comparable to those of their compatriots at home, showing intersecting areas of commonality and difference.

- 82 The State of Acculturation and Identity Distress among Stranded Adolescent Biharis in Bangladesh/ Islam, Md Rafiqul; Ahmed, Sharmin , 408–434 pp.

This paper investigates the acculturation and identity distress among the Urdu-speaking Bihari adolescents in Bangladesh, a vulnerable diaspora living in longstanding camps with limited rights. Utilizing the Abbreviated Multidimensional Acculturation Scale (AMAS-ZABB) and Identity Distress Survey (IDS), the study reveals that these adolescents tend to identify more with the host culture than their own. Despite high language competence in both host and origin languages, cultural competence is predominantly observed in the host culture. Identity distress is low in various aspects but moderate concerning long-term goals and career plans. The findings suggest the potential integration of the Bihari population into Bangladesh's mainstream, emphasizing the need for a supportive transition.

- 83 Performance, Art, and Politics in the African Diaspora: Necropolitics and the Black Body , by Myron M. Beasley/ Rajwar, Sushmita , 435–437 pp.

This article examines necropolitics and performance art, with a particular focus on the black body and the African diaspora. In this article, Myron M. Beasley situates artists as cultural workers and theorists who illuminate the political linkages between their own and others' specific locales. The focus is an interrogation of the political systems that dictate and determine the value of lives (and decide which lives matter) through a lens of performance and art. Beasley highlights how the performances of rupture, which are of artistic, and historical significance, reveal both strategies of survival and promises of possibility. Artists and curators examined include Jelili Atiku, Giscard Bouchotte, Nona Faustine, Vanessa German, Simone Leigh, Nathalie Anguezomo Mba Bikoro, Ebony G. Patterson, and Dianne Smith.

- 84 Israel and the Diaspora: Jewish Connectivity in a Changing World , by Robert A. Kenedy, Uzi Rebhun and Carl S. Ehrlich, eds./ Sharma, Anu , 438–440 pp.

This article explores the complex relationship between Israel and its diaspora, examining historical, social, cultural, and political factors that have shaped this relationship. The article provides a comprehensive analysis of Jewish life, it has been criticized for lacking detail in certain areas and using complex language. Overall, it offers valuable insights into the complexities of Jewish identity and the connections between Israel and the diaspora.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Online Public Access Catalogue (Web-OPAC)

- **24 ×7 accessibility via the Internet.**
- **Possible to search independently by Keyword, Title, Author, Subject, ISBN, Series, Call Number etc.**
- **The status of any book may be known as Check Out, Item Available for Loan, Not for Loan No. of copies are available for loan, Reserve/reference items, current location, Brows Shelf etc.**
- **Users can quickly check the items borrowed from the library on his/her name, due date, fine etc. via WebOPAC account log-in.**

- 85 'It's not who I want to be!': Negotiating the 'illegible' single woman in US–UK popular culture/ Gilchrist, Kate R., 623-641 pp.

This article explores the objectification of single women in US–UK popular culture, emphasizing processes of instability and incoherence that construct them as a threat to heteronormative femininity. The analysis draws on media representations and interviews with 25 single women, revealing moments of contestation within media portrayals that trouble the gender binary and challenge oppressive structures. The study employs Butler's heterosexual matrix to show how singledom is presented as a non-normative heterosexual practice, destabilizing femininity and heteronormativity. Despite cultural delegitimization, single women engage in (dis)identification, tactically working with representations to construct alternative subjectivities while sometimes painfully identifying with their abject positioning.

- 86 The performative body of disabled women: Toward the politics of visibility in China/ Lin, Zhongxuan; Yang, Liu, 642-660 pp.

This article explores the visibility of disabled Chinese women, with a focus on the activist group 'Disabled Sisters Best.' It emphasizes the significance of the performative body as a means for disabled women to resist marginalization and challenge stigmatized identities. The study delves into disabled women's bodily experiences, body images, and social media usage, highlighting how mediatizing the performative body becomes a form of politics of visibility. The article contends that this activism has the potential to reshape perceptions of disability, sexuality, and identity, influencing both their representation and lived experiences.

- 87 'I can live without you': Self-branding as individuation in young Chinese women's transnational mobilities/ Fan, Jiali; Kanai, Akane , 661-679 pp.

This article explores the experiences of young Chinese women who have moved abroad, particularly to Australia, to create individual narratives beyond societal gender expectations in China. The study, conducted in 2019, combines interviews and visual analysis of WeChat and Instagram posts to understand how these women maintain connections with their upper-middle-class families. It reveals that online media, especially WeChat, plays a crucial role in allowing parents to be "pervasively present" in their daughters' lives, influencing the way these women curate their online identities to manage parental expectations. The study suggests a complex dynamic of seeking personal fulfillment abroad while navigating parental pressures and expectations. Follow-up interviews post-pandemic indicate further challenges and a potential shift toward returning to a more proximate zone of familial surveillance in China.

- 88 Danger, comfort, and silence at the home front: Mediating soldiers' wives/ Thumim, Nancy; Parry, Katy, 680-697 pp.

This article explores how the experiences of soldiers' wives are mediated in the context of militarised popular culture and following two ultimately unpopular wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. We show how audiences, representation (in two senses) and gender matter in a qualitative research project with soldiers, soldiers' wives and veterans,

which explores their perceptions of contemporary media representations of British soldiering, and their social media use. In the summer of 2014, we interviewed 31 participants in 5 focus groups for a British Academy funded project. Participants were veterans, veteran support groups, family members (all 'wives') and those directly involved with the promotion of the armed forces in various media (the Joint Information Activities Group, Media Operations Team). The focus groups explored media representations of contemporary soldiering across a range of media and genres (TV documentaries, reality TV, drama, newspapers) but also social media use – practices of self-representation. In this article, we focus on interview data from the wives' groups (as they identify themselves) and find four emergent and overlapping themes: ridicule, comfort, danger and silence. We argue that the mediation of soldier's wives is an area of pronounced contradiction: one that is important in and of itself for what it tells us about the experience of that group of women and equally important for what it tells us about representation, practice and gender and the ways in which these are entwined in digital culture.

- 89 Wild Intimacies: Justice-Seeking Mothers in Iran, Networked Activism and the Affective Politics of Mourning/ Tafakori, Sara, 698-721 pp.

This article analyses the mediated affective practices of the network of #justice-seeking mothers in Iran, who campaign for justice for their children's deaths at the hands of the state. I situate their melancholic performance of maternal mourning as central to the mediation of a 'wild' public intimacy, which contests the state's attempts to limit and foreclose the spaces of political appearance. This intimate public, I argue, draws on the affordances of visibility and hashtags on Instagram and Twitter to invoke expanded notions of 'home' and 'motherhood' that affectively sustain its political activism. Recent feminist scholarship has emphasised the counter-hegemonic potentials of mourning practices that go beyond the patriarchal family as a reference point, especially in campaigns that seek justice for and recognition of the dead, whether these practices are offline or online. I argue, however, that attention to the 'relational' (cultural, social, physical) affordances of digital mourning in this case reveals that grassroots maternalism may draw its emotional resources from a shifting combination of conventional (familial) and non-conventional forms of kinship. It is this fluid and provisional approach to emotional and political ties that enables the #justice-seeking mothers' network to mobilise a variety of intimate registers in constructing an affective space of political appearance.

- 90 Migrants as 'pawns': Antimigrant debates on Twitter and their affinity to European border politics and discourses/ Avraamidou, Maria; Loannou, Maria, 722-743 pp.

This article explores how Europe's border crises in the post-refugee 'crisis' years were discussed in the micro-blog Twitter, through an in-depth analysis of boundary making. Our focus is on the tweets of the top influencers of the hashtag #IStandWithGreece who strategically promoted ideologies ranging from white supremacy to Greek nationalism, glued together by an antimigrant stance during a border 'crisis' at Europe's periphery. This network of intolerance promoted a representation of migrants as 'pawns'; seen like a chess piece, with no value in their own right, literally pushed towards Europe by Turkey, who elevated them into a sizable threat. Within this, Europe was represented as a paradoxical other, the fallen Self, for not rising up to the opportunity to protect its sovereignty and identity through more securitization. Despite being diffused by extreme antimigrant Twitterers, we argue that these tweets offer a

more overtly racist expression of otherwise mainstream European (Union) discourses and politics on migration. Effectively, #IStandWithGreece's influencers functioned as Europe's alter-ego mouthpiece, saying the unsayable using social media, and their affordances contributing to the normalization of an oppressive and restrictive European border management.

- 91 Brexit, ugly feelings and the power of participatory art in Grayson Perry: Divided Britain/ Cox, Nicholas; Taylor, Lisa, 744-760 pp.

This article examines Grayson Perry's documentary "Divided Britain" as an exploration of the complexities and affective political allegiances within the polarized context of Brexit. Positioned as an artist-ethnographer, Perry creates a space for individuals to articulate their emotional and political affiliations, revealing tensions obscured by mainstream deliberative democratic debates. The analysis, drawing on Chantal Mouffe's concept of agonistic politics, suggests that the documentary provides a platform for confrontations between polarized groups, challenging the notion of a 'post-political' landscape. However, the focus on predominantly white communities is critiqued for offering a limited perspective on the potential revitalization of democracy in contemporary Britain.

- 92 The zaniness of everyday life: Trump, Littler and Ngai/ Russel, Francis; Persic, Rebecca, 761-755 pp.

This article seeks to build on sociologist Jo Littler's notion of the normcore plutocrat, that is, a newly emerging political actor who gains power through performances of ordinariness. We do this by expanding Littler's work through an engagement with Sianne Ngai's aesthetic theory. Taking up Donald Trump's performances as a case study, we attempt to think through the relationship between what Ngai refers to as 'zaniness' and Littler's normcore plutocrat. Given Trump's abnormal and bizarre antics, this article poses the question of what it means to frame his performances as 'ordinary'. In attempting to answer this question, we relocate Ngai's work to an explicitly political register in the attempt to show how Trump's use of language, abysmal business record and faux-masculinity can be understood as revealing something about ordinary neoliberalism.



- 93 The memefication of Squid Game and mimicry of Asian images/ yung, sunny , 497-517 pp.

This study delves into the memefication of Squid Game as a lens to understand the cultural dynamics of media reception in evolving media landscapes. While memes foster public engagement and democratic media use, they also perpetuate cultural biases, contributing to social group segregation. The research explores ideological influences shaping the dissemination of Squid Game memes, highlighting the global ambivalence and identity issues within cultural dynamics. Employing postcolonialism and critical discourse analysis, the study scrutinizes the production and distribution of Korean media, examining its role in perpetuating cultural prejudices amid changing media environments. Online memes emerge as a catalyst in the ongoing struggle between cultural diversity and ideological conservation in contemporary media landscapes.

- 94 Almost South–South solidarity: The frustration of K-pop fans (but not true fans) in South Africa/ kim, Siweon , 518-536 pp.

This article illuminates the contours of digitalization in a less studied light of emotion. Based primarily on interviews of South African audiences consuming Korean digital creative contents, the research illustrates their affective responses, such as empathy and collective pride but also frustration. A particular focus goes to highly educated audiences characterized by the #RhodesMustFall movement in South Africa. Grounded in a theoretical framework which combines notions of distinction in cultural sociology and South–South solidarity in international relations, this study explains how K-pop fans in South Africa become holders of highbrow empathy trapped in the loop between digital connection and physical marginalization. In the hollow loop, South African audiences are distinctively invited to become fans yet prevented from advancing their own modes of cultural appropriation. While the international visibility of Korean creative contents may bring collective pride to fans in South Africa, they struggle to find their place in return.

- 95 Hollywood on the Danube: Location management and the production of place in transnational media production/ Havens, timothy , 536-549 pp.

This article delves into Budapest's emergence as a major media production hub in Europe, primarily driven by servicing foreign productions. Despite limited local domestic production and exports, Budapest attracts substantial production spending. The focus is on the role of location managers who contribute to creating a distinctive sense of Budapest as a specific place, both on and behind the screen, making the city appealing for global media capital. Throughout pre-production and production phases, location managers cultivate the perception that Budapest is versatile and flexible as a shooting location, ironically erasing its specificity but rendering it "sticky" for transnational media productions.

- 96 Why do women write? Exploring women's empowerment through online literature creation in China/ Hu, yhunyi , 550-566 pp.

This study delves into the significant role of online literature, a key component of China's cultural creative industries, and its profound economic and societal impact. Focusing on the surge of Chinese women as writers in this domain, the research explores the initiatives and implications of women's involvement in online literature creation through the lens of women's empowerment. Utilizing digital ethnography and semi-structured interviews, the study examines how online literature creation dynamically empowers Chinese women at both individual and collective levels, encompassing material and non-material aspects. Despite these empowering dynamics, the research underscores persistent challenges arising from platform economy precarity, enduring patriarchal values, and stringent state censorship in contemporary China.

- 97 The dead pig's photo album: Affective visual rituals in collective identity formation/ Kirby, Daniel; Özkula, Suay M. , 567-587 pp.

This article diverges from recent research on visually mediated activism by highlighting the role of visibility in not just mobilizing protest but also in solidifying internal collective identity within movements. Drawing on an ethnography of everyday visual practices within the Save Movement's 'Pig Save' protests, the study identifies three affective visual rituals: witnessing, mourning, and semiotic rituals. These rituals, observed both online and offline, are not merely expressions of shared values but actively contribute to the construction of collective political identity through affective visual emotion work, shaping a shared understanding among participants.

- 98 Bollywood celebrities as bioconsumers of reproductive technologies in neoliberal fertility markets: A study of popular public discourse/ Malhotra, Isha; Sharma, Eva; Thakur, Raj , 588-605 pp.

The article makes a biopolitical study of commercial surrogacy in India through the case studies of Bollywood celebrities prioritizing bioengineered babies through surrogacy. Drawing upon the theories of the culture industry and neoliberal subjectivity, the entanglement between the cultural economy of celebrity and the medico-industrial complex is decoded. The study attempts to focus on the existing popular public discourse using newspaper articles, tabloid press, interviews, and journal articles to investigate how Bollywood celebrities, as bioconsumers in the neoliberal surrogacy market, further genetic essentialism and neoliberal eugenics. Celebrities, as agents of new reproductive subjectivities, invite critical forays into bioeconomies of intensity, intimate life and belongings through the affective bonds of familial ties and kinship. Examining the moral economy of assisted reproductive technologies (ART) in India, the study highlights the exploitative use of the reproductive labour of surrogates, who are treated as effaced entities and as collateral 'prosthetics' in the ART industry.

- 99 The neoliberal perils of yoga and self-care on apps and platforms/ Gidaris, Constantine , 606-620 pp.

This article situates the digital self-care industry within a neoliberal framework in which I critically analyze the effects of modern postural yoga through platforms and apps. In specific, I argue that the neoliberalization of digitally mediated self-care through Instagram, YouTube, Calm and Yoga-Go not only place the onus of health and wellbeing on individuals, they also endanger the physical health, mental health and digital privacy of their users. In turn, the consequences of economic and political

systems that have created many of the social conditions that push people to seek ways in which they themselves can alleviate the pressures and stresses of everyday life continue to be ignored.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi 110067

National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC)

INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE PERIODICAL LITERATURE (INSSPEL)



- 100 Transformation of Heritage into Assets for Income Enhancement: Access to Bank Credit for Vietnamese Community-based Tourism Homestays/ Luan, Do Xuan; Hai, Tran Manh; Thuy, Pham Thai , 339-360 pp.

This article explores the pivotal role of bank credit in transforming heritage into assets for community-based tourism development, particularly focusing on ethnic minorities operating homestays in Northwestern Vietnam. Using a robust methodology, including double-selection lasso logistic regression and Propensity Score Matching, the study analyzes a dataset of 262 homestays. Findings indicate that credit recipients significantly increased their total income, suggesting that expanding access to bank credit could enhance income for homestays. The article underscores the importance of stronger collaboration between homestays and travel agencies, improved training access, and the adoption of mobile-based banking platforms to facilitate credit access. Smartphone-based credit services are highlighted as a potential tool to reduce transaction costs in mountainous regions, emphasizing the productive role of heritage as financial leverage for sustainable community-based tourism.

- 101 Staffing and Retention Challenges of Teachers in Rural Schools of Eswatini: The Case of the Lubombo Region/ Dlamini, Jonathan; Du Plessis, Ambrosé Ray; Markham, Lyle , 361-378 pp.

This article draws attention to staffing and retention challenges that teachers face in rural schools in Eswatini. Despite policies and strategies developed by the Ministry of Education and Training, retention and staffing challenges continue unabated in rural schools. The continuing challenges indicate that limited success is achieved with the implementation of staffing and retention strategies. Drawing on staffing and retention literature, coupled with empirical data derived from teachers and head teachers in the Lubombo Region in Eswatini, this article proposes an alternative, multifaceted contextual approach to reducing staffing and retention challenges. A focus on lived rural and teaching experiences at rural schools offsets the abstract and one-dimensional universal approach to staffing and retaining teachers adopted by the office of the Teaching Service Commission in the Ministry of Education and Training in Eswatini. The article recommends that the office of the Teaching Service Commission should follow a context-specific differentiated approach based on thick analysis of staffing and retention challenges of teachers in rural schools.

- 102 Farmer Producer Organisations in North India: Potentials and Challenge/ Trivedi , Prashant K.; Ali, Manjur; Satpal , 379-398 pp.

This article seeks to analyse the current business model of FPOs to understand socio-economic consequences for individual members. The study selected 10 farmer producer organisations from Uttar Pradesh, India considering diversity along with geographical location, the field of operation and business model. In total, 10% of the villages covered by each chosen FPO and 5 members from each selected village were randomly selected for data collection. Two separate schedules for FPOs and members were administered for data collection. The study found that FPO members, particularly small and marginal farmers, experienced a positive socio-economic impact on their

lives due to exposure to new techniques and enhanced bargaining power due to collectivisation. However, lack of capital due to constraints in accessing finance from banks was found to be a major challenge. The article concludes by underlining what needs to be done to make FPOs sustainable.

- 103 Innovation in Irrigated Fields in a Semi-arid Region: Southeastern Spain Case/ Gil-Meseguer, Encarnación; Bernabé-Crespo, Miguel Borja; Gómez Espín, José María , 399-415 pp.

According to this article in Spain, in the last 25 years (1996–2020), more than a million and a half hectares of irrigated land have been modernised with irrigation systems. Almost half of this irrigated surface is immersed in a second generation of modernisation in order to be more efficient and save water and energy. This represents a strategic issue in a climate crisis scenario, to assure the quantity and quality of the productions of these irrigable areas, bases of market supply, agro-industries and sources of employment. Throughout this process, innovation was experienced (pressure irrigation, deficit irrigation, accurate irrigation, fertigation and nutrient solution, energy self-consumption, new crop varieties, hydroponic cultivation with or without substratum, etc.). The drivers of these innovations are the harvesting-exporting companies and the irrigation communities. This research is a diachronic study of regional geography; data are provided by official statistics and through extensive fieldwork and interviews with managers. The objective is to explain the irrigation innovation techniques undertaken in the semi-arid environment of Southeastern Spain, one of the driest regions in Europe.

- 104 Fairtrade as a Social Innovation: Brazilian Experience of Rural Organisations/ da Silva, Fábio; Tahim, Elda Fontinele; Nodari, Cristine Hermann; Barreto Miranda, Ana Lucia Brener , 416-435 pp.

The objective of this article is to describe the dynamics of fair trade in organisations that adhered to the Fair Trade International system, based on the principles of fair trade and the dimensions of social innovation, and to identify why there was a disruption in commercial transactions. Four organisations from the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, which won the fair trade seal, were analysed. Primary data collection occurred through semi-structured interviews and simultaneous annotations and, later, secondary data were collected from official documents, articles, academic works and websites. The results show that the experiences of organisations with Fair Trade International have numerous properties of the dimensions of social innovation. There was the emergence of an emerging development model with the opportunity to work collaboratively and collectively. These changes required adaptation and new practices, as producers underwent a period of changes in their working and production. The formation of cooperatives and fair trade certification had the mobilisation and participation of various actors, who also provided collective learning, both in technical terms and in terms of civic and interpersonal management, especially for rural producers.

- 105 Impact of Dairy Production on Smallholder Households Food Security in the Central Gondar Zone, Ethiopia/ Derbe, Chalachewu; Chanie, Essa; Adugna, Maregn; Derbe, Tegegne , 436-455 pp.

This study investigated how dairy production affected the food security of households in the Central Gondar Zone, Ethiopia. To collect primary data, 313 households were selected for interviews based on a multistage sampling approach. A review of published and unpublished documents was also conducted for secondary data collection. According to inferential statistics, about 73.08% (household dietary diversity scores (HDDs)) and 72.53% (HFCS) of dairy producer households were food secure, while 32.06% (HDDs) and 33.59% (HFCS) of dairy non-producer households were food secure. Furthermore, the Endogenous Switching Probit Regression model showed that dairy production increased food security among smallholders. Dairy production increased dairy producer households' food security by 48.4% (HDDs) and 45.9% (HFCS). Also, it would have improved food security by 10.4% (HDDs) and 7.1% (HFCS) for dairy non-producer households. In conclusion, dairy production contributes significantly to enhancing food security for smallholders. Hence, stakeholders must pay attention to the dairy sector to improve its production and reduce household food insecurity.

106 Rural Small and Medium Enterprises: Maximising the Value of Benefit Corporation Certification/ Borden, D. Scott; Mead, Taryn , 456-472 pp.

This article examines challenges and opportunities some rural small and medium enterprises (SMEs) face in maximising the value of Certified Benefit Corporation status. Eight case studies provide insights into the disadvantages of becoming, and maintaining, certification, and opportunities for leveraging its full value specific to the unique needs of these types of firms. Triangulation of three repetitions of interviews with owners and employees (n = 22) over two years, publicly available web-based sources (e.g., websites and brochures), and project documents for each case were analysed. No case study could report direct financial gains from their certification. Additionally, they reported limitations to obtaining, and maintaining, the certification, unique to rural SMEs, suggesting larger and urban firms have a competitive advantage in utilising this certification. Instead, they identified hiring and retaining quality employees, a greater sense of purpose and drive, and increased trust with other local businesses as added value. The article concludes with insights for increasing the likelihood of maximising value for other similar firms and opportunities for third-party certifying bodies to better support rural SMEs in maximising the value of this certification.

107 Impact Study of Self-Help Group Bank Linkage Programme on Beneficiaries in Rural Rajasthan/ Bhatnagar, Deepali; Yadav, Kajal , 473-487 pp.

This research investigates the impact of the Self-Help Group Bank Linkage Programme (SHGBLP) on underprivileged households availing loans. Common issues faced by the poor include the need for collateral and limited loan availability for non-income generation activities. The study, involving 450 households in treatment and control groups, assesses the effects on income, savings, expenditure, and asset creation. Applying the average treatment model through propensity score matching and principal component analysis, the results indicate that SHGBLP participation significantly enhances income for the poor compared to less poor individuals. Additionally, it positively influences consumption expenditure for participants versus non-participants. Notably, asset creation is significantly impacted for medium-poor

participants compared to their poor and less-poor counterparts. However, the study finds no significant effect on the savings patterns of the participants.



Indian Council of Social Science
Research
भारतीय सामाजिक अनुसंधान परिषद



An Initiative by
National Social Science
Documentation Centre

Shodhnidhi: Institutional Digital Research Repository

- 108 Should we conduct correspondence study field experiments with political elites?/ Zittel, Thomas; Louwerse, Tom; Pedersen, Helene Helboe; Schakel, Wouter , 459-470 pp.

This article delves into the ethical implications of correspondence study field experiments involving unsolicited emails sent to political elites to measure their responsiveness. The authors argue that such experiments entail trade-offs between costs and benefits that require careful consideration. They synthesize ethical considerations from existing literature, exploring the specific trade-offs and how experimental design can mitigate them. While acknowledging the challenges, the article concludes that such experiments are valuable for advancing good governance. Additionally, the authors draw from their experience in designing a comparative study, highlighting challenges associated with cross-national designs. The aim is to stimulate reasoned discussion on this important methodological issue.

- 109 Free market capitalism and societal inequities: Assessing the effects of economic freedom on income inequality and the equity of access to opportunity, 1990–2017/ Soysa, Indra de; Vadlamannat, Krishna Chaitanya , 471-491 pp.

This study investigates the relationship between economic freedom, income inequality, and access to opportunities in 128 developing countries from 1990 to 2017. While some argue that free-market capitalism exacerbates income inequality, the authors contend that governments more dependent on free markets are likely to focus on increasing access to human capital, narrowing the wealth gap by enhancing opportunities. The findings, measured by the standardized GINI and indicators of access to quality schooling, health, and justice, reveal that economic freedom is associated with higher income inequality but also robustly correlates with improved access to opportunities. The results, consistent across alternative models and testing methods, challenge the notion that growth-promoting economic freedoms hinder progress by raising inequalities, suggesting that economic freedoms contribute to equitable access to opportunities.

- 110 Populist radical right-wing parties and the assault on political correctness: The impact of Vox in Spain/ Galais, Carol; Pérez-Rajó, Juan , 492-506 pp.

This study explores the impact of populist radical right (PRR) parties, focusing on the Spanish case and their attacks on political correctness (PC). With limited attention in the literature on the consequences of PRR parties on public opinion, the research uses panel data to examine how the emergence of Vox, a new PRR party, influences individuals' attitudes toward PC. The findings reveal that individuals are more likely to reduce their levels of PC when Vox becomes an attractive electoral option. The study highlights the potential harmful consequences for minority groups and social cohesion arising from the anti-PC rhetoric employed by PRR parties, contributing to discussions on the effects of cultural wars and anti-PC messages on public opinion.

- 111 Direct democracy and equality: A global perspective/ Krämpling, Anna; Geißel, Brigitte; Rinne, Jonathan R.; Paulus, Lars , 507-522 pp.

This article addresses the scarcity of research on the global effects of direct democracy, focusing on socio-economic, legal, and political equality in (partly) free countries of the Global South and Oceania between 1990 and 2015. Presenting descriptive findings and performing the first comparative analysis of direct democracy on these continents, the study contradicts concerns that direct democracy may pose a threat to equality. The results indicate an increase in bills aimed at promoting equality through direct democratic votes, with a majority producing pro-equality outcomes across all dimensions and continents studied. This challenges prevailing notions and contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of direct democracy on different aspects of equality globally.

- 112 Conservatism, social isolation and political context: Why East Europeans would leave the EU in Exit referendums / Gherghina, Sergiu; Tap, Paul , 523-539 pp.

This article examines the potential for East European Member States to vote in favor of leaving the European Union in future referendums, using the 2018 European Social Survey. The analytical framework proposes four variables—political apathy and alienation, dissatisfaction with domestic democracy and economy, conservative values, and social isolation—to explain strong Euroscepticism. The study finds that citizens' conservative attitudes and social isolation are robust determinants of a potential EU exit vote in Eastern Europe. The research also identifies country-specific causes, emphasizing the unique challenges faced by the EU across diverse political settings in the region.

- 113 The rise of research on independence referendums/ Harguindéguy, Jean-Baptiste; Sánchez, Enrique Sánchez; Sánchez, Almudena Sánchez; Cole, Alistair , 540-556 pp.

This study consisted in undertaking a bibliographical search within the Web of Science Core Collection from January 1900 to December 2020. A total of 637 publications were identified and divided into 9 sections tackling successively the relevance of independence referendums, the biased authorship, the definition of the phenomenon, the technical features of referendums, the elaboration of comparative datasets, the legitimacy of these consultations, the drivers leading to the organisation of independence referendums, the impact of referendums on settling ethnic violence and their capacity to favour state recognition. We affirm that those publications have advanced our knowledge about independence referendums. We also stress the persistence of a high fragmentation of authorship and approaches limiting the adoption of a common vocabulary, validation methods and consistent datasets allowing the accumulation and replication of analyses for establishing robust theories. In conclusion, we indicate some theoretical blind spots which could constitute a future research agenda.

- 114 Femisocial capital: Homophily and bill sponsorship by South Korean female legislators/ Bang, Jiun, 557-570 pp.

This article is about femisocial capital: a type of gendered political capital tended towards facilitating greater intra-female collaboration. Unlike its similar conceptual counterpart of homosocial capital that typically reinforces male dominance in politics, femisocial capital, at least within the scope of legislative activity, highlights a positive function of gender and politics. By examining the bill sponsorship networks of multi-term female legislators in South Korea, this article finds that the institutional legacy of

the progressive party in South Korea and its female lawmakers sharing associational membership in feminist organizations (hence, the prefix 'femi'), enables such gendered political capital to function in their favor. In contrast to research agendas that seek to find gender working in explicit ways (i.e., whether more women in office leads to greater empowerment for women in politics), this article shows that while gender does matter, it may matter in much more discreet and less obvious ways.

- 115 Politics and corona lockdown regulations in 35 highly advanced democracies: The first wave / Jahn, Detlef, 571-586 pp.

This article gives an initial overview of the explanatory power of established approaches in comparative political science of various lockdown strategies in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic in 35 democracies. In a macro-comparative statistical analysis of the first wave of the pandemic, I test partisan and veto player theories. I distinguish two phases of the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, which show distinct patterns of political impacts. In the first phase of implementing lockdown strategies, central governments were relatively uncontested and partisan theory has strong explanatory power. In the second phase of lifting lockdowns, party differences lose relevance, but veto players have a strong influence during this time. The analysis shows that political science theories are useful for analysing political processes not only under normal conditions but also in extreme social crises. Moreover, it provides deeper insights into the democratic decision-making process of advanced democracies in exceptional situations.

- 116 Psychological foundations and behavioral consequences of COVID-19 conspiracy theory beliefs: The Turkish case/ Erisen, Cengiz , 587-606 pp.

This article offers a comprehensive approach to understanding pandemic-related behavior by tackling both the psychological predictors of belief in conspiracy theories about COVID-19 and their potential consequences for trust in experts and institutions, compliance behavior and vaccine acceptance. Drawing from an observational survey (n = 1028) in Turkey, this article examines: (a) the psychological precedents of believing COVID-19 conspiracy theories; (b) how trust in experts, scientists and health authorities is influential in controlling these beliefs; (c) to what extent conspiracy theory beliefs affect compliance with protective measures; and (d) who is more likely to accept vaccination. Results demonstrate that one of the potential solutions to the influence of conspiracy theory beliefs across an array of attitudes and behaviors is to establish trust in experts, scientists and health authorities.



117 The Standard of Civilization/ Anderson, Perry,

This study delves into the foundation of the Western claim to global leadership, asserting that a world order governed by the rule of law is pivotal. Various institutions, with the UN at the forefront, embody this principle. The study scrutinizes the juridical nature of international law, examining its historical roots, theoretical underpinnings, and practical manifestations as a potent hegemonic instrument shaping global dynamics.

118 Topographies of Capital/ Doherty, Caitlín, 31-54 pp.

This study delves into the contemporary perspectives of prominent American socialist feminist Nancy Fraser, specifically exploring the connections between her recent work on *Cannibal Capitalism's* complex analysis of current challenges in capitalist accumulation, gendered social reproduction, global warming, and democratic politics. The research aims to highlight continuities between Fraser's latest insights and her earlier theses on recognition, redistribution, and representation. By drawing these connections, the study seeks to enrich our understanding of the multifaceted dynamics shaping the present socio-political landscape.

119 Climate Bidenomics/ Battistoni, Alyssa; Mann, Geoff, 55-78 pp.

This study examines the contradictions within Democratic climate policy and their impact on the current state of American capitalism. It critiques the pursuit of a green-growth strategy, using the ongoing autoworkers' strike as an illustrative example. The research highlights the challenges in reconciling environmental goals with economic growth in the contemporary American capitalist landscape.

120 Thinking the Unthinkable/ Hoerning, Johannes, 79-108 pp.

This study delves into the body of work by Ci Jiwei, a distinguished social theorist in contemporary China. It explores his unique perspectives on the diagnostics of national consciousness, tracing the evolution from Maoist utopian ideals to a sense of nihilism overshadowed by consumerist hedonism. The central question posed is whether the improvement in living standards and the achieved "equality of conditions" through the Revolution could lead to a Polanyian semi-democratization, potentially serving the Party's own interests. The analysis seeks to unravel the complex interplay between socio-economic changes and political dynamics in the context of modern Chinese society.

121 Times of Interest/ Johnson, Nic, 109-144 pp.

This article highlights Nic Johnson's significant contribution to the discussion on secular stagnation, focusing on the historical trend of declining interest rates. Spanning from the origins of public debt in early-modern Europe to present challenges like sluggish investment and persistently low or negative real interest rates, Johnson makes a compelling case for contemplating the socialization of capital deployment. By

examining the extended trajectory of interest rates, the study urges a reevaluation of contemporary practices in managing and allocating capital.

122 Sermons for Princes/ Riley, Dylan, 145-158 pp.

This article delves into Dylan Riley's examination of Martin Wolf's "The Crisis of Democratic Capitalism," where Wolf, the chief economics commentator of the Financial Times, argues that political disaffection with ruling elites is more rooted in the imbalances of rentier capitalism than in global trade. Riley's analysis underscores Wolf's emphasis on addressing internal issues within the capitalist system, especially those related to rentier dynamics, as a crucial step in comprehending and resolving the crisis of democratic capitalism. This perspective challenges conventional explanations that primarily focus on global trade as the source of political discontent.

123 Schelling's Challenge/ Schuringa, Christoph, 159-167 pp.

In this article, Christoph Schuringa offers a clear examination of the intricate relationship between Schelling's late philosophy and Hegel's philosophical system, as explored in Peter Dews' work, "Schelling's Late Philosophy in Confrontation with Hegel." Schuringa's analysis provides valuable insights into the intellectual confrontation between these two significant philosophical frameworks, delving into the complexities and interactions of ideas during their later stages of development.



Indian Council of Social Science
Research
भारतीय सामाजिक अनुसंधान परिषद

An Initiative by
National Social Science
Documentation Centre

Shodhnidhi: *Institutional Digital Research Repository*

The banner features a red and white logo on the left, a central photograph of a modern building with a glass entrance, and a QR code on the right. The text is arranged in a clean, professional layout.

- 124 Food Security or Food Sovereignty? Agricultural Technology Reforms after the Famine in North Korea/ Kobayashi, Harumi; Suh, Jae-jung, 673-700 pp.

This research examines how North Koreans reformed their agricultural technology following the massive famine in the 1990s. The study focuses on agricultural methods and technologies used in farmlands, analyzing primary sources from the DPRK, South Korea, Japan, the United States, and international organizations. The reforms are categorized into modernization measures and ecology-friendly farming practices. Contrary to the perception of these approaches as incompatible, the study concludes that North Koreans synthesized them to transform their industrial agriculture into a more modernized and ecology-friendly sector. The reforms aim to maintain food sovereignty while enhancing national food security, and many initiatives appear to persist, although their overall impact on productivity and sustainability requires ongoing assessment.

- 125 Multicultural at the Meso-Level: Governing Diversity within the Family in South Korea/ Draudt, Darcie, 701-722 pp.

This paper explores the concept of familial multiculturalism in the context of South Korea's family-centered multicultural policy. Departing from existing studies, the research emphasizes policy siting as a crucial factor in understanding how and why states manage cultural diversity. Drawing on immersive field research conducted between 2017 and 2023, the paper highlights how governing elites target specific meso-level social institutions, particularly the nuclear family, as privileged sites for diversity governance. The concept of familial multiculturalism is argued to be applicable beyond Korea, suggesting that such institutions globally play a significant role in cultural management efforts. The paper concludes by discussing the contemporary political implications of Korea's multiculturalism and potential directions for future developments.



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



Professional Skill Development and Networking

• **Apprenticeship**

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

• **Vocational Training Program:**

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

- 126 IRR50 and the revolutionary act: 'We are here to recommit'/ Bourne, Jenny; Prescod, Colin , 8–13 pp.

According to this article, In the opening speeches of the IRR50 'New Circuits of Anti-racism Conference' at King's College London in October 2022, Jenny Bourne and Colin Prescod reflect on the transformative journey of the Institute of Race Relations (IRR) since its pivotal 1972 Extraordinary General Meeting. Emphasizing the significance of this change in orientation, they discuss the evolution of the organization's role and commitment over the past fifty years. The introduction also includes a description of the films directed by Colin Prescod, titled "Struggles for Black Community."

- 127 New Times or new circuits: recovering Sivanandan's political econom/ Narayan, John, 14–33 pp.

This article revisits the debate between A. Sivanandan and Stuart Hall and Martin Jacques in 1990, focusing on Sivanandan's critique of Hall's theorization of Thatcherism and neoliberalism. Sivanandan's analysis traced the "new circuits of imperialism" resulting from global shifts in labor, production hierarchies, and technological change, connecting these processes to British state racism and racialized forms of exploitation. The article emphasizes Sivanandan's neglected contributions to international political economy, highlighting his perspective that racism and imperialism are integral to the neoliberal order in Britain and beyond. It suggests that Sivanandan's anti-racist and anti-imperial international political economy offers insights into framing and understanding the contemporary crisis of neoliberalism, emphasizing the importance of international political economy in addressing the current crisis of capital from global perspectives.

- 128 From memory to a re-imagining; learning from Sivanandan/ Guns, Priya , 34–38 pp.

The author explores how Sivanandan's imaginative fusion of history, politics, and individual lives resonates with the challenges faced by Third World and "subaltern" poets, intellectuals, and novelists today. Through an analysis of Sivanandan's work and an examination of the interplay between the personal and the political, the author discusses the process of creating radical art in a neoliberal globalist world. The account was originally presented as a talk at the 'New Circuits of Anti-racism Conference,' King's College London, in October 2022 (IRR50).

- 129 Towards a theory of radical kinship/ Aouragh, Miriyam , 39–41 pp.

The article critically examines A. Sivanandan's perspective on racism, emphasizing the need to address it structurally rather than as a matter of individual attitudes. It explores strategies for radical and respectful organizing, stressing unity in the face of diverse experiences and avoiding essentializing blackness.

- 130 Radical internationalism and shifts in the global order/ Gordon, Avery F., 42–44 pp.

The author, acting as the moderator for the panel on 'Radical internationalism and shifts in the global order' at the 'New Circuits of Anti-racism Conference' held at King's College London in October 2022 (IRR50), reflects on the complex global landscape characterized by challenges such as austerity, debt, increasing opposition, capitalist crises, and authoritarianism. She also delves into the post-global 'war on terror' dynamics, particularly in response to the expansionism of China and Russia. The author examines how these transformations impact social movements and the potential for fostering solidarity in this evolving global context.

- 131 *Stitching together the threads of internationalism: London in anti-imperial organising/* Salhab, Akram , 45–60 pp.

In this article, stemming from a modified speech presented during the 'Radical internationalism and shifts in the global order' panel at the 'New Circuits of Anti-racism Conference' held at King's College London in October 2022 (IRR50), an organizer engaged in both Palestinian liberation and migrant rights explores the potential for international solidarity in contemporary metropolises. Drawing a comparison with the 'Corbyn era,' characterized by a resurgence in solidarity, he reflects on historical periods in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries when London served as a hub for progressive internationalism, providing refuge for exiles and fostering intellectual freedom, organization, and connections. The author examines lessons from these historical experiences and considers the prospects for renewed concerted internationalism in present-day London and across Britain.

- 132 *Does the United States owe reparations to Somalia?/* Mueller, Jason C. , 61–82 pp.

This article provides an empirical and theoretical analysis of the United States' global 'war on terror' (GWOT) over the past two decades, with a particular focus on the less-discussed secretive U.S. intervention in Somalia. The examination covers political, economic, and ideological aspects of U.S. actions in Somalia since 2001. The article places data on the U.S. war in Somalia within the context of ongoing discussions on the merits of reparations in the global system.

- 133 *Connecting the dots in systems of domination and violence: a conversation/* Ransby, Barbara; Purnell, Derecka, 83–99 pp.

This article features an edited conversation between Barbara Ransby and Derecka Purnell, prominent Black feminist activists in the U.S., discussing "New lines of Black resistance in the US: undoing racial capitalism and the carceral state." The conversation took place at the 'New Circuits of Anti-racism Conference' at King's College London in October 2022 (IRR50). Ransby and Purnell explore their political journeys, emphasizing the building and re-envisioning of a desired future. They delve into the role of Black feminism and abolition, dissecting the workings of the carceral state and its specific targeting of surplus Black workers. The discussion also addresses the challenges of organizing, internationalism, building genuine coalitions, and the importance of connecting different systems of domination and violence to understand the functioning of the carceral state, highlighting the centrality of reproductive justice and the fight for bodily autonomy.

- 134 *Abolishing institutional racism/* Elliott-Cooper, Adam, 100–118 pp.

This article explores the divergent conclusions reached by anti-racist campaigns, particularly Black Lives Matter, and the UK government's Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities in 2020. The analysis traces critiques of institutional racism from the Black Power movements of the 1960s and '70s to the more liberal interpretations following the 1999 Macpherson Report. It argues that the failings of the Macpherson Report, lacking political, historical, and economic analysis, contributed to the political developments of 2020. The government's dismissal of liberal analyses and the endurance of police racism post-Macpherson have fueled present-day activists to draw on radical Black Power politics to complement their abolitionist demands in challenging institutional racism.

135 Anti-racist organising today: a roundtable discussion/ Siddiqui, Sophia , 119–133 pp.

This article brings together contributions from participants in a roundtable discussion on 'Anti-racist organising today' which concluded the 'New Circuits of Anti-racism Conference', King's College London, October 2022 (IRR50). Five key anti-racist writers and activists – Azfar Shafi and Ilyas Nagdee, co-authors of *Race to the Bottom: reclaiming anti-racism* (Pluto Press, 2022), Shanice Octavia McBean, co-author with Aviah Sarah Day of *Abolition Revolution* (Pluto Press, 2022), and Remi Joseph-Salisbury and Laura Connelly, co-authors of *Anti-racist Scholar-Activism* (Manchester University Press, 2021) – came together to discuss the key themes of their books, the influence of A. Sivanandan on their activism, as well as the main issues for anti-racist organisers today.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Bibliographies on Social science Literature

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

- 136 Capitalism and Household Production: A Marxist-Feminist Critique of Social Reproduction Theory/ Quick, Paddy , 447-474 pp.

This critique argues against the foundational principles of Social Reproduction Theory (SRT), contending that it deviates from basic tenets of Marxist theory. While acknowledging the empirical contributions of SRT in examining household activities within the capitalist mode of production, the critique highlights fundamental contradictions within the SRT framework. Key points of contention include the use of the term "social reproduction," distinctions between "reproductive" and "productive" labor, and the categorization of labor as "paid" or "unpaid." The critique positions SRT as diverging significantly from Marxist theory.

- 137 Marx's Ideas on Work Organization: Reinvestigating the Conceptions of Cooperation, the Division of Labor, and Machinery/ Ehara, kei , 475-501 pp.

This analysis challenges Harry Braverman's "degradation thesis" within the context of Marx's examination of the labor process. Focusing on Chapters 13 to 15 of Capital Vol. 1, the study identifies a dual system of work organization under capitalism: concentrated and dispersed. It suggests that contemporary information and communications technology (ICT)-based work organization aligns with the dispersed model, akin to an online-controlled putting-out system. The concentrated model is further classified into automation-oriented and craft-oriented models, each with distinct characteristics. The implications of these classifications prompt a reevaluation of the general law of capitalist accumulation and traditional strategies in addressing class struggle.

- 138 Control of the Platform Reserve Army: The Roles of the State and Capital in China's Platform Economy/ Zhang, Wei; Qi, Hoa; Li, Zhongjin , 502-530 pp.

The article discusses the emergence of a platform reserve army in the context of digital capitalism, posing challenges to labor control. Drawing on a survey of over 600 ride-hailing drivers in China, the author explores the dynamic between the state, capital, and their collaboration in shaping control mechanisms over this reserve army. In response to the state's market-formalization policy, ride-hailing platforms have formed alliances with third-party rental companies, effectively trapping a significant portion of drivers and ensuring a stable labor supply. The platforms leverage state regulations to manipulate and strengthen their control over labor, highlighting the intricate interplay between regulatory policies and platform dynamics in contemporary digital capitalism.

- 139 Marxist Rent Theory and Its Applications in Developing Countries/ Das, Debarshi , 531-555 pp.

The article seeks to elucidate Marxist rent theory, specifically delving into concepts like absolute and monopoly rent. It argues that the institution of landed property alone does not account for absolute rent. The Marxist theory of land rent remains relevant in contemporary contexts, particularly in two scenarios: (1) agrarian stagnation in developing countries like India and (2) the dynamics of urban rents and property prices. The author contends that many owner-cultivators in developing nations might be

experiencing negative rents. Additionally, movements in urban rent and property prices are explained by differential and monopoly rents, influenced by speculation and state policies, especially when the organic composition of capital is similar across sectors.

140 Did Marx Have Second Thoughts about the Law of the Falling Rate of Profit? An Archival Rejection of Heinrich's Arguments/ Balomenos, christos , 556-581 pp.

The paper critically examines Michael Heinrich's claims regarding a significant theoretical shift in Marx's thinking in the 1870s, particularly focusing on supposed doubts about the validity of the law of the falling rate of profit. The author investigates six clusters of Heinrich's arguments using archival material from published and unpublished works of Marx and Engels, such as MECW and MEGA. The conclusion asserts that the manuscripts and letters Heinrich references do not support the idea of Marx questioning the law of the falling rate of profit or shifting towards prioritizing capitalist circulation, including credit, as the primary explanation for economic crises during the 1870s.



- 141 The Russo-Ukrainian War and the Durability of Deterrence/ Freedman, Lawrence, 7-36 pp.

This study explores the Russo-Ukrainian war and the nuclear dynamics between Russia, the United States, and its allies. The focus is on Russian President Vladimir Putin's statements regarding nuclear decision-making, emphasizing that he defines Russia's nuclear red line as a response to an existential threat to the state. Putin's stance concentrates on deterring the West from actively engaging in the conflict alongside Ukraine, rather than punishing the West for its support to Ukraine. As long as NATO respects Putin's red line, the analysis suggests there is currently no indication that Putin would authorize the use of nuclear weapons.

- 142 The Gaza Horror and US Policy/ Simon, Steven; Stevenson, Jonathan, 37-56 pp.

This article discusses the United States' response to Hamas's October 7, 2023, attack on Israel, highlighting two strategic interests: preventing the conflict from escalating geopolitically and averting a humanitarian catastrophe for reputational reasons. While the Biden administration supports Israel's decisive action, it urges caution to facilitate hostage negotiations and minimize civilian casualties. The challenge is advocating for restraint amid the severity of the attack. To address concerns and maintain international credibility, the article suggests framing the crisis as an opportunity for a more agreeable future through an affirmative, multilateral plan.

- 143 The Gaza War and the Region/ Hokayem, Emile, 57-66 pp.

This article discusses the impact of Hamas's October 7, 2023 attack and the subsequent Gaza war on the Palestinian question. The crisis has brought attention back to the Middle Eastern agenda and reaffirmed Hamas's identity as a resistance force rather than a governance entity. It has also challenged Israel's perceptions of power, security services, and regional manageability. While Israeli forces may target Hamas's military capabilities, eradicating its social, political, and ideological influence as a determined insurgency is deemed unlikely. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict may hinder normalization efforts with Israel in Arab forums, overshadowing other regional conflicts. Iran, not having an immediate interest in expanding the war, benefits broadly from the conflict, supporting its forward-defense strategy and strengthening its axis of resistance against regional rivals.

- 144 Israel and the Palestinians: The Day After/ Freilich, Chuck, 67-73 pp.

The article suggests that Hamas's brutal attack on Israel in October 2023 may have permanently derailed or significantly delayed the prospects for a two-state solution. Israel is likely to conclude that its fundamental demand for ironclad security arrangements cannot be achieved. The Palestinians may only expect heightened autonomy, not full independence, even if a centrist Israeli government emerges. While civil disengagement, including dismantling some West Bank settlements, might be considered, Israel would likely maintain full military control. Saudi-Israeli normalization is postponed but may be salvageable with Saudi involvement in the peace process.

and reinstating the Palestinian Authority in Gaza. Growing tensions could diminish the extraordinary US-Israeli strategic cooperation established after the attack.

145 Time Is Short: Ukraine, Taiwan and the Echoes of 1941/ Laderman, Charlie, 77-90 pp.

This analysis draws parallels between the lead-up to the United States' entry into World War II in 1941 and the current geopolitical landscape, highlighting enduring dilemmas. The research emphasizes five key lessons: the belief of one side that war is inevitable can lead to its materialization; combatants may view economic-defense aid as indistinguishable from war; military primacy can inadvertently encourage conflict by emphasizing the importance of time; domestic constraints can challenge the credibility of deterrence; and democratic leaders must align policies with public opinion to ensure durability. The study offers insights into navigating complex geopolitical dynamics.

146 NATO at 75: The Perils of Empty Promises/ Moller, Sara Bjerg, 91-118 pp.

This article discusses NATO's comprehensive military reforms initiated after Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, aimed at enhancing deterrence and defense in the Euro-Atlantic region. However, concerns have emerged as NATO approaches its 75th anniversary, particularly regarding the ability of non-US allies to fulfill their expanded security commitments. The updated regional defense plans and planned transformations in force and command structures pose considerable challenges for European and Canadian allies, who, having experienced decades of military cuts, may lack the personnel required to effectively implement these reforms. This raises questions about the readiness and capabilities of these allies within the Alliance.

147 The Primitivisation of Major Warfare/ Milevski, Lukas, 119-136 pp.

This article highlights the likelihood of future warfare consuming and destroying military equipment and personnel at rates for which the West is inadequately prepared. It suggests that medium and larger militaries may undergo a process of "primitivisation," becoming socially, organizationally, and technologically more primitive versions of themselves during and after future conflicts. Drawing parallels with historical examples like Germany's Wehrmacht in World War II and the Russian army in Ukraine, the analysis argues that sustained military campaigning against a major adversary could primitivize Western militaries as well. The concept of primitivization has wide-ranging implications, affecting defense-industrial and personnel policies, force design, and overall military employment strategies.

148 Slouching Towards a Nuclear Gomorrah/ Anonymous, 137-158 pp.

This article underscores the challenges facing the global nuclear order, including a lack of cooperation to prevent nuclear arms racing, frustration with disarmament progress, and a diminishing impact of measures to prevent nuclear weapons proliferation. The article advocates for a new grand bargain, akin to the one that established the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and emphasizes the need for the United States to demonstrate a willingness to make significant concessions. The proposed objectives include preventing a new arms race among nuclear powers, halting further proliferation, and recommitting to the global sharing of peaceful nuclear technology as part of a broader effort to combat the climate crisis.

149 China's Legal Diplomacy/ Kuok, Lynn, 159-178 pp.

This study China's strategic efforts to align its legal capabilities with its goals in various regions, including the South China Sea, Taiwan Strait, Arctic, and Antarctic. China's legal diplomacy aims to reshape and fill gaps in international law, complementing its assertive 'wolf-warrior diplomacy.' The article underscores the proactive and methodical approach of China in leveraging international law compared to the United States and other Western powers. It warns that nations failing to strengthen legal capabilities and integrate legal diplomacy into national-security strategies may concede legitimacy to China, despite instances where Chinese actions contravene international law, especially in the South China Sea.

150 Military Allies and Economic Conflict/ Kapstein, Ethan B, 179-192 pp.

This article explores the historical and ongoing economic conflicts among military allies, particularly within NATO, and how these disputes can undermine strategic alignment. The NATO treaty's Article 2 emphasizes the need for member states to eliminate conflicts in their economic policies. The article suggests that understanding the causes of such conflicts and efforts to resolve them can provide valuable insights for contemporary public officials and defense strategists, especially as they navigate the current geopolitical landscape and work to manage economic relations with assertive actors like China. It proposes that allies may need to make side-payments to maintain strategic alignment on crucial security issues.

151 The Ambivalence of Soft Power/ Ellwood, David W, 193-200 pp.

This article explores the elements of American soft power, encompassing values, policies, personalities, cultural resources, and various institutions. These contribute to the nation's global reputation and influence. The essays delve into challenges affecting America's reputation, such as declining quality of life, responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, foreign-policy setbacks, and the coercive use of soft power. The analysis suggests that while the gap between promise and performance in US public diplomacy isn't explicitly addressed, hard power remains foundational to soft power, distinguishing the United States from its competitors.

152 Applying History: Gaza and the Twentieth Century/ Allin, Dana H, 223-230 pp.

This article discusses the recent actions of Hamas and draws parallels with historical events. The analysis suggests that, unlike the situation in the 1970s, the Biden administration is attempting to navigate the current crisis diplomatically and envision a better future. However, the lack of progress on the Palestinian issue over the past 50 years has led to decreased sympathy for Israel and the United States. The longer the conflict continues, with increasing civilian casualties, the more reputational damage may occur for both countries. The potential for the U.S. and its allies to emerge stronger from the Gaza crisis, as they did from the Yom Kippur War, remains uncertain and is a question that history can only hint at.



- 153 Worth Your Weight: Experimental Evidence on the Benefits of Obesity in Low-Income Countries/ Macchi, Elisa, 2287-2322 pp.

This study examines the economic value of obesity in Kampala, Uganda, treating it as a status symbol associated with increased health risks. Through a randomized experiment, decision-makers were shown weight-manipulated portraits, revealing that obesity is perceived as a reliable signal of wealth but not beauty or health. The study then demonstrates, through a real-stakes experiment involving professional loan officers, that being obese facilitates access to credit. The obesity premium, comparable to a substantial increase in borrower self-reported earnings, is attributed to asymmetric information and diminishes significantly when more financial information is provided. The study suggests that the perceived benefits and wealth-signaling value of obesity are commonly overestimated, indicating potential market distortions.

- 154 Imperfect Financial Markets and Investment Inefficiencies/ Albagli, Elias; Hellwig, Christian; Tsyvinski, Aleh , 2323-2354 pp.

This analysis explores the impact of noisy information aggregation on investment. The presence of market imperfections creates endogenous rents, resulting in an overinvestment in upside risks and an underinvestment in downside risks. In partial equilibrium, these inefficiencies are more pronounced when upside risks are associated with easy scalability of investment. In a general equilibrium context, the collective efforts of shareholders to enhance the value of individual firms lead to a new externality through prices. This externality amplifies investment distortions with downside risks but counteracts distortions with upside risks.

- 155 A Road to Efficiency through Communication and Commitment/ Avoyan, Ala; Ramos, João , 2355-2381 pp.

This experiment explores the effectiveness of a novel pre-play institution in the context of a coordination game, specifically the minimum-effort game. The new institution enables agents to communicate while gradually committing to their words, aiming to address coordination failures. The study finds that commitment-enhanced communication substantially improves subjects' payoffs and achieves higher efficiency levels compared to various nonbinding forms of communication. The research identifies crucial elements of the institution that play a central role in achieving these positive outcomes.

- 156 Market Structure, Oligopsony Power, and Productivity/ Rubens, Michael , 2382-2410 pp.

This study investigates the impact of oligopsony power on allocative efficiency and income redistribution, using a case study of size regulation in the Chinese tobacco industry that resulted in ownership consolidation. The research highlights the challenges in separately identifying input price markdowns, goods price markups, and productivity when dealing with nonsubstitutable inputs. By constructing and estimating a model, the study reveals that the regulation increased input price markdowns by 37

percent on average. This rise in oligopsony power is associated with a decrease in allocative efficiency and a redistribution of income away from rural households.

- 157 The Macroeconomics of the Greek Depression/ Chodorow-Reich, Gabriel; Karabarbounis, Loukas; Kekre, Rohan, 2411-2457 pp.

This study analyzes Greece's economic trajectory, examining a pre-2007 boom followed by an unprecedented and persistent collapse. Utilizing a dynamic general equilibrium model, the research identifies external demand and government consumption as key contributors to the production boom, while transfers fueled the consumption boom. Contrary to the conventional narrative, wages and prices experienced substantial declines during the bust. The study attributes the production downturn primarily to tax policy, while the bust in consumption and wages is linked to uninsurable risk. The research also evaluates the impact of fiscal adjustment and bailouts on the crisis.

- 158 Second-Best Fairness: The Trade-off between False Positives and False Negatives/ W. Cappelen, Alexander; Cappelen, Cornelius; Tungodden, Bertil, 2458-2485 pp.

This paper explores second-best fairness preferences in the context of designing optimal policies, where a trade-off between false positives (giving more than deserved) and false negatives (giving less than deserved) exists. The study, based on large-scale experimental research in the United States and Norway, reveals that the majority of individuals are more concerned with false negatives than false positives. However, significant heterogeneity in second-best fairness preferences is observed between countries and across the political spectrum, providing insights into the political economy of social insurance and redistribution.

- 159 Choice Screen Auctions/ Ostrovsky, Michael, 2486-2505 pp.

This study examines the impact of the choice screen auction design, specifically whether it is conducted on a "per appearance" or a "per install" basis, on the outcomes and characteristics of auction winners in the context of Google's Android platform. The research finds that this seemingly minor detail significantly influences the expected market share of auction winners and distorts the incentives for search engines. Empirical evidence from Android choice screen auctions conducted in 2020 supports the theoretical findings.

- 160 the economic origins of government/ Allen, Robert C.; Bertazzini, Mattia C.; Halding, Leander, 2507-2545 pp.

The study aims to distinguish between cooperative and extractive theories regarding the origins of government by utilizing river shifts in southern Iraq as a natural experiment. Through a novel archaeological panel dataset, the researchers examine the consequences of a river shift, which creates a local demand for government coordination due to the need to replace private river irrigation with public canals. Contrary to incentivizing local extraction, the shift away from the river results in state formation, canal construction, and the payment of tribute. The findings align with a cooperative theory of government, suggesting that early governments emerged to coordinate extended households in implementing public good provision.

- 161 Regulation Design in Insurance Markets/ Bhaskar, Dhruva; McClellan, Andrew; Sadler, Evan , 2546-2580 pp.

This study examines the design of regulatory policy in an insurance market, framing it as a delegation problem. Regulators impose constraints on the contracts that an informed firm can offer in the market. The firm then presents a permitted menu of contracts to consumers, who choose from these menus. By strategically defining additional options for each menu based on the ordering of consumer types and firm signals, regulators can effectively leverage the information possessed by the firm. The findings offer practical insights into the application of these regulatory strategies in insurance markets.

- 162 Optimal Insurance: Dual Utility, Random Losses, and Adverse Selection/ Gershkov, Alex; Moldovanu, Benny; Strack, Philipp; Zhang, Mengxi , 2581-2650 pp.

This study explores a generalized version of the classical monopoly insurance problem with adverse selection, introducing a random distribution of losses that may be correlated with the agent's private information about their risk parameter. Unlike traditional insurance models, the agents in this study have risk-averse preferences, represented by a dual utility functional. The research sheds light on observed customer behavior and predicts common insurance contract structures, such as menus featuring deductible-premium pairs or coverage limits–premium pairs. This departure from classical insurance literature provides insights into the impact of risk aversion on insurance market dynamics.

- 163 Intrinsic Information Preferences and Skewness/ Masatlioglu, Yusufcan; Orhun, Yeşim; Raymond, Collin , 2651-2644 pp.

This study investigates whether individuals possess an inherent preference for either negatively skewed or positively skewed information structures and explores how these preferences correlate with intrinsic preferences for informativeness. Laboratory experiments reveal a robust intrinsic preference for positively skewed information, indicating that providing such information enhances information uptake. The findings are replicated in field studies involving decision- and ego-relevant contexts. The study discusses these results within the framework of existing theories and examines potential trade-offs in information provision policies.

- 164 A Signal to End Child Marriage: Theory and Experimental Evidence from Bangladesh/ Buchmann, Nina; Field, Erica; Glennerster, Rachel; Nazneen, Shahana; Yu Wang, Xiao , 2645-2688 pp.

The study addresses the prevalence of child marriage in the context of growing female education and employment opportunities. Conducted in Bangladesh, it employs an experimental approach involving financial incentives to delay marriage, coupled with a girls' empowerment program. The results indicate a 19 percent decrease in the likelihood of underage marriage among girls eligible for the incentive. However, the empowerment program alone does not show a significant impact on adolescent marriage rates. The findings align with a signaling model suggesting that socially conservative girls have lower incentives to delay marriage. Additionally, there are observed positive spillover effects of the incentive on untreated nonpreferred types.

- 165 Matching Mechanisms for Refugee Resettlement/ Delacrétaz, David; Kominers, Scott Duke; Teytelboym, Alexander , 2689-2717 pp.




The study addresses shortcomings in current refugee resettlement processes by introducing a novel framework for matching with multidimensional knapsack constraints. This framework considers the preferences of refugees, the capacities of hosting communities, and the sizes of refugee families. The research proposes four refugee resettlement mechanisms and two solution concepts, offering flexibility under different institutional and informational constraints. Theoretical findings and simulations using refugee resettlement data indicate that preference-based matching mechanisms can enhance match efficiency, align with community priorities, and encourage refugees to provide accurate information about their preferred settlement locations.

- 166 The Behavioral Foundations of Default Effects: Theory and Evidence from Medicare Part D/ Brot-Goldberg, Zarek; Layton, Timothy; Vabson, Boris; Wang, Adelina Yanyue , 2718-2758 pp.

This study investigates the impact of default rules in Medicare Part D on the enrollment and drug utilization of low-income beneficiaries through two natural experiments. The findings highlight significant and enduring effects on beneficiary behavior. The implications for welfare and optimal policy hinge on the sensitivity of passivity to the default option's value. By employing random assignment to default options, the study demonstrates that beneficiary passivity is remarkably insensitive, even when choosing the default would lead to substantial losses in drug consumption. A third natural experiment suggests that variations in active choice are more likely due to random transitory shocks rather than inherent attentiveness among certain beneficiaries.

- 167 Profits, Scale Economies, and the Gains from Trade and Industrial Policy/ Lashkaripour, Ahmad; Lugovsky, Volodymyr , 2759-2808 pp.

This paper examines the efficacy of second-best trade restrictions at correcting sectoral misallocation due to scale economies or profit-generating markups. To this end, we characterize optimal trade and industrial policies in an important class of quantitative trade models with scale effects and profits, estimating the structural parameters that govern policy outcomes. Our estimates reveal that standalone trade policy measures are remarkably ineffective at correcting misallocation, even when designed optimally. Unilateral adoption of corrective industrial policies is also ineffective due to immiserizing growth effects. But industrial policies coordinated internationally via a deep agreement are more transformative than any unilateral policy alternative.

 <p>Indian Council of Social Science Research Ministry of Human Resource Development Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi 110067</p>	National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC)	 <p>Digital India Power To Empower</p>	
INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE PERIODICAL LITERATURE (INSSPEL)			

- 168 A Study on Dynamics of Food Inflation in India/ Anwar, Raziq; Guha, Atulan , 781–782 pp.

This study, focusing on low- and middle-income countries like India, investigates the complex relationships among food prices, non-food prices, and rural wages. Using time series econometric techniques on monthly data from January 2015 to March 2020, the research finds no long-term relationship between food and non-food prices. Additionally, no long- or short-term relationship is identified between food prices and rural wages. While impulse response function graphs indicate short-term impacts, particularly the influence of lagged prices, the study suggests that the Reserve Bank of India's interest rate policy has limited long-term capacity to affect food prices.

- 169 Investigating the Determinants of Foreign Institutional Investor Inflows in Indian Equity Market: An Application of the Augmented Autoregressive Distributed Lag Bounds Testing Approach/ Kumar, Madhu; Bhattacharjee, Animesh; Debnath, Prallad; Das, Joy , 805–819 pp.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the determinants of foreign institutional investors (FIIs) in the Indian equity market. For this purpose, the study has chosen country-specific push and pull factors for the period from January 2011 to December 2019. The beginning of the concerned period is marked by increased FII flows in the Indian market after the global financial crisis of 2008. The study has identified the stock market index of India, interest rate differential between India and the USA, inflation rate, and exchange rate as possible determinants of FII inflows in India and used the augmented autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach based on the statistical properties of variables selected. The study found that in the long-run Indian stock market index, appreciating exchange rate, inflation, and interest rate differential are positively related to FII inflows in the Indian equity market whereas the US stock index is negatively related to FII inflows in India.

- 170 Need for Policy Reforms in the Aftermath of COVID-19? An Analysis of Indian Pharmaceutical Sector/ Banik, Nilanjan; Chakraborty, Debashis; Dash, Sampada Kumar , 820–844 pp.

This article addresses the ongoing challenge of COVID-19 in India and explores the country's potential to become a major exporter of related pharmaceutical products. The study evaluates 41 COVID-19-related items and finds that while India lacks comparative advantage in certain categories, it excels in manufacturing vaccines and formulations. However, higher tariffs and non-tariff measures are imposed on both sets of products, regardless of comparative advantages. The article also highlights operational, logistic, and financial issues within the pharmaceutical supply chain, emphasizing the need for improved coordination, infrastructure, and cost management. The conclusion emphasizes the importance of reducing import barriers and enhancing the pharmaceutical supply chain for the smoother availability of COVID-19-related medicines and vaccines.

- 171 Do Sustainability Disclosures Lead to Opportunistic Behaviour? Empirical Evidence from India/ Kumar, Sunil; Mishra, Poornima; Sharma, Ashish , 845–863 pp.

The present study empirically examines the bi-directional relationship between sustainability disclosures and earnings quality under mandatory sustainability disclosures regime for India, a developing country. It considers both the qualitative and quantitative measurements of sustainability disclosures. Earlier research only explored such relationships assuming a unidirectional approach, under voluntary sustainability disclosure setting with quantitative measurements of sustainability disclosures for developed countries. The study employs the generalised method of moments (GMM) approach on selected listed companies for the period 2013–2019. The result shows a negative bi-directional relationship between sustainability disclosures quality and earnings quality which also hold when tested with an alternate earnings quality measure. The result confirms that firms focusing on sustainability disclosures will also be manipulating earnings because of opportunistic perspective. Also, firms manage earnings to use sustainability disclosures as their cover to protect themselves. The study offers theoretical contribution by empirically corroborating the agency theory based managerial opportunism hypothesis. It extends and validates the managerial opportunism hypothesis in a novel context and under mandatory sustainability disclosures setting. The findings offer strong policy implications to Indian regulators and other stakeholders regarding the unintended consequence of mandatory sustainability disclosures.

- 172 Costs of Hospital Care for Strokes in India: A Scoping Review/ Benedetto, Valerio; Cadilha, Dominique A.; Spencer, Joseph; Clegg, Andrew , 864–877 pp.

This article focuses on the incidence and costs of stroke in India, a country with one of the highest stroke rates globally. The study, covering records up to 2020, examines eight eligible studies, including cost-of-illness analyses, economic evaluations, and cross-sectional costing studies. Despite methodological limitations, the review reveals that mean total costs of stroke care per patient vary significantly, ranging from ₹19,428.86 to ₹118,040.15, depending on the healthcare facility. Out-of-pocket payments for cardiovascular disease-related expenses also show considerable variation, with median values ranging from ₹18,148.88 to ₹68,464.39 across different income groups. The findings provide valuable insights for designing economic evaluations of stroke care interventions in India.

- 173 Decoding the Variations in the Female Labour Supply in Rural India: Empirical Evidences Based on Previous NSSO Datasets/ Singh, Ankit Kumar , 878–894 pp.

This article explores the persistent decline in female labor force participation rate (LFPR) in rural India, challenging the conventional U-shaped relationship between female LFPR and economic growth. Utilizing National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data from 1993-94 to 2009-10, the study examines the effects of various factors like household, social, economic, and personal elements on female LFPR. It questions the applicability of Jacob Mincer's theory on the Indian context, specifically challenging the notion that the substitution effect dominates the income effect in female labor market entry decisions. The article calls for policy interventions beyond neoliberal and superficial welfare-state models to address the complexities influencing female LFPR in rural India.

174 Core Infrastructure and Manufacturing Activity in the Indian States: Does the Income Group Matter?/ Arora, Rochna; Kau, Baljit , 895–911 pp.

This study analyzes data from 17 Indian states spanning 1991–2017 to investigate the relationship between infrastructure and manufacturing value added, examining spatial differences. Cross-section dependence tests reveal interdependence among states, leading to the application of second-generation testing procedures. Using fixed/random effect modeling, the study explores the spatial differential impact of infrastructure on manufacturing performance. Results indicate a positive and significant impact of the overall infrastructure index on manufacturing performance, with estimates of 0.20 for all states and 0.49 for high-income states. Individual infrastructure components exhibit varying influences, with road infrastructure negatively affecting manufacturing in high-income states but positively influencing others. Teledensity impacts middle-income states positively and low-income states negatively. Bidirectional causality from infrastructure to manufacturing output is confirmed by Dumitrescu and Hurlin's causality test.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Online Remote Access Portal for E-Resources (ORAPER)

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

<https://nassdoceresources.remotexs.in>

- 175 Synergies and trade-offs between agricultural export promotion and food security: Evidence from African economies/ Aragie, E.; Balié, J.; Morales, C.; Pauw, K. , 106-368 pp.

This study investigates the impact of increased agricultural export promotion on domestic food security in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. Utilizing economywide models with microsimulation modules, the research assesses the effects on the four dimensions of food security: availability, access, utilization, and stability. The findings reveal that while agro-export promotion has adverse effects on urban areas and national food security due to significant domestic food price increases, it generally benefits rural households. The study emphasizes stronger food security effects in Ethiopia and Kenya. Additionally, it highlights that risks associated with international market volatility and declines in domestic productivity can further deteriorate access to food when countries implement outward-oriented agricultural policies.

- 176 The impact of an improvement in the quality and reliability of rural residential electricity supply on clean cooking fuel adoption: Evidence from six energy poor Indian states/ Akter, Sonia; Mathew, Nikhitha; Fila, Marian , 106-366 pp.

This study presents the first evidence of the causal effect of the quality and reliability of residential electricity supply on clean cooking fuel adoption and use in rural areas of six energy-poor Indian states. Using household-level panel data from 2015 and 2018 and leveraging village-level variation in the coverage of the government program (Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana), the research finds a positive effect of improved electricity quality and reliability on the adoption of liquefied petroleum gas and the disadoption of traditional cooking fuels. The effects are significant for both poor and non-poor households, as well as lower-caste households, highlighting the complementary role of electricity improvement in achieving clean energy adoption and supporting important developmental outcomes. The findings underscore the importance of investing in reliable electricity as a pathway to universal access to clean cooking fuels by 2030.

- 177 Imports, supply chains and firm productivity/ Newman, Carol; Rand, John; Tarp, Finn , 106-371 pp.

This paper explores how competition-induced productivity gains from imports in intermediate producing sectors transmit through the supply chain. Based on firm-level panel data from Vietnam, we show that in addition to the productivity premium associated with importing intermediate inputs, firms that use domestically-produced inputs from more import-intensive sectors also have higher productivity. We find evidence that import competition leads to product differentiation, in particular higher quality output in sectors where there is greater scope for quality variation, leading to better quality domestically-produced inputs. We also find evidence that non-importing firms that experience productivity gains due to greater import intensity in upstream sectors change their input mix and become more capital intensive. We conclude that ignoring the gains from trade through this mechanism may significantly underestimate the impact of trade on productivity.

- 178 Trust in peacebuilding organizations: A survey experiment in Haiti/ Bakaki, Zorzeta; Dorussen, Han , 106-375 pp.

This study explores variations in trust in political organizations, including the UN, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), and local community organizations, within the context of Haiti. Conducting a country-wide survey experiment with around 3,000 respondents in 2019, the research challenges common perceptions by finding no clear evidence that local organizations are inherently more trusted than external organizations. While local organizations are perceived as more capable, INGOs are generally seen as more inclusive and less affected by corruption. The study also reveals that Haitians view the UN as the least inclusive organization. Overall, the findings highlight the importance of considering the type of organization when assessing trust and expectations among locals in post-conflict or disaster-affected regions.

- 179 Making concessions pay? Historical vs. potential tax revenues from Laos's rubber sector Author links open overlay panel/ Dwyer, Michael B.; Nanhthavong, Vong, 106-359 pp.

This paper addresses the issue of under-taxation in the global land rush, focusing on state land concessions in the agri-plantation sector in Laos. The research draws on ongoing work in Laos, where improved concession inventory efforts have prompted a debate on concession taxation processes. Using the rubber sector as a case study, the paper examines two concession-taxation strategies: taxing land from the time of alienation (land fee model) and taxing the resource itself (royalty model). The study estimates potential tax revenues from rubber plantations under different taxation regimes, highlighting significant opportunity costs in the current approach and emphasizing the potential for increased revenues to address compensation needs in the concession landscape.

- 180 Pathways towards power shifts: State-society synergy/ Fox, Jonathan; Robinson, Rachel Sullivan; Hossain, Naomi , 106-346 pp.

This study employs the state-society synergy approach to analyze cases where state actors in the global South created an enabling environment for citizens' collective action, empowering marginalized groups. Using process tracing and qualitative comparative analysis across 19 cases, the research examines triggers, scope, and outcomes of state actions, as well as roadblocks and power shifts. The findings reveal that half of the openings led to power shifts favoring citizens or reformist actors within public institutions, despite structural obstacles and governmental roadblocks. These power shifts were often incremental, limited to subnational arenas, and resulted from intensive initiatives that combined collaborative and adversarial relationships. The study highlights the potential for tangible improvements in the balance of power through state actions that reduce risks or costs of collective action.

- 181 Air pollution and willingness to pay for health risk reductions in Egypt: A contingent valuation survey of Greater Cairo and Alexandria households/ Ghanem, Samar; Ferrini, Silvia; Di Maria, Corrado, 106-373 pp.

This study evaluates the economic value of improved air quality and the reduction of mortality risk due to industrial air pollution in Greater Cairo and Alexandria metropolitan

areas in Egypt. Using primary data from 1,051 surveyed households, the research finds that 73% of respondents support an improved air quality strategy. The value of reducing pollution by 50% from current levels is estimated between 212 and 302 LE per month (13.5–19.3 US\$), while the Value of Statistical Life (VSL) measures range between 3.81 and 7.0 million LE (242,675–446,000 US\$). The study highlights residents' sensitivity to environmental air quality and increased support when provided with information about health consequences.

- 182 Governing the knowledge commons: Hybrid relational–contractual governance in china’s mining industry/ Lin, Wanlin; Wang, Peng; Yuan, Minjun, 106-376 pp.

This study investigates how industry participants govern knowledge commons and manage knowledge production and sharing, focusing on mining sites in China's Jiangxi province. The research explores the interplay between contractual and relational governance mechanisms to facilitate collaboration, innovation, and address ambiguity and volatility. The findings contribute to the understanding of knowledge commons and innovation governance, particularly in emerging economies with limited formal intellectual property protection.

- 183 Leaving no one behind: Urban poverty traps in Sub-Saharan Africa/ Janz, Teresa; Augsburg, B.; Gassmann, Franziska; Nimeh, Zina, 106-388 pp.

This study explores urban poverty within the context of poverty traps in Nigeria, Tanzania, and Ethiopia, three Sub-Saharan African countries experiencing rapid urban population growth. Utilizing household panel data from 2008 to 2015, the research suggests the existence of consumption-based poverty traps. Initially poor households witness an increase in well-being, while richer households face a decline, remaining vulnerable to falling into poverty. Although there is considerable movement into and out of poverty over time, a persistent consumption floor indicates that some households are left behind, emphasizing the need for improved urban data and targeted policies to prevent vulnerability.

- 184 The impact of community-based monitoring on public service delivery: A randomized control trial in Uganda/ Mogue, Tewodaj; Campenhout, Bjorn Van; Mieke, Caroline; Kabunga, Nassul , 106-374 pp.

The study evaluates the impact of community-based monitoring, specifically the Government of Uganda's community fora (barazas), on public service delivery in agriculture, health, education, and infrastructure. Conducting a cluster randomized control trial, the research assesses the intervention's effectiveness in information provision and citizen engagement. While improvements are observed in agricultural services, there is no significant overall impact on general public service delivery. The study discusses potential reasons for these findings, including assumptions in impact pathways, the political context, and challenges related to evaluating large policy programs.

- 185 Sanctions effectiveness, development and regime type. Are aid suspensions and economic sanctions alike/ Portela, Clara; Mora-Sanguinetti, Juan S., 106-370 pp.

The study explores the efficacy of aid suspensions in promoting compliance with sender goals, comparing them to economic sanctions. Investigating the resilience of different autocratic regime types, the research suggests that single-party regimes and

monarchies display superior resistance to aid suspensions. The findings indicate that aid suspensions have comparable effects to other sanctions on various regime types, challenging their underrepresentation in sanctions scholarship. Notably, affluence strengthens resistance to foreign policy sanctions but not aid suspensions, suggesting that the scarcity of substitute donors makes evasion more challenging. The study concludes with implications for further research.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre
NASSDOC: Research Information Series 3



- **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.

Author Index

Author Name	S. No
Adugna, Marelign	105
Ahmed, Sharmin	82
Akter, Sonia	176
Al-haddad, Robin Elizabeth	33
Albagli, Elias	154
Alexander, Anthony	57
Ali, Manjur	102
Ali, Muez	62
Allen, Robert C.	160
Allin, Dana H	152
Amati, Marco	12
Amrollahi, Mohammed Taghi	81
Anderson, Perry	117
Anonymous	148
Anwar, Raziq	168
Aouragh, Miriyam	129
Apriliyanti, Indri Dwi	52
Aragie, E.	175
Arestis, Philip	59
Arora, Rochna	174
Asori, Moses	11
Attout, Lucie	67
Atwood, S.	78
Augsburg, B.	183
Avoyan, Ala	155
Avraamidou, Maria	90
Azadi, Hossein	26
Bai, Jizhou	1
Bakaki, Zorzeta	178
Balié, J.	175

Balomenos, christos	140
Bámaca, Mayra Y.	77
Bang, Jiun	114
Banik, Nilanjan	170
Barranquero, Rosario S.	9
Barreto Miranda, Ana Lucia Brener	104
Barron, Katherine	70
Battistoni, Alyssa	119
Beham, Barbara	42
Benedetto, Valerio	172
Bermudez, Deziah	77
Bernabé-Crespo, Miguel Borja	103
Bertazzini, Mattia C.	160
Bhaskar, Dhruva	161
Bhatnagar, Deepali	107
Bhattacharjee, Animesh	169
Birch, Gary E	35
Bo, Mark	55
Bonaccio, Silvia	35
Borden, D. Scott	106
Bourne, Jenny	126
Brot-Goldberg, Zarek	166
Buchmann, Nina	164
Buckley, Finian	36
Cadilha, Dominique A.	172
Cai, Wenhui	12
Campenhout, Bjorn Van	184
Cañigüeral, Roser	70
Cano-Díaz, Concha	18
Cappelen, Cornelius	158
Carvalho-Santos, Claudia	18
Carvalho, Rui P.	18
Chakraborty, Debashis	170

Chanie, Essa	105
Chen, Feng	51
Chen, Kunlun	29
Chen, Shanting	76
Chen, Wanxu	28
Cheng, Lisha	4
Chhom, Theavy	60
Chodorow-Reich, Gabriel	157
Choy, Suelynn	12
Christie, Stella	68
Clegg, Andrew	172
Clément, Fabrice	74
Cole, Alistair	113
Connor, Dylan S.	32
Cortelezzi, Agustina	9
Costa, S.R.	18
Coulter, Rory	6
Couto, Edivando Vitor do	27
Cox, Nicholas	91
da Silva, Fábio	104
Dam, Karen van	39
Daniels, Kevin	37
Das, Debarshi	139
Das, Joy	169
Dash, Sampada Kumar	170
Debnath, Prallad	169
Delacrétaç, David	165
Dennett, Adam	6, 17
Derbe, Chalachewu	105
Derbe, Tegegne	105
Di Maria, Corrado	181
Dijkstra, Nienke F. S.	44
Dikyurt, Ahmet Emre	80
Ding, Guanqiao	8

Dlamini, Jonathan	101
Doherty, Caitlín	118
Dong, Junwu	31
Dorussen, Han	178
Dow, Samantha	16
Draudt, Darcie	125
Du Plessis, Ambrosé Ray	101
Duarte, A.C.	18
Duckham, Matt	12
Dunham, Yarrow	78
Dwyer, Michael B.	179
Eather, Narelle	73
Edwin Cheng, T.C.	22
Ehara, kei	137
Elenbaas, Laura.	75
Elliott-Cooper, Adam	134
Ellwood, David W	151
Erisen, Cengiz	116
Estes, Jennifer	60
Fan, Jiali	87
Fan, Judith E.	68
Fayad, Maryanne	42
Feng, Chen-Chieh	23
Feng, Zhiqiang	5
Fernandes, P.	18
Ferrini, Silvia	181
Field, Erica	164
Fila, Marian	176
Fisher, Sandra L	35
Florio, Pietro	13
Fox, Jonathan	180
Franceschini, Ivan	55
Frank, Michael C.	68
Freedman, Lawrence	141

Freilich, Chuck	144
Freire, Sergio	13
Gaither, Sarah E	78
Galais, Carol	110
Galarreta, Alejandro Ruiz de	9
Gao, Genhong	3
Gao, Houxing	24
Gao, Jia	54
Gassmann, Franziska	183
Geißel, Brigitte	111
Gershkov, Alex	162
Ghanem, Samar	181
Gherghina, Sergiu	112
Gidaris, Constantine	99
Gignac, Monique A M	35
Gil-Meseguer, Encarnación	103
Gilbert, Paul Robert	64
Gilchrist, Kate R.	85
Giovannetti, Federico	71
Glennerster, Rachel	164
Gomes, Uende Aparecida Figueiredo	27
Gómez Espín, José María	103
Gonzales-Backen, Melinda A.	77
Gordon, Avery F.	130
Gordon, Chanelle	69
Green, W. Nathan	60
Groot, Kristel de	44
Gu, Tianci	28
Guerra, Carlos A.	18
Guerrero, Marcela	9
Guha, Atulan	168
Guns, Priya	128
Guo, Baishu	29
Guo, Jie	8

Guzman, Felipe A.	45
Hai, Tran Manh	100
Halim, May Ling D.	78
Hamstra, Melvyn R. W.	45
Harguindéguy, Jean-Baptiste	113
Havens, Timothy	95
He, Tingting	20
Healy, Graham	36
Heldring, Leander	160
Hellwig, Christian	154
Hoerning, Johannes	120
Hokayem, Emile	143
Hossain, Naomi	180
Hou, Yang	76
Hsu, Chia-Hui	22
Hu, yhunyi	96
Huang, Jing	34
Huijzer-Engbrenghof, M.	72
Hur, Won-Moo	46
Hurley, joe	12
Hurren, Elizabeth	37
Inceoglu, Ilke	37
Iskra, Anna	56
Islam, Md Rafiqul	82
jahn, Detlef	115
Jamme, Huê-Tâm	32
Janz, Teresa	183
Jetha, Arif	35
Jin, Gui	29
Johnson, Nic	121
Jordan, Nancy C.	65
Jorgensen, T. D.	72
Jurgita, Lazauskaitė-Zabielskė	41
Kabunga, Nassul	184

Kamienkowski, Juan E.	71
Kanai, Akane	87
Kapstein, Ethan B	150
Karabarbounis ,Loukas	157
Kashyap, Rahul	21
Kau, Baljit	174
Keane, Michael	36
Kekre, Rohan	157
Kelleher, Aly	37
Khan, Rahman	40
kim, Siweon	94
Kim, Su Yeong.	76
Kirby, Daniel	97
Kneeskern, Ellen	75
Kobayashi, Harumi	124
Kominers, Scott Duke	165
Kong, Weilong	34
Krämling, Anna	111
Kubicek, Bettina	49
Kumar, Madhu	169
Kumar, Sunil	171
Kuok, Lynn	149
Kuttippurath, Jayanarayanan	21
Laderman, Charlie	145
Lashkaripour, Ahmad	167
Layton, Timothy	166
Lee, Changyeon	2
Lee, Hyun-Jung	43
Lee, Sugie	2
Li, Han	14
Li, Jing	1
Li, Ling	55
Li, Mengmeng	20
Li, Nan	15

Li, Zhongjin	138
Lin, Pei-Chun	22
Lin, Wanlin	182
Lin, Zhongxuan	86
Lipina, Sebastián J	71
Liu, Xianfeng	1
Liu, Xintao	23
Liu, Yanxiao	5
Liu, Zhenhuan	30
Loannou, Maria	90
Lock, Will	57
Long, Bria	68
Louwerse, Tom	108
Lu, Yi	25
Lu, Youpeng	20
Luan, Do Xuan	100
Lubans, David R.	73
Lugovskyy, Volodymyr	167
Luo, Mingxuan Bala, A.	24
Luo, Ting	28
Luo, Xiaoyue	31
Luo, Ziyuan	10
Lynn, Theo	36
Lyzell, Iturriaga,	77
Macchi, Elisa	153
Malhotra, Isha	98
Mann, Geoff	119
Mann, Laura	62
Marchesi, Matheus Della Tonia	27
Mari, Magali A.	74
Maricuțoiu, Laurențiu	48
Markham, Lyle	101
Martin, Catherine	12
Masatlioglu, Yusufcan	163

Mason, Walter Alex	69
Mathew, Nikhitha	176
Matthews, Percival G.	66
Mawdsley, Jo-Anna Russon	64
McClellan, Andrew	161
Mead, Taryn	106
Mehmood, Qaiser	45
Melchiorri, Michele	13
Mezzina, Augusto	9
Michaelides, George	37
Miehe, Caroline	184
Milevski, Lukas	147
Miller-Cotto, Dana	65
Miraglia, Mariella	47
Mirfakhar, Atieh S.	47
Mishra, Poornima	171
Mofidi-Chelan, Morteza	26
Mogues, Tewodaj	184
Moldovanu, Benny	162
Moller, Sara Bjerg	146
Monnier, Catherine	67
Mony, Reach	60
Mora-Sanguinetti, Juan S.	185
Morales, C.	175
Morgan, Anthony Kwame	11
Morgan, Philip J.	73
Mueller, Jason C.	132
Murtaza, Ghulam	40
Musah, Ali	11
Nanhthavong, Vong	179
Narayan, John	127
Nazneen, Shahana	164
Neveu, Jean-Pierre	40
Newcombe, Nora S.	65

Newman, Carol	177
Nielsen, Morten B.	38
Nimeh, Zina	183
Niven, Karen	37
Nodari, Cristine Hermann	104
Noja, Andrea	49
Noriega, Roxana Banda	9
O'shea, Deirdre	36
Oberholzer, Basil	61
Odei, Julius	11
Ólafsdóttir, Rannveig	7
Olson, Kristina R.	78
Orhun, Yeşim	163
Osornio, Alisha C.	78
Ostrovsky, Michael	159
Ou, Weixin	3, 8
Ouimet, William B.	16
Overbeek, G.	72
Özkula, Suay M.	97
Pagneux, Emmanuel	7
Pang, Javier	53
Pap, Zselyke	48
Parry, Katy	88
Patwardhan, Irina	69
Pauker, Kristin	78
Paulus, Lars	111
Paulus, Markus.	74
Pauw, K.	175
Paz, Laura E	9
Pedersen, Helene Helboe	108
Pérez-Rajó, Juan	110
Persic, Rebecca	92
Phelps, Peter	59
Pietto, Marcos Luis	71

Pilla, Francesco	10
Plohl, Nejc	49
Pollock, Emma R.	73
Portela, Clara	185
Prescod, Colin	126
Pueppke, Steven G.	3, 8
Purnell, Derecka	133
Qi, Hoa	138
Qiao, Jiajun	4
Qiu, Jiangxiao	3
Quick, Paddy	136
Rajwar, Sushmita	83
Rakhmani, Inaya	50
Rakshit, Pradipto Vaskar	33
Ramadan, Nadia	42
Ramos, João	155
Rand, John	177
Ransby, Barbara	133
Rasekhi, Sareh	26
Raymond, Collin	163
Real, Colette	36
Resnick, Ilyse	65
Rietveld, Cornelius A.	44
Riley, Dylan	122
Rinne, Jonathan R.	111
Roberts, Anouk	39
Robinson, Rachel Sullivan	180
Rosander, Michael	38
Rubens, Michael	156
Russel, Francis	92
Russo, Silvia Dello	47
Rusu, Andrei	48
Ruyseveldt, Joris van	39
Sadler, Evan	161

Saeidabadi, Mohammad Reza	81
Salhab, Akram	131
San juan, Rocik F	9
Sánchez, Almudena Sánchez	113
Sánchez, Enrique Sánchez	113
Satpal	102
Schakel, Wouter	108
Scheffran, Jürgen	24
Schuringa, Christoph	123
Segretin, Maria S.	71
Shan, Z.	20
Sharma, Anu	84
Sharma, Ashish	171
Sharma, Eva	98
Shen, Wenting	30
Shen, Yang	4
Shin, Yuhyung	46
Siddiqui, Sophia	135
Sim, Lester	76
Simon, Steven	142
Singh, Ankit Kumar	173
Siu, Kaxton	53
Skataric, Goran	26
Sklair, Jessica	64
Sobala, Michał	19
Song, Xiaoqing	24
Song, Yang	5
Soysa, Indra de	109
Spencer, Joseph	172
Steinbeis, Nikolaus.	70
Stevenson, Jonathan	142
Strack, Philipp	162
Straub, Caroline	42
Sturludóttir, Erla	7

Sudheesh, R.C.	63
Suh, Jae-jung	124
Suh, Ji Won	16
Sun, Qian (Chayn)	12
Tafakori, sara	89
Tahim, Elda Fontinele	104
Talpur, Qurat-ul-ain	40
Tao, Qin	3
Tao, Yu	3, 8
Tap, Paul	112
Tarp, Finn	177
Taylor, lisa	91
Taylor, Olivia	64
Tement, Sara	49
Tewari, Shilpi	12
Teytelboym, Alexander	165
Thakur, Raj	98
Thumim, Nancy	88
Thuy, Pham Thai	100
Thy Thuong, Nguyen Le	79
Tian, Jian	10
Tisu, Luca	48
Trivedi , Prashant K.	102
Tsyvinski, Aleh	154
Tungodden, Bertil	158
Tym, Christian	58
Urbanavičiūtė, Ieva	41
Utomo, Ariane	50
Vabson, Boris	166
Vadlamannat, Krishna Chaitanya	109
van den Akker, A.	72
Van Linh, Nguyen	79
van Rijn-van Gelderen, L.	72
Varni, Marcelo	9

Värnik, Rando	26
Verboon, Peter	39
Viegut, Alexandria A.	65, 66
Virga, Delia	48
W. Cappelen, Alexander	158
Wang, Adelina Yanyue	166
Wang, Guoyu	1
Wang, Lili	31
Wang, Peng	182
Wang, Siqin	12
Wang, Weiwen	4
Wang, Yanhui	31
Wang, Ying	4, 68
Wei, Yehua Dennis	14
Wen, Wen	76
Werff, Lisa van der	36
Whitty, Brendan	64
Winkler, Monica	35
Wood, Stephen	37
Wu, Chia-Huei	43
Wu, Yufeng	6
Xia, Fangzhou	34
Xiang, Jingwei	28
Xiao, Zhiyang	23
Xu, Huixiao	24
Yadav, Kajal	107
Yan, Jinming	34
Yan, Xinlei	17
Yan, Yingwei	23
Yang, Liu	86
Yang, Yang	31
Yi, Dan	8
Yi, Jialin	8

Yoshikawa, Katsuhiko	43
Young, Myles D.	73
Yu Wang, Xiao	164
Yu, Zidong	23
Yuan, Minjun	182
Yuan, Rong	15
Yue, Wenze	20
yung, sunny	93
Zeiss, Romy	18
Zeng, Jian	10
Zeng, Jie	28
Zhang, Dong	34
Zhang, Maoxin	20
Zhang, Mengxi	162
Zhang, Wei	138
Zhang, Ya	1
Zhang, Zhengfeng	34
Zheng, Shenglin	15
Zhou, Yuxuan	25
Žiedelis, Arūnas	41
Zittel, Thomas	108
Zurikanen, Iddrisu	11

Keyword Index

Keyword	S. No.
Objectification	85
Access to Opportunities	109
Acculturation and Heritage	80
Acculturation Patterns	82
Achievement Goal	45
Adolescence	76
Adolescent-emergent	70
Adolescent-specific	70
Adverse Selection	162
Aesthetic Theory	92
Affective Responses	94
Affective Visual Rituals	97
African Diaspora	83
Agonistic Politics	91
Agricultural Export Promotion	175
Agricultural Land Efficiency	29
Agricultural Technology	124
Aid Suspensions	185
Air Quality	181
American Capitalism	119
American Soft Power	151
Analogy-based Fraction	66
Android Platform	159
Anti-extractivism	58
Anti-racism Conference	126
Anti-racist	135
Anti-racist Campaign	134
Applied Psychology	35
Authoritarianism	130

Autonomy	77
Average Treatment Model	107
Barazas	184
Behaviours	69, 78
Bi-directional Relationship	171
Bibliographical Search	113
Biden Administration	142, 152
Bihari Adolescents	82
Biodiversity Preservation	8
Bioengineered Babies	98
Bio political Study	98
Black and White People	75
Black Feminist Activists	133
Board Appointments	52
Bosnian-American Identity	80
Brazil	104
British Aid Delivery	64
Budapest	95
Business Model	102
Capitalism	122
Capitalist Accumulation	118
Capitalist Crises	130
Carbon Sequestration	1
Child Disruptive Behaviour (CDB)	72
Child Marriage	164
Child Temperament	72
Childrens	78
China	6, 51
China's Legal Diplomacy	149
Chinese Communist Party (CCP)	54
Chinese Women Abroad	87
Chinese Women Writers	96
Choice Screen Auction	159
Clean Cooking Fuel Adoption	176

Climate Crisis Scenario	103, 148
Cognitive Flexibility	69
Collective Identity	97
Columbia Card Task	44
Commercial Banking	60
Commercial Surrogacy	98
Commitment-enhanced Communication	155
Community Adoption	32
Community-based Monitoring	184
Community-based Tourism	100
Comparative Political Science	115
Competing Destinations Model (CDM)	22
Competition-induced Productivity Gains Imports	177
Compliance	185
Compound Capitalism	55
Conservation Challenges	19
Conservation Effectiveness	28
Conspiracy Theories	116
Contemporary China	120
Contractors	64
Cooperative Theories	160
Coordination Game	155
Correspondence Study	108
Counterproductive Work Behaviour (CWB)	40
Country-wide Survey Experiment	178
Covid-19	14, 37, 41, 50, 115, 116, 151, 170
Credit Cooperatives	59
Cropland Conservation	20
Cultivated Land Transfer	4
Cultural Dynamics	93
Dadee Program	73
Daily Job Crafting	46
Dairy Production	105
Default Mode Network (DMN)	36

Default Rules	166
Degradation Thesis	137
Degree of Urbanisation (DOU)	13
Delegation Problem	161
Democratic Climate Policy	119
Developing Countries	139, 171
Developing Economies	61
Diaspora Dynamics	84
Diaspora Identity	81
Diaspora Integration	82
Digital Capitalism	138
Digital Self-care Industry	99
Digitalization	94
Digitally Mediated Self-care	99
Direct Democracy	111
Disabled Chinese Women	86
Disease Incidence	5
Disruptive Behaviour	72
Divided Britain	91
Drawings	68
Drinking Water Supply	27
Dynamic General Equilibrium Model	157
Early-modern Europe	121
East European Member States	112
Ecological Corridors	8
Ecological Land Area	34
Ecological Restoration	1
Economic Conflicts	150
Economic Fragility	59
Economic Freedom	109
Economic Growth	34
Economic Policies	150
Economic Value of Obesity	153
Ecosystem Service-based Approach	3

Electricity Supply Quality	176
Emerging Economies	61
Emotional Demands	39
Employee Strengths	48
Enabling Environment	180
Entrepreneurial	44
Environmental Diagnosis	9
Ethnic-Racial Identity(ERI)	77
Ethnic-Racial Socialisation(ERS)	77
Ethiopia	105, 175
Ethnic Diversity	12
Ethnic Minorities	100
Europe's Border Crises	90
European Children	74
European Union	112
Everyday Life Perspective	53
Evidence-based Management	47
Executive Function (EF)	71
Experimental Tool	44
Fair Trade International System	104
Fairness Preferences	158
False Negatives	158
False Positives	158
Family Structures	6
Family Supportive Supervisor Behavior (FSSB)	42
Female Labor Force	173
Femisocial Capital	114
Field Experiments	108
Financial Incentives	164
First-grade Children	65
Fiscal Adjustment	157
Food Prices	168
Food Security	105, 124, 175
For-profit Development Consultancies	64

Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIS)	169
Forest Frontiers	57
Forest Transition	24
Fraction Magnitude	66
Freshwater Ecosystem Services	30
Future Referendums	112
Future Warfare	147
Gaza	143
Gendered Political Capital	114
Gendered Social Reproduction	118
Geographic Access	13
Geographic Inequalities	27
Geographical Locations	68
Girls' Empowerment Program	164
Global 'war on Terror' (GWOT)	132
Global Effects	111
Global Efficiency	71
Global Financial Crisis	169
Global Land Rush	179
Global Leadership	117
Global Perspectives	127
Global South	180
Global Trade	122
Global Warming	118
Government of Uganda	184
Government Support	42
Grayson Perry	91
Greater Bay Area (GBA)	23
Greek Economic Trajectory	157
Green Cover	21
Green Development	25
Green Growth	61, 119
Habitat Quality (HQ)	28
Hamas	143, 144, 152

Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease (HFMD)	5
Healthcare Facilities	13
Hegel's Philosophical System	123
Heteronormativity	85
High Sleep Quality	46
Historical Aerial Photography	16
Historical Roots	117
Household Energy Footprints (HEFS)	15
Hydrological Events	9
Ideational Factors	81
Imports	177
Income Group	174
Income Inequalities	59, 109
Income Redistribution	156
Independence Referendums	113
India	170, 171, 172, 173
Indian Community	79
Indian Market	169
Indigenous People	58
Industrial Agglomerations	23
Industrial Air Pollution	181
Industrial Policies	167
Industry Participants	182
Inequality in Urban Landscape	14
Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	137
Information Structures	163
Infrastructure Value	174
Inhibition Performance	70
Institute of Race Relations (IRR)	126
Institutional Racism	134
Insurance Markets	161
Integer Knowledge	65
Intergenerational Memory and Belonging	80
Intermediate Producing Sectors	177

Internalizing Symptoms	76
International Law	117
International Political Economy	127
International Solidarity	131
Interprovincial Migration	15
Intra-female Collaboratio	114
Intrinsic Preferences	163
Investment Distortions	154
Iot Technologies	32
Iranian Diaspora	81
Irrigated Land	103
Israel	142, 144
Israel-diaspora Relations	84
Jewish Identity	84
Job Attitudes	39
Job Characteristics	39
Job Satisfaction	37
Kindergarten	69
Knowledge	65
Knowledge Commons	182
Knowledge Production	182
Knowledge Sharing	43
Labor Categorization	136
Labor Control	138
Labor Process	137
Labor Struggles	51
Labour Protection	42
Land Distribution Programs	63
Land Use Impact	29
Land Use Reconstruction	16
Landless Individuals	63
Landscape Restoration	19
Landscape Similarity	8
Leveraging Preexisting	66

Lidar	16
Location Managers	95
Lockdown Strategies	115
Low-income Beneficiaries	166
Lubombo Region	101
Machine Learning	12
Malaria Prevalence	11
Manufacturing Value	174
Market Imperfections	154
Marx's Theoretical Shift	140
Marxian Economics	140
Marxist Rent Theory	139
Marxist Theory	136
Matching Framework	165
Maternal Mourning	89
Media Production Hub	95
Mediated Affective Practices	89
Mediation	88
Medicare Part D	166
Memefication	93
Meteorological Factors	5
Mexican-origin	76
Michael Heinrich	140
Microfinance Industry	60
Migration Destinations	6
Migration Stories	33
Militarized Popular Culture	88
Military Allies	150
Military Equipment	147
Military Primacy	145
Military Reforms	146
Ministry of Education	101
Modernity	58
Monopoly Insurance Problem	162

Monopoly Rent	139
Mortality Risk	181
Multi-category Subsidies	4
Multi-goal Land Use Policy (MGLUP)	29
Multicultural Policy	125
Multiculturalism	125
Multilevel Logistic Regression (MLR)	2
Muslim-majority City	50
National Ecological Conservation (NEC) Policies	24
National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)	173
Nature Reserves (NRS)	28
Necropolitics	83
Negative Workplace Gossip (NWG)	40
Neighbourhood Delineation	17
Neoliberal Framework	99
Neoliberal Globalist World	128
New Archeological	160
Nigeria	183
Noisy Information Aggregation	154
Non-food Prices	168
Non-judgmental Learning	45
Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)	148
Normcore Plutocrat	92
North Korea	124
Northwestern Vietnam	100
Nuclear Dynamics	141
Obesity as a Status Symbol	153
Oligopsony Power	156
Oneness Movement	56
Online Literature	96
Online Media	87
Online Platforms	43
Online Scam Industry	55
Organizational Intervention	38

Palestin	143
Palestinian Issue	152
Palestinian Liberation	131
Pandemic-related Behavior	116
Parental Expectations	87
Parents	78
Participatory Geospatial Mapping	33
Patriarchal Family	89
Patronage	52
Per Appearance Vs. Per Install	159
Perceptions	178
Performance Art	83
Performative Body	86
Peri-urban Areas	20
Personal Resources	48
Pharmaceutical Products	170
Platform Reserve Army	138
Points of Interest (POIS) Data	23
Political Correctness (PC)	110
Political Dynamics	120
Political Organizations	178
Political Performance	92
Politics of Visibility	86
Populist Radical Right (PRR) Parties	110
Post-authoritarian Context	52
Poverty Traps	183
Practical Implications	47
Pre-play Institution	155
Predatory Capital	55
Preference-based Matching Mechanisms	165
Principal Component Analysis	107
Principal Component Analysis (PCA)	17
Psychological Mechanisms	74
Public Debt	121

Racial Inequality	75
Racism	129
Radical Art	128
Recreational Trails	7
Refugee	90
Refugee Resettlement	165
Regulatory Policy	161
Rehearsal Strategy	67
Reproductive Justice	133
Research Quality	35
Risk Factors	11
Risk-averse Preferences	162
Rohingya Refugees	33
Roundtable Discussion	135
Ruling Elites	54, 122
Rural Areas	176
Rural Development	4
Rural Migrant Gay Men	53
Rural Schools	101
Rural Small and Medium Enterprises (SMES)	106
Rural Wages	168
Russia's Invasion	146
Russo-Ukrainian War	141
Sanitation Access	27
Satellite-derived Indices	21
Schelling's Late Philosophy	123
Schuringa's Analysis	123
Second-best Trade Restrictions	167
Sectoral Misallocation	167
Secular Stagnation	121
Self-help Group Bank Linkage Programme (SHGBLP)	107
Self-regulation Theory	46
Sender Goals	185
Seoul Metropolitan Area Urbanization	2

Single Women	85
Sino-indian Spiritual Negotiations	56
Size Regulation	156
Skewed Information	163
Slope Data	7
Smart Pizza Vending Machines	32
Social Cohesion	79
Social Impact	60
Social Innovation	104
Social Media	40
Social Movements	130
Social Network Analysis (SNA)	26
Social Policy	62
Social Reproduction Theory (SRT)	136
Social-ecological Network Analysis	30
Social-emotional Well-being	73
Socio-economic	111
Socio-economic Changes	120
Socio-economic Consequences	102
Soil Degradation	18
Soldiers' Wives	88
Somalia	132
South African Audiences	94
South China Sea	149
South Korea	125
Southern Iraq	160
Spain	103
Spanish Case	110
Spatial Analysis	10
Spatial Competition	22
Spatial Equity	31
Spatial Resolution	7
Spatial Scales	12
Spatiotemporal Distribution	11

Spiritual Nationhood	56
Spirituality	50
Squid Game	93
State Land Concessions	179
State-owned Enterprises (SOE)	53
State-society Synergy Global South	180
Statistical Evidence	74
Stirpat Model	34
Stroke Rate	172
Structural Decomposition Analysis	15
Structural Issue	129
Sudanese Revolution	62
Super Efficiency Slack-based Model (SBM)	25
Supermarket Revenue	22
Supply-Demand Balance	10
Sustainability Barometer Model (SBM)	26
Sustainable Cocoa Production	57
Sustainable Development Initiatives	57
Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	26
Sustainable Land-use Policies	18
Sustainable Water Resource Management	3
Swedish Workforce	38
Systematic Review	47
Taiwan Strait	149
Thatcherism and Neoliberalism	127
The United States	75, 132, 141, 142, 145, 148
Theta Frequency Band	71
Third World	128
Traditional Landscapes	19
Trained Facilitators	73
Transitional Government	62
Transport for London (TFL)	17
Twitter Discourse	90
Two-state Solution	144

Ukraine	146
Under-taxation	179
University Workers	37
Unsolicited Emails	108
Urban Flood Regulation	10
Urban Growth Model	2
Urban Land Use Efficiency (ULUE)	20, 25
Urban Poverty	183
Urban Public Space	31
Urban Shrinkage	24
Urban Transformation	14
Urban Water Management	9
Urbanization	1, 30
US Foreign Policy	151
Uttar Pradesh	102
Vegetation Trends	21
Verbal	67
Vietnam	79
Visually Mediated Activism	97
Visuomotor Control	68
Vulnerability Assessment	18
Water Scarcity Assessment	3
Wealth Signaling	153
Web of Science Core Collection	113
Web-based Sources	106
Welfare Transfers,	63
Women's Empowerment	96
Work-home Boundary	41
Work-home Integration (WHI)	49
Work-related Thoughts	49
Working Memory (WM)	67
Workplace Bullying	38
Workplace Relationships	36
World War II	145, 147