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Social Science Research**

Current Contents
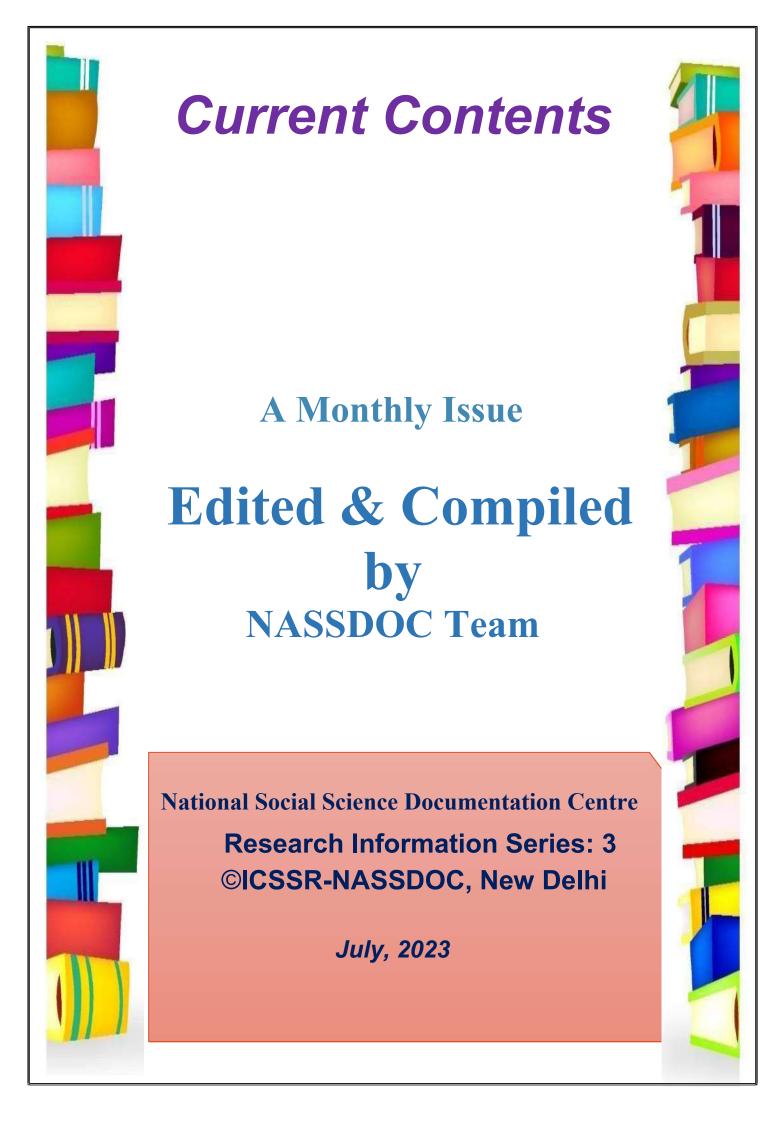
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Current Contents

A Monthly Issue

Edited & Compiled by
NASSDOC Team

FOREWORD

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Ramesh Yernagula
Director (Documentation)
NASSDOC, ICSSR

CONTENTS

1 Nobel Lecture: Banking, Credit, and Economic Fluctuations/ Bernanke, Ben S. , 1143-69 pp.

This article examines the Credit markets, including the market for bank loans, are characterized by imperfect and asymmetric information. These informational frictions can interact with other economic forces to produce periods of credit-market stress, in which intermediation is unusually costly and households and businesses have difficulty obtaining credit. A high level of credit-market stress, as in a severe financial crisis, may in turn produce a deep and prolonged recession. I present evidence that financial distress and disrupted credit markets were important sources of the Great Depression of the 1930s and the Great Recession of 2007–2009. Changes in the state of credit markets also play a role in "garden-variety" business cycles and in the transmission of monetary policy to the economy.

2 Information, Mobile Communication, and Referral Effects/ Barwick, Panle Jia; Liu, Yanyan; Patacchini, Eleonora; Wu, Qi , 1170-1207 pp.

This paper uses the universe of cellphone records from a Chinese telecommunication provider for a northern Chinese city to examine the role of information exchange in urban labor markets. We provide the first direct evidence of increased communication among referral pairs around job changes. Information provided by social contacts mitigates information asymmetry and improves labor market performance.

3 The Costs of Job Displacement over the Business Cycle and Its Sources: Evidence from Germany/ Schmieder, Johannes F.; Wachter, Till von; Heining, Jörg , 1208-54 pp.

The author document the sources behind the costs of job loss over the business cycle using administrative data from Germany. Losses in annual earnings after displacement are large, persistent, and highly cyclical, nearly doubling in size during downturns. A large part of the long-term earnings losses and their cyclicality is driven by declines in wages. Key to these long-lasting wage declines and their cyclicality are changes in employer characteristics, as displaced workers switch to lower-paying firms. These losses increase with duration of nonemployment. Changes in characteristics of displaced workers or displacing firms, and other post-job loss career outcomes explain little of the cyclicality.

4 Law and Norms: Empirical Evidence/ Lane, Tom; Nosenzo, Daniele Sonderegger, Silvia , 1255-93 pp.

In this study a large theoretical literature argues laws exert a causal effect on norms, but empirical evidence remains scant. Using a novel identification strategy, we provide a compelling empirical test of this proposition. We use incentivized vignette experiments to directly measure social norms relating to actions subject to legal thresholds. Our large-scale experiments (n = 7,000) run in the United Kingdom, United States, and China show that laws can causally influence social norms. Results are robust across different samples and methods of measuring norms, and are consistent with a model of social image concerns where individuals care about the inferences others make about their underlying prosociality.

5 Social Exclusion and Social Preferences: Evidence from Colombia's Leper Colony/ Ramos-Toro, Diego , 1294-1333 pp.

This paper explores the intergenerational consequences of social exclusion on prosociality. A lab-in-the-field approach in the historical region of Colombia's leper colony reveals that descendants of socially excluded individuals are locally altruistic and extend such altruism to outsiders who have undergone similar circumstances. These individuals also display mistrust toward those who have, historically, been exclusionary—in this case, doctors. The content of historical narratives shared by ancestors who were excluded, which emphasize the endured mistreatment and doctors' historical misinformation, is one mechanism that partially explains the intergenerational patterns.

6 Smart Contracts and the Coase Conjecture/ Brzustowski, Thomas; Harris, Alkis Georgiadis; Szentes,Balázs , 1334-59 pp.

This paper reconsiders the problem of a durable-good monopolist who cannot make intertemporal commitments. The buyer's valuation is binary and his private information. The seller has access to dynamic contracts and, in each period, decides whether to deploy the previous period's contract or to replace it with a new one. The main result of the paper is that the Coase conjecture fails: the monopolist's payoff is bounded away from the low valuation irrespective of the discount factor.

7 The Cost of Information: The Case of Constant Marginal Costs/ Pomatto, Luciano; Strack, Philipp;Tamuz, Omer, 1360-93 pp.

The study introduces an axiomatic theory of information acquisition which revolves around the concept of consistent marginal expenses in producing information. This implies that the expense of creating two separate signals is the aggregate of their individual costs, and the production cost of a signal with a fifty percent probability is half of its original cost. Alongside the principles of Blackwell monotonicity and a condition of continuity, these axioms ascertain the expense associated with a signal, up to a set of parameters. These parameters hold significant economic connotations, as they establish the complexity involved in differentiating between various states.

In this introduction to our special collection, we discuss the theoretical forebears that inform our guiding concept of "material temporalities" with an eye to the collection's impact on contemporary debates in anthropology and beyond. To begin, we situate "material temporalities" in relation to the temporal and material turns that have reoriented anthropology in recent years. In particular, we emphasize the dual property of material temporalities in offering affordances to and constituting forms of recalcitrance for human actors. Following this, we discuss the two orders of time, human and nonhuman, that intersect in the assemblages of material temporalities, as well as a number of key inspirations for our theorization of material temporalities—Walter Benjamin's notion of messianic time and Michel Foucault's concept of heterochrony, specifically. This discussion of human and nonhuman times supports our critique of "clock time" and its errant aspiration to an objective material basis for temporality. Following this, we offer an overview of both recent and longstanding anthropological engagements with temporality and historicity, as well as a summary of recent media studies perspectives on time and materiality, which mount a more radical intervention and critique than most anthropological arguments. We then review anthropological debates over affect and materiality in order to argue for the centrality of temporality and historicity to affective matters. Finally, we summarize the collections's three major thematic clusters—virtuality and latency, material extensions of phenomenological time, and material futures—with reference to the specific contributions.

This article explores the clutter fragments the temporality of the home and storage space offers a technology of containment with which to keep these portals to the past and future open, but not openly visible. Storage space is not a spatial but a temporal solution, secreting objects that do not belong to this time until such time as they might be more appropriate. Possessors of such objects speak of being transported to specific moments of their past, or in Benjaminian fashion, of historical objects that provide a sensorial window into worlds otherwise unlived. Other future-oriented things provide access to dormant or merely imagined selves projected into Borgesian forking futures, alternate paths that owners refuse to relinquish even when their possibility is lost. Clutter, by definition out of place, is thus also extra-temporal, and untold acreage is occupied in wait for a near future when "there will be more time" to sort the debris. Storage, thus, offers a haven for "anti-kairos"—things of an inappropriate time. Indeed, the accumulation of clutter is

itself an image of time, a means of understanding Bergson's durée as an unfolding expansion of heterogenous unity that envelops us. Finally, the paper considers the relationship between these spatiotemporal trajectories of objects and the expanded spacetime of households as a kind of social value in itself, but one that must be kept balanced with the more kula-like value of circulation.

10 Latent Cosmologies, Latent Media: The Material Temporality of Twelver Shi'i Media Practices in Mumbai/ Eisenlohr, Patrick , 255-277 pp.

In this essay, I argue that the temporal figure of latency is central for an understanding of the material temporalities of media. Latency as a temporal figure is built into the material functioning of sound reproduction and audiovisual media. The discussion shows how latency underpins technical processes of storing and reproducing sounds and moving images in a broad sense, while analyzing mediatic latency in Twelver Shi'i media practices in Mumbai. The focus on latency as a key temporality of media is also useful for thinking about Twelver Shi'i ritual life and media practices because the temporal figure of latency features very prominently in Shi'i eschatology and ritual life. Mediatic latency and the latency built into Shi'i ritual life and cosmology interact in highly significant and productive ways, reinforcing a complex of piety and ritual commemoration that nowadays is thoroughly integrated with audiovisual media practices. The media practices studied mobilize different affordances of contemporary media, such as creating contemporaneity with the non-contemporaneous and the invocation of linear progress for different religious ends.

11 Developmental Speculation: Materializing the Future in China's Urban Planning Museums/ Lee , Leksa , 279-306 pp.

As per the content of the article, numerous local administrations in China are currently in the process of establishing a multitude of urban planning exhibition centers throughout the nation. These institutions, alongside their expansive scale models, serve to visually portray cities as they are envisioned to appear years into the future. The depictions encapsulate the aftermath of the implementation of local infrastructure and industrial development initiatives.. Yet exhibition industry insiders say the futures they depict are unlikely to be realized, raising the question of why local governments would invest so much in producing them. I argue that the exhibition centers and their city models are a material form of financial speculation aimed at inspiring high-level officials to fund local officials' municipal development projects. The emerging ethnography of speculation identifies it as an engagement of the future in the present that is meant to compel and inspire. Through ethnographic work on China's museum industry, I show that China's new urban planning exhibition centers are a tool of "developmental speculation:" a postsocialist, intra-governmental, political, and financial form of risk-taking that stakes claims on future economic development and that works through inspirational narrative. In the museum industry, local officials and museum production companies use material acts of modeling and design to link local

initiatives to state policies, and to meld the present city with the future city in the scale models. The scale models embody past, present, and future together in one heterochronic material object. Thus, if speculation works through fantastical narratives, China's new urban planning exhibition centers are narratives modeled in material, meant to inspire higher-level officials. They are speculation materialized.

12 Projecting a Body Politic: Photographs, Time, and Immortality in the Kurdish Movement/ Schäfers, Marlene, 307-333 pp.

As outlined in the article, a substantial number of adherents to the socialist Kurdish liberation movement adopt a practice of surrounding themselves with photographs of deceased militants whom they hold in high regard and commemorate as martyrs. These visual representations possess significant influence, being capable of guiding spoken discourse, influencing physical demeanor, and governing the daily routines of those who observe them. This paper asks where this potency stems from and what effects it has. Based on ethnographic fieldwork with Kurdish communities in Turkey and Europe, it argues that displays of martyrs' photographs project a Kurdish body politic in the making, enrolling both those whom they depict and those who handle them into an alternative project of sovereignty that remains under acute assault. Key to this effect is how the photographs make the dead latent in the present. On the one hand, this makes the images immensely powerful media of political mobilization. Embodying the sacrifice of lifetime made by the fallen, the images become powerful vectors for feelings of indebtedness, commitment, and dedication that make distinct demands on the disposable time of those who contemplate them. On the other hand, photography's capacity to make the absent present and thereby upset linear emplotments of time also makes it a potentially unsettling medium. As a result, photographs of martyrs become crucial sites where political belonging and commitment are fashioned, consolidated, and potentially rebelled against.

13 Historical Alchemy: Buried Gold, Buried Pasts/ Suni, Anoush Tamar, 335-360 pp.

This article attends to the material legacies of past violence through a focus on the contemporary search for buried gold in the Kurdish-majority region of Van in southeastern Turkey—gold believed to have been left behind by Armenians fleeing the 1915 Genocide. Grounded in an exploration of local narratives and practices of treasure hunting, it demonstrates how the search for buried gold illuminates the multiple, contradictory, and ambiguous ways that the violent history of the Genocide continues to animate and enchant everyday life in the region. Through a focus on the semi-illicit digging for buried gold in a post-genocide geography, this article highlights how past and present cycles of violence are sedimented into the material landscape and how memory, temporality, and the reverberations of historic crimes coalesce in the enchanted objects hidden beneath its surface. By approaching treasure hunting as an embodied interaction with the past, it argues that the search and digging for mythical buried gold is a material recognition and unearthing of the taboo and officially denied history of the destruction of the

Armenian community. Furthermore, it argues that treasure hunters translate an understanding of the violent past of the Genocide into buried gold in the present—what I term "historical alchemy." The process of historical alchemy, which involves the transformation of a history of genocide into gold, demonstrates the fundamentally material quality of how the past is imbricated in the present and sedimented in the landscape. It is this material temporality—echoes of past genocide emerging from the earth as buried objects and remnants of a silenced history made physical in the present—that highlights the intrinsic links between 1915 and 2015, between the Armenian and Kurdish communities, and between ongoing cycles of violence, ruination, and dispossession.

Indian Council of Social Science Research
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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.

14 Gone with the epidemic? The spatial effects of the Covid-19 on global investment network/ Sheng, Hantian; Dai, Xiaomian; He, Canfei, n.a.

The present study aimed to examine the outbreak of Covid-19 epidemic has a prolonged impact on global economic activities. In recent years, many scholars have been motivated to estimate the effects of Covid-19 shock on global foreign direct investment (FDI). However, existing studies have not paid enough attention to the spillover effects caused by the epidemic. Although few academic works have explored the geographic-neighboring spillover effects of epidemic shock on global investment, we further extent the understanding of the spillover effects in an economic network. On the basis of country-month greenfield FDI panels, we construct a spatial Durbin model, and figure out that Covid-19 shock may have positive FDI spillover effects in an economic network via global FDI transfers. Furthermore, we find that such spillovers are greatly conditioned by country-level network position and institutional ties among nations. Our research suggests that global FDI transfers may partly offset economic-adverse effects of the Covid19 shock. While global countries, especially those in the Global South, should be more closely embedded in the global investment network in such an uncertain environment.

15 Understanding the dynamic changes in wetland cultural ecosystem services: Integrating annual social media data into the SolVES/ Huang, Sitong; Tian, Tian; Zhai, Lingge; Deng, Lingzhi; Che, Yue ,

This article examines as urbanization increases, the human demand for the cultural services of wetland ecosystems is growing. However, traditional cultural ecosystem service (CES) assessments are usually conducted using a focused survey over a short period, often ignoring the changes in CESs over time. Social media data have great potential for assessing dynamic changes in CESs. In this paper, we integrated social media data into the Social Value for Ecosystem Services (SolVES) model to identify and locate the CES values of Shanghai's Wusong Paotaiwan Wetland (WPW) Park in 2015, 2017, and 2019. We also quantified the inter-annual variation in the CES values through raster calculations. We found that the spatial distribution of the CES values showed a tendency towards mean values, which may be related to social media promotion, the improvements in park facilities, and visitors' play psychology of seeking differences. These results can help planners respond to visitor feedback and improve park programmes in a timely manner. Notably, the spatial distribution of the CES values varied significantly between years, which suggests that we should select data for different purposes and consider which year or years of data are most scientifically sound to facilitate reliable conclusions before conducting CES assessments.

16 Exploring nonlinear effects of built environment on jogging behavior using random forest/ Liu, Yong; Li, Yingpeng; Hu, Jie, n.a.

According to this article outdoor jogging is a beneficial and replicable physical activity (PA). The nonlinear effects of the built environment (BE) on jogging fitness received little attention, compared with the widely-concerned linear effects of BE on walking and cycling PA. We explore nonlinear effects at trip and origins/destinations (OD) levels in the case of Chengdu using Random Forest, based on large-scale jogging trajectory data recorded by a fitness app. The major findings include: (1) BE factors exert diverse nonlinear effects on jogging at trip and OD levels. (2) Quantity and accessibility of facilities contribute largely to model predictive power. (3) Nonlinear effects are symmetrical for O/D of jogging, unlike long-distance travel. Distance to park, distance to track, and population density show U-shaped effects on OD volume. (4) Effective ranges and thresholds in nonlinear effects vary across trip/OD levels. The findings call for environmental intervention to promote PA.

17 Using street view images and a geographical detector to understand how street-level built environment is associated with urban poverty: A case study in Guangzhou/ Yuan, Yuan; Wang, Ruoyu; Niu, Tong; Liu, Ying, n.a.

The study concludes that understanding and ending poverty has become one of the most important SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) all over the world. The street-level built environment is an important indicator to reflect urban poverty. However, traditional data such as satellite imagery may not provide fine-grained information of built environment at the street level. In recent years, street view image has become promising data for assessing an urban micro environment. This study aimed to use street view data and deep learning technique to examine the association between street-level built environment and urban poverty in Guangzhou, China, from a geographical heterogeneity perspective. First, we measured urban poverty in Guangzhou based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Second, we used the Pyramid Scene Parsing Network model for image segmentation and then performed principal component analysis to extract five major street view factors (i.e., vegetation enclosure sense, color complexity sense, road openness sense, sky openness sense, and building enclosure sense) from the street view data. Third, we conducted the geographical detector analysis to examine how street view factors is associated with urban poverty. Results suggested that vegetation enclosure sense, color complexity sense, and road openness sense are significantly related to the spatial heterogeneity of urban poverty. Among all factors, vegetation enclosure sense played a leading role. The results also confirmed the coexistence of different street view factors have association with the spatial heterogeneity of urban poverty. In conclusion, street-level built environment is generally associated with urban poverty, and therefore our proposed method can be considered as an efficiently method for identifying urban poor communities.

18 Characterising cropland fragmentation in post-Soviet Central Asia, using Landsat remote-sensing time series data/ Raab, Christoph; Spies, Michael, n.a.

Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, agricultural reforms in Central Asia often translated into the fragmentation of large fields into smaller shares. Most remote-sensing-based land use classification approaches are categorical in nature, and thus they are unable to capture these changes. We have developed an approach to detecting the timing of land fragmentation based on textural information from a time series of Landsat images for four Central Asian countries (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) between 1990 and 2019. Our results showed that detected fragmentation events correspond well with documented agrarian reform processes in the different countries, and validation yielded maximum overall accuracies between 67 and 73%. In a case study of a former collective farm in Kyrgyzstan, we demonstrate how our method can accurately detect changes on the local scale. Texture time series data have great potential for analysing the trajectories of cropland fragmentation, in particular in regions where additional information on land use is limited.

19 Feminicide risk indicators in Mexico by means of community theory and Intersectional Feminism variables/ Bernal-Gomez, Laura; Molina-Villegas, Alejandro, n.a.

This article tells about the violence against women is a complex problem that requires immediate attention in countries such as Mexico, where the number of reports of violence continues to rise. From the perspective of the social sciences, well-established theories such as Community Theory and Intersectional Feminism have pointed out that several elements of the social context and belonging to certain social categories are determining factors related to this problem. However, the relationship between feminicides in Mexico and these determining factors is still unknown, since no rigorous statistical analysis has been carried out so far. In this article we demonstrate that both Community Theory and Intersectional Feminism can be applied to the case of feminicide in Mexico and that they manage to conceptualize, to a certain degree, the dynamics of this crime. The results we obtained show that within the same municipality, belonging to certain social groups influences on susceptibility. On the other hand, it was statistically verified that there is also a significant influence of the neighboring municipalities when they present an educational lag. In other words, the risk of feminicide comes largely from the geographical and social context. To verify these results, we have constructed various spatial and nonspatial econometric models, which allow an understanding of feminicide and its factors through the experimental confrontation between official data associated with both theories mentioned above.

20 Measuring accessibility of movement challenged persons during earthquake evacuation of Dhaka City, Bangladesh: A participatory GIS-Based approach/ Rahman Bhuiya, Md Musfiqur; Shao, Wanyun; Jones, Steven, n.a.

Although evaluation of the accessibility of people with disability (PWDs) is necessary to design effective transportation policy measures to ensure better mobility for PWDs, little empirical

research are available on this subject. This study thus aims to address this gap by developing a methodological framework and applying this framework to assessing the accessibility of earthquake evacuation routes for people with movement-related disabilities (PMDs), one type of PWDs, in the city of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Specifically, this comprehensive accessibility index is composed of four components including accessibility from home to shelter, perceived accessibility of evacuation route, accessibility of entrance of the shelter, perceived accessibility of internal circular space and entrance of the residential building. Participatory GIS approach is employed in the data collection 455 PMDs were surveyed from 13 wards of Dhaka. Accessibility of each considered parameter and the overall indicator are poor in most cases. 45.2% of the wards are found to have relatively poor conditions of overall accessibility during evacuation. Relations of various accessibility components with socio-economic factors and level of disability are examined as well. PMDs with higher levels of disabilities and older PMDs perceive lower accessibilities of evacuation routes, circulation space, and entrance gate of residence, while male and more educated PMDs perceive circular space and entrance gate of residence to be more accessible.

21 Urban space, sprawl, and intergenerational mobility/ Wei, Yehua Dennis; Xiong, Ning; Carlston, Kelsey, n.a.

This study examines the mechanisms of spatial variation in intergenerational mobility (IM) in United States (US) counties. We explicitly emphasized the effects of urban space and four aspects of urban sprawl—density, mix of uses, centering, and accessibility—and their interaction with socioeconomic factors. We found that urban sprawl variables did not all affect IM in the same direction, and the magnitude of the effect of one urban sprawl variable depended on other variables. The effects of centering varied: while employment centering negatively affected IM, population centering enhanced IM. Typical livable city indicators of walkability, mixed-use development, and a jobs-housing balance improved IM. Their effects on IM were magnified if either of the other two factors increased. However, the impact of walkability on IM decreased if employment centering increased and vice versa. Urban sprawl variables also indirectly influenced IM through inequality, segregation, social capital, and unemployment. We also found that the Black population share had the largest indirect and total effects on IM, which were spatially stationary across the US, and were mediated by racial segregation, social capital, unemployment, education, and single parenthood. This study has shown that enhancing IM requires more than reducing segregation and increasing density.

22 How do crosswalk delays affect pedestrian access in zoning areas? Walking access reduction by signalized crosswalks in Seoul, South Korea/ No, Wonjun; Lee, David; Noh, Byeongjoon; Kim, Youngchul, n.a.

The study aims to determine the extent to which delays at these signalized crosswalks impact the effective walking reach of pedestrians. Additionally, the research seeks to uncover how the

consequences of these delays differ based on the zoning classifications within Seoul, Korea. The study introduces a novel approach to analyzing pedestrian networks, incorporating the factor of crosswalk delay times. This is achieved through the utilization of a comprehensive geospatial dataset detailing pedestrian paths and signal timing information. Our results show significant reductions in walkshed size and served users. Employing multiple regression modeling, we identified that these reductions were not uniform and depended on zoning patterns in urban areas. In addition, our findings suggest that commercial zoning areas and recent residential developments, comprised of high-rise towers in mega-blocks, create greater delays to pedestrians and constrict effective walksheds. We discuss the need for further studies and the potential contribution of zoning system and its land use managements on improving walking conditions such as underground space developments and mixed residential density patterns.

23 Financialization, platform economy and urban rental housing: Evidence from Chengdu, China/ Zhang, Mengzhu; Luo, Zixin; Qiao, Si; Gar-On Yeh, Anthony, n.a.

As outlined in this study, significant shifts have occurred in the global urban housing landscape since the 2010s. These shifts can be attributed to two prevailing global trends: the financialization of rental housing and the emergence of the platform economy. These trends have together contributed to substantial transformations in neighborhoods and have brought about profound changes in the dynamics of urban housing systems.In China, with continued investment from speculative financial institutions, platform companies aggressively acquired rental houses from individual landlords to develop a platform-based housing rental economy. How does this new rental economy affect housing supply, rents and inequality? This research answers this question by taking Chengdu, China as a case study. A mixed method approach of big data analytics, hedonic pricing model, and field investigations were used to unpack: (a) the pattern of platform houses distribution and its indication of spatial strategies of the financialized platform economy to grab land rent; (b) the effect of such new housing rental economy on housing rents; (c) the effect of the degree of financialization on platform houses' rental prices. The results inform the debate on the disrupt effect of platform economy and housing financialization on equitable urban development, particularly the heterogeneity among cities and countries. This paper contributes to understanding financial investors' glocalization strategy and the state's territorialization strategy as two crucial factors for the variegation of rental housing financialization.

24 Tracking economic-driven coastal wetland change along the East China Sea/ Ai, Shunyi; Hu, Yuekai; Li, Jialin; Tian, Peng; Pu, Ruiliang; Liu, Yongchao; Fan, Huifang, n.a.

As per the findings presented in this study, coastal wetlands play a crucial role in offering diverse ecological functions. However, these wetlands face considerable threats due to processes like land reclamation and urbanization. These activities result in the deterioration and depletion of wetland areas. Grasping the shifts in wetland conditions over time and identifying the factors behind these transitions pose significant challenges.Here, we used the Environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) to

analyze the relationship between coastal wetlands, as classified by the Google Earth Engine (GEE), and socio-economic indicators along the East China Sea. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to explore the driving factors. We found that the (1) wetland transition depended on geomorphic units and socio-economic development; (2) wetland area changes from 1985 to 2020 had a typical EKC pattern and can be divided into three periods due to policy changes; and (3) economic development and urbanization were the primary reasons for wetland changes, with a strong correlation between natural wetland area, GDP per capita, and impervious surface, but a lower correlation with aquacultural area.

25 Interurban mobility: Eurythmic relations among metropolitan cities monitored by mobile phone data/ Marada, Miroslav; Zévl, Jiří Jakub; Petříček, Jakub; Blažek, Vojtěch, n.a.

The main aim of this article is to identify and explain the spatio-temporal pattern of interurban mobility in Czechia. The research is based upon analysis of mobile phone location data. More precisely, the data set about more than 3 million mobile-phone stations from 2019 is analysed to investigate mobility patterns and spatiotemporal behaviour among Prague, Brno, and Ostrava, three major agglomerations of Czechia. To achieve the goal, the paper uses proven concepts from time geography and chronogeography, such as constraints and pacemakers. The results reveal that, firstly, Prague's dominant position in the settlement hierarchy is crucial to mobility rhythms even for long-distance journeys. Secondly, journey purpose and means of transport are also proven to be key pacemakers in intraurban mobility.

26 Identification and structural characteristics of urban agglomerations in China based on Baidu migration data/ You, Shiqing; Feng, Zhiming; You, Zhen; Shi, Hui; Zhao, Guosong, n.a.

Based on the content of this study, research regarding urban agglomerations is fundamentally built upon the identification of scope and the understanding of structural attributes. The defined scope is established by both central and local governments and is often underpinned by prevailing structural models. However, these models primarily concentrate on socio-economic data, often overlooking the interconnections between various cities. It's noteworthy that the movement of populations within a network is a pivotal catalyst for the evolution of the human-land system. Herein, we proposed a new analysis framework, including the new scope identification algorithm and the new structure representation model based on urban network. Results show that population flow network showed a diamond, and is consistent with the "Heihe-Tengchong Line", which was similar to the population distribution; We found 20 urban agglomerations in China, which was much smaller than that planned, and the adjacent distribution was obvious; China's urban network consisted of four subnets, with Yangtze River Delta, Hebei-Beijing-Tianjin, Pearl River Delta and Chengdu-Chongqing as the center, respectively; Urban agglomerations were divided into single-core, dual-core and multi-core types, mainly in single-core structure; The internal intensities of the four top urban agglomerations were the highest, and the imbalance between

inflow and outflow intensities caused either accumulation or loss of population. We further proposed some policy suggestions for sustainable development.

27 Time-series nighttime imagery for measuring the growth of Urban agglomeration in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area/ Guo, Chen; Yang, Fan; Ding, Yi; Liu, Hao; Feng, Jiajia, n.a.

This paper studies the structure and dynamics of urban agglomeration between 1992 and 2018 in one of most developed regions in China – the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) – based on the harmonized night-time light (NTL) data from the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) and Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) imagery. We adopted Zipf's law as the rule to control the spatial clustering of adjacent lit pixels. The clustered pixels as patches are concentration of human activities and can then be used for regional urbanization analysis. Unlike conventional spatial units that are rarely changed, such as administrative boundaries, these patches change subtly each year and, more importantly, can help us to examine precisely the urbanization pattern in both development mode and intensity. We investigated the urban growth pattern during the 27-year timespan and conducted the analysis at both region and city levels. Interestingly, the results suggest that Zipf's law of derived patch sizes can hold nearly every year, showcasing the consistent spatial coherency of the urban agglomeration process in the entire region. The correlation between urbanization metrics for each city at three stages (1992–2000, 2000–2010, and 2010–2018) can further lead to deep insights towards the synergetic course of the coordinated and multi-center development.

28 Age and the 20-min city: Accounting for variation in mobility/ Dunning, Richard James; Dolega, Les; Nasuto, Andrea; Nurse, Alexander; Calafiore, Alessia, n.a.

In this study the political popularity of the 20-min city is a result of its perceived equal treatment of all citizens, yet the ideal geography fails to consider the diversity of mobilities and needs of different age groups. If 20-min cities are to provide equality for people with limited mobility, they need to understand their location and proximity to the services which meet their needs. Considering older people as a subset of the population with diverse mobilities, this research provides a novel exploration of the issue of age and urban mobility through grounded analysis of the 20-min city against a geodemographic classification of older people in Liverpool City Region, England. We construct a new model of accessibility to services that takes into consideration varied mobilities for older residents. We find that reduced walking speed results in a significant diminution of service accessibility, but that this diminution is highly varied for different older person groups. This highlights the need for 20-min city planning to account for the needs of diverse older geodemographic groups and a tighter conceptualization of the 20-min city concerning equity to avoid the pitfalls of some similar urban planning concepts.

29 Do development zones increase urban land use intensity? Empirical analysis from 235 cities in China/ Gao, Shuang; Wang, Shaojian, n.a.

The study highlights that in recent decades, the development zone has been regarded as a significant driving force behind China's urban progress. However, the flourishing growth of these development zones has simultaneously given rise to various challenges concerning land usage. Given the lack of high-resolution time-series land-use data, the impact of development zone construction on urban land use has not been adequately addressed within the existing literature. Employing new annual high-resolution satellite data, this article for the first time quantifies the impact of development zones on the expansion of urban areas and on changes in land-use intensity across China, identifying spatial and temporal differences in their impact using Propensity Score Matching with a Difference-in-Difference (PSM-DID) model. Using panel data for 235 Chinese cities from 1990 to 2015, we found that establishing development zones increased the expansion of urban areas and reduced the urban land-use intensity in the short term (usually 2 years). From spatial perspectives, the impact of development zones on land use displayed spatial heterogeneity. Finally, we put forward policy suggestions to improve the land use intensity of development zones in the context of sustainable development.

30 Modelling locational choices of older adults in China, 2010–2015/ Huang, Cuiying; Liu, Ye; Pan, Zehan; Wu, Rongwei, n.a.

This study tells us about using the microdata samples of the 2015 1% national population sample survey, this study makes the first attempt to investigate the extent to which regional attributes and personal characteristics jointly affect older adults' choices among the 30 provinces of mainland China. Results from the binary logit model indicated that older adults' decisions of whether to move were affected by their demographic characteristics, socio-economic status, and health status, while provinces with a lower cost of living, poorer natural and man-made amenities, and a larger outflow of children had a higher propensity of older out-migration. Results from the conditional logit models indicated that the cost of living, medical services, public green areas, temperature difference, the location of grandchildren, and migration distance played a significant role in affecting older adults' choices of where to move. The effect of provincial factors on the decisions of where to move turned out to vary by individuals' age, socio-economic status, and urban-rural division of destination. This paper enriches our knowledge about older migration in China by delving into the heterogeneity in older people's locational choices and by investigating migration drivers related to family and amenities.

31 Decoding the impacts of space and time on honey bees: GIS based fuzzy AHP and fuzzy overlay to assess land suitability for apiary sites in Queensland, Australia/ Tennakoon, Sarasie; Apan, Armando; Maraseni, Tek; Altarez, Richard Dein D. , n.a.

This study assessed the land suitability for apiaries in southern Queensland, Australia with respect to spatial and temporal variations using GIS-based fuzzy AHP and fuzzy overlay techniques.

Suitability maps were generated using eleven criteria: regional ecosystems, land cover, land use, slope, aspect, elevation, distance to water, distance to roads, rainfall, temperature, and solar radiation. In spring, as revealed by fuzzy AHP, the area is largely moderately suitable (67.78%) while according to fuzzy overlay the area is mostly marginally and moderately suitable (69.44%). Almost similar trend is observed in the remaining seasons for the fuzzy AHP. Fuzzy overlay on the other hand, exhibits a constant trend of not suitable, marginally suitable and moderately suitable with almost equal percentages of around 30% during summer, autumn and winter. Fuzzy AHP, with validity ratings from 60% to 70% from all seasons, outperforms fuzzy overlay with 80% for spring but less than 60% in the other seasons. The findings can aid sustainable apiary management by mapping suitable areas for apiary sites in four different seasons.

32 Application of an interdisciplinary research framework for discerning land use transitions in the peri-urban areas of India/ Jain, Manisha; Sikder, Sujit; Korzhenevych, Artem, n.a.

This paper proposes and applies a novel interdisciplinary framework to study peri-urban land use dynamics in India, which is theoretically embedded in the concepts of land use transition, land change science and neoliberlisation of nature. The framework is operationalized by a mixed methods approach cutting across scale and time to provide a comprehensive understanding of land use transitions. The paper proves the applicability of land use transition theory in India by establishing that the core state Delhi is in the "urbanized/industrialized" stage of land use transition, whereas the peripheral states are in a transition from "frontier" to "agricultural" stage of land use transition. The paper also provides evidence for different political economy-derived logics of nature's neoliberalisation. Field visits as well as expert and household interviews uncover a nexus between the state, civil society and economy in exploitation and degradation of natural resources for their vested interests. The use of local and global open access data in the framework makes it transferable to similar regions of the Global South facing data constrains.

33 Ecological management zoning based on the supply-demand relationship of ecosystem services in China/ Zeng, Jie; Cui, Xinyu; Chen, Wanxu; Yao, Xiaowei, n.a.

This study investigated the Ecological management zoning has practical significance in the protection, management, restoration, and reconstruction of ecosystems. Existing studies have mostly divided ecological management zones from the ecosystem services (ESs) supply perspective, with few studies combining the relationship between ESs supply and demand (S&D). In this study, we divided the ecological management zones in China based on the matching degree of S&D (MD-S&D) and coordination degree of S&D (CD-S&D). The results indicate spatial differences in the distribution of MD-S&D and CD-S&D. The overall values of the two indicators are 3.03 (excellent match) and 0.86 (moderate coordination), respectively. Counties in important urban agglomerations have low MD-S&D values and the CD-S&D values in the eastern region were significantly higher than those in the western region. The county units in China can be divided into five primary and 15 secondary ecological management zones. Among different

ecological management zones, ecological conservation zones and ecological restoration zones contain more than 90% of the county units, whereas ecological maintenance zones and ecological improvement zones contain few county units. In the future, more targeted ecological protection, remediation, and reconstruction policies should be implemented according to the specific conditions of different zones to promote sustainable development.

34 River channel avulsion in the Taquari River megafan of the Brazilian Pantanal: Remote sensing and modeling reveal recent and future changes/ Louzada, Rômullo Oliveira; Roque, Fábio de Oliveira; Diniz, Juliana Maria Ferreira de Souza; Bergier, Ivan, n.a.

In this research, the authors provide a spatial characterization of this phenomenon and introduce a predictive model intended to assess the progression of the river's rechanneling within this expansive flooded region.. Our approach is based on a spatiotemporal dry/wet index (R), which measures the degree of moisture in six major land cover classes. The index was annually estimated from MapBiomas Landsat rasters between 1996 and 2021 and calculated for 142 grid cells (5 × 5 km each). Temporal regressions were then used to predict the state of individual grids in the long term, up to 2080. The results suggest a gradual and slow terrestrialization between 1997 and 2021 as areas returned to pre-avulsion levels, mainly in the eastern and northern limits, closer to the crevasse. Modeling projections suggest that river rechanneling of the Taquari River might be completed by 2080 with its new mouth on the Paraguay-Mirim River. Large areas that are currently aquatic (open water, flooded soils, and flooded vegetation) are predicted to return to terrestrial state (forests and pastures) in the long term.

35 Does plausible deniability work? Assessing the effectiveness of unclaimed coercive acts in the Ukraine war/ Pischedda, Costantino; Cheon, Andrew , 345-371 pp.

This paper investigates that the states conduct unclaimed coercive acts, imposing costs on adversaries to signal resolve but denying (or not claiming) responsibility. Some scholars posit that unclaimed acts have considerable potential to coerce targets, while containing escalation risks. Others suggest that unclaimed coercive efforts tend to fail and trigger escalation. We assess these competing perspectives about the effects of unclaimed attacks with a vignette experiment exposing US-based respondents to a scenario where, after Russia warns of unpredictable consequences if NATO continues providing weapons to Ukraine, an explosion occurs at a NATO base in Poland used to funnel weapons to Ukraine. Intelligence agencies and independent analysts identify Russia as the likely culprit, while not ruling out the possibility of an accident. We randomize whether Russia claimed or denied responsibility for the explosion and find that unclaimed acts have lower coercive leverage than claimed ones, but the two do not significantly differ in escalation risk.

36 The rules-based order as rhetorical entrapment: Comparing maritime dispute resolution in the Indo-Pacific/ Strating, Rebecca , 372-409 pp.

As outlined in this article, in reaction to the various challenges confronting the security structure of the Asian region, key regional players like Australia, India, and Japan have embraced fresh strategic narratives termed as "Indo-Pacific." These narratives are designed to advocate for and safeguard a "rules-based order" within the region. These narratives use China's maritime disputes with smaller neighbors in the South China Sea as a key example of Beijing's revisionist intentions. Yet such narratives expose "rules-based order" advocates to risks of "rhetorical entrapment" as other actors compel them to abide by the standards they have set. To what extent have Indo-Pacific powers been forced to follow the rules in their own asymmetrical maritime disputes? This article examines three Indo-Pacific cases: Timor Sea Compulsory Conciliation between Australia and Timor-Leste, the Chagos Island Marine Protected Area Arbitration between the United Kingdom and Mauritius, and the Bay of Bengal Maritime Boundary Arbitration between India and Bangladesh. To varying degrees, this article finds that strategic narratives constrained the policy options of all three Indo-Pacific powers.

37 Explaining state participation in ten universal WMD treaties: A survival analysis of ratification decisions/ Karlas, Jan , 410-436 pp.

Much of what we know about state participation in universal weapons of mass destruction (WMD) treaties is based on research about the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). This article instead analyzes the ratification of all ten current WMD treaties. Using a survival analysis of ratification events (1960–2022), it challenges conventional wisdom. It shows that security threats—a factor stressed by neorealists and research on the NPT—provide only a weak and incomplete explanation. Instead, three types of costs and benefits influence ratification decisions: policy change costs, benefits from the secondary functions of treaties, and benefits from the conformity with the ratification behavior of regional peers. More specifically, the article finds that the possession and pursuit of WMD delays ratification. The country's support for the liberal hegemonic order, the level of its economic development, and a high regional ratification rate of the respective treaty increase the probability of ratification.

38 Backwards from zero: How the U.S. public evaluates the use of zero-day vulnerabilities in cybersecurity/ Leal, Marcelo M.; Musgrave, Paul , 437-461 pp.

As indicated by this study, zero-day vulnerabilities encompass software and hardware weaknesses that remain unidentified by computer vendors. These vulnerabilities, serving as potent tools for executing cyber intrusions, pose a significant predicament for governmental entities. Actors that develop or procure such vulnerabilities may retain them for future use; alternatively, agencies possessing such vulnerabilities may disclose the flaws to affected vendors so they can be patched, thereby denying vulnerabilities not only to adversaries but also themselves. Previous research has explored the ethics and implications of this dilemma, but no study has investigated public opinion regarding zero-day exploits. We present results from a survey experiment testing whether conditions identified as important in the literature influence respondents' support for disclosing or stockpiling zero-day vulnerabilities. Our results show that respondents overwhelmingly support disclosure, a conclusion only weakly affected by the likelihood that an adversary will independently discover the vulnerability. Our findings suggest a gap between public preferences and current U.S. policy.

39 Privatizing security and authoritarian adaptation in the Arab region since the 2010–2011 uprisings/ Moussa, Engy , 462-490 pp.

According to this article, some Arab countries have since 2011 experienced intense security market diversification with considerable outsourcing of domestic security and guarding services. To date, scholars and security experts predominantly conceive this development within security reform processes or as an inevitable outcome of a chaotic post-uprisings period. Instead, this article situates some Arab states' increasing reliance on private security actors within the evolving power dynamics and diverse challenges facing ruling elites and populations alike. Addressing how privatizing security contributes to perpetuating authoritarian practices post-2010, the article argues that contemporary security privatization and outsourcing provide alternative agents and strategies for control, while offering new venues to enrich and strengthen ruling elites. Guided by

critical security studies and drawing on interviews, fieldwork and official documents, the article advances three ways through which outsourcing security supports practices of authoritarian adaptation: cultivating networks of patronage, diversifying ruling elites' bases of security, and curbing constant sources of unrest.

40 In stagnation: a case study of a Chinese community-based labor NGO in the Yangtze River Delta/ Gullotta, Diego and Lin, Lili , 1-19 pp.

This article examines the capacities of community-based labor nongovernment organizations (NGOs) in China to raise workers' consciousness and build solidarity among workers in the post-2018 era. It closely studies the transformation of a community-based labor NGO in the Yangtze River Delta and investigates the relationships among managers, workers, community members, NGO staff members, and volunteers. Although state repression and funding concerns limit the space for workers and subalterns to represent themselves and act politically in China, the internal organizational structure of labor NGOs such as this has exacerbated their stagnation. This is due to a top-down decision-making process, a lack of democratic participation and transparency, selective inclusion, a neglect of collective possibilities, and techno-social features such as social media technology. The result is maintenance of the status quo. These organizational limitations prevent community-based labor NGOs from functioning as a progressive force and turns them into marginal social forces that strive to survive and are incapable of representing workers and adjusting to workers changing needs.

41 Agent politics of Chinese think tanks and cultural industry governance in China's "new era"/ Tsai, Wen-Hsuan , Li , Gan and Weiqing Song, 20-39 pp.

This paper analyzes the relationship between the Chinese government and domestic think tanks. Chinese think tanks in the cultural sector have a strong demand-side orientation; that is, they closely follow the instructions of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in their stand on culture-related policies. Since 2018, the CCP has strengthened its control over the propaganda and cultural affairs, using think tanks to this end. Think tanks act as dual agents, maximizing the benefits offered by their two principals – the party government and private businesses, while prioritizing the former. The paper examines the development of the Putuo Island Park in Zhejiang Province and the Cultural Industry Research Institute, the key cultural industry think tank in this province. While upholding Xi Jinping's aspiration of developing China into a "cultural great power," cultural think tanks' main function is to endorse government policies and guide businesses to support those policies when necessary. The CCP under Xi has intensified its manipulation of think tanks to reinforce its control over ideology and the socialist market economy, resulting in a more complex relationship between the state and think tanks.

42 The Party-State's Hegemonic Project and Responses from Civil Society: The Case of Service-oriented NGOs in China/ Yang, Shirley, 40-61 pp.

This article investigates the Chinese party-state's hegemonic project to construct social consent in NGOs and how they react to this. Using service-oriented NGOs as examples, it argues that the changing institutional dynamics of NGO governance in China demonstrates that Chinese civil society is a site of ideological struggle. The party-state has adapted some foreign concepts and practices of civil society, which have been popular in China since the reform era, to serve its political and socioeconomic agenda, while avoiding political challenges of liberal values and discourse. Civil society's hegemonic transformation relies on two major mechanisms—professionalization and Maoist incorporation. This process, however, also leaves some space for NGOs to act differently. Some have been comfortably incorporated into the state-led welfare system and reproduce authoritarian norms and practices among their beneficiaries, whereas counter-hegemonic activism still exists among groups that link their stance and agenda closely with marginalized groups in society.

43 The limits of civil society activism in Indonesia: the case of the weakening of the KPK/ Mudhoffir, Abdil Mughis , 62-82 pp.

This paper examines the limits of Indonesian civil society activism in advancing democratic politics. This activism, mainly by middle-class reformers, has not only failed to prevent democracy from being hijacked by illiberal interests but also contributed to justifying the deepening of political illiberalism. A predominantly anti-political approach among civil society activists mainly aims to establish new institutions and policy designs to generate reforms, while allowing entrenched power relations to remain unchallenged and to pervade new institutions. Meanwhile, social protests mobilized by this kind of activism, both on the streets and social media platforms, also tend to be sporadic and have no clear leadership and structure, while protest demands are often contradictory, making these too weak to challenge anti-democratic interests. This paper challenges existing studies that extoll Indonesian civil society activists for their success in advocating certain legislation, policies, and institutions. The weakening of the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, KPK) illustrates how even trusted democratic institutions equipped with extraordinary powers and capacities are vulnerable to vested interests. Not only have Indonesian civil society activists failed to defend the KPK, but many of them have justified attempts to paralyze this agency.

44 Precarity and Islamism in Indonesia: the contradictions of neoliberalism/ Widya, Diatyka , Yasih , Permata and Hadiz, Vedi R. , 83-104 pp.

This article investigates the link between growing precarity – associated with the process of neoliberal economic globalization – and growing Islamist tendencies in Indonesian society, through a case study of app-enabled transport workers. It applies a Gramscian notion of common sense to understand workers' responses to their experiences of socio-economic marginalization and the articulation of their grievances. The combination of the near hegemony of a neoliberal worldview that encourages individual entrepreneurial prowess and an Islamist focus on moral

self-cultivation inadvertently contributes to workers' normalization of their precarity, furthering the atomization of the workforce. It also helps provide the setting for mobilizations of the urban precariat under Islamic banners, without challenging the imposition of neoliberal ideology on work and life.

45 Rebuffing Bengali dominance: postcolonial India and Bangladesh/ Schendel, Willem van, 105-135 pp.

A vast literature analyzes how Bengali identities developed in colonial India. This article steps away from both celebratory approaches and a focus on the colonial period. Instead, it explores how non-Bengalis increasingly challenged Bengali superiority in more recent times. As the colonial incarnation of a genteel Bengaliness lost its bearings and split into competing territorial manifestations in East Pakistan (later Bangladesh) and India, it encountered rising hostility and developed both assertive and timid configurations. This article offers an exploratory overview of how various groups of non-Bengalis have been rebuffing Bengali dominance by means of cultural distancing, graphic resistance, the ideology of indigeneity, insurgency, and the legal and military force of postcolonial states.

46 Insurrections of indigenous knowledges: Debating 'critical' in indigenous psychologies/ Bansal, Parul , 189-205 pp.

This study tell us about the indigenous Psychologies is an approach/movement premised on cultural constitution of psychological functioning. Its most significant concept is 'culture' as it aims to be rooted in the culturally relevant and derived categories and theories of the participants whom it intends to study. However, the concept of 'culture' in Indigenous Psychologies is replete with several problematic assumptions that limit its potential to recover local knowledges and move beyond Western taxonomies. The paper takes a critical psychological lens to focus on these assumptions and critique them. It also attempts to draw the contours of Critical Indigenous Psychologies as a dispersed, disjointed field by addressing points of productive tension and predicaments that animate it. It suggests that indigenizing the 'critical' discourse and developing a 'critique' of indigenous discourse is the unending dialogue that Critical Indigenous Psychologies have to engage with.

47 Hwang's Philosophy for Developing an Indigenous Cultural Psychology/ McWhorter, Matthew R , 206-228 pp.

In this study, Kwang-Kuo Hwang provides numerous recommendations for how to develop an indigenous cultural psychology. These recommendations may be understood to suggest proceeding according to three stages: (1) beginning with philosophical reflection on the meaning of modernization and exploring the topics of reality and structure (where such reflections ground one's subsequent development of meta-models concerning self and social interaction), (2) adopting such meta-models as a hermeneutic for interpreting texts associated with one's cultural tradition, and (3) conducting experimental studies on the basis of hypotheses derived from such cultural interpretations. Hwang's philosophy is valuable in that it exemplifies a postmodern approach to cultural psychology that integrates traditional pre-modern forms of wisdom with modern methods of scientific investigation.

48 The role of the Ifá in the construction of the person in relation to death: Psychology's interface with ideas from the Adjatado of Dogbo, in Benin/ Kiki, Kwami Fleury Serge; Guimarães, Danilo Silva , 229-246 pp.

In the context of the Adjatado systems of knowledge, Ifá holds the role of a mediator bridging the realms of the living and the deceased. This mediation hinges on the proper execution of funerary rituals. The term "Ifá" is used to denote various concepts, such as the science of divination and the son of God, among other names. It is present from a person's birth to death. The paper

discusses the Ifá's relation with the cultural processes of the construction of the Adjatado person, assuming its significant role in the lives of the Adjatado people in sustaining personal experience. After discussing selected cultural perspectives, about the meaning of Ifá for the Adjatado people, we propose a dialogue on the construction of the person in relation to death in the framework of Semiotic-Cultural Constructivism in psychology, in which death can be discussed from a philosophical perspective, articulated to the phenomenology of temporality, tradition, and alterity (cf. Simão, 2005; 2010; Simão, Guimarães & Valsiner, 2015), nevertheless, the subject of death has not yet been much explored. We argue that the dialogue here proposed enables an understanding of how the meanings that the Adjatado confer to the experience of death is related to processes that involve the cultivation of the person in the culture, addressing further developments concerning dialogues between diverse cultural understandings on psychological processes.

49 The Veil: A Silhouette of Autonomy and Empowerment/ Abbas, Syed Zamanat , 247-259 pp.

This study inspects controversies in the Western World about the veil worn by Muslim women in public. It merges two separate domains, Islamic Feminism and Western Feminism. These two domains need to be addressed to generate new opinions. Western Feminism believes that veil is a sign of oppression and masculinity. However, Islamic Feminists find the veil empowering and a sign of dignity. This study aims to unravel the underlying contradictions and blind spots that characterize the arguments in favor and against the veil. This juxtaposition can provide insight into new theoretical and empirical points of departure. All oppressions result from the political dynamics of the state in which the individual is living. It is utterly reductionist to criticize the choice to veil, which is an instrument of autonomy. This paper emphasizes that Islam does not oblige women to be victimized and dissatisfied. However, Islam strives to promote the autonomy of Muslim women. It is safe to say that Islam describes women as beauty with a brain.

50 On the problem of generalization in cultural psychology: Aesthetics, generalizability, and dialogical research/ Cresswell, James; Melnyk, Jocelyn; Diaz, Rita , 260-279 pp.

From this study, a recent special issue of Culture & Psychology focused on dialogic research and the problem of generalizing research from one context to another. A challenge is that the special issue bypassed a crucial discussion of aesthetics, which is a core feature of dialogical research that is important in the discussion about generalization. Using a dialogical approach influenced by Bakhtin, we discuss aesthetics and how it inspires dialogic research. Two features of dialogical research are discussed herein to show where we align with the authors of the special issue: expressed realities (socio-communally constituted realties lived as if given) and ethics. Expressed realities and ethics are foundational for aesthetics and so we seek to add the discussion of aesthetics to the conversation initiated in the special issue. In our efforts to discuss these ideas, we draw upon illustrative examples from interviews about the role of the church in poverty reduction.

51 Diverse transnational backgrounds, same master narrative? Constructions of a national past among middle-school students/ Alphen, Floor van; Lopez, Cesar , 280-299 pp.

In this study, we aimed to explore the various ways in which the past is constructed, using or tinkering with a national master narrative, by students surrounded by and immersed in contemporary transnational plurality. Specifically, we studied the permanence of or variations on the Spanish 'reconquest' narrative among 14 to 15-year-old students of a public school in Madrid. Semi-structured individual interviews were carried out with 30 students whose families came from Madrid, other regions in Spain and other countries around the world. We carried out a detailed narrative analysis of their constructions of the medieval past on the Iberian Peninsula and found that the 'reconquest' narrative still predominates. Few variations in their narratives were found that hint at counternarratives, the 'travelling' of narrative schema across national borders, or the transnational trajectories in their families feeding into their constructions. Given these findings, we discuss the role of alternative narrative schema and dynamic concepts of nation and national identity in challenging national master narratives.

52 Understanding Postmodern Identity Among US Young Adults Through an Investigation of Globalized Interest/ Kim, Ann Y , 300-319 pp.

As outlined in this article, the advent of the 21st century and the rapid advancement of internet technology have triggered a series of transformations, including increased exposure to diverse cultures. This phenomenon has paved the way for the emergence of novel identities. In the study at hand, the researcher explores the process of identity integration, particularly within the context of engaging with global interests, and analyzes this in relation to the concepts of postmodernism. Twelve college students who were interested in a culture not connected to their own ethnic background were interviewed. The majority of the participants were interested in Japanese anime and Korean pop music while not being ethnically Japanese or Korean. Using Erikson's theorizing of three levels of identity and Hidi and Renninger's four phases of interest development, the researcher discusses the integration of participants' interest into their ego identity, personal identity, and social identity as well as the utilization of the internet for interest development. The researcher ends with suggestions for future identity research that includes considerations around how identity integration might be considered (i.e., identity synthesis) and further investigations around internet content.

53 Exploring experiences of proculturation in international students during the COVID-19 pandemic/ Correia, Daniel ; Watkins, Maxine , 320-335 pp.

This study intends to find what are the experiences of international students semiotically adapting to unfamiliar signs in the United Kingdom before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with six international university students to learn about their experiences of adapting to a new country. Data were analysed using thematic analysis. Two themes were classified as dialogical self in interpersonal adaptation and linguistic elements of

semiotic adaptation, each with two subthemes. Participants' experiences of merging self-constructs seem reflective of proculturation theory. The researchers termed 'language bridges' to refer to social representations dependent on language-specific signs. Some of the participants' self-constructs relied on signs not provided by the environment during the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, proculturation offers insight into the complex psychological and social processes of adapting to unfamiliar signs.

54 Defining the Self in Terms of Power, Plurality and Social Embeddedness–The Model of the Agonistic Self/ Džinović, Vladimir; Grbić, Sanja; Vesić, Dragan , 336-377 pp.

The paper offers an analytical framework for conceptualization and research of the structure and dynamics of the agonistic self, relying on Hermans' dialogical self theory and Foucault's analytics of power. In a multiple-case study, 9 teachers participated in a two-phase Agonistic Self Interview. A deductive-inductive thematic analysis of the data yielded an analytical framework comprising 4 categories: Functions of Voices, Power Relations (with two sub-categories: Forms of Exercising Power and Practices for Exercising Power and Resistance), Types of Relations Between Voices, and Institutional Context. The paper offers the analytical concept of a strategic situation along with novel methodological tools for the research and analysis of the self as embedded in interpersonal relationships and sociocultural and institutional context. The psychological relevance of the findings is discussed in terms of relations between dominance and maintaining plurality within the self and relations between the stability and social contextualization of the self.

55 Once Upon a Time, Materiality: A Possible Scenario for Psychology in the Nature/culture Divide/ Traversa, Rosa , 380-387 pp.

The present essay draws on the book "What if Culture was Nature All Along?" (Eds. Vicki Kirby, 2017) and on Karen Barad's influence to discuss some main concepts of the so-called new materialism in social sciences and humanities over the last decade. It will bring the reader to come across the nature/culture divide as something inherently incorrect from an ontological point of view. Moreover, through different case-studies ranging from allergy, race, paternal post-natal depression, etc. I intend to give some insights into the most controversial and the most insightful attempts to see culture as nothing outside biology in social sciences, and psychology as well. I will then argue how Kirby's and Barad's perspective can be a good starting point to re-think critical theory and power-relations as always enmeshed in tangibility, and I will suggest some more empirical patterns for a new material psychological knowledge.

56 Creativity and flexibility in young children's use of external cognitive strategies./ Armitage, Kristy L.; Suddendorf, Thomas; Bulley, Adam; Bastos, Amalia P. M. ;Taylor, Alex H.; Redshaw, Jonathan, 995-1005 pp.

The author posits that a fundamental aspect of adult cognition involves recognizing our own cognitive challenges and having the ability to utilize this awareness to shift some of the mental workload to the external environment. In a study conducted in Australia and pre-registered, the researchers delved into the question of whether children aged 3 to 8 years (with a total of 72 participants, balanced between genders and primarily from a White demographic) possess the capability to independently initiate this kind of external metacognitive strategy and apply it across different situations. Children watched as an experimenter demonstrated how to mark the location of a hidden prize, thus helping them successfully retrieve that prize in the future. Children were then given the opportunity to spontaneously adopt an external marking strategy across six test trials. Children who did so at least once were then introduced to a conceptually similar but structurally distinct transfer task. Although most 3-year-olds deployed the demonstrated strategy in the initial test phase, none of them modified that strategy to solve the transfer task. By contrast, many children aged 4 years and older spontaneously devised more than one previously unseen reminder-setting strategy across the six transfer trials, with this tendency increasing with age. From age 6, children deployed effective external strategies on most trials, with the number, combination, and order of unique strategies used varying widely both within and across the older age groups. These results demonstrate young children's remarkable flexibility in the transferral of external strategies across contexts and point to pronounced individual differences in the strategies children devise.

57 Tinkering to Innovation: How Children Refine Tools Over Multiple Attempts/ Burdett, Emily R. R.; Ronfard, Samuel, 1006-1016 pp.

The author contends that when it comes to technological innovation and creative problem-solving, humans possess an exceptional capacity that outshines that of any other species. However, this capability tends to mature relatively slowly. Previous research has usually presented children with challenges that demand a single solution, a restricted set of resources, and a defined timeframe. Such tasks do not allow children to utilize one of their strengths: their ability to engage in broad search and exploration. Thus, we hypothesized that a more open-ended innovation task might allow children to demonstrate greater innovative capacity by allowing them to discover and refine a solution over multiple attempts. Children were recruited from a museum and a children's science event in the United Kingdom. We presented 129 children (66 girls, M = 6.91, SD = 2.18) between

4 and 12 years old with a variety of materials and asked children to use those materials to create tools to remove rewards from a box within 10 min. We coded the variety of tools children created each time they attempted to remove the rewards. By comparing successive attempts, we were able to obtain insights about how children built successful tools. Consistent with prior research, we found that older children were more likely than younger children to create successful tools. However, controlling for age, children who engaged in more tinkering—who retained a greater proportion of objects from their failed tools in subsequent attempts and who added more novel objects to their tools following failure—were more likely to build successful tools than children who did not.

58 The minds of machines: Children's beliefs about the experiences, thoughts, and morals of familiar interactive technologies./ Flanagan, Teresa; Wong, Gavin; Kushnir, Tamar, 1017-1031 pp.

In this study, Children are developing alongside interactive technologies that can move, talk, and act like agents, but it is unclear if children's beliefs about the agency of these household technologies are similar to their beliefs about advanced, humanoid robots used in lab research. This study investigated 4–11-year-old children's (N = 127, Mage = 7.50, SDage = 2.27, 53% females, 75% White; from the Northeastern United States) beliefs about the mental, physical, emotional, and moral features of two familiar technologies (Amazon Alexa and Roomba) in comparison to their beliefs about a humanoid robot (Nao). Children's beliefs about the agency of these technologies were organized into three distinct clusters—having experiences, having minds, and deserving moral treatment. Children endorsed some agent-like features for each technology type, but the extent to which they did so declined with age. Furthermore, children's judgment of the technologies' freedom to "act otherwise" in moral scenarios changed with age, suggesting a development shift in children's understanding of technologies' limitations. Importantly, there were systematic differences between Alexa, Roomba, and Nao, that correspond to the unique characteristics of each. Together these findings suggest that children's intuitive theories of agency are informed by an increasingly technological world.

59 The system of academic task values: The development of cross-domain comparisons of values and college major choice./ Umarji, Osman; Wan, Sirui; Wolff, Fabian; Eccles, Jacquelynne, 1032–1044 pp.

This study synthesizes theories of achievement motivation to better understand the development of academic task values in high school students and their relation to college major selection. We utilize longitudinal structural equation modeling to understand how grades relate to task values, how task values across domains relate to one another over time, and how the system of task values relates to college major choice. In our sample of 1,279 high students from Michigan, we find evidence that task value for math negatively relates to task value for English and vice versa. We also find that task value for math and physical science positively relates to the math-intensiveness of selected college majors, whereas English and biology task value negatively relates to math-

intensiveness of majors. Gender differences in college major selection are mediated by differences in task values. Our findings have implications for theories of achievement motivation and motivational interventions.

60 Domain-Specific and Cross-Domain Effects of the Home Literacy and Numeracy Environment at 3 Years on Children's Academic Competencies at 5 and 9 Years/ Conica, Mirela; Nixon, Elizabeth; Quigley, Jean , 1045–1058 pp.

This study examined whether children's formal and informal home literacy (HLE) and home numeracy (HNE) environments at 3 years old demonstrated domain-specific, and cross-domain effects on children's academic performance at 5 and 9 years old. Participants were 7,110 children (49.4% male; 84.4% Irish), recruited between 2007 and 2008 in Ireland. Structural equation modeling revealed that only the informal HLE and HNE demonstrated both domain-specific and cross-domain positive effects on children's language and numeracy outcomes but not on socioemotional outcomes, at 5 and 9 years old. Effect sizes ranged from small ($\beta = 0.020$) to moderate ($\beta = 0.209$). These results suggest that even casual cognitively stimulating activities that do not directly focus on active teaching may benefit children's educational outcomes. Findings bear implications for cost-effective interventions with far-reaching, and enduring, effects across multiple child outcomes.

61 A Longitudinal Study of Families Formed Through Third-Party Assisted Reproduction: Mother–Child Relationships and Child Adjustment From Infancy to Adulthood/ Golombok, Susan; Jones, Catherine; Hall, Poppy; Foley, Sarah; Imrie, Susan; Jadva, Vasanti, 1059-1073 pp.

The seventh phase of this longitudinal study investigated whether children born through third-party assisted reproduction experienced psychological problems, or difficulties in their relationship with their mothers, in early adulthood. The impact of disclosure of their biological origins, and quality of mother–child relationships from age 3 onward, were also examined. Sixty-five assisted reproduction families, including 22 surrogacy families, 17 egg donation families, and 26 sperm donation families, were compared with 52 unassisted conception families when the children were aged 20. Less than half of the mothers had completed tertiary education and less than 5% were from ethnic minority backgrounds. Standardized interviews and questionnaires were administered to mothers and young adults. There were no differences between assisted reproduction and unassisted conception families in mothers' or young adults' psychological well-being, or the quality of family relationships. However, within the gamete donation families, egg donation mothers reported less positive family relationships than sperm donation mothers, and young adults conceived by sperm donation reported poorer family communication than those conceived by egg donation. Young adults who learned about their biological origins before age 7 had less negative relationships with their mothers, and their mothers showed lower levels of anxiety and depression. Associations between parenting and child adjustment did not differ between assisted and unassisted reproduction families from ages 3 to 20. The findings suggest

that the absence of a biological connection between children and their parents in assisted reproduction families does not interfere with the development of positive mother–child relationships or psychological adjustment in adulthood.

62 Compensatory effects of maternal and paternal supportive parenting in early childhood on children's school-age adjustment/ Feldman, Julia S.; Dolcini-Catania, Luciano G.; Wang, Yan; Shaw, Daniel S.; Nordahl, Kristin Berg; Nærde, Ane, 1074-1086 pp.

This article tell us about the both maternal and paternal supportive parenting (i.e., sensitivity, warmth, stimulation, and engagement) across early childhood have been found to be associated with multiple domains of children's positive socioemotional functioning. However, few studies have considered how maternal and paternal supportive parenting may interact to impact child development. Thus, the present study assessed direct and moderated longitudinal relations between maternal and paternal supportive parenting in toddlerhood (24 and 36 months, respectively) and fathers' and teachers' reports of children's socioemotional and behavioral adjustment in first grade. Data were drawn from a large, sample of Norwegian parents and children (N = 455, 51% female, 49% male, 10% endorsed financial strain, 75% of fathers and 86% of mothers born in Norway). After controlling for child temperamental activity level and soothability in infancy, path analysis revealed that higher paternal supportive parenting was associated with fewer symptoms of father-reported child hyperactivity/impulsivity in first grade. In addition, a significant interaction between maternal and paternal supportive parenting was evident for three out of the four assessed outcomes (per both father- and teacher-reports): externalizing problems, hyperactivity/impulsivity symptoms, and social skills. Simple slope analyses revealed a negative relation between parental supportive parenting and children's externalizing (father-reported) and hyperactivity/impulsivity problems (father- and teacher-reported) when the child's other parent engaged in low levels of supportive parenting. Similarly, paternal supportive parenting was positively associated with children's social skills (father-report) when mothers engaged in low levels of supportive parenting. Results are discussed with implications for including both mothers and fathers in early childhood research, intervention, and social policy

63 Bidirectional associations between sleep duration and emotion dysregulation across adolescence/ Gilchrist, Jenna D.; Mitchell, Jessica; Qian, Wei; Patte, Karen A.; Leatherdale, Scott T., 1087-1097 pp.

According to this study throughout adolescence, both sleep and emotion regulation abilities undergo significant developmental changes. The maturational systems that govern sleep and emotion regulation are closely intertwined leading many researchers to posit a mutually reinforcing relationship. Although there is support for a bidirectional relationship among adults, empirical support for reciprocal relationships among adolescents is lacking. Given the notable developmental changes and instability that occur throughout adolescence, this is a critical period

to examine whether sleep and emotion regulation abilities may be reciprocally related. Using a latent curve model with structured residuals, this study examined within-person reciprocal associations between sleep duration and emotion dysregulation among 12,711 Canadian adolescents (Mage = 14.30 years; 50% female). Participants self-reported their sleep duration and emotion dysregulation each year for 3 years beginning in Grade 9. After accounting for underlying developmental trajectories, the results did not support a bidirectional relationship between sleep duration and emotion dysregulation from one year to the next. However, there was evidence of contemporaneous associations between the residuals at each wave of assessment (r = −.12) such that less sleep than expected was concurrently associated with higher-than-expected deviations in emotion dysregulation, or, conversely, that reporting greater emotion dysregulation than expected was associated with lower-than-expected sleep duration. In contrast to previous findings, the between-person associations were not supported. Taken together, these results indicate that the relationship between sleep duration and emotion dysregulation is primarily a within-person process rather than reflecting differences between individuals and likely operates on a more proximal timescale

64 How children judge affordances when walking and bicycling across virtual roads: Does mode of locomotion matter?/ Parr, Morgan N. Di Napoli; O'Neal, Elizabeth E.; Zhou, Shiwen; Williams, Breanna; Butler, Katherine M.; Chen, Andy; Kearney, Joseph K.; Plumert, Jodie M, 1098-1108 pp.

This investigation examined whether the mode of locomotion matters in how 8-, 10-, 12-, and 14-year-old children (N = 91) judge dynamic affordances in a complex perception-action task with significant safety risks. The primarily European American children in the sample came from the area of Iowa City, Iowa and were balanced for gender. The same children crossed a single lane of continuous traffic on foot and on bike (order counterbalanced) in identical immersive virtual environments. We found that although 8-year-olds chose significantly larger gaps when crossing on bike than on foot, these gaps were not large enough to compensate for their delay in entering the gap and their slowness in crossing the road. As a result, they ended up with less time to spare when exiting the roadway on bike than on foot. In contrast, 14-year-olds exhibited no difference in their gap choices on bike than on foot, nor did they exhibit a difference in their timing of entry into the gap. However, they crossed the road much more quickly on bike, resulting in significantly more time to spare when crossing on bike than on foot. The 10- and 12-year-olds' performance fit neatly between that of the 8- and 14-year-olds. We conclude that as children gained better control over the bike with age, they were better able to match their gap decisions with their crossing movements such that bicycling afforded even safer road-crossing than walking for 14-year-olds.

65 Orientation effects support specialist processing of upright unfamiliar faces in children and adults/ Ewing, Louise; Mares, Inês; Edwards, S. Gareth; Smith, Marie L., 1109-1115 pp.

According to the author, it is considerably harder to generalize identity across different pictures of unfamiliar faces, compared with familiar faces. This finding hints strongly at qualitatively distinct processing of unfamiliar face stimuli—for which we have less expertise. Yet, the extent to which face selective versus generic visual processes drive outcomes during this task has yet to be determined. To explore the relative contributions of each, we contrasted performance on a version of the popular Telling Faces Together unfamiliar face matching task, implemented in both upright and inverted orientations. Furthermore, we included different age groups (132 British children ages 6 to 11 years [69.7% White], plus 37 British White adults) to investigate how participants' experience with faces as a category influences their selective utilization of specialized processes for unfamiliar faces. Results revealed that unfamiliar face matching is highly orientation-selective. Accuracy was higher for upright compared with inverted faces from 6 years of age, which is consistent with selective utilization of specialized processes for upright versus inverted unfamiliar faces during this task. The effect of stimulus orientation did not interact significantly with age, and there was no graded increase in the magnitude of inversion effects observed across childhood. Still, a numerically larger inversion effect in adults compared to children provides a degree of support for developmental changes in these specialized face abilities with increasing age/experience. Differences in the pattern of errors across age groups are also consistent with a qualitative shift in unfamiliar face processing that occurs some time after 11 years of age.

66 Preliminary evidence for progressions in ownership reasoning over the preschool period/ Nancekivell, Shaylene E.; Davidson, Natalie S.; Noles, Nicholaus S.; Gelman, Susan A., 1116-1125 pp.

In this study, defining developmental progressions can be an important step in identifying developmental precursors and mechanisms of change, within and across areas of reasoning. In one exploratory study, we examine whether the development of children's thinking about ownership follows a systematic progression wherein some components emerge reliably before others. We examine this issue in a sample of 72 children: 40 older 2-year-olds, Mage = 2.78 (.14); R = 2.50–3.00, and 32 older 4-year-olds, Mage = 4.77 (.16); R = 4.50–5.00, living in Michigan in the United States. We use a battery of four established ownership tasks that tested different aspects of children's ownership thinking. A Guttman test revealed a reliable sequence that explained 81.9% of children's performance. Namely, we discovered that identifying familiar owned objects emerged first, control of permission as a cue to ownership second, understanding ownership transfers third, and the tracking of sets of identical objects last. This ordering suggests two foundational ownership abilities on which more complex reasoning may be built: the ability to include information about familiar owners in children's mental models of objects and recognizing that control is central to ownership. The observed progression is an important first step toward developing a formal ownership scale. This study paves the way for mapping the

conceptual and information-processing demands (e.g., executive functioning, memory) that likely underlie change in ownership thinking across childhood.

67 Mind-mindedness in a high-risk sample: Differential benefits for developmental outcomes based on child maltreatment/ Brown, Michelle P.; Ng, Rowena; Lisle, Joe; Koenig, Melissa; Sannes, Dane; Rogosch, Fred; Cicchetti, Dante, 1126-1135 pp.

According to the author mind-mindedness is associated with positive developmental outcomes. However, much of the literature uses mostly White, middle to high socioeconomic status (SES) samples despite evidence that the benefits of mind-mindedness may vary based on degree of social risk. Additionally, few studies have examined relations between mind-mindedness and language development. The current study investigates whether mind-mindedness predicts children's language development and behavioral functioning and if family history of childhood maltreatment moderates the relation of mind-mindedness to these outcomes. Participants were 98 mothers (49.0% Black, 24.5% White, 13.3% Latina, 7.2% multiracial; 81.6% low SES per Hollingshead classifications) and their children (49 boys, 49 girls) from the Rochester, New York area recruited at Time 1 (Mage = 13.34 months) and followed up twice (Mages = 27.51 [Time 2] and 39.31 months [Time 3]). Mother–child dyads participated in videotaped free play interactions at Times 1 and 2. Using transcripts of these interactions, we coded mind-mindedness at Times 1 and 2 and children's internal state language at Time 2. Mothers reported on children's behavioral functioning at Time 3. Findings revealed that Time 2 mind-mindedness predicted fewer Time 3 behavioral difficulties in children from maltreating families but did not predict behavioral difficulties in children from nonmaltreating families. Additionally, Time 1 mind-mindedness predicted children's Time 2 use of decontextualized internal state language. Findings highlight the importance of examining mind-mindedness in higher risk populations and how mind-mindedness can be leveraged as a protective factor to prevent future maladjustment in children at risk for adverse outcomes.

68 Smart or just lucky? Inferring question-asking competence from strategies' efficiency versus effectiveness/ Török, Georgina; Swaboda, Nora; Ruggeri, Azzurra, 1136-1152 pp.

Previous research shows that children evaluate the competence of others based on how effectively someone accomplished a goal, that is, based on the observed outcome of an action (e.g., number of attempts needed). Here, we investigate whether 5- to 10-year-old children and adults infer competence from how efficiently someone solves a task by implementing question-asking strategies of varying expected information gains (EIG). Whereas the efficiency of a strategy defined as EIG is a reliable indicator of competence, the observed effectiveness of actions may depend on unrelated external factors, such as luck. Across two experiments conducted in Germany, we varied how efficiently and how effectively different agents solved a 20-questions game (Experiments 1 and 2) and a maze-exploration game (Experiment 2). In Experiment 1 (N = 121), only adults identified a more efficient agent as more competent, and all participants

attributed higher competence to agents needing fewer questions even when they employed the same inefficient strategy. In Experiment 2 (N = 220), adults and children from about 8 years onward successfully identified the agents using the more efficient strategy as more competent. Overall, our results suggest that observed effectiveness is a powerful cue for competence even when such an inference may not be warranted and that the ability to make explicit competence judgments based on the efficiency of a strategy alone emerges around 8 years of age, although, as shown in previous work, a more implicit understanding of competence may already be present during the preschool years

69 Children's social information processing predicts both their own and peers' conversational remarks/ Hubbard, Julie A.; Bookhout, Megan K.; Zajac, Lindsay; Moore, Christina C.; Dozier, Mary, 1153-1165 pp.

The goal of the current study was to investigate whether children's social information processing (SIP) predicts their conversations with peers, including both their remarks to peers and peers' remarks to them. When children (N = 156; 55% male; United States; Representation by Race: 60% African American, 18% Mixed race, 15% European American, 7% Other; Representation by Latino/a Ethnicity: 22% Latino/a, 78% Not Latino/a; Mincome = $39,419) were 8 years old, we assessed their aggressive and prosocial SIP using the Social Information Processing Application (SIP-AP). When children were 9 years old, they participated in playgroups typically consisting of four same-sex unfamiliar children who interacted in a round-robin format. Each dyad completed a five-minute frustration task and a five-minute planning task. Observers coded children's verbalizations into six prosocial categories (Suggest, Agree, Solicit Input, Ask, Encourage, State Personal) and four antisocial categories (Command, Disagree, Discourage, Aggress). Children with higher aggressive SIP made more antisocial and fewer prosocial statements, whereas children with higher prosocial SIP made more prosocial and fewer antisocial statements. Furthermore, children with higher aggressive SIP elicited more antisocial and fewer prosocial statements from peers, whereas children with higher prosocial SIP elicited more prosocial and fewer antisocial statements from peers. Children's antisocial and prosocial remarks mediated relations between their aggressive SIP and peers' subsequent antisocial and prosocial remarks. Findings are discussed in terms of: (a) the use of SIP to predict more subtle social behaviors in children's social interaction, and (b) cycles of social interactions that maintain and reinforce children's SIP patterns.

70 Associations between error-related negativity and childhood anxiety risk differ based on socioeconomic status/ Mistry-Patel, Sejal; Brooker, Rebecca J, 801-812 pp.

This study talk about the children from lower socioeconomic status (SES) families are at increased risk for anxiety problems, though knowledge of the pathways by which SES predicts children's anxiety outcomes remains scant. Limited work suggests SES as a moderator of links between early development and anxiety outcomes but has not used a longitudinal framework or a

multimethod approach. In this preregistered study, SES was tested as a simultaneous moderator of putatively biologically (error-related negativity [ERN]) and contextually (authoritarian parenting) based pathways of anxiety risk from ages 3 (Mage = 3.59), 4 (Mage = 4.57), and 5 (Mage = 5.52) [N = 121; 59% female]. Families were largely White and Non-Hispanic and reported a broad range of income (less than \$15,000 to \$90,001 or greater) from 2014 to 2017. We hypothesized that putatively biological pathways would be the strongest predictors of child outcomes at high SES and that putatively contextual pathways would be the strongest predictors of child outcomes at low SES. Consistent with expectations, smaller ERN across ages 3 and 4 was associated with greater anxious behaviors at age 5, but only at high SES. SES did not moderate parenting-based pathways of risk. Results are partially consistent with previous work suggesting that putatively biological pathways are more robust predictors of child outcomes at high SES than at low SES.

71 Effects of peer vicarious experience and low effortful control on children's anxiety in social performance situations/ Mills, Charlotte; Tenenbaum, Harriet R.; Askew, Chris, 813-828 pp.

In this study, two experiments investigated perceived and physiological changes in anxiety in children (7–11 years; N = 222; 98 female) in a performance situation after they observed another child in a similar situation with a negative or neutral outcome. The sample's London, United Kingdom, school catchment areas ranged from low to high socioeconomic statuses with 31% to 49% of children from ethnic minority backgrounds. In Study 1, participants watched one of two films of a child playing a simple musical instrument (a kazoo). In one film, an audience of peers responds negatively to the performance. In the other film, the audience response was neutral. Participants were then filmed playing the instrument themselves and measures of perceived and actual heart rate were taken along with individual differences in trait social anxiety, anxiety sensitivity, and effortful control. To better understand findings from Study 1, Study 2 replicated Study 1 but added a manipulation check and measures of effortful control and self-reported anxiety. Multiple regression analyses found watching a negative performance film, compared with a neutral one, was associated with a blunted heart rate response for children with low effortful control (Study 1 and 2). These findings suggest that children who are low in effortful control may disengage during performance tasks if the situation's social threat is elevated. Hierarchical regression analyses found that, compared to the neutral film, the negative performance film elevated children's self-report anxiety (Study 2). Overall, the findings indicated that anxiety in performance situations can be elevated after observing peers' negative experiences.

72 Sustained musical beat perception develops into late childhood and predicts phonological abilities/ Nave, Karli M.; Snyder, Joel S.; Hannon, Erin E., 829-844 pp.

According to this article, sensitivity to auditory rhythmic structures in music and language is evident as early as infancy, but performance on beat perception tasks is often well below adult levels and improves gradually with age. While some research has suggested the ability to perceive

musical beat develops early, even in infancy, it remains unclear whether adult-like perception of musical beat is present in children. The capacity to sustain an internal sense of the beat is critical for various rhythmic musical behaviors, yet very little is known about the development of this ability. In this study, 223 participants ranging in age from 4 to 23 years from the Las Vegas, Nevada, community completed a musical beat discrimination task, during which they first listened to a strongly metrical musical excerpt and then attempted to sustain their perception of the musical beat while listening to a repeated, beat-ambiguous rhythm for up to 14.4 s. They then indicated whether a drum probe matched or did not match the beat. Results suggested that the ability to identify the matching probe improved throughout middle childhood (8–9 years) and did not reach adult-like levels until adolescence (12–14 years). Furthermore, scores on the beat perception task were positively related to phonological processing, after accounting for age, short-term memory, and music and dance training. This study lends further support to the notion that children's capacity for beat perception is not fully developed until adolescence and suggests we should reconsider assumptions of musical beat mastery by infants and young children.

73 The acquisition of contrastive focus during online sentence-comprehension by children learning Mandarin Chinese/ Tang, Ping; Yuen, Ivan; Demuth, Katherine; Rattanasone, Nan Xu, 845-861 pp.

As per the author's perspective, contrastive focus, which is conveyed through prosodic cues, serves as a means to highlight significant information. Research has indicated that 6-year-old children who are learning both English and Japanese exhibit the ability to employ contrastive focus during real-time sentence comprehension. In cases where focus is utilized within a contrasting context, it aids in swiftly identifying a target referent, thereby accelerating processing. Conversely, when focus is inappropriately applied within a non-contrasting context, it leads listeners to mistakenly predict an incorrect referent, thereby impeding the process of identification (as demonstrated by Ito et al., 2012 and 2014). In Mandarin Chinese, the mapping between prosodic form and contrastive focus is less transparent, potentially delaying the acquisition of contrastive focus. This study assessed the online processing of contrastive focus by 196 Mandarin-speaking 4–10-year-olds and 34 adults in China, using the visual world paradigm. Stimuli contained a target NP in a mini discourse, with focus being used in contrastive (Experiment 1) versus Noncontrastive contexts (Experiment 2). Experiment 1 showed that the appropriate use of prosodic form for contrastive focus facilitated the identification of a target referent for 7–10-year-olds and adults, though not younger children. Experiment 2 showed that the inappropriate use of prosodic form for contrastive focus slowed the identification process only for 10-year-olds and adults. Thus, whereas 7–10-year-olds are sensitive to prosodic form for contrastive focus, only 10-year-olds use it as a primary cue to predict an upcoming referent like adults. The acquisition of contrastive focus in Mandarin is therefore a gradual process, with children showing sensitivity to contrastive focus during the early school years, and developing adult-like form–function mapping between prosody and focus until the end of primary school.

74 Dialogic reading with attention-deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) kindergarteners: Does reading with parents or siblings enhance their language development?/ Dong, Yang; Chow, Bonnie Wing-Yin; Mo, Jianhong; Zheng, Hao-Yuan, 862–873 pp.

This study included 850 Chinese kindergarteners with ADHD and their parents/older siblings. These children were pretested on their Chinese receptive vocabulary, expressive vocabulary, character reading, listening comprehension, and reading interest and were randomly assigned to four groups, namely, dialogic reading with parents (PR-DR), dialogic reading with siblings (SR-DR), parent reading control (PR-C), and sibling reading control (SR-C). After a 12-week intervention period, they were posttested on the same measures. Results show that both DR with parents and siblings effectively enhanced language skills and reading interest in children with ADHD. In addition, those children who read with their older siblings demonstrated greater improvements in their expressive vocabulary, character reading skills, morphological awareness, phonological awareness, and reading interest yet achieved a smaller growth in their listening comprehension compared with those who read with their parents. These findings showed the positive effects of DR on the language development of children with ADHD and highlight the importance of involving siblings in home literacy activities to facilitate the language development of these children.

75 Developmental trajectories of numerical magnitude representations of fractions and decimals/ Wang, Yunqi; Siegler, Robert S., 874-885 pp.

This study examined the development of numerical magnitude representations of fractions and decimals from fourth to 12th grade. In Experiment 1, we assessed the rational number magnitude knowledge of 200 Chinese fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, and 12th graders (92 girls and 108 boys) by presenting fraction and decimal magnitude comparison tasks as well as fraction and decimal 0–1 and 0–5 number line estimation tasks. Magnitude representations of decimals became accurate earlier, improved more rapidly, and reached a higher asymptotic accuracy than magnitude representations of fractions. Analyses of individual differences revealed positive relations between the accuracy of decimal and fraction magnitude representations at all ages. In Experiment 2, we presented an additional set of 24 fourth graders (14 girls and 10 boys) with the same tasks but with the decimals that were being compared varying in the number of decimal digits. The decimal advantage continued to be present for both magnitude comparison and estimation tasks, indicating that the greater accuracy with decimals was not limited to decimals with equal numbers of decimal digits, though unequal numbers of decimal digits did impact performance with decimals on both magnitude comparison and number line estimation tasks. Implications for understanding numerical development and education are discussed.

76 Mind-bending geometry: Children's and adults' intuitions about linearity on spheres/ Huey, Holly; Jordan, Matthew; Hart, Yuval; Dillon, Moira R, 893-907 pp.

In this study, humans appear to intuitively grasp definitions foundational to formal geometry, like definitions that describe points as infinitely small and lines as infinitely long. Nevertheless, previous studies exploring human's intuitive natural geometry have consistently focused on geometric principles in planar Euclidean contexts and thus may not comprehensively characterize humans' capacity for geometric reasoning. The present study explores whether children and adults can reason about linearity in spherical contexts. We showed 48 children (age range: 6–8 years) and 48 adults from the U.S. Northeast two different paths between the same two points on pictures of spheres and asked them to judge which path was the most efficient for an actor to get from a starting point to a goal object. In one kind of trial, both paths looked curved in the pictures, and in another kind of trial, the correct curved-looking path was paired with an incorrect straight-looking path. Adults were successful on both kinds of trials, and although children often chose the incorrect straight-looking path, they were surprisingly successful at identifying the efficient path when comparing two that were curved. Children thus may build on a natural geometry that gives us humans intuitions that are not limited to the formal axioms of Euclidean geometry or even to the Euclidean plane

77 Black and White children's race-based information endorsement and teacher preference: Effects of school and neighborhood racial demographics/ Hwang, Hyesung G.; Markson, Lori, 893-907 pp.

The current study examined whether racially minoritized children and racial majority children demonstrate different race-based learning preferences and whether the racial demographics of their schools and neighborhoods predict these preferences. Race-based information endorsement and teacher preferences of Black and White 3- to 7-year-old children (n = 238) recruited from a metropolitan area in the midwestern United States were examined. Across racially homogeneous and diverse schools, both Black and White children showed a White preference in information endorsement and teacher preference. Black and White children did not differ in their information endorsement, but they did differ in their teacher preferences: Black children chose Black teachers more than White children. Further, children overall chose the accurate adult as their teacher regardless of the adult's race, but the racial demographics of children's schools and neighborhoods related to these responses: Three-year-old children were more likely to select the accurate Black adult over the inaccurate White adult if there were more Black teachers in their schools and larger Black populations in their neighborhoods. Exploratory analyses indicated that 5- to 7-year-old White children who had non-White classroom teachers chose Black adults more than those who had White classroom teachers, but classroom teacher's race did not relate to Black children's teacher preference. The findings suggest that both microlevel factors (e.g., children's classroom teachers) and macrolevel factors (e.g., proportion of Black teachers in children's schools and Black population in their neighborhoods) could influence who children choose to learn from and prefer as teachers.

78 Children's implicit attitudes toward targets who differ by race and gender/ Steele, Jennifer R.; Lipman, Corey, 908-917 pp.

In the current research we examined non-Black children's associations with targets who differed by both race and gender, with a focus on the role of categorization in informing children's biases. Children aged 5 to 12 years (N = 206; 109 boys, 97 girls; 55% White; 68% of household incomes > \$75,000/year), recruited from a science museum in a large multicultural Canadian city, completed a child-friendly Implicit Association Test (IAT; Greenwald et al., 2003) that included own-gender Black and other-gender White targets. Children were randomly assigned to complete this IAT under one of three categorization conditions. When asked to categorize targets by gender as opposed to race, both girls and boys showed relatively more positive associations with own-gender Black targets over other-gender White targets. Children in a third, Ambiguous-Categorization (AC-IAT; Lipman et al., 2021) condition, which allowed for categorization by gender and/or race, were more likely to spontaneously categorize additional final trials primarily by gender (70%), suggesting that gender was the more salient social category. However, girls' and boys' biases in this condition differed, with girls showing relatively more positive associations with own-gender Black targets (Black girls > White boys) and boys showing relatively more positive associations with other-gender White targets (White girls > Black boys). In addition, the more boys and girls categorized by gender (over race) at the end of the task, the more they showed positive associations with own-gender Black targets over other-gender White targets. These findings provide insight into children's social categorization processes and biases toward targets who differ by race and gender.

79 Is helping always morally good? Study with toddlers and preschool children/ Myslinska Szarek, Katarzyna; Baryla, Wieslaw; Wojciszke, Bogdan, 918-927 pp.

This study aims to test how children assess helping when the goal of the helping behavior is immoral. We argue that younger children consider only the helping versus hindering behavior, but older children distinguish their judgments depending on the goal to which the helping leads. In the study involving 727 European children aged 2–7 years (354 girls, M = 53.82 months, SD = 18.76), we found that children aged 2–4 years assessed helping as always morally good and hindering as morally bad, no matter the recipient's intention. Only children aged 4.5–7 years assessed helping in an immoral act as immoral and hindering in an immoral act as moral. We also found that younger children liked the helper regardless of the goal that their helping behavior led to, but from the age of 5, children preferred characters who hindered in an immoral act rather than those who helped. Our study extends the previous research, showing how children's moral judgments of helping behavior develop and become more complex as children get older.

80 Young children apply the homophily principle to their reasoning about social relationships/ King, Rachel Ann; Jordan, Ashley E.; Liberman, Zoe; Kinzler, Katherine D.; Shutts, Kristin, 928-939 pp.

This study examine the People who are in close relationships tend to do and like the same things, a phenomenon termed the "homophily principle." The present research probed for evidence of the homophily principle in 4- to 6-year-old children. Across two experiments, participants (N = 327; 166 girls, 161 boys; located in the Midwestern United States) were asked to predict the closeness of two people based on their preferences. Participants in Experiment 1 indicated that people with a shared preference or a shared dispreference were more closely affiliated than people whose preferences diverged, suggesting inferences of homophily. Furthermore, children were not only relying on the emotional valences expressed: They expected people with a shared preference to be closer than people who expressed positive emotions about different items and expected people with a shared dispreference to be closer than people who expressed negative emotions about different items. Experiment 2 replicated and extended the main findings of Experiment 1 with more naturalistic stimuli. The present studies provide strong evidence that young children apply the homophily principle to their reasoning about social relationships.

81 Stay away, Santa: Children's beliefs about the impact of COVID-19 on real and fictional beings/ Sullivan, Jessica; Tillman, Katharine; Shtulman, Andrew, 940–952 pp.

This research article investigate how the COVID-19 pandemic has forced children to reckon with the causal relations underlying disease transmission. What are children's theories of how COVID-19 is transmitted? And how do they understand the relation between COVID-19 susceptibility and the need for disease-mitigating behavior? We asked these questions in the context of children's beliefs about supernatural beings, like Santa and the Tooth Fairy. Because these beings cannot be observed, children's beliefs about the impact of COVID-19 on them must be based on their underlying theories of disease transmission and prevention rather than on experience. In the summer of 2020, N = 218 U.S. children between the ages of 3 and 10 years (M = 81.2 months) were asked to rate supernatural beings' susceptibility to COVID-19, and the extent to which these beings should engage in disease-mitigating behaviors, such as social distancing and mask wearing. Many children believed supernatural beings were susceptible to COVID-19. However, children rated the need for supernatural beings to engage in disease-mitigating behaviors as higher than the beings' disease susceptibility, indicating a disconnect between their conceptions of the causal relations between disease-mitigating behavior and disease prevention. Children's belief that a particular supernatural being could be impacted by COVID-19 was best predicted by the number of human-like properties they attributed to it, regardless of the child's age. Together, these findings suggest that although young children fail to appreciate specific pathways of disease transmission, they nonetheless understand disease as a bodily affliction, even for beings whose bodies have never been observed.

82 When not helping is nice: Children's changing evaluations of helping during COVID-19/ Marshall, Julia; Lee, Young-eun; Deutchman, Paul; Wang, Zechao; Horsey, Charles Duren; Warneken, Felix; McAuliffe, Katherine, 953–962 pp.

This study tell us about a key aspect of children's moral and social understanding involves recognizing the value of helpful behaviors. COVID-19 has complicated this process; behaviors generally considered praiseworthy were considered problematic during the COVID-19 pandemic. The present study examined whether 6- to 12-year-olds (N = 228; residing in the United States) adapt their evaluations of helpful behavior in response to shifting norms. Specifically, we presented children with scenarios featuring helpful and unhelpful actions that involved physical interaction (e.g., hugging) or nonphysical interaction (e.g., recruiting a teacher); although all children were tested during the COVID-19 pandemic, stories portrayed individuals either before or during COVID-19. While children generally judged helpfulness positively and unhelpfulness negatively, children exhibited a selective shift in their judgments for COVID-19 scenarios: children considered helpfulness negatively and unhelpfulness positively if helping required physical interaction. These findings demonstrate that children flexibly tune their social evaluations of helping to align with evolving norms.

83 Auditory and visual category learning in children and adults/ Roark, Casey L.; Lescht, Erica; Hampton Wray, Amanda; Chandrasekaran, Bharath, 963-975 pp.

As outlined in this study, categories play a fundamental role in our daily lives, and the skill of acquiring new categories remains significant throughout various stages of life. Categories are pervasive across different sensory modalities, contributing to intricate tasks such as recognizing objects and perceiving speech. Prior work has proposed that different categories may engage learning systems with unique developmental trajectories. There is a limited understanding of how perceptual and cognitive development influences learning as prior studies have examined separate participants in a single modality. The current study presents a comprehensive assessment of category learning in 8–12-year-old children (12 female; 34 white, 1 Asian, 1 more than one race; M household income $85–$100 K) and 18–61-year-old adults (13 female; 32 white, 10 Black or African American, 4 Asian, 2 more than one race, 1 other; M household income $40–55 K) in a broad sample collected online from the United States. Across multiple sessions, participants learned categories across modalities (auditory, visual) that engage different learning systems (explicit, procedural). Unsurprisingly, adults outperformed children across all tasks. However, this enhanced performance was asymmetrical across categories and modalities. Adults far outperformed children in learning visual explicit categories and auditory procedural categories, with fewer differences across development for other types of categories. Adults' general benefit over children was due to enhanced information processing, while their superior performance for visual explicit and auditory procedural categories was associated with less cautious correct responses. These results demonstrate an interaction between perceptual and cognitive development that influences learning of categories that may correspond to the development of real-world skills such as speech perception and reading.

84 Understanding of spatial correspondence does not contribute to representational understanding: Evidence from the model room and false belief tasks/ Sayer, Catherine M.; Doherty, Martin J., 976-986 pp.

The author examine the long-standing claim that understanding relational correspondence is a general component of representational understanding. Two experiments with 175 preschool children located in Norwich, United Kingdom, examined the use of a scale model comparing performances on a "copy" task, measuring abstract spatial arrangement ability, and the false belief task. Consistent with previous studies, younger children performed well in scale model trials when objects were unique (e.g., one cupboard) but poorly at distinguishing objects using spatial layout (one of three identical chairs). Performance was specifically associated with Copy task but not False Belief performance. Emphasizing the representational relation between the model and the room was ineffective. We find no evidence for understanding relational correspondence as a general component of representational understanding.

85 Children use common knowledge to solve coordination problems/ Deutchman, Paul; McAuliffe, Katherine, 987-993 pp.

Recent work suggests that common knowledge is an important cognitive mechanism for coordinating prosocial behavior, in part because it reduces uncertainty about others' cooperative behavior. However, it remains unclear whether children also rely on common knowledge to solve coordination problems. Here we examined whether 6- to 9-year-old children (N = 133) from the United States were more likely to attempt to coordinate when they had common knowledge about a joint payoff. Participants saw 3 vignettes that modeled the structure of a 2-player coordination problem and were provided with common knowledge, secondary knowledge, or private knowledge about the mutually beneficial, but risky, joint payoff. By 6 years of age, participants were more likely to attempt to coordinate when they had common knowledge than secondary knowledge, and secondary knowledge than private knowledge. Participants were also most likely to expect the other player to coordinate, and were most certain in their predictions, when there was common knowledge. Results indicate that, by middle childhood, children are able to solve coordination problems by relying on common knowledge, in part because it likely increases their certainty in others' cooperative behavior. Overall, findings suggest that common knowledge is an important cognitive mechanism for coordinating behavior and that it does so by reducing uncertainty about others' cooperative behavior.

86 Is Inequality the Unstated Constraint on India's Growth?/ Pani, Narendar ; Banerjee, Debosree , n.a.

The study of economic growth in India has tended to be dominated by discussions on the effects of policies associated with liberalization. Consequently, several other questions that are important to India's growth story have not received adequate attention. This paper looks at two such questions: How does India determine how much it must save for growth? And who bears the burden of these savings through constraints on their consumption? This paper seeks answers to these questions from the experience of the post-independence Indian economy. In the process, it captures the part that inequality has played in generating the savings required for India's rapid growth since the mid-1980s, a role that it is no longer in a position to play.

87 Towards a Feminist Fiscal Policy in a Post-pandemic Economy/ Dewan,Ritu ; Dasgupta, Jashodhara ; Mitra, Sona; Kutty, Sruthi , n.a.

In this study, with the COVID-19 pandemic receding in public memory, many of its long-standing effects on the economy and especially vulnerable groups such as women also seem to be forgotten. This is reflected in policymaking as well, as witnessed through a feminist analysis of budget documents. In particular, budgets over the last two fiscals have cut down allocations and expenditures on several key schemes meant for women and other vulnerable groups.

88 Seventy-five Years of Uttar Pradesh Economy/ Singh, Ajit Kumar , n.a.

In this study, though improvement has taken place in most of the development indicators in the state, its relative position does not show any remarkable upward movement, and it remains in the category of the least developed states with regard to socio-economic parameters.

89 Why Output Rises Faster than Employment in the Service Sector of India?/ Prakash, Dipak , n.a.

According to this article, India's exceptional growth pattern after the 1980s is attributed to the robust growth of the service sector. The growth pattern of services is not homogeneous and uniform. However, it is spearheaded largely by modern services than traditional ones and is more K-intensive than labor-intensive service. India's service sector is no exception to modern services-led growth owing to rising capital intensity and the worldwide phenomenon of technology-biased growth. Further, these transitions in the services have a direct bearing on employment generation.

90 Roller-coaster Ride of the Wheat Economy of India/ Misra, Roli; Pandey, Ashutosh , n.a.

This paper deals with the trends in wheat production and exports. It explains the consequences of decreasing productivity and lower procurement. However, tapping the full potential can ensure larger wheat exports and motivate higher production which can help in doubling farmers' income. But it can have a negative impact on food inflation.

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91 Nigel Dodd: An appreciation/ Langley, Paul, 1-8 pp.

Professor Nigel Dodd was a long-standing and much-loved member of the Editorial Board of Economy and Society. He sadly passed away in August 2022. In this short piece, we express our heartfelt gratitude for Nigel's contributions to the journal and briefly introduce a virtual collection of four papers assembled to register our appreciation. The papers are free to access from the Collections section of our website throughout 2023, and include Nigel's 'Reinventing monies in Europe', published in Economy and Society in 2005.

92 More-than-national and less-than-global: The biochemical infrastructure of vaccine manufacturing/ , 9-36 pp.

The author examine the recent efforts to mount an R&D response to public health emergencies of international concern have led to the formation of what we term a biochemical infrastructure of vaccine development and production. In principle, this infrastructure is expected not only to curtail existing pandemics but also anticipate and contain yet-to-emerge future threats. Critically, by nature of its geographical distribution and technical modularity, that infrastructure promises both to accelerate and expand access to essential medical tools, and in so doing, redress global health inequities. In practice, however, the biochemical infrastructure of vaccines remains highly uneven, fragmented and unjust. Moving beyond calls for 'global health solidarity', this paper examines the key actors, normative techniques and socio-technical assemblages, from viral platform technologies to intellectual property waivers and from accelerated regulatory pathways to advance market commitments, that serve to link 'just-in-case' and 'just-in-time' modalities of global health R&D. We argue that the biomedical infrastructure of vaccine development and production emerging in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic is unfolding across an innovation ecosystem that is more-than-national and yet less-than global: a reconfiguration that may offer possibilities for a new, radically-overhauled, model of vaccine equity.

93 Machine learning and social action in markets: From first- to second-generation automated trading/ Borch, Christian; Hee Min, Bo , 37-61 pp.

This study examines how ML is transforming automated trading. Drawing on 213 interviews with market participants (including 94 with people working at ML-employing firms) as well as ethnographic observations of a trading firm specializing in ML-based automated trading, we argue that ML-based ('second-generation') automated trading systems are different to previous ('first-generation') automated trading systems. Where first-generation systems are based on human-defined rules, second-generation systems develop their trading rules independently. We

further argue that the use of such second-generation systems prompts a rethinking of established concepts in economic sociology. In particular, a Weberian notion of social action in markets is incompatible with such systems, but we also argue that second-generation automated trading calls for a reconsideration of the notion of the performativity of financial models.

94 The allure of finance: Social impact investing and the challenges of assetization in financialized capitalism/ Golka, Philipp, 62-86 pp.

This study tells us about the scholarship in sociology and political economy is increasingly engaging with assetization: how objects are turned into return-bearing assets. Although assetization rests on power, it cannot be fully explained by it. This paper addresses this puzzle and argues that financial agency involves creating the social conditions for the exercise of financial power. To this end, the paper draws on an in-depth qualitative case study of social impact investing in Britain, where proponents sought to transform the funding of social welfare from no repayable grants to for-profit investments. To allure others to assetization, proponents developed a collective action frame to foster collective ignorance over the extractive nature of assetization. Although proponents held important sources of financial power, their success hinged on the credibility and salience of their discursive frame. Financial power thus has a noumenal basis, which is inherently fragile because it rests on deceit.

95 The dynamic imaginaries of the Ethereum project/ Dylan-Ennis, Paul ; Kavanagh, Donncha, 87-109

This paper inquiries into the dynamic imaginaries of the Ethereum project. We present Ethereum as animated by three such imaginaries: the world computer (technical), productive money (economic) and public goods (political). We examine how these imaginaries are materialized, carried forward and evolve through the Ethereum ecosystem, focusing on how Ethereum's prefigurative logic underpins this dynamism. In our analysis, we pay particular attention to how the imaginaries overlap and often generate contradictions that nonetheless do not seem to undermine the cohesion of the project. We introduce the concept of 'prefigurative imaginaries' to describe how prefiguration works to create multiple, mutually entangled but distinct imaginaries.

96 The expansionary strategies of intellectual monopolies: Google and the digitalization of healthcare/ Rikap, Cecilia, 110-136 pp.

This paper proposes that these companies are currently entering sectors based on their data-driven intellectual monopoly power, thereby complementing the preliminary answer provided by political economy research which has argued that expansion is driven by their infrastructural power. This approach is developed through a historical analysis of tech giants as companies that systematically turn knowledge and data into intangible assets, showing their expansionary strategies in the healthcare sector to be mainly driven by insights obtained from those intangible assets (a monopolized intangibles driver) and by a quest for conquering new knowledge and data

to perpetuate their intellectual monopolies (an intangibles prospecting driver). The paper further illustrates its arguments through a case study of Google's expansionary strategy and its prioritized incursion into healthcare.

97 Building walls to tame time: Enclaves and the enduring power of failure/ Sumich, Jason, 137-157 pp.

In this paper, I explore the ways in which the construction of enclaves became central to utopian attempts of social engineering and how their legacies shape contemporary society despite the failures of these projects. By focusing on the role of enclaving, in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, I demonstrate how it derives its power as a walled remnant of the resuscitation of past utopian goals and simultaneously, by being presented as a solution to current festering urban problems, often themselves the result of previous attempts of enclaving. Rather than solely acting as an outgrowth of the most exclusionary aspects of contemporary capitalism, I argue that enclaving is a highly malleable strategy of enacting power despite its enduring failure.

98 Of men and markets: Hayek, masculinity and neoliberalism/ Steve, Garlick, 158-178 pp.

In this study, an essential component of Friedrich von Hayek's philosophy is highlighted: his emphasis on the concept of complexity and its implications for the limitations of human knowledge and control. The research explores the confluence of complexity, neoliberal theory, and gender dynamics, specifically delving into the role of masculinity within Hayek's body of work. By examining Hayek's texts from an unconventional perspective, the study identifies ingrained gender assumptions and explores how dominant forms of masculinity might contribute to the reinforcement of neoliberalism. Analyzing Hayek's works "The Road to Serfdom" and "The Fatal Conceit," the study asserts that Hayek's perspective on complexity is restricted due to the presence of a masculine subject position inherent in his writings. This position curtails the recognition of human integration within social and natural systems.

99 The Right to Property Taking Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights Seriously/ Casla, Koldo, 177-204 pp.

The author underscores that the right to property is encompassed within the realm of International Human Rights Law (IHRL). Nevertheless, this right is noticeably absent from certain foundational treaties, and its interpretation exhibits significant disparities across both regional and global human rights entities. Given the inherent vagueness and multiple interpretations within IHRL concerning property, the paper proposes a reconsideration of this right with a substantial focus on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ESCR). The proposal is composed of four core tenets. Firstly, property is acknowledged as a human right. Secondly, this encompasses private property among various forms, yet it isn't the sole form. Thirdly, property is ascribed a societal role. Lastly, guided by the principle of proportionality, the fulfillment of ESCR is highlighted as a crucial objective that can substantiate the restriction of private property rights.

100 Human Rights Economics/ Dommen, Caroline, 205-238 pp.

In this article, over the decades human rights advocates have increasingly engaged with economic policy with a growing focus on what economies would look like if they were based on human rights. This article reports on an inquiry that asked whether it is possible to articulate a concept of human rights economics and if so, what its main features would be. This article notes the elements that ecological, feminist, and other branches of economics brought to light and succeeded in integrating into economic thought and policy. Drawing on this logic, this article analyzes key human rights principles to discern whether these can be articulated in economics. Concluding that they can, this article finds that it is possible to speak of human rights economics as a separate and complementary branch of economics, even if further work is required to finesse how this can be done. Finally, this article suggests some steps that can be taken to bring about more human rights-consistent economic thought and practice, and notes ways that human rights-based questioning of the assumptions that underlie mainstream economics could have a potentially transformative effect.

101 Rights Beyond Words: Mapping Human Rights Scholar-Organization Partnerships/ Arat, Zehra F. Kabasakal; Hertel, Shareen , 239-259 pp.

They try to use their research and expertise to improve human rights conditions and work with policymakers and advocacy groups. This article explores the complexities of partnerships between scholars and human rights organizations and groups (HROGs). Focusing primarily on the experience of social science and humanities scholars with HROGs, we identify a range of

collaborations and possible areas of tension in each type of relationship. The immediate goal of the article is to draw attention to the areas of tension in the interest of enabling human rights scholars to develop more fruitful relationships with HROGs. The article also constitutes a critical step toward developing a more formal typology of scholar-organization relationships and formulating concrete hypotheses that can be used to explore variation in human rights outcomes stemming from different types of collaboration, while also identifying best practices.

102 Taking Class Seriously/ Fagan, Andrew , 260-282 pp.

This article critically analyzes the human rights perspective upon what has emerged as one of the most significant socioeconomic and political challenges confronting many millions of people residing within high-income, liberal-democratic societies: rising poverty and socioeconomic inequality. This article argues that international and domestic human rights law and the social and political imaginaries of the wider human rights community largely fail to adequately diagnose and effectively respond to poverty and inequality within high-income, liberal-democratic societies. As a political and ethical doctrine founded upon a normative commitment to social justice, human rights should be taking the lead in efforts to condemn, understand, and develop responses to the poverty and inequality which blight the lives of many millions of people within many of the world's most affluent and, allegedly, most "liberal" societies. Human rights law has historically not done so. We, as a community, have not done so. This article offers a specific explanation for this continuing failure, by focusing upon the absence of any concerted recognition of or engagement with social class as it contributes to and compounds our exposure to poverty and inequality. Human rights remain largely blind to the many ways in which social class is intricately connected to poverty and inequality. The human rights community within high-income, liberal-democratic societies characteristically fails to take class seriously. Building upon previous writing in this area, this article explains why class is rarely recognized or engaged with by the human rights community. This article also sets out the basis for how we might begin the task of overcoming this highly damaging class blindness, to set the stage for what the author asserts as an urgent need if human rights is to provide the kind of political and ethical leadership required to effectively engage with poverty and inequality in affluent societies: the degentrification of human rights.

103 Judicial Agency and the Adjudication of Social Rights/ Taylor, Whitney K. , 283-305 pp.

This article explores the impact of judicial interpretation on legal system change. An analysis of constitutional rights cases and 178 semi-structured interviews with judges, lawyers, and activists shows that judges created opportunities for mobilization for social rights by changing understandings about and uses of pre-existing institutional arrangements, through the contingent exercise of judicial agency. While Colombian judges pointed to interconnectedness of rights, South African judges focused on human dignity. These choices spurred the massive, yet unforeseen, expansion of the tutela procedure in Colombia and precipitated policy-oriented

judicial decision-making and "meaningful engagement" in South African constitutional rights litigation.

104 On Deserving Victims and the Undeserving Poor: Exploring the Scope of Distributive Justice in Transitional Justice Theory and Practice/ Torres, Felix E. , 306-334 pp.

This article explores the relationship between distributive justice and transitional justice in post-conflict societies with challenging socioeconomic demands. It revisits the main philosophical debate on distributive justice in the Anglo-American tradition and traces its reception by academics and practitioners in the fields of development, human rights, and transitional justice. The article shows that transitional justice often sets in motion an opportunity conception of distributive justice that revolves around individual responsibility and deservingness, which entails three negative consequences affecting victims and non-victims alike. First, it justifies an unequal guarantee of their economic and social rights; second, it undermines their self-respect; third, it exhausts public support for victim-oriented policies. In so doing, this article distances itself from the existing consensus that transitional justice and distributive justice are different spheres of justice and argues that it is necessary to develop theoretical frameworks that recognize their intimate connection to overcome the pitfalls identified.

105 Centrally-sponsored Schemes and Cooperative Federalism in India: A Case Study of Integrated Child Development Scheme/ Saxena, Rekha ; Dhingra, Alisha , 261-274 pp.

This article attempts to explore the dynamics of cooperative federalism in India through a case study of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme initiated by the Government of India in 1975 for the health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women and children of below six years of age. The study of ICDS provides an interesting case to study vertical and horizontal federalism and its interlinkages and the spirit and working of cooperative federalism in India. The article analyses the performance of ICDS in different states by emphasizing factors, such as party congruence, the commitment of the Chief Minister, awareness of the community, functioning of the NGOs and so on. The study has involved fieldwork in some districts of Gujarat and Punjab and relied on government reports and some secondary literature to understand the functioning of ICDS in other states, such as Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and Jammu and Kashmir. Our fieldwork brought to light the fact that there were variations not only in the success rate but also in the number of actors involved in the implementation of the scheme in different states and the adoption of some innovations by particular states. There were pilot initiatives introduced in some districts, such as the toy bank initiative, School Enrolment Drive, Mobile Anganwadi vans, Insurance scheme for Anganwadi workers and felicitation of Anganwadi workers (Mata Yashoda Awards). The study of multi-level federal structure in India is crucial for a holistic understanding of the implementation of the centrally-sponsored schemes in India including ICDS.

106 Improving Indian Higher Education Quality: Challenges and Opportunities/ Deb, Rajat, 275-288 pp.

The study emphasizes that publicly funded Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) have a primary objective of advancing the boundaries of knowledge and conducting high-quality, pioneering research across various fields. Consequently, these HEIs should possess the capacity to address both social and economic inquiries and make meaningful contributions to shaping public policy. Interestingly, for attaining the desired and meaningful outcomes, HE funding should be accompanied by a corresponding development of faculty capabilities, including nurturing a vibrant academic culture and placing an emphasis on quality research. Moreover, every HEI should develop an institution-based research thrust across disciplines as envisaged in the New Education Policy, 2020.

107 Colonial Governmentality and the Native Intellectual Response: Cultural Plurality, Imperial Education and the Foundations of Democratic Governance in Modern South Asia/ H.M. , Sanjeev Kumar , 289-302 pp.

This article is premised on the argument that the idea of modern South Asia has been a product of the transformation of the region's identity from being an exemplar of a cohesive macro-cultural topography in the ancient world to becoming an incohesive social formation today. Such a transformation was impelled by the epistemic rupture that it experienced, owing to the coming of the values of post-Enlightenment Modernity after the advent of the era of colonial transition. However, the emergence of the idea of South Asia, which is inherent with deep-seated sociocultural cleavages, cannot merely be explained by according a singular monovalent emphasis on the role of imported values of European Enlightenment. Rather, it is crucial to locate such a transformation in the context of the contribution of the native intellectual response to the arrival of the values of European Enlightenment. Situating ourselves in this epistemic framework, this article argues that the structuration processes which produced a fractured social cartography in modern South Asia have been a creation of the dialectical epistemic interaction between the forms of colonial knowledge and the native intellectual responses.

108 Stubble Burning in India: Politics and Policy Responses/ Khundrakpam, Prakash ; Sarmah, Jayanta Krishna , 303-316 pp.

In this paper we examine how stubble burning has emerged as an important environmental policy issue in India in recent times. This article contends that in addition to the apparent, practical reasons for burning stubble by farmers, there are also historical, policy-based reasons associated with the Green Revolution of India that has led to the perpetuation of the practice. It then provides an assessment of the extant policy responses toward the practice in India, and comments on their efficacies. Having done so, the article maintains that it would be more prudent to approach stubble burning by contextualising it within other environmental issues (and consequent policies) and not as an isolated issue in itself so that environmental sustainability and ecological holism are realised.

109 Relation Between Per Capita Public Expenditure on Health and Income in India at Sub-National Level/ Taylor,Frazer ; Dessai, Sanjay P. Sawant , 317-329 pp.

In this study, health is considered as both a source of human welfare and a detriment to overall economic growth. The relationship between public health expenditure and economic growth is an important subject of analysis that has been in debate for years. The major concern is whether income of a nation plays a significant role in the changes happening in government health spending. In order to answer this particular question, the present study investigates the relationships between public health expenditure and income in selected 23 Indian states based on the availability of data. Variables used for the study were per capita public health expenditure, per capita state gross domestic product, per capita state's own revenue and infant mortality rate

for a period of 30 years from 1990 to 2020. For the purpose of analysis, the states were divided into economically less developed and economically developed based on the revenue earned by the selected Indian states. The analysis begins with summary statistics and pair-wise correlation followed by ordinary least squares regression. The findings of the study suggest that there was a significant positive impact of per capita gross state domestic product, fiscal capacity on per capita public health expenditure, and a negative impact of infant mortality rate on per capita public health expenditure in all the 23 Indian states. And the impact of per capita state gross domestic product on per capita public health expenditure is higher in richer Indian states than poorer Indian states.

110 Governance of the Social Safety Net in Bangladesh: A Study on the Employment Generation Programme for the Poorest/ Kaiser, Z. R. M. Abdullah ; Uddin, Nasir; Yaqub, Mohammad , 330-344 pp.

The article aims to assess the governance of the social safety net programme in Bangladesh. The data were collected from the beneficiaries and stakeholders of the employment generation programme for the poorest scheme of the government of Bangladesh. A total of 150 respondents were selected randomly, and data and information were collected using a structured questionnaire for interviews and a guideline for focus group discussions. The analysis shows that beneficiaries and stakeholders of the programme are mostly satisfied with the quality and timeliness of work, beneficiaries selection and benefits distribution process, but many respondents expressed their dissatisfaction with monitoring and wage rates. Furthermore, the research reveals several factors that contribute to establishing poor governance, such as weak monitoring, absenteeism, proxy work and inappropriate project selection. The finding suggests that it is necessary to make local-level institutions fully operational, determine district-wise wage rates and enhance the monitoring process to achieve the programme objectives.

111 Impact of Infrastructure on Socio-economic Development in Rural Areas: Evidence from the State of Haryana, India/ Sharma, Ajai Pal ; Kumar, Ajay , 345-359 pp.

This article explores the connection between rural infrastructure and socio-economic development (SED) in rural communities. Through factor and regression analyses, it identifies key dimensions of rural infrastructure impacting SED. Water facility creation is highlighted as the most influential dimension, followed by infrastructure maintenance and resource management. The study also assesses panchayat performance in rural governance and development, with North Haryana exhibiting stronger performance compared to other parts of the region.

112 Access of Students with Disabilities (SWDs) to Higher Education in India with Special Reference to Panjab University, Chandigarh, India/ Arora, Rimpi , 360-371 pp.

This paper aims to examine the access to higher education for students with disabilities (SWDs) and identify the factors affecting their access and academic performance with special reference to Panjab University (PU). The statistical analysis was carried out using measures of central tendency (mean and median) and measures of dispersion (standard deviation), Kruskal–Wallis test (for more than two groups). Nonparametric Spearman's rho correlations were used for the relationship. Growth rate was calculated with the log-lin and lin-log regression models. All statistical tests were seen at a two-tailed level of significance ($p \leq 0.01$ and $p \leq 0.05$). The study highlighted that students in higher education were heterogeneous on many accounts including on the basis of abilities. The enrolment rate of SWDs is increasing at 5.89%. However, access to SWDs is abysmally low (2%) in India against the norms of 5% reservation. The analysis of data revealed that not only were SWDs facing barriers such as physical infrastructure, academic and financial, but they were also prone to the indifferent behavior of teachers and fellow students in a few instances. With a view to improve the access and academic performance of SWDs, speedy implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016, introducing infrastructure accessibility as a parameter to rank universities in the national ranking survey and providing accessible academic resources are the need of the hour.

113 Potential Implications of Covid-19 on Tourism Industry: Charting A Road Map for Future/ Ratha, Keshab Chandra , 372-384 pp.

The article discusses the profound impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on international travel, tourism, and the hospitality industry. It focuses on analyzing challenges faced by countries and the global tourism sector, while also proposing strategies for overcoming these challenges in the short and long term. The study not only examines the direct effects on tourism but also considers related sectors like hospitality, air travel, and transport. The article emphasizes the necessity for governments to develop comprehensive plans to ensure the safety of tourism workers and support the industry through financial aid and loans. It underscores the importance of open communication in battling the pandemic and stresses the crucial role of government-sponsored loans for the survival and future sustainability of the tourism sector in a changed world.

114 Urban Governance in Bangladesh: A Study on Inter-Organizational Coordination Problems and Its Impact on Service Delivery/ Karim, Mohammad Razaul , 385-399 pp.

This study focuses on the coordination issues among various urban governance bodies in Bangladesh, apart from formal urban local governments, and how these issues impact service delivery in urban areas. Examining the Cumilla City Corporation and Lakshmipur Paurashava area, the research identifies significant coordination problems among urban bodies and government agencies. The study highlights challenges such as overlapping functions, differing accountability patterns, limited autonomy of urban local governments, absence of formal coordination frameworks, political influences, and controlled central-local government relations. The study employs qualitative research based on embedded case analysis, utilizing both primary

and secondary data. The article emphasizes that poor coordination among urban bodies and government agencies hampers policy implementation, resulting in negative effects on service delivery.

115 '5T' Approach to Governance Transformation: Finding a Doctrinal Basis for Further Research/ Mishra, Santap Sanhari , 400-414 pp.

This article delves into the concept of public management reform, which evolves over time and encompasses various approaches. The overarching goal of these approaches is to enhance governance by efficiently delivering public services to citizens. In 2019, the government of Odisha, India, introduced a governance transformation initiative known as the 5Ts—teamwork, transparency, technology, and a time-bound program. This article seeks to identify a suitable theoretical framework for understanding the widely adopted 5Ts approach to governance and suggests potential models for future research in this area.

116 Administrative State in Pandemic Period: Issues and Prospects in Asian Countries/ Inderjeet Singh Sodhi , 415-431 pp.

This article examines the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the administration of various types of governments, including democratic, communist, authoritarian, and monarchical systems, as well as presidential and parliamentary forms. It particularly focuses on the Asian continent, highlighting the influence of the pandemic on administrative processes. The study draws inspiration from the concept of the Administrative State proposed by Waldo, emphasizing principles such as rules, regulations, equality, efficiency, and accountability. By analyzing government reports, documents from international organizations, and academic papers, the article addresses emerging challenges posed by the pandemic in Asian countries and suggests solutions based on the Administrative State framework. The study acknowledges that administrative institutions in Asia have been affected to varying degrees, with prospects for growth and development in the post-pandemic period, considering the region's consistent economic progress. While the article mainly concentrates on strategies and policies related to COVID-19, it offers insights into how the Administrative State concept aligns with the responses of Asian countries to the pandemic's challenges. The focus remains manageable by examining a select number of Asian countries.

117 Lateral Entry into Government: A Recurring Theme in Administrative Reforms/ Singh, Sujata , 432-439 pp.

The article delves into the ongoing debate surrounding the infusion of new talent into government institutions. It acknowledges that this topic has been a consistent point of discussion, with multiple Committees and Commissions in post-Independence India offering recommendations to attract external talent to the public sector. The broader consideration of lateral entry and inter-service mobility is closely tied to questions about specialization and the appropriate career stage for civil

servants to specialize. By analyzing the insights provided by various Commission Reports, the article investigates the potential outcomes of these suggestions. It specifically examines the ramifications of lateral entry, evaluating its implications for the Indian Administration and how it might influence administrative processes and structures.

118 Ecocentric Governance: Recognizing the Rights of Nature/ Kanwal, Poonam, 440–452 pp.

The paper discusses how the anthropocentric mode of thinking has disrupted the harmony and interconnectedness of the natural world, leading to severe environmental degradation. It highlights climate change as a major global threat resulting from this perspective. The paper advocates for a shift towards ecocentric thinking, which perceives nature holistically and acknowledges the intrinsic value and rights of all natural elements, encompassing rivers, mountains, plants, animals, and humans. The paper asserts that human survival depends on the positive interaction between these elements and emphasizes the need to embed ecocentric awareness into governance, law, education, culture, and ethics to counter environmental devastation.

119 Digitalization of the Welfare State: Lessons for the Emerging Economies/ Gupta, Asha, 453–467 pp.

The abstract highlights the shift from traditional welfare states to digital welfare states in advanced countries post-World War II. This transformation is characterized as apolitical, cost-effective, and efficient. However, it's argued that this shift has occurred quietly and lacks transparency, making it challenging to legally address its negative consequences for those excluded from digital welfare benefits. This change could also create new barriers to social rights. The concept of 'rule of web design' has emerged, where major decisions are made by technocrats, corporations, and multinationals, potentially disempowering citizens and states. This transition aligns with the neoliberal agenda, shifting responsibilities to digital citizens who are presumed to be rational and apolitical. The abstract underlines that digitalization can centralize power, despite its economic gains, by emphasizing citizens' competitiveness and proactive behavior. The methodology of the paper is analytical, comparative, and empirical in nature.

120 Citizens' Satisfaction with the Digital Land Services of Upazila Land Office: A Study of Barishal Sadar Upazila, Bangladesh/ Akter, Marufa, 468–481 pp.

This study focuses on the implementation of digital land services in Upazila land offices in Bangladesh to streamline and simplify land-related processes while enhancing citizen satisfaction. The government aims to extend this digital framework across all Upazila land offices for improved service delivery. The research examines citizen satisfaction, trust, and knowledge regarding these digital land services. The qualitative methodology includes in-depth interviews and key-informant interviews with both service providers and recipients. Secondary data is analyzed using content analysis. The study's findings reveal that challenges such as unresponsiveness, lack of sincerity, and non-cooperation from staff in delivering services,

alongside citizens' inadequate knowledge and awareness about digital land services, hinder achieving satisfaction in digital land administration.

121 Building a Strong India Each Organ of Constitutional Framework Must Function with Efficiency & Honesty/ Vohra, N.N , 482–486 pp.

This article reflects on India's 75 years of independence and its journey since then. It highlights the remarkable effort put forth by the country's finest minds over two years to formulate the Constitution of India, even in the face of challenges. The Preamble to the Constitution declares India as a "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic" committed to justice, liberty, equality, fraternity, unity, and integrity for all citizens. The article suggests a brief retrospective assessment to determine if India has stayed aligned with its original vision.

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122 Exploring everyday resilience in the creative industries through devised theatre: A case of performing arts students and recent graduates in Ghana/ Resario, Rashida; Steedman, Robin; Langevang, Thilde , 237-256 pp.

This article delves into the concept of resilience, which is applied to people's responses in times of crisis or prolonged uncertainty. While cultural studies theorists criticize resilience discourse as aligned with neoliberal governmentality, this article shifts the focus from discourse to actual resilience practices. Using the example of theatre students and recent graduates in Ghana, the study argues that resilience practices can be both individual and collective. The research demonstrates that these practices involve agency exercised at various levels, encompassing coping, reworking, and resisting. Artistic research methods, including devised theatre, are employed to reveal the intricate ways in which individuals in the creative field enact resilience in their everyday lives.

123 'I cringe at the slave portions': How fans of Gone with the Wind negotiate anti-racist criticism/ Haak, Marcel van den; Plate, Liedeke; Bick, Selina , 257-273 pp.

This case study focuses on the increasing scrutiny of cultural products for moral or political reasons in the mainstream public sphere, specifically examining the 1939 film "Gone with the Wind" (GWTW). The film is beloved by many but criticized for its portrayal of the Antebellum South and the omission of slavery's inhumanity. Through an open-ended survey and follow-up interviews, the study investigates how predominantly White fans of GWTW navigate their appreciation of the film amidst these controversies. The research identifies two primary narratives among fans: one staunchly defending the film and the other expressing ambivalence and discomfort. This study contributes a self-reflective and dynamic perspective to the understanding of cultural taste, audience reception, and fan studies.

124 Masculinity in crisis? Reticent / han-xu politics against danmei and male effeminacy/ Hu, Tingting ; Ge,Liang ; Xia, Xu , 274-292 pp.

This article examines the tension between public gender expressions and official regulations in mainland China. Utilizing a critical discourse analysis, we investigate a transition in state-initiated criticism and censorship against the danmei genre and male effeminacy. Focusing on the pandemic period, we use official regulations and state media feature articles as data, 'reticent / han-xu' politics as a grounding theoretical basis, and statements from mainstream media platforms as secondary resources. We argue that han-xu politics functions as the Chinese party-state's strategic response to a perceived 'crisis of masculinity'. They first invisibilize and

marginalize soft masculinities, and if this is not effective, then suppress and prohibit cultural forms that violate hegemonic masculinity, which works to perpetuate the hetero-patriarchal social-familial system.

125 Shipping on the edge: Negotiations of precariousness in a Chinese real-person shipping fandom community/ Tang, Jack Lipei, 293-309 pp.

This study delves into the dynamic world of fan communities, particularly focusing on real-person shipping enthusiasts in China. These fans fantasize about a romantic relationship between two male idols. This community faces dual marginalization due to societal prejudices against fans and same-sex relationships. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study reveals that fans' radical and disruptive practices, termed "precarious shipping," result from calculated negotiations influenced by political, social, and technological risks, all driven by the pursuit of pleasure. The research underscores the significance of acknowledging local tensions that often go unaddressed in existing literature primarily focused on Western fandoms.

126 A history of New Year's Eve, Sydney: From 'the crowd' to 'crowded places'/ Dibley, Ben , 310-325 pp.

This article presents a history of Sydney's New Year's Eve event. First established when a crowd gathered outside Sydney's General Post Office in 1897 to celebrate the inauguration of International Standard Time, in more recent years it has evolved into a signature event on the city's calendar, drawing in excess of 1 million people into the Central Business District in a spectacular celebration of the global city. For those authorities charged with managing the event an enduring problem concerns the question of security: how is the aggregate of human bodies that gather to be governed in ways that secure it from the risks it presents: be they risks to public order (riot), to the crowd itself (panic), or external to it (terror attack) or to the population (viral spread)? This article maps how crowds have been thought as objects of government in relation to the New Year's Eve event.

127 More than just the regional promotion in Japan: The case of Chita Musume/ Abe, Yasuhito, 326-342 pp.

This article investigates a Japanese transmedia regional promotion project known as Chita Musume Jikkō Iinkai (or the Executive Committee of Daughters of Chita); it critically discusses how the elusive concept of moe was deployed to facilitate and promote regional tourism. Drawing on the male gaze as a theoretical framework, this study uses Rose's discourse analysis I to investigate a wide variety of texts and documents related to the project. In doing so, it demonstrates that this regional promotion practice does not merely contribute to reinforcing its audience as heteronormative masculine subjects, but also redesigns its region as a gazed-upon dating spot.

128 Performing pregnancy: Comic content, critique and ambivalence in pregnant stand-up comedy/ Lockyer, Sharon; Benedictis, Sara De , 343-361 pp.

This article addresses the underexplored topic of pregnant stand-up comedians and their performances, within the context of the increasing representation of pregnancy in stand-up comedy. Employing an interdisciplinary approach, the study examines the cultural implications of pregnant stand-up comedy. Through thematic analysis of performances by Amy Schumer, Ellie Taylor, and Ali Wong, three significant features are identified: (1) Comedic Corporeality, Vulgarity, and Ambiguity; (2) Challenging Silence via the 'Unruly Expectant Mother'; and (3) Questioning Maternity Inequality through Pregnant Stand-Up. The research explores how pregnant stand-up comedy both engages with and disrupts prevailing cultural narratives of pregnancy. It demonstrates that pregnancy serves as both comic content and a medium for critique within these performances, showcasing ambivalence as a central aspect. The article contends that this ambivalence offers a valuable lens for comprehending the cultural and theoretical implications of pregnant stand-up comedy.

129 Leadership and the hidden politics of co-produced research: a Q-methodology study/ Catherine Durose, Beth Perry, Liz Richardson & Rikki Dean, 1-21 pp.

This paper contributes to debates about such hidden politics of the co-production methodology in research. How leadership in research takes place matters, as it is a way of handling contestation over different aspects of methods, including the purpose and practices of research, and power differentials in co-production. Our study was motivated by our experiences of a co-produced research project on participatory urban governance. The project brought together citizens, activists, and practitioners from the public and voluntary, community and social enterprise sectors as co-researchers to conduct action research (Perry et al., Citation2019). Part-way through this process, participants started talking about the 'elephants in the room', referring to unsurfaced issues and concerns about the research, including issues of leadership. What became apparent was that people within the group held distinctly different preferences for what leadership in co-produced research should look like. For some, an initial period of relationship-building had led to frustration at the slow speed of delivery of the research, and they wanted more directive leadership to drive forward the project. For other co-researchers, leadership that facilitated openness and creativity was a welcome alternative to their usual professional practices. The aim of the subsequent Q-methodology study was to help us think through leadership in co-production, particularly in relation to negotiating difference, by setting our experiences in a wider context of the experiences of other co-produced research projects.

130 Using individually adapted progress indicator in web surveys/ Maliković, Marko and Tončić, Marko, 23-33 pp.

This paper examines the usage of progress indicators in web questionnaires designed with separate pages for each question. The study introduces an individually adapted progress indicator that monitors and validates respondents' answers in real-time. The indicator offers additional motivation through acceleration when necessary. The research aims to compare this approach with linear and fast-to-slow progress indicators, analyzing their impact on response quality and dropout rates. The findings suggest that the individually adapted progress indicator enhances respondent commitment, leading to increased survey completion rates, more time spent on responses, and a higher number of answers provided compared to linear and fast-to-slow progress indicators.

131 Adaptive methodology. Topic, theory, method and data in ongoing conversation/ Assche, Kristof van , Beunen, Raoul , Duineveld , Martijn and Gruezmacher, Monica, 35-49 pp.

This paper explores the concept of adaptive research design, in which topic, theoretical framing, method, and data are in principle open to adaptation during the research process. The main premise is that adaptations in one element of the research process can trigger changes in other elements. Both positive and negative reasons for adaptivity are discussed along with various valid reasons for limiting adaptivity in particular cases. Grasping the different couplings between concepts, theories and methods is useful to discern the possibilities and limits of adaptive methodology in situ. To deepen the understanding of the adaptive capacity of methodology, we broaden the discussion to look at the embedding of methodology in academia and its disciplines. In our perspective, methods appear as devices structuring thinking and observation and are well used and placed if they enhance and enable the continuation of observation and reflection and if they allow the researcher to remain open for alternative observations and interpretations.

132 Interaction of quantitative and qualitative methodology in mixed methods research: integration and/or combination/ Matović, Nataša and Ovesni, Kristinka, 51-65 pp.

This study explores the interaction between quantitative and qualitative methodologies in mixed methods research (MMR), considering distinctions between terms used for description, combination, and integration. The analysis focuses on the phases before results and their interpretation. The study examines indicators of interaction quality by identifying procedures from quantitative, qualitative, and MMR-specific methodologies. The analysis covers 65 mixed methods articles across 21 journals over 12 years. Findings reveal that interactions that lead to integrating quantitative and qualitative methodologies are more prominent in determining the purpose and MMR model than in research questions or research methods. The study discusses the results in terms of enhancing interaction quality between these methodologies in MMR.

133 'I'm being heard right now': amplifying individual voice through scaffolded focus groups/ Rutledge, Stacey A. , Gilliam, Elizabeth and Pitts, Brittany Closson-, 67-82 pp.

This article discusses the use of focus groups as a data-gathering method in qualitative research, while addressing the critique of power dynamics and participant dynamics within traditional focus group structures. The authors introduce the "Scaffolded Focus Group" approach, consisting of three stages: individual surveys, small group discussions, and a large group discussion. This approach aims to mitigate traditional power imbalances by fostering understanding and trust between participants and the interviewer. It allows participants to engage with the research process transparently, while also granting them a greater role and voice in the discussions. This approach ultimately positions participants as co-creators in the research endeavor, enhancing the overall quality of the research process.

134 Mixed Integrative Heuristic Approach in content analysis: a study of the image of China in Africa based on mixed-methods approach/ Jura, Jarosław and Kałużyńska, Kaja, 83-96 pp.

This article aims to present a Mixed Integrative Heuristic Approach (MIHA) for image studies based on textual content (media news) analysis. MIHA was developed during an exploratory study on the image of China and the Chinese in Zambia and Angola. The analyzed database was relatively small (2477 articles), and the material was very heterogeneous, because of the wide scope of topics covered by the texts and the fact that we analyzed content from both English- and Portuguese-language media. To obtain the best possible results, we decided to employ the mixed methods approach for a bottom-up created dictionary, and to design a set of sentiment indexes based on both automatic and manual coding. This paper focuses on the two most important steps of the method development: dictionary building and sentiment indexes design.

135 Did they really say that? An agential realist approach to using computer assisted transcription software in qualitative data analysis/ Jenkins, Nicholas , Monaghan, Karen and Smith, Michael , 91-109 pp.

This article sheds light on the often-overlooked aspect of transcription in qualitative data analysis, specifically in the context of computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software (CAQDAS). Drawing from a mixed-methods study involving conversational interviews with carers, practitioners, and policy-makers, the study explores the unforeseen effects of using computer-assisted transcription software (CATS) on data and its analysis. Utilizing an agential realist perspective, the article outlines three steps for making informed decisions about the use of CAQDAS in qualitative data analysis. These steps involve avoiding technological determinism, redefining the relationship between software, data, and researchers, and shifting focus from the software's performance to its capabilities and limitations. The article emphasizes the need for a nuanced approach when employing CAQDAS, considering its implications on the research process.

136 How to periodize a violent conflict: A proposal using the case of Mexico/ Massa, Ricardo , Vilalta, Carlos and Fondevila, Gustavo , 111-125 pp.

This study addresses the challenge of defining conflicts in historical research and highlights biases stemming from researchers' perceptions. Using Mexico as a case study, the research tests a data-driven approach to periodize long-term trends in homicide rates. Structural break analysis and Markov-switching regression modeling are employed to establish periods without predefined definitions. The findings indicate that these methods are effective in periodizing homicide rate data, offering a more objective perspective. The study also suggests that the ongoing rise in homicidal violence in Mexico may be challenging to reverse due to historical structural shifts, which are rare long-term events. The research emphasizes the value of data-driven methodologies in shedding light on complex historical phenomena.

137 Overcoming the challenges of recruiting apartment residents for case study research: a research note/ Thompson, Sian E. L, 127-132 pp.

This research note focuses on the recruitment of participants for case study research conducted in large apartment complexes in Sydney, Australia. The study highlights the challenges of recruiting apartment residents as research participants and discusses the strategies employed to address these challenges. The methods employed include multiple iterations of survey recruitment methodologies and various approaches for interviewee recruitment, such as surveys, posters, and designated 'office hours.' As a result of these efforts, the study managed to achieve a survey completion rate of 21%-28% among households and successfully recruited 14 to 17 resident interviewees for each case. The research note offers valuable insights and guidance for future researchers aiming to recruit apartment residents effectively for their studies.

138 Agent-based modelling as a method for prediction in complex social systems/ Elsenbroich, Corinna and Polhill, J. Gareth , 133-142 pp.

This special issue addresses the origins and ongoing debate about the predictive capabilities of agent-based models (ABMs), which stem from complexity science's perspective that phenomena can be understood "from the bottom up." ABMs are seen as a way to grow phenomena rather than just explain them. Epstein and Axtell's work emphasized moving from "Can you explain it?" to "Can you grow it?" as a defining shift. Epstein's 2008 article "Why Model?" highlighted various purposes of ABMs beyond prediction, such as explanation, data improvement, theory testing, and analogy suggestions. Despite fourteen years since that article, the debate about ABM's predictive power remains unsettled. This special issue collects a range of viewpoints on ABMs and prediction, addressing methodological, epistemological, and pragmatic aspects of the issue.

139 Is agent-based modelling the future of prediction?/ Chattoe-Brown, Edmund , 143-155 pp.

This article argues that Agent-Based Modelling, owing to its capabilities and methodology, has a distinctive contribution to make to delivering coherent social science prediction. The argument has four parts. The first identifies key elements of social science prediction induced from real research across disciplines, thus avoiding a straw person approach to what prediction is. The second illustrates Agent-Based Modelling using an example, showing how it provides a framework for coherent prediction analysis. As well as introducing the method to general readers, argument by example minimises generic discussion of Agent-Based Modelling and encourages prediction relevance. The third deepens the analysis by combining concepts from the model example and prediction research to examine distinctive contributions Agent-Based Modelling offers regarding two important challenges: Predictive failure and prediction assessment. The fourth presents a novel approach – predicting models using models – illustrating again how Agent-Based Modelling adds value to social science prediction.

140 The practice and rhetoric of prediction – the case in agent-based modelling/ Edmonds, Bruce, 157-170 pp.

This paper looks at the tension between the desire to claim predictive ability for Agent-Based Models (ABMs) and its extreme difficulty for social and ecological systems, suggesting that this is the main cause for the continuance of a rhetoric of prediction that is at odds with what is achievable. Following others, it recommends that it is better to avoid giving the impression of predictive ability until this has been iteratively and independently verified, due to the danger of suggesting more than is empirically warranted, especially in non-modellers. It notes that there is a restricted and technical context where prediction is useful, that of meta-modelling – when we are trying to explain and understand our own simulation models. If one is going to claim prediction, then a lot more care needs to be taken, implying minimal standards in practice and transparent honesty about the empirical track record – the over-enthusiastic claiming of prediction in casual ways needs to cease.

141 What kind of prediction? Evaluating different facets of prediction in agent-based social simulation/ Anzola, David and Díaz, César García, 171-191pp.

This article addresses the growing interest in utilizing agent-based modeling (ABM) for predicting social phenomena. This interest is driven by the desire to solidify ABM's scientific standing and to aid decision-making in various scenarios. The article contributes to the discussion on prediction by focusing on challenges within the disciplinary organization of ABM practitioners. Rather than examining individual modeling instances, it offers recommendations that encourage collective critical discourse and collaboration. The article's first sections review conceptual challenges related to the concept of prediction and its implementation in computational modeling of complex social phenomena. It identifies methodological gaps and disagreements requiring further examination. The subsequent sections delve into practical challenges stemming from the absence of a prediction framework that connects everyday prediction practices and other epistemic goals. The article asserts that enhancing coordination at the practical level could position prediction within the broader landscape of social science's methodological approaches, specifically in the context of ABM.

142 Should we make predictions based on social simulations?/ Frank Dignum, 193-206 pp.

The common perception is that agent-based social simulations cannot produce reliable predictions due to the inherent complexity of modeling individual behaviors and interactions. Behavioral models used in these simulations are often incomplete and may not fully mirror real-world behavior. However, this article contends that behavioral models need not be universally accurate; they must only capture essential aspects to yield useful predictions. Drawing from case studies on COVID-19 restrictions, the study demonstrates that the essential aspects of a behavioral model depend on the specific scenario being simulated. During the pandemic, predictions were generated using an agent-based social simulation framework based on a needs-driven behavioral model.

These predictions indicated the relative increase or decrease in COVID-19 infections due to new restrictions. This research highlights that while useful predictions can be derived from social simulations, caution is necessary in determining the appropriate scope of predictions.

143 Negotiating a Future that is not like the Past/ Elsenbroich, Corinna and Badham, Jennifer , 207-213 pp.

As outlined in this study, agent-based models (ABMs) effectively incorporate both data and theoretical frameworks throughout their construction and application. With the increasing prevalence of data-driven models, there's a possibility of perceiving ABMs as empirical techniques similar to statistical modeling, which could inadvertently lessen the emphasis on theoretical aspects. This article contends that in cases where the past isn't a reliable predictor of the future—such as modeling dynamic complex systems or assessing the implications of change—both types of information, theory and data, are vital. Striking a balance between theory and data, ABMs can effectively outline plausible future scenarios, referred to as "justified stories." The article concludes that maintaining this equilibrium is essential for ABMs to serve as valuable decision support tools for policymakers.

144 The psychometric house-of-mirrors: the effect of measurement distortions on agent-based models' predictions/ Dino Carpentras & Michael Quayle, 215-231 pp.

As explained in this article, agent-based models (ABMs) frequently involve the integration of psychological constructs such as 'opinions', 'stubbornness', and 'happiness'. However, measuring these constructs differs markedly from the methods employed in fields like physics, where standardized units are established for quantifiable concepts. In the case of psychological constructs like opinion or happiness, no universally standardized units are applicable. This leads to 'psychometric distortions', which can significantly affect model predictions. While well-known in psychometrics, these distortions are less understood by researchers outside this field. This paper introduces psychometric distortions to the ABM community. It explains their origin, how to identify them in real-world data, and demonstrates their substantial impact on predictions, data comparisons, and model validation. The paper concludes by discussing strategies to mitigate this issue and highlighting potential future modeling trends to address this problem effectively.

145 A critical realist explanation for the capabilities of people with disabilities in dealing with disasters/ Ton, Khanh That, Gaillard, J. C , Adamson, Carole , Akgungor , Caglar and Ho, Ha Thanh, 233-247 pp.

In this article the capability approach has gained attention as an explanatory theory in disability research. To enhance its explanatory capacity, it's proposed that grounding it in a critical realist research paradigm is essential. Despite growing use of critical realism in social inquiry, there's limited exploration of its application in capability and disability research, particularly in disaster

contexts. This study addresses the gap by offering an empirical illustration of applying a critical realist methodology to explain the disaster coping capabilities of individuals with disabilities.

146 Evaluating the imitation game as a method for comparative research: a replication study using imitation games about religion/ Evans, Robert , Collins, Harry, Weinel, Martin, Smith, Jennifer Lyttleton, Mahoney, Hannah O' and Wehrens, Rik , 249-262 pp.

This study examines the plausibility and replicability of the Imitation Game, a novel method. To achieve this, the method was applied to study religious contexts in various European countries. The research was conducted twice, approximately a year apart, to test the consistency of results. The hypothesis was that in strongly Christian countries, non-Christian individuals would easily imitate the majority due to the prevalence of Christian beliefs and practices. In more secular countries, the expectation was that non-Christians would struggle since religious practices are less visible. The collected data generally aligned with expectations based on survey data, despite some unexpected findings. The study asserts that claims of replication are substantiated and emphasizes that resolving questions of replication in social sciences requires more than statistical meta-analysis.

147 Oh sorry, I've muted you!': Issues of connection and connectivity in qualitative (longitudinal) research with young fathers and family support professionals/ Tarrant, Anna , Way, Laura and Ladlow, Linzi, 263-276 pp.

This article discusses the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on social researchers and their methodologies. It focuses on the unexpected use of remote qualitative methods in a longitudinal study about young fathers' parenting journeys and support needs. The article reflects on how this shift affected research connections and connectivity. Strategies employed by the research team are detailed, including examples of method modifications. The discussion covers re-establishing connections with stakeholders and marginalized participants through remote methods, as well as challenges related to maintaining participation and interaction due to practical and technological issues. Overall, the article highlights the adaptability and critical reflection prompted by the pandemic's influence on qualitative research.

148 Reverse Coding: a Proposed Alternative Methodology for Identifying Evidentiary Warrants/ Sybing, Roehl, 277-290 pp.

This paper aims to critique approaches to qualitative coding that carry a bottom-up or inductive thinking. Despite the wide contributions of this epistemology to the social sciences, this paper contends that contemporary research and methodological debates have inadequately explored different epistemologies for coding. As such, this paper proposes and explores the concept of 'reverse coding.' In applying reverse coding to ethnographic data collected from observations of a multicultural language classroom, I demonstrate that reverse coding can explore intuitions or 'hunches' generated from the data that may not be supported by conventional qualitative coding.

By finding such support through reverse coding, or the process of identifying preliminary propositions first and its constituent features afterward, this paper asserts that research employing multiple approaches to coding can extend its range of analysis to generate more robust findings.

149 Surveying singles in Japan: qualitative reflections on quantitative social research during COVID time/ Laura Dales & Nora Kottmann, 291-304 pp.

In this paper, we introduce a project on singles' intimate practices conducted during COVID times as a case study of quantitative social research with a particular focus on qualitative reflections. We thematize the topic of self-reflexivity, which is considered an essential category in qualitative research but largely neglected in quantitative research. We discuss three methodological issues through the lens of self-reflection: 'translation issues'; the problems of asking 'sensitive' and the 'right' questions; and the problematics of 'the present' in particularly fluid times. We show that this approach promotes contextualization of the measurement tool, the data and the findings and can be a way for doing quantitative research on intimacy outside the 'standard' nuclear family in pandemic times. Overall, this paper underscores the ways that scholars as individuals and teams are inextricable from our research site, as we navigate disruption even while seeking to understand its implications on our informants.

150 The Video Engagement Scale (VES): measurement properties of the full and shortened VES across studies/ Lehmann,Vicky Hillen, Marij A. Verdam, Mathilde G. E...[et all], 305-318 pp.

This article aims to improve the measurement properties of the Video Engagement Scale (VES), a tool used to assess engagement in video-vignette studies. Data from previous studies were analyzed using confirmatory factor analysis and other statistical methods. The original subscales of the VES were found to have poor fit, leading to the proposal of an alternative 2-factor structure. This new structure, named VES-sf, showed strong construct validity, criterion validity, and reliability. The VES-sf demonstrated measurement invariance across different participant groups, supporting its applicability in assessing engagement in video-vignette research. The article recommends the use of the VES-sf to evaluate engagement and ecological validity in such studies.

151 Assessing logistic regression applied to respondent-driven sampling studies: a simulation study with an application to empirical data/ Sperandei,Sandro Bastos,Leonardo Soares Alves,Marcelo Reis,Ribeiro Arianne and Bastos,Francisco Inácio, 319-333 pp.

The aim of this study is to investigate the impact of different logistic regression estimators applied to RDS studies via simulation and the analysis of empirical data. Four simulated populations were created with different connectivity characteristics. Each simulated individual received two attributes, one of them associated to the infection process. RDS samples with different sizes were obtained. The observed coverage of three logistic regression estimators were applied to assess the association between the attributes and the infection status. In simulated datasets, unweighted logistic regression estimators emerged as the best option, although all estimators showed a fairly

good performance. In the empirical dataset, the performance of weighted estimators presented an unexpected behavior, making them a risky option. The unweighted logistic regression estimator is a reliable option to be applied to RDS samples, with a performance roughly similar to random samples and, therefore, should be the preferred option.

152 Are respondents ready for audio and voice communication channels in online surveys?/ Höhne, Jan Karem, 335-342 pp.

This study examines respondents' willingness to participate in online surveys using smartphones, specifically by having survey questions read out loud (audio channel) and giving oral answers through voice input (voice channel). Using data from the German Internet Panel (N = 4,426), the study explores respondents' attitudes towards these new communication channels. The results indicate that a significant minority of participants are open to using these methods for survey participation. The study also suggests that factors such as the device used for survey participation and personality traits like conscientiousness and extraversion influence respondents' willingness to adopt these new communication channels.

153 Using the literature to create a scale: an innovative qualitative methodological piece/ McKim, Courtney, 343-351 pp.

This article explores a less-discussed technique in the social sciences – using existing literature to construct a scale. It highlights the challenges associated with conventional scale construction methods and proposes the use of the literature as an alternative approach. The article provides a detailed example of how the literature was employed to create a scale measuring students' perceptions of the value of a methodology. The results offer six specific steps for developing a scale from existing literature, along with considerations and limitations for researchers considering this method for scale construction.

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154 The Psychology of Nuclear Brinkmanship/ Pauly, Reid B. C.; McDermott, Rose, 9-51 pp.

The prevailing notion suggests that nuclear brinkmanship, involving the "threat that leaves something to chance," can address agency issues in coercion scenarios. While this tactic aims to introduce uncertainty by implying a lack of control over nuclear decisions, it's complex to completely remove humans from crisis decision-making. Often, human choice remains a factor in nuclear brinkmanship situations. Despite rational analysis implying zero chances of nuclear exchange in strategic decisions, factors like accidents, false warnings, and pre-delegation complicate nuclear crises. Exploring how chance and choice interact in these situations enhances understanding. Human psychology and emotions are crucial in explaining leaders' decisions under pressure, introducing chance in bargaining, even countering rational cost-benefit assumptions of deterrence theory. The mechanisms of accidents, self-control, and control of others illustrate how chance doesn't necessarily eliminate choice, demonstrating that risk in nuclear brinkmanship doesn't require a total loss of control.

155 Social Cohesion and Community Displacement in Armed Conflict/ Arnon, Daniel; McAlexander, Richard J.; Rubin, Michael A. , 52-94 pp.

This study delves into the origins of conflict-related population displacement, exploring why certain communities experience significant casualties in conflict zones while others manage to avoid violence. The timing of civilian migration, whether it occurs before or after conflict operations, plays a pivotal role in determining casualties and displacement levels during warfare. The concept of "preemptive evacuation" is introduced, which involves entire communities leaving their homes before hostile forces attempt to take control of their area. In conflicts marked by strategic violence against civilians, social cohesion becomes crucial as it fosters collective action, enabling communities to initiate collective migration and increase the likelihood of preemptive evacuation. To test this theory, the research focuses on the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, using detailed information from previously restricted Village Files to construct a dataset that measures social cohesion and other relevant factors. This data serves as valuable evidence for researchers exploring Palestinian society, Israel's statehood origins, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The findings highlight that areas lacking social cohesion might face higher casualty rates due to targeted violence, indicating the need for urgent diplomatic and humanitarian interventions for prevention or mitigation.

156 The Cult of the Persuasive: Why U.S. Security Assistance Fails/ Metz, Rachel, Tacott, 95-135 pp.

This study examines the challenges of security assistance in U.S. foreign policy and its influence on recipient leaders. Security assistance is complex due to the conflicting motivations of recipient leaders, often aiming to keep their militaries weak. The primary challenge lies in how to influence these leaders to enhance their military capabilities. The study categorizes influence in security assistance as a ladder with four stages: teaching, persuasion, conditionality, and direct command. The U.S. Army plays a significant role in security assistance, relying heavily on teaching and persuasion even when their advice is disregarded. This preference for persuasion and aversion to conditionality can be attributed to the Army's bureaucratic interests and the ideology it has developed. The study employs a case study approach, focusing on the U.S. Army's efforts to influence the reform of the Iraqi Army through persuasion. It utilizes original interviews, oral histories, and declassified documents to analyze the role of military services in implementing foreign policy and how their interests and ideologies can sometimes hinder its success.

157 Push and Pull on the Periphery: Inadvertent Expansion in World Politics/ Anderson, Nicolas D. , 136-173 pp.

This study examines the reasons behind great powers' engagement in territorial expansion. While much of the existing literature attributes expansion to intentional actions by powerful state leaders, nearly 25 percent of historical instances involve periphery-driven "inadvertent expansion," initiated by actors at the state's periphery without central authorization. This phenomenon occurs when central leadership has limited control over peripheral agents. These peripheral actors can constrain leaders from withdrawing due to sunk costs, domestic pressure, and national honor. In cases where central leaders anticipate geopolitical consequences from other great powers, such as economic sanctions or war, they are less likely to authorize territorial claims. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data on territorial expansion with qualitative case studies of inadvertent expansion by Russia, Japan, and France. Inadvertent expansion remains relevant, especially among smaller states with weak government authority and challenges in civil-military relations.

158 Encouraging Desistance from Crime/ Doleac, Jennifer L. , 383-427 pp.

This review highlights the issue of high rates of re-incarceration among individuals released from prison in the United States within three years. This cycle negatively impacts individuals, families, and communities. The review emphasizes the importance of public policies in facilitating successful reintegration and reducing criminal behavior. It aims to provide a summary of existing empirical evidence on effective interventions to address this issue and improve social welfare.

159 What Can Economics Say about Alzheimer's Disease?/ Chandra, Amitabh; Coile, Courtney; Mommaerts, Corina, 428-470 pp.

The article highlights the significance of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and its economic implications, particularly its impact on patient choices, healthcare costs, and caregiving dynamics. The unique focus of the "economics of Alzheimer's disease" centers on cognitive impairment's influence on decision-making, the challenges of dynamic contracts between patients and caregivers, and the need for innovation in prevention, treatment, and care. The paragraph emphasizes the potential for economists to contribute to various AD-related issues, suggesting a wide-ranging research program across multiple economic domains.

160 From Micro to Macro Development/ Buera, Francisco J.; Kaboski, Joseph P.; Townsend, Robert M. , 471-503 pp.

The abstract emphasizes the importance of macroeconomic development for poverty reduction and suggests a synthesis of methods and ideas as the effective approach. It highlights the role of experiments and randomized controlled trials, combined with representative data and structural modeling. The abstract underscores the need to align macro models with the realities of developing economies and to draw lessons from macroeconomic models for micro evidence analysis and macro policy evaluation. The synthesis of methods for macro development is actively progressing.

161 How Experiments with Children Inform Economics/ List, John A.; Petrie, Ragan; Samek, Anya , 504-564 pp.

The abstract highlights the role of experimental methods in advancing economics, particularly in the study of children. It introduces a framework for understanding economic preferences in children's experiments and discusses the insights gained from exploring behaviors shaping markets, early-life influences, and later-life outcomes. The abstract provides a comprehensive

overview of experimental methods used with children and offers 10 tips for conducting such experiments, including considerations of child competencies, causal identification, and logistical aspects. It predicts that the experimental study of children will continue to grow, recognizing them as active participants in markets who respond to economic incentives.

162 Sovereign Debt in the Twenty-first Century/ Mitchener, Kris James; Trebesch, Christoph , 565-623 pp.

The article discusses the evolution of sovereign debt markets in the 21st century by examining the responses to the eurozone debt crisis and placing the lessons learned in historical context. It highlights key features of the crisis, such as debt problems in advanced economies, bank-sovereign interdependence, self-fulfilling crisis dynamics, bailouts, and creditor threats. These crisis characteristics have historical precedents and are expected to continue shaping sovereign debt crises in the future. The survey anticipates an increased role of sovereign-bank linkages, legal risks, domestic debt and default, and the influence of new creditors like China, as well as the prominence of central banks in global debt markets. Debt sustainability and default concerns will remain important for both developing and advanced economies.

163 What Is Certain about Uncertainty?/ Garcia, Danilo Cascaldi; Sarisoy, Cisil; Londono, Juan M.; Sun, Bo; Datta,Deepa D.; Ferreira, Thiago; Grishchenko, Olesya; Parvar, Mohammad R. Jahan; Loria, Francesca; Ma, Sai; Rodriguez, Marius; Zer, Ilknur; Rogers, John , 624-654 pp.

This paper provides a comprehensive survey of existing measures of uncertainty, risk, and volatility, noting their conceptual distinctions. It summarizes how they are constructed, their relative advantages in usage, and their effects on financial market and economic outcomes. The measures are divided into four categories based on the construction methodology: news-based, survey-based, econometric-based, and market-based measures. While heightened uncertainty is typically associated with negative real and financial outcomes, the magnitude of these effects and the interpretation of transmission channels crucially depend on identification considerations.

164 The Impact of Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Infrastructure, Health, and Education/ Fabre, Anaïs; Straub, Stéphane, 655-715 pp.

This paper summarizes what is known about the impact of public–private partnerships (PPPs) in the three sectors where they have been used intensively: infrastructure (energy, transport, water and sanitation, and telecommunications), education, and health. It lays out the main elements of economic theory relevant to analyzing the trade-off between PPPs and the public provision of complex projects. It places PPPs within a historical perspective. It reviews empirical evaluations of the effectiveness of PPPs and, whenever possible, the implications for social outcomes. Finally, it draws conclusions on cross-cutting issues that influence the efficiency of PPPs, from contract design and regulation to renegotiations and institutional issues. The paper straightens out and

qualifies the record of existing evidence and signals some of the main areas and topics for future fruitful research.

165 Game Theory and the First World War/ Myerson, Roger B. , 716-735 pp.

The article discusses the application of economic theories of games and decisions, particularly game theory, to problems related to World War I. Books by Scott Wolford and Roger Ransom demonstrate how these theories can be effectively utilized to gain insights into analytical methods. It highlights the significance of public random variables in war-of-attrition games and challenges assumptions about coordination on Pareto-superior equilibria during wartime. The abstract also addresses the consequences of interpreting surprising mistakes and how leaders' abilities to maintain consistent beliefs within their own societies can lead to inconsistency of beliefs between warring nations. Overall, the abstract emphasizes the relevance of game theory in understanding complex dynamics during wartime.

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166 Burning for a Beloved Mushroom: Northern Thai Environmentalism and the Contested Narratives of a Wild Delicacy/ Lodge, Elliot, 133-167 pp.

The article discusses the perception of het thop mushrooms (Astraeus) in the context of Northern Thailand's annual smoke pollution. These mushrooms have been blamed for environmental issues due to the belief that forest burning occurs for their sale. However, the article highlights the contradiction between this narrative and the widespread consumption and cultural significance of het thop mushrooms in Northern Thai traditions. The article examines the competing discourses surrounding these mushrooms, analyzing the actors involved and the narratives they use. It suggests that while elite and exclusionary discourses often shape environmentalism in the region, changes related to class and contemporary concepts of "sustainability" could potentially reshape environmental coalitions.

167 Life in numbers: The Underground Lottery game in Ho Chi Minh City/ Thu, Le Hoang Anh; Le Hoang Ngoc Yen, 168-194 pp.

This article examines the underground lottery game, a prevalent form of illegal gambling in Vietnam. While the prevailing perception among Vietnamese society categorizes this activity as a problem of the lower class, the study reveals that players view the game differently. Players see it as a moral reward for their connection to the spiritual world, their sensitivity to daily events and dreams, and their attentiveness. This challenges the commonly held notion of moral shortcomings associated with the underclass and highlights the complex perspectives that individuals have toward this form of gambling.

168 Malayness in the Thai South: Ethnonym Use and Cultural Heritage among Muslims in Chana District, Songkhla/ Dalrymple,Graham H.; Joll, Christopher M.; Baharuddin, Shamsul Amri, 195-222 pp.

This article explores the themes of Malay cultural heritage and attitudes towards ethnonyms promoted by the Thai state among Muslims in Chana District, Songkhla Province, Thailand. It addresses the Malay cultural heritage of Muslims north of Pattani Province, the use of the term khaek for Muslims throughout Thailand until the end of the Second World War, and its subsequent replacement with thai musalim or thai isalam as Bangkok's exonym of choice. Our treatment establishes the Malay cultural heritage of Muslims in present-day Chana and documents the employment of the term khaek for these Malays. The article then introduces ethnographic data based on fieldwork in Chana District, including interviews with a range of Muslim informants. It argues, first, that the material presented reveals the deficiencies in contentions that Chana

represents a border between Peninsular Thailand's Thai- and Malay-speaking Muslim communities. Second, it argues that language use and autonym preference among Muslims are not necessarily linked to latitude.

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169 The Nexus Between Foreign Direct Investment, Informal and Formal Sectors in Sri Lanka/ Bhavan, T. , 7-19 pp.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the bilateral relationship among formal, informal and foreign direct investment (FDI) in the case of Sri Lanka during the period from 1990 to 2019. Using annual time series data, the Two Stage Least Square method is employed to investigate the relationship among the endogenous variables. The results derived from the analysis suggest that the integration between formal and informal sectors and formal sector and FDI are positive and have significant impacts on each other. However, the negative and significant impacts of the informal sector and FDI on each other further suggest that the integration between the informal sector and FDI did not give an optimistic signal to the country to contemplate that the informal sector is supporting foreign investors. At the same time, a sign that FDI discourages informal sector progression in the results has triggered the attention of further investigations on whether foreign investment agglomeration in Sri Lanka promotes informal-formal sectoral transformation at the cost of the informal sector. However, this study proposes an interest in sound policy requirements to reshape the informal sector towards the interest of foreign direct investors and informal-formal sector transformation.

170 How Much Technically Efficient Is The South Asian Region? An Intra-Regional Comparison Among Its Affiliates/ Arora,Nitin; Ganaie, Ishfaq Ali, 20-40 pp.

This study presents an analysis of the intra-regional performance of South Asian economies in terms of their productive efficiency during the period 1985–2019. A window data envelopment analysis (dea) based technique with bootstrapping is used to model the production frontier for seven South Asian economies to estimate their efficiency levels. The results show substantial differences in technical efficiency levels across South Asian economies and thus, the existence of vast potential to catch up with the best practices is revealed among these economies. On an average, the extent of technical inefficiency in south asia is about 46.92% per annum after adjusting for statistical bias. This is indicative of a huge gap in laggard and best practices within region. Both managerial and scale components of efficiency performance are equally responsible for observed production inefficiency in south asia. The existence of managerial inefficiency reflects failure of policy planners among affiliate countries to catch-up the best practices within South Asian region. However, the observed scale inefficiency (SIE) is because of the dominance of scale economies over diseconomies that urges need of enlarging cooperation among member nations.

171 An Econometric Analysis of Revenue Diversification Among Selected Indian States/ Darshini, J.S. ; Gayithri, K., 41-63 pp.

The key objective of this article is to empirically examine the trends and determinants of revenue diversification with respect to 14 major Indian states. The findings highlight a gradual decrease in the level of revenue diversification, which has become more visible in recent years. This indicates an erratic pattern of growth in tax and non-tax revenue sources. The panel cross-sectional–autoregressive distributed lag model test results reveal a positive contribution of economic and institutional factors, as compared to political factors, toward the process of revenue diversification. Overall, it is evident that cyclical fluctuations in the major tax revenue sources, coupled with a lessened emphasis on rationalising the structure of non-tax revenue sources, seem to have had an adverse impact on the process of revenue diversification on the part of states.

172 Consumer Disutility from Assorted Referrals in Diagnostics Services/ Bag, Dinabandhu , 64-77 pp.

This article highlights the moral hazard problem in credence goods offered in the market as referral services. Credence goods are purchased with trust that is not observed. This examines if a penalty framework by authorities or transparency in tariff can offset moral hazard costs. A simple service unit cost model and its application to consumer expenditure data suggests that expected disutility to consumers are minimized in the penalty framework. The findings differ in the way consumers respond to transparency in tariffs, and could continue to bear moral hazard cost, as long as such units are unregistered in nature.

173 Does Rising Energy Prices Lead to Production Fragmentation? An Example from Indian Manufacturing Industries/ Guha, Supratik, 78-100 pp.

This article investigates the relationship between energy prices and production fragmentation in India's manufacturing industries. Using firm-level panel data from 2005 to 2018, the study examines how rising energy prices impact outsourcing decisions and production organization of manufacturing firms. The analysis considers various covariates including wages, welfare expenses, sales, profits, foreign exchange earnings, and their interactions with energy prices. The findings suggest that larger firms tend to outsource some production to smaller firms to mitigate the effects of increasing energy prices while maintaining profitability. The study employs static and dynamic panel estimations, along with robustness analyses, to validate its main conclusions.

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

This article discusses the challenges faced by European NATO and EU member states in addressing defense spending increases to address capability shortfalls, modernize armed forces, and counter Russia's threat in the wake of the conflict in Ukraine. It emphasizes that Europe's defense-industrial base might struggle to meet the increased demand in the short term. Additionally, the "pivot to Asia" policy by the United States is expected to reduce its role in European defense. The article underscores the need for a significant shift in political thinking, increased defense spending, and efforts to reshape public perceptions about the importance of a robust defense. However, the article points out that achieving these requirements is not currently guaranteed.

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

This article discusses the strategic implications of the Russia-Ukraine war for the Black Sea region and global maritime communications. It highlights the challenges of maintaining a naval balance in the Black Sea, considering the Montreux Convention and Turkey's application of its provisions. The dilemma of NATO is examined as it contemplates asserting principles of naval presence and freedom of navigation in the Black Sea, with broader implications beyond the region. The article suggests that a more determined approach to returning naval presence to the Black Sea might be necessary to balance deterrence and risk effectively.

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

This article explores the concept of the "paper tiger" perception that adversaries have held toward the United States for decades. It characterizes the U.S. as materially strong but suggests that the American public's aversion to casualties and perceived weak morale among U.S. soldiers could make the country beatable in war. The article examines four factors—rhetoric, rationalism, psychology, and ideology—that contribute to this perception. The "paper tiger" image holds significance as it can influence an adversary's decision to engage in conflict and shape its strategic approach, providing insights into emerging threats, including those posed by countries like China.

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

This article emphasizes the necessity of providing security guarantees to Ukraine for its free and secure future. The lack of clarity surrounding the nature, institutional context, and timeline of

these guarantees is noted. The author argues that delivering guarantees promptly would signal the West's commitment to a sustained effort against Moscow, deterring further conflict. It suggests that security guarantees, potentially in the form of a pact, should be developed alongside Ukraine's counter-offensive efforts. The preferred approach could involve a security pact outside of the NATO framework, offering substantial assurances to Ukraine without immediate NATO membership, thereby enhancing its security without exposing it to short-term vulnerabilities.

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

As per the findings of this study, Germany's National Security Strategy for the year 2023 marks a notable departure, especially in the aftermath of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. This comprehensive document signifies a discernible transformation in Germany's approach, reflecting a more resolute and practical stance. The strategy places greater emphasis on safeguarding its allies while concurrently strengthening collaborations with key partners such as the European Union, NATO, France, and the United States. It views Russia as a serious threat and acknowledges the challenge posed by China. The Bundeswehr is positioned as the key security instrument for countering threats and ensuring deterrence. Notably, the strategy commits to the 2% GDP target for defense spending, indicating a stronger military stance and a more realistic political outlook for Germany's future.

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

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

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

As outlined in this article, the IT Army of Ukraine stands apart from conventional cyber-threat actors. Established by the Ukraine Ministry of Digital Transformation just two days subsequent to the Russian invasion, this entity has effectively assembled, trained, and mobilized a substantial number of individuals both from within and outside Ukraine. Their primary objective is to engage in sustained Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) campaigns targeted at Russian civilian infrastructure. In its current form, the IT Army is neither civilian nor military, neither public nor private, neither local nor international. Notably, whether it is lawful or unlawful remains unclear.

Given its apparent adaptability and its continuing ability to recruit participants and mount cyber campaigns, it is positioned to become an advanced persistent threat.

181 Telegram, 'Milbloggers' and the Russian State/ Farbman, Sam, 107-128 pp.

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

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

As per the information presented in this article, during the span of eight years since Saudi Arabia initiated its military campaign against the Houthi rebel movement known as Ansar Allah in Yemen, a significant portion of the focus has been directed towards Iran's and Hezbollah's involvement in providing military support to the Houthis. Also important is Hizbullah's conceptual influence on the Houthis, and the Houthis' efforts to emulate Hizbullah. The Houthis' strategic behaviour and communications indicate that they have attempted to succeed against Saudi Arabia in the same way that Hizbullah has succeeded against Israel: to harness their long-range missiles as a means of subjecting their stronger opponents to limitations and 'rules of the game'. So far, the Houthis have been far less successful than Hizbullah. Nevertheless, the Houthis have become an integral part of the Iran-led 'axis of resistance'.

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

This article explores how western sanctions against Russia have proven less effective than expected. They have had a powerful impact on the Russian economy, but they neither deterred Russia from attacking, nor prevented the Russian government from financing its war efforts. This was only to be expected. Sanctions rarely achieve their political objectives. Still, there was no alternative. Western powers could not have failed to respond to Russian aggression. The question is one of consequences – not just for Russia, but for the West too. Agathe Demarais argues that the aggressive use of sanctions may backfire against American interests. She makes this argument in general terms; the sanctions on Russia are only among the most recent illustrations. US efforts to restrict China's access to advanced microchip technology are even more misguided, Demarais

suggests. But how did White House officials miss this? In fact, they probably did not. What Demarais calls 'backfire' may be intrinsic to the Biden administrations 'foreign policy for the middle class'.

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

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

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

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

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186 Thinking against empire: Anticolonial thought as social theory/ Go, Julian, 279-293 pp.

According to this article sociology was born in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a project in, of, and for empire. This essay excavates a tradition of social thought that grew alongside metropolitan sociology but has been marginalized by it: anticolonial thought. Emerging from anticolonial movements, writers and thinkers, anticolonial thought in 19th and 20th centuries emerged from a variety of thinkers (from indigenous activists in the Americas to educated elites in the American, Francophone and British colonies). I argue that this body of thought offers distinct visions of society, social relations, and social structure, along with generative analytic approaches to the social self, social solidarity and global relations—among other themes. Anticolonial thought offers the basis for an alternative canon and corpus of sociological thinking to which we might turn as we seek to revitalize and decolonize sociology.

187 Dwelling in epistemic disobedience: A reply to Go/ Meghji, Ali, 294-301 pp.

The article connects to his broader work in postcolonial sociology, exemplified by works like "Postcolonial Thought and Social Theory" and various journal articles. Rather than refuting Go's ideas, the response article seeks to align with his central themes. It particularly delves into how the concept of 'decoloniality' could have a more pronounced role in Go's vision, highlighting discussions of geopolitics of knowledge, double translation, and border thinking. The aim is to engage with Go's substantial scholarship and extend his perspective.

188 The (postcolonial) return of grand theory in American sociology: Julian Go on postcolonial thought and social theory/ Favell, Adrian, 302-309 pp.

This article discusses Julian Go's BJS annual lecture in relation to his influential work "Postcolonial Thought and Social Theory" (2016). Go is a prominent figure in the "third wave" of post-colonial thought, driving a post-colonial shift in sociological theory that has revitalized "grand" social theory in mainstream US sociology. While supporting the goals of this shift, the review questions its delayed emergence within sociology compared to other fields and national contexts. It examines how this challenge pertains specifically to teaching social theory in the US sociology context. The review also raises concerns about the effectiveness of the critique in engaging mainstream empirical practitioners, as it may lack focus on transforming technical methods. Lastly, the article addresses the relationship between Go's decolonial approach and Marxism or Marxist politics.

189 Sociology after the postcolonial: Response to Julian Go's 'thinking against empire'/ Valluvan, Sivamohan; Kapoor, Nisha , 310-323 pp.

This article responds to Julian Go's work "Thinking Against Empire," which highlights the importance of incorporating 'anticolonial thought' into the framework of sociology. Go points out the historical marginalization of such thinking within the discipline. The article acknowledges Go's concerns about the broad spectrum of intellectual engagement now categorized under the 'anti-colonial' and the challenges posed by the 'decolonizing/decolonial' movement. The article begins with a summary of British Sociology's interaction with anticolonial social theory, stressing its potential to rectify the omissions and complacencies in European social theory. It recognizes the value of the anticolonial archive in revealing how the modern world was shaped and exploring possibilities to transcend its problems. However, the article contends that the evolution of the postcolonial world necessitates an adjusted understanding of the 'anti-colonial' in contemporary politics. Three important shifts are proposed for anticolonial theory in the present context. First, caution is advised against equating 'anti-colonial' with a strict affirmation of Global South or non-white nativist identity. Second, the article highlights the need to recognize that the anticolonial narrative is no longer exclusively tied to a North-South geographic divide. Lastly, it emphasizes that radical anticolonial thought not only pursues ideals but also engages with the complexities and corruptions inherent to modernity. In conclusion, the article engages with Julian Go's insights, underscoring the adaptation of 'anti-colonial' theory to contemporary socio-political dynamics. It navigates the challenges of broad categorizations and the evolving global landscape while acknowledging the continuing relevance of anticolonial thought's radical core.

190 After inclusion. Thinking with Julian Go's 'Thinking against empire: Anticolonial thought as social theory'/ Rutazibwa, Olivia U. , 324-335 pp.

This article responds to Julian Go's call to challenge imperial paradigms by exploring the epistemic and disciplinary dimensions of this endeavor. It emphasizes the need to address the purpose and ethos of scholarly inquiry and its alignment with decolonial academic practices. The author examines the limitations of attempting to decolonize disciplines like Sociology, particularly focusing on the insufficiency of merely incorporating Anticolonial Social Thought into existing power structures. The article questions what follows after inclusion and highlights pluriversal methodological avenues that emerge post-inclusion for the goal of decolonization. Drawing from personal engagement with Thomas Sankara's political thought and its connection to abolitionist ideas, the article expands on the author's perspective. It provides a patchwork of methodological considerations for research inquiries, exploring questions of purpose, mastery, and colonial science. The article introduces diverse approaches such as grounding, Connected Sociologies, epistemic Blackness, and curating as methods with generative potential. Through a lens of abolition and the distinction between colonial and decolonial science, the paper prompts reflection not only on what needs enhancement in embracing Anticolonial Social Thought but also on what needs to be relinquished. In summary, the article engages with Julian Go's call,

delving into the complexities of decolonizing academic disciplines. It critiques the limitations of inclusion, explores post-inclusion perspectives, and offers a mosaic of methodological pathways. The article ultimately encourages a comprehensive transformation of academic pursuits toward decolonization, involving both enhancement and release.

191 Standpoint theory and middle-range theorizing in International Sociology/ Krause, Monika , 336-344 pp.

This paper responds to Julian Go's Lecture "Thinking against Empire. Anti-colonial Thought and Social Theory." It proceeds in two parts: I first follow Go's invitation to read and reread Mabel Dove Danquah and Frantz Fanon and explore what their work contributes to our understanding of state-forms. I then examine the terms of Go's invitation more closely. I contrast Go's juxtaposition of imperial sociology on the one hand and anti-colonial sociology on the other hand, with the broader range of theoretical traditions and methods, which a practice-oriented sociology of sociology and an international history of sociology would highlight. I raise the question what "standpoint" adds to the authors Go discusses and the broader range of scholars who have engaged with post-colonial contexts in their research at this point in time. Calling for consideration of the anti-colonial standpoint is a particular choice, which has a distinctive heritage in Hegelian-Marxian projections of the social whole and is in tension with either deep exploration of particular thinkers or the middle-range theorizing that Go also seems to endorse. Defined at a level of abstraction that is "above" (or underneath) actual conversations in a range of fields and subfields, it can appear as a "test" for scholars who have long engaged with post-colonial contexts, which can have unintended consequences when coupled with the institutional power and asymmetric insularity of Anglo-American academia.

192 Anticolonial thought, the sociological imagination, and social science: A reply to critics/ Go, Julian, 345-359 pp.

This essay responds to commentaries (this issue) on Go's "Thinking Against Empire: Anticolonial Thought as Social Theory" (this issue). The essay addressed shared concerns and underlying themes of the commentaries, most of which pivot around the problem of the anticolonial and the status of disciplinary sociology as a knowledge project. Is there a need for sociology to incorporate anticolonial thought? How does anticolonial thought as social theory differ from other epistemic projects? Is the distinction between sociology's imperial episteme and anticolonial thought fruitful or obfuscating? And what are the possibilities and limits of a social science informed by anticolonial thought? Ultimately, the essay maintains that anticolonial thought offers a powerful sociological imagination that can be fruitfully tethered to a project of realist social science. It also maintains that realist social science can be emancipatory; provided that it is reoriented by anticolonial thought.

193 Distinctions in the making: A theoretical discussion of youth and cultural capital/ Prieur, Annick; Savage, Mike; Flemmen, Magne Paalgard , 360-375 pp.

The aim of this paper is to address the dynamics of contemporary cultural capital by interrogating what counts for young people as valuable cultural resources. Considerable support is given in later scholarship for Bourdieu's model of the social space, as the overall volume of economic and cultural capital combined is regularly found to be the most important axis of opposition, just as in Bourdieu's work Distinction. Yet, while Bourdieu found the second axis to be structured by an opposition between those with cultural rather than economic capital, and vice versa, many later studies instead find oppositions between the young and the old to structure the second axis. Up till now, this finding has not been adequately addressed. In this paper, we hold that considering age-related inequalities offers a powerful way of interpreting recent developments in order to understand the changing stakes of cultural capital, and also their interaction with the intensification of inequalities in economic capital. After a theoretical clarification of the relationship between cultural capital and youth, we will synthesise research on young people and explore the significance of youthful cultural consumption. We will pragmatically focus on the 15–30 years old and put a particular accent on Norwegian studies in our review, as they are the most sophisticated in this genre. Four areas are explored: the restricted role of classical culture; the appeal of popular culture; digital distinctions, and moral-political positions as markers of distinction.

194 Cultural capital and perception of teacher-student relationships: Uncovering inequalities at schools in China/ Jæger, Mads Meier; Rasmussen, Rikke Haudrum; Holm, Anders , 376-401 pp.

The current article examines a long tradition in stratification research argues students with higher cultural capital are likely to be treated by their teachers as possessing the "right culture," which positively affects their academic performance. Nevertheless, the literature has paid little attention to the role of students' perception in this process. Using two waves of the China Educational Panel Survey, we investigate how students' cultural capital affects their own understanding of teacher-student interactions, including its gender difference. Fixed effects regressions show a substantially positive effect of cultural capital on the perceived frequency of teachers praising and calling on students to answer questions across subjects. Nonetheless, we also find the lack of cultural capital is not punished and that the cultural capital's effect varies across its specific components and gender. These findings pave the way for elucidating the entire causal chain of intergenerational social inequality via cultural capital, teacher bias, students' perception, and their educational outcomes.

195 What cultural hierarchy? Cultural tastes, status and inequality/ Jæger, Mads Meier; Rasmussen, Rikke Haudrum; Holm, Anders , 402-418 pp.

This research explores that research on cultural stratification often draws on Bourdieu's misrecognition model to interpret socioeconomic gradients in cultural tastes and participation. In

this model, an assumed cultural hierarchy leads individuals to adopt cultural tastes and behaviours whose status is congruent with that of their socioeconomic position (SEP). Yet, this assumed cultural hierarchy remains opaque. In this paper, we derive and test three empirical implications of the cultural hierarchy: (1) cultural activities have different status (recognition); (2) individuals in high and low SEPs have similar perceptions of the status of cultural activities (necessary condition for misrecognition); and (3) individuals prefer and engage in cultural activities whose status matches that of their SEP (status congruence). We collected survey data in Denmark and find that cultural activities differ in terms of perceived status (e.g., opera has higher perceived status than flea market), status perceptions are similar in high- and low-SEP groups and individuals prefer activities whose status matches that of their SEP. These results are consistent with the idea that a cultural hierarchy exists that sustains SEP gradients in cultural tastes and participation.

196 Parenthood and dynamics of life satisfaction in times of COVID-19/ Hudde, Ansgar ; Hank, Karsten; Jacob, Marita, 419-432 pp.

The author analyze data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study, including a pre-pandemic baseline and seven survey waves between May 2020 and September 2021. Fixed effects panel regression models are run over more than 11,000 individuals, distinguishing among women and men with young children (<5 years), older children (5–15 years), or no children in the household. We hypothesize that declines in life satisfaction during the first lockdown are sharper among parents, whose domestic demands increase, than among the childless. We develop competing hypotheses that parents might be resilient and have higher life satisfaction during the later phases of the pandemic (Adaptation Hypothesis) or that the pandemic stressors accumulate, leading to even lower satisfaction over time (Accumulation Hypothesis). The results only support the Accumulation Hypothesis among mothers. Whereas mothers fared comparatively well during the first lockdown, further pandemic stressors have seemingly exhausted their resilience, leading to stronger declines during the winter 2020/2021 lockdown. Among men with older children and without children, life satisfaction decreased during the first and subsequent lockdowns. Men with young children were the only group with almost unchanged life satisfaction throughout the pandemic.

197 Facing arrhythmia. Reconstructing time in the pandemic by the metropolitan creative classes in Poland/ Krajewski, Marek; Rogowski, Łukasz; Frąckowiak, Maciej , 433-452 pp.

This paper shows how the metropolitan creative classes in Poland reacted to the changes in the organization of everyday life caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, especially its temporality and rhythmicity. The pandemic and lockdowns reorganized previous ways of experiencing and managing time. Based on our empirical research and research by other scholars, we have identified some of the most common disruptions of pandemic temporality. However, a vital element of the article is to specify how the social category we studied dealt with these disruptions.

In doing so, we show that the response to the breakdown of the previous order of everyday life was to restore a sense of stability actively. We were also interested in the possible, also negative consequences of the findings for the social category under study. The empirical basis for the article are in-depth interviews conducted during the fourth phase of the ongoing research project [title anonymized], which began during the first weeks of the lockdown in Poland.

198 'We need to start building up what's called herd immunity': Scientific dissensus and public broadcasting in the Covid-19 pandemic/ Philo, Greg; Berry, Mike, 453-475 pp.

This article uses content and thematic analyses to examine how UK public service broadcasting (PSB) reported on the Covid-19 pandemic prior to the first lockdown on March 23, 2020. This was a period when the British government's response to the pandemic was being heavily criticised by the World Health Organisation and other parts of the scientific community. This paper finds that in PSB these criticisms were muted and partially given. Instead, broadcasting explained in detail—and directly endorsed—government policy, including the 'herd immunity' approach. Most coverage of international responses focused on the United States and Europe with little attention paid to states that had successfully suppressed the virus. When such states were featured their public health measures were not explained nor compared to the UK's strategy with the consequence that PSB was unable to alert the public to measures that could have contained the virus and saved lives. These patterns in PSB coverage can be explained by the close links between key lobby journalists and the government's communication machine as well as the broader political and social contexts surrounding broadcasting at the onset of the pandemic.

199 Are economists overconfident? Ideology and uncertainty in expert opinion/ Kozlowski, Austin C.; Gunten, Tod S. Van , 476-500 pp.

As outlined in this article, economics often plays the role of an advisory field for policymakers. This role is reinforced, in part, by its assertion of possessing a unified intellectual framework and a strong disciplinary consensus. However, recent research challenges this notion by presenting empirical evidence that economists' professional viewpoints are divided due to their ideological affiliations, which align either with advocating free markets or supporting state intervention. We investigate the influence of ideology in economics by examining the relation between economists' ideological commitments and the certainty with which they express their expert opinions. To examine this relationship, we analyze data from the Initiative on Global Markets Economic Experts Panel, a unique survey of 51 economists at seven elite American universities. Our results suggest that economists with ideologically patterned views report higher levels of certainty in their opinions than their less ideologically consistent peers, but this boost in confidence is limited to topics that closely pertain to the free market versus interventionism divide.

200 Gender inequality in the one percent: A look under the hood of high incomes in Germany/ Collischon, Matthias , 501-519 pp.

This paper investigates gender differences in individual and household income among the top one percent of individual monthly net incomes and top two percent of net household incomes using data from the German Microcensus from 2006 to 2016 covering more than 3.3 million individuals. I find that women account for only around 14% of the one percent in individual incomes. Additionally, regarding the household level, women's incomes are sufficient to achieve two percent status in fewer than 10% of all households. Both numbers did hardly change over the decade from 2006 to 2016. Furthermore, women's pathways to belonging to a high-income household are far more dependent on their partner's education and employment status than men's. Overall, the findings thus show dramatic gender differences among the German economic elite that do not narrow over time.

201 Analyzing the Antecedents of Entrepreneurial Bootstrapping and Bricolage: A Modified Total Interpretive Structural Modelling and MICMAC Approach/ Singh, Mansi; Dhir, Sanjay; Mishra, Harsh , 7-38 pp.

This article seeks to systematically identify and model antecedents of entrepreneurial bootstrapping and bricolage to determine and interpret the relationships and hierarchy between them. Entrepreneurial bootstrapping and bricolage are key dynamic capabilities that help entrepreneurs access, accumulate and enhance resources to adapt to scarce business environments. The article employs a modified total interpretive structural modelling analysis to determine hierarchical inter-relationships between the antecedents and a Matrice d' Impacts Croises Multiplication Applique An Classment analysis to understand their driving and dependence powers. The results highlight that founder characteristics and human capital are placed at the lower levels, making them critical driving elements of the model along with environmental hostility and resource constraints. Entrepreneurial orientation, slack, external financial capital and entrepreneurial frugality are dependent variables, with social capital as a linkage variable. This study will guide entrepreneurs trying to implement resourcefulness behaviors to respond to the coronavirus disease-2019 crisis by prioritizing driving antecedents to impact the dependent factors further.

202 The Effect of Entrepreneur Attributes on Investment Evaluations in Pitch Competitions/ Lavi, Adi Hoorvitch; Yaniv, Eyal , 39–74 pp.

This article explores the investment in early-stage ventures entails significant risk and uncertainty; for this reason, most investment pitches do not result in investments. Whereas the literature in entrepreneurial financing indicates that investors rely on their gut feelings, it remains unclear which entrepreneur attributes factor into this type of intuitive judgment. This study presents a holistic model of entrepreneur attributes as they relate to inventors' evaluation of funding potential. The model is divided into three categories: entrepreneur–investor relational attributes, entrepreneur motivational attributes, and venture performance-influence attributes. The model is then tested on real-time pitch competitions, by analysing data from technology start-up entrepreneurs, psychologist evaluators, and investors. The model is grounded in dual-processing theory and signalling theory. It is hypothesised that investors base their evaluations on their intuitive judgment of the entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs' competence, coachability, passion, preparedness, and leadership are shown to be associated with investors' evaluations of funding potential.

203 An Experimental Investigation of Perceived Differences in Personality and Leadership Attributes of Social Entrepreneurs Compared to for Profit Entrepreneurs and Non-Profit Organisations Leaders/ Kruse, Philipp; Rosing, Florian , 75–110 pp.

The study concludes that social enterprises (SEs) strive for the fulfilment of a social mission based on an elaborated income strategy. Consequently, they are largely conceptualised as hybrid enterprises combining logics of traditional non-profit organisations (NPOs) and for-profit enterprises (FPEs). This is sound on the organisational level; however, it remains unclear to which extent the perception of SE leaders on the personal level mirrors this hybridity as previous studies are limited in scope and methodology. Our work examines perceived personality traits, work-related values, leadership styles and leader attributes of SE leaders compared to FPE and NPO leaders. Using a vignette-based, comprehensive experimental design with a sample of business students (N = 170), we find that whereas notable differences in personality and leadership comparing SE and FPE leaders exist, SE and NPO leaders were perceived as not different. Based on our findings, theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

204 Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Organisational Propensity to Innovate in a Public-Sector Context/ Iliashenko, Iuliia; Papagiannis, Fragkoulis; Grechi, Daniele , 111–156 pp.

This study focuses on the significance of innovation in both private and public entrepreneurial domains and how it shapes strategic decisions. The research delves into the interplay between entrepreneurship and innovation in the public sector, particularly in the context of value creation. Examining the water supply and sewage industries in Ukraine, the study investigates the factors driving innovation within this sector, drawing insights from surveys conducted with managers and employees of various firms. Through the analysis of survey data using an ordered logistic regression model, the study identifies key entrepreneurial determinants that positively influence the innovation process. These determinants include self-awareness, knowledge-enabling, and entrepreneurial orientation. The study also uncovers that factors like entrepreneurial leadership and intrapreneurial self-efficacy play intermediary roles in this relationship. Intriguingly, the study finds that intrapreneurial self-efficacy holds greater potential than entrepreneurial leadership in catalyzing individual-level innovation. These findings have implications both theoretically and practically, shedding light on the mechanisms that drive innovation in the public sector and offering insights into how intrapreneurial self-efficacy can serve as a potent stimulant for innovation.

205 Serious Games in Entrepreneurship Education: A Learner Satisfaction and Theory of Planned Behaviour Approaches/ Martins, Izaias; Perez, Juan Pablo P.; Osorio, Diana; Mesa, Jorge, 157–181 pp.

This study aimed to understand whether serious games in entrepreneurship education can improve the antecedents and entrepreneurial intention. Serious games are defined as tools designed to educate or train through entertainment, and providing environments that facilitate deeper learning.

A pre-test, post-test quasi-experimental design was used by considering 963 undergraduate students. This study adopted analysis techniques such as one-way repeated measures analysis of variance, two-sample t-test and structural equation modelling to test the hypotheses. The findings show that students in the treatment group increased their attitudes, perceived control, and overall entrepreneurial intention compared to the control group. Equally important is highlighting the positive relationship between learner satisfaction using serious games and the antecedents of entrepreneurial intention in the treatment group. These findings provide insights into the discussions that remain open about the effects of entrepreneurship education on the intention by revealing the impact of specific benefits for students derived from serious games in the course. The study also has broader implications for the theory and practice of teaching entrepreneurship.

206 Action in Complexity: Entanglement and Emergent Order in Entrepreneurship/ Leong, David, 182–217 pp.

This article delves into the concept of entanglement within the context of entrepreneurship, emphasizing its role in the intricate web of factors contributing to entrepreneurial success. The study highlights a crucial oversight in many scholarly examinations of entrepreneurial success—whether the right resources, both human and material, are effectively positioned in the right context and at the right time. It explores the mechanisms of entanglement and convergence, demonstrating how microsystems become interwoven with diverse fine-grained structures possessing varying degrees of freedom. This convergence gives rise to emergent phenomena. The article identifies these fine-grained structures as the heterogeneous agents with intertwined histories—such as co-founders, financiers, suppliers, competitors, customers, and employees—linked to entrepreneurs. It elucidates the intricate causal factors underlying the emergent order that emerges from the interactions among these diverse agents and resources. The central challenge lies in comprehending the intricate combinations of these factors necessary to generate new emergent orders with innovative possibilities. Furthermore, the article examines how emergence resulting from entanglement elucidates collaboration and coevolution effects. It concludes by suggesting avenues for future research that can leverage these theoretical insights into practical applications. In summary, this article delves into the concept of entanglement in entrepreneurship, highlighting its role in the multifaceted processes leading to entrepreneurial success. It emphasizes the significance of resource positioning and explores the intricacies of emergent phenomena resulting from entanglement among heterogeneous agents and resources. The article also addresses collaboration and coevolution effects while providing directions for future research that can utilize these theoretical frameworks in practical contexts.

207 Configurations of Business Model Innovation: Unpacking the Practice Adopted by Firms in an Emerging Market Context/ Weerakoon, Chamindika; Kodithuwakku,Sarath S. , 218–259 pp.

According to this article building on the strategy-as-practice perspective, this exploratory study addresses an overlooked line of inquiry into the forms, differentiators, and performance

differences of micro-activities underpinning business model innovation (BMI) in an emerging market in the backdrop of dominating studies on conceptualisations, descriptions, antecedents, and preconditions to BMI. Cluster analysis of 127 managerial-level employees' responses gathered through a survey uncovered three forms of micro-activities underpinning BMI unique to the firms' economic activity: finance-driven, offer and customer-driven, and multiple-epicentre-driven. The common focus on customer relationships element across the clusters confirmed the uniqueness of the BMI approach in an emerging market. One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) confirmed the performance differences among the clusters. The interdependency of BMI dimensions and the approaches to aligning BMI dimensions are proposed for future research.

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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.

208 One Man's Damage: The Consequences of Boris Johnson's Assault on the British Political System/ Sanders, David, 166-174 pp.

This article discusses the resignation of Boris Johnson, the former British Prime Minister, on July 7, 2022, following pressure from his own party members, with his resignation becoming effective on September 6. Despite the event appearing as a demonstration of the British political system's strength in removing a controversial figure, the author argues that such optimism is misplaced. Johnson's behavior, similar to that of his role model Donald Trump, has raised concerns about the functioning of the UK's unwritten constitution. The article examines the constitutional violations committed by Johnson during his tenure as Prime Minister. Drawing on data from a recent survey of UK voters, it analyzes the negative impact his time in office had on public opinion. Despite being removed from office, Johnson still maintains a devoted core of supporters, particularly within the Conservative party. Many of these supporters are either unaware of his constitutional transgressions or are willing to overlook them. This creates the potential for Johnson's return or the rise of a similarly populist successor who might resort to undemocratic methods to retain power, similar to what Johnson attempted. In summary, the article critically evaluates the implications of Boris Johnson's resignation, highlighting concerns about the UK's constitutional integrity. It explores his constitutional violations, their impact on public opinion, and the enduring support he maintains, suggesting potential risks for the country's democratic processes and governance.

209 Social Democracy's Muted Revival/ Byrne, Liam , 175-184 pp.

This article explores the reemergence of social democracy after a prolonged decline, examining its role in the post-pandemic political and economic landscape and the challenges it confronts. Focusing on Germany, Britain, and Australia as historical strongholds of social democracy, the article highlights key trends shaping the movement's current identity and its potential future. The article identifies three significant trends characterizing this social democratic revival: Coalition-building in Changing Electorates: It examines how social democracy is adapting to evolving voter demographics and forging new coalitions to remain relevant and effective in modern political landscapes. Transformation Amid Constraints: The article considers how social democracy is grappling with the need for transformative policies within the limitations imposed by economic constraints and global uncertainties. Lack of Ideological Coherence: It addresses the challenge of maintaining ideological coherence within a diverse and dynamic social democratic movement. Through an analysis of these trends, the article reflects on the current state of the centre-left and

its potential future trajectories, shedding light on the prospects for social democracy in the contemporary political and economic order.

210 'Friend or Foe?': Brexit and French Bashing in the Conservative Parliamentary Party (2016–2022)/ Collier, Agnes Alexander, 185-192 pp.

This article explores the extent of anti-French rhetoric in Conservative parliamentary discourse since 2016. It argues that up to the end of Liz Truss's extremely brief period of power, a fair number of Conservative MPs embarked on an escalation of tabloid-like anti-French bashing after the election of Boris Johnson, in an attempt to mimic the dramaturgy staged by their leader, while those who tried to provide a more positive discourse were left crying in the wilderness. Moreover, positive attempts to renew the relationship essentially came from MPs who had specific interests to defend, either in terms of representation of French residents in their constituencies or out of loyalty to family connections. Post-Johnson, a more realistic and sensible discourse is anticipated, but damaging traces of this populist drift are likely to continue.

211 A Second Scottish Independence Referendum: Should the Diaspora get a Vote?/ Leith, Murray Stewart; Sim, Duncan , 193-200 pp.

As per the content of this article, the 2014 Scottish independence referendum did not definitively resolve Scotland's constitutional trajectory. Although it was the most significant democratic event in Scottish history, its aftermath primarily led to an expansion of Scotland's devolved powers. However, subsequent events such as the UK's withdrawal from the European Union and ongoing disputes between the Westminster and Scottish governments have fueled a resurgence in calls for a second independence referendum. One aspect of these conversations has been about the voting rights of Scots living outside Scotland, whose relationship with the nation would certainly be impacted by any successful vote for Scottish independence. And yet, they have had no voice in that decision and despite calls for their inclusion in any future vote, such inclusion remains unlikely. This article examines the reasons why such inclusion would be challenging and then considers what the Scottish diaspora think about Scottish independence and voting rights, by considering qualitative responses to a survey of members of the Scottish diaspora.

212 Introduction: The Future of British Political History/ Murphy, Colm, 201-207 pp.

As described in this study, the realms of politics and history are deeply interconnected, with historians assuming a crucial role in shaping British public discourse. However, British political history, which holds significant relevance in comprehending the current state of British politics, is confronted with two pressing and immediate challenges. First, academic history has retreated from subjects that remain hugely popular in media and trade publishing and of interest to social scientists, such as the histories of political institutions and formal power structures. Second, political history is disconnected from innovative trends in the wider historiography of modern Britain. Combined, these issues leave political historians in an ambiguous position in relation to

the wider field, to other academic disciplines and to contemporary political debates. After discussing these challenges, this introduction surveys this special issue, which reflects on what (if anything) is distinctive about political history as practised today, and what its contribution to historiography, social science and public life should be. It ends by posing key questions for historians of all methodological stripes who investigate Britain's political past.

213 The Politics of the British Environment since 1945/ Kelly, Matthew, 208-215 pp.

This article examines, first, how environmental concerns have shaped British politics since 1945, making the environment an object of governance; and second, how political developments have an environmental history, focussing on the environmental demands of social democracy. It contends that environmentalism should be considered alongside other political ideologies, such as socialism and feminism, as helping to constitute the modern British state and the evolving relationship between government and the citizen. It considers how the management of the terrestrial environment became a hotly contested matter in the postwar decades, drawing a distinction between the politics of 'landscape preservation' and 'nature conservation'. This discussion is related to access politics and questions of rural governance and regulation, particularly with respect to the agricultural sector. The article concludes with a discussion of some current environmental concerns, reflecting on the possible transition from today's 'carbon democracy' to tomorrow's 'renewable democracy'.

214 Rethinking Postwar Liberalism: The Road to 2010 and Beyond/ Sloman, Peter, 216-222 pp.

This article addresses the disparity in historical research between the nineteenth and early twentieth century Liberal Party and the post-1945 Liberal Party and Liberal Democrats. While the former has been extensively studied by British political historians, the latter has been relegated to a specialized field with limited connection to broader postwar British narratives. The article examines the potential for integrating the story of the 'long Liberal revival' spanning the late 1950s to the 2010-15 coalition with contemporary historiography. This integration involves exploring the interplay between the Liberal Party's trajectory and larger historical themes such as deindustrialization, class realignment, and the emergence of 'popular individualism'. The article contends that by closely examining the nature and scope of the Liberals' political agency, insights can be gained into the evolving significance of third-party politics in the British context. This approach sheds light on the changing dynamics, meanings, and implications of third-party politics over time, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of British political history.

215 New Labour in Power: Five Problems of Contemporary History/ O'Hara, Glen, 223-229 pp.

As discussed in the article, the history of New Labour has been subject to intense politicization, serving as a source of policy insights and a tool in Labour's internal factional conflicts. However, much like historians reevaluated the leaderships of Harold Wilson and James Callaghan during the 1990s, the passage of time and the accessibility of archival materials now present an occasion

to reexamine New Labour from a historical perspective. Such work raises five methodological challenges: the lack of sufficient distance from the subject to tell whether policy innovations will remain popular and permanent; the long shadow the Iraq war casts over this whole period; the deluge of data and sources available; the continuing and controversial part that key actors, such as Tony Blair, are still playing; and the lack of expertise any one author will inevitably face in some policy areas. This article addresses each of those difficulties in turn.

216 How Do We Write the History of Brexit?/ Saunders, Robert , 230-236 pp.

This article explores some of the dilemmas and opportunities confronting the historian of Brexit, focusing, in particular, on the challenges to be addressed, the utility of conventional political methods and the insights that might be drawn from allied fields. It argues for a greater emphasis on the imaginative resources on which the different campaigns could draw, urging greater attention to conventional wisdoms, languages of class, collective memory and the forging of cultural or exceptionalist identities.

217 That Awkward Region: Writing and Advising on the History of Northern Ireland/ Gallagher, Niamh, 237-243 pp.

In this study the history of Northern Ireland poses two particular challenges for the political historian. First, histories of the region are inextricably bound up with contemporary political positions: historical time becomes distorted as histories are refracted through the lens of modern political controversies. Second, the importance of historical 'memory' to contemporary politics leaves little room for doubt, uncertainty or academic expertise. The past is assumed to be known; what place is there for academic historians when politicians and many members of the public are so invested in their own readings of the past? This article explores these challenges through two case studies in which the author was involved: the Historical Advisory Panel established by the UK government for the centenary of Northern Ireland; and subsequent debates around the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland. It illustrates the difficult relationship between academic, public and politicized histories, and considers the lessons for historians whose expertise places them at the interface of those different 'pasts'.

218 The Politics of Race and the Future of British Political History / Liburd, Liam, 244-250 pp.

This article addresses the field of British political history's blind spot when it comes to race. Where modern British political historians are comfortable approaching politics in 'high' and 'popular' forms as well as in terms of ideas, institutions and policy, they often struggle even to see a politics of race in operation. Using examples drawn from research on the post-1945 history of the white supremacist movement in Britain, this article maintains that the means to render race visible in the political history of modern Britain lies in the incorporation of previously overlooked perspectives. In search of these perspectives, it looks to black British history and critical studies of race. In particular, it highlights analyses and critiques of British racism by black political

activists, from those who organised in response to the 1959 murder of Kelso Cochrane, to the Black Power groups of the 1970s.

219 Women and the Labour Party: Gender and the Writing of British Political History/ Jenkins, Lyndsey; Ward, Stephanie , 251-257 pp.

This article takes stock of the state of women's political history in the twentieth century and suggests new lines of enquiry, drawing on the authors' own work on the Labour Party. It identifies a number of key themes which have enriched histories of women and gender in the nineteenth and early twentieth century and considers how these might be developed. Firstly, it examines the significance of the local, and more particularly, the neighbourhood, in women's political lives. Secondly, it asserts the value of focussing on the membership, including the economic, social and cultural shifts that shaped their lives, the intersection of gender with factors such as age or ethnicity, and their own political identities. Finally, it stresses the importance of interrogating masculine cultures to understand how gendered dynamics played out. It concludes with a reminder that inserting women into established political narratives is insufficient: the point is to transform those narratives.

220 Diversifying British Political History/ Maguire, Anna , 258-264 pp.

This article explores what the diversification of British political history might look like. Building on an expanded definition of citizenship and attention to 'ordinary' politics, it suggests several questions which might diversify political history's content and approach. Whom do we count as political actors? Who has access to democratic processes and where does politics happen beyond these processes? To what forms of political thought do we attend? Drawing on examples from my own research on refugees and asylum seekers in modern Britain, and on the wider field of modern British history, I demonstrate the possibilities of diversification as a way to enliven political history's future.

221 His(Tory): why British History needs Conservatives/ Kowol, Kit , 265-271 pp.

This article analyzes that the British academia today is overwhelmingly left-leaning in its political orientation and especially pro-Labour. This article examines what impact this is having on British political history. It begins by demonstrating just how recent this left-wing preponderance is and how, as late as the 1990s, there remained a strong grouping of right-leaning political historians. This, the article argues, helps in part explain the relative vibrancy of political history in that era compared to today. Turning to the advantages a larger number of conservative voices would bring to the sub-discipline, the article identifies how those on the right are more likely to subscribe to different methodological approaches, have different historical interests and be interested in different kinds of political questions from their left-leaning colleagues. Most of all, it stresses

how political diversity would help historians of every persuasion better recognise the ideological frameworks that inform their own work.

222 Towards the Vernacular, Away from Politics? Political History after the 'New Political History'/ Goldsmith, Rebecca , 272-278 pp.

This article considers how modern British political history has changed since the 'new political history' of the 1990s. It focusses on the 'vernacular' histories which have emerged in the last decade or so. The vernacular 'turn' is frequently framed by its proponents in opposition to the new political history, with its focus on the rhetoric of politicians and subsequent tendency to reproduce the perspectives of political elites. This article, however, identifies continuities between these approaches, noting their shared interest in advancing a more complex understanding of the relationship between politics and people in the past. It argues that the real challenge posed by the vernacular lies in the necessary reckoning with the 'apartness' of politics from the perspective of ordinary people. Yet here too, this piece suggests, the vernacular turn can be seen as the latest stage in a continual rethinking of the relationship between political, social and cultural history.

223 Why do Historians Ignore Digital Analysis? Bring on the Luddites/ Blaxill, Luke , 279-289 pp.

This article argues that historians have failed to grasp the profound opportunities afforded by computational analysis. Despite the abundance of machine-readable data liberated by digitisation—alongside tools and exemplar studies—there has been no widespread embrace of text mining or revival of cliometrics. This ambivalence has arisen mainly through apathy and side-lining of computational analysis to a specialist methodological niche. The absence of justification is damaging to the intellectual vitality of the discipline and its capacity to face the dawning age of data science.The article calls for an urgent debate about the historian and the computer. More than anything else, this requires sceptics to come forward to meet the advocates to discuss how we face the future. British political history has a proud tradition of methodological innovation and there is no better subfield in which to begin a debate that has fundamental implications for the whole discipline.

224 Ideas in Politics in International Context / Middleton, Alex , 290-297 pp.

This article asks how we might rethink the study of 'ideas in politics' in modern Britain. It suggests that historians need to set the problem in its international contexts in a more structured way. Focussing on the nineteenth century, the article reflects on conceptual angles opened up by 'global intellectual' and 'entangled' approaches to political ideas and behaviour. While stressing that these methods have their pitfalls, the article argues that a reconsideration of the seams where international and intellectual contexts meet can help to reconnect modern British political history with wider historical debates.

225 Bringing the Emigration State Back In / Foks, Freddy , 298-305 pp.

According to this study the decades between 1948 and 1980 are often remembered as a time of mass immigration, yet almost 2 million more people left Britain than arrived in those years. Mass emigration has been an enduring part of Britain's modern history and this article explores its effects on British politics. The two world wars, the turn to tariffs, joining the EEC and leaving the EU: at these critical junctures, Britain's overseas diaspora was mobilised to reshape domestic politics and to transform the UK's global political economy. Charting the rise, fall and afterlife of Britain's 'emigration state' can contribute to our understanding of these events and help researchers analyse the effects of racism and empire on modern British politics.

226 The Politics of Unpolitics / Robinson, Emily , 306-313 pp.

In this article scholars of populism have suggested that it might best be described as 'unpolitical', rather than apolitical or anti-political. This term captures the populist claim to stand morally above the sphere of politics (which it deems inherently corrupting), while being simultaneously drawn to engage in it. But such ambivalence towards politics is not limited to populist actors; indeed, 'unpolitics' might be considered intrinsic to British political culture. Most obviously, Conservatives historically portrayed themselves as unsullied by ideology, above party competition, and deriving their values from embodied experience rather than political reasoning. But, while traditional Conservative unpolitics emphasised hierarchy, new anti-deferential forms of unpolitics emerged in the postwar period. These were based on claims to be 'ordinary', which was defined in opposition to the 'political' in ways that made the latter seem necessarily illegitimate. Focussing on unpolitics shows that populism grew out of mainstream British political culture, as well as in opposition to it.

227 The Future of British Political History: Concluding Remarks / Innes, Joanna , 314-319 pp.

This article examines how these concluding remarks reflect, in the light of the preceding articles, on two themes that recur throughout the collection. First, how can historians maintain an effective presence in public debate about politics in Britain? Second, how should political historians position themselves within the discipline, at a time when—it is suggested—political history is losing ground among British academic historians? It is argued here that, in each case, they should reflect on what they can most distinctively contribute, either as historians or as political historians; and that they should frame their interventions accordingly.

228 Narrowing women's time and income gaps: An assessment of the synergies between working time reduction and universal income schemes/ Cieplinski, André; D'Alessandro, Simone; Dwarkasing, Chandni; Guarnieri, Pietro, n.a.

This paper departs from the hypothesis that policies targeting time poverty have the potential to reduce the gender income gap through the redistribution of time use between women and men. To this purpose, we compare two policy mixes and assess the synergies between working time reduction and two universal income schemes: a basic income and care income programme. While the former provides every individual with an equal monetary benefit, the latter ties monetary benefits to the amount of unpaid and care work performed by individuals. We assess the impact of these policy mixes by applying Eurogreen, a macrosimulation model tailored to Italy. Results suggest that while working time reduction directly drives a reduction of the aggregate amount of time spent by women in unpaid work, this does not imply a reduction in time poverty. The universal income schemes – and in particular the care income – promote a reduction of gender inequality in terms of income by sustaining women's total income, but leave the wage gap between women and men unchanged.

229 The trade effects of information provision about forced and child labor/ Klymak, Margaryta, n.a.

This paper examines whether information about the use of child and forced labor in the production of goods affects their imports to the United States. I investigate this question using the largest naming and shaming strategy ever implemented world-wide: inclusion on the U.S. government's list of goods produced with child or forced labor. This list aims to provide impartial information to consumers and firms about a broad range of goods, in contrast to previously used measures in the literature which have tended to be more emotionally driven boycotts or labelling campaigns of specific goods. The paper finds that such information provision decreased United States imports of goods believed to be made using child and forced labor. The results are mainly driven by goods closer to the point of consumption, where consumers might reasonably be expected to penalize products that are thought to rely on such labor, while no effect was found for intermediate goods. Thus, public information strategies may be efficient policy instruments in disincentivizing the purchase of certain goods believed to be made with child and forced labor.

230 Patronage and authoritarian co-optation of the military: Theory with evidence from post-Mao China/ Sheng, Yumin, n.a.

This article examines how do dictators cultivate support among military leaders to mitigate their "guardianship dilemma"? A prominent thesis suggests autocrats in regimes with a dominant

political party seek to prolong their rule by lavishing with career rewards underlings in their patronage networks built over a track record of trust and loyalty. This can be daunting for post-founding-generation dictators with little military experience and lacking prior interaction with their generals, an increasingly common challenge in party autocracies. Proposing a simple framework to think about the challenges of co-opting the military leaders for autocrats with different career background, I argue that party autocrats with no military career credentials can build new allegiance by bestowing job-related patronage on the military leaders appointed by themselves at the expense of legacy generals inherited from their predecessors. Analyzing yearly career outcomes of leaders of the regional commands of the People's Liberation Army in post-Mao China, I find strong empirical support for the main argument. Compared with personal appointees, legacy generals were 63 percent less likely to be promoted under autocrats without military experience, but their odds of promotion did not seem to differ under autocrats boasting military career background. This study contributes to research on authoritarian efforts to tame internal threats, clientelism, party dictatorships, leader traits, and China's civil-military ties.

231 Weather information and agricultural outcomes: Evidence from a pilot field experiment in Benin/ Yegbemey, Rosaine N; Bensch, Gunther; Vance, Colin, n.a.

As highlighted in this article, weather conditions hold significant sway over various aspects of agricultural activities, especially the distribution of factors like labor. The accessibility of weather forecasts can consequently result in enhanced efficiency by bringing about reductions in costs and improvements in productivity. We test the practical feasibility, the uptake, and the effect of providing basic weather forecasts in the rainy season on the labor productivity of smallholder farmers. For this purpose, we conducted a Randomized Controlled Trial as a pilot with monthly data collections involving 331 farmers across six villages in northern Benin. We find that most farmers subscribe to the intervention and report satisfaction with the service. The impact estimates indicate positive and economically significant intention-to-treat and local average treatment effects in terms of reduced relative labor costs, increased yield and, in turn, increased labor productivity for maize and cotton cultivation. These benefits come at relatively low cost, suggesting that weather-related information via mobile phone outreach holds promise for helping smallholder farmers to better adapt to changing weather.

232 The gender labor productivity gap across informal firms/ Islam, Asif M; Amin, Mohammad, n.a.

This study uncovers a gender labor productivity gap among informal firms in 14 developing economies. The mean labor productivity of women-owned informal firms is approximately 15.6 percent (0.17 log points) lower than that of men-owned informal firms. The difference in productivity is larger at the lower quantiles of the labor productivity distribution than at the higher quantiles. The Kitagawa-Oaxaca-Blinder and quantile decomposition methods are used to estimate the aggregate "endowment" vs "structural" effects, and individual factors' contribution to the productivity gap. Several policy-relevant findings are revealed. First, the labor productivity

gap at the mean is significantly larger due to lower education, prior work experience, capitalization, and less protection from crime among women than men owners of informal firms. The smaller size of the women-owned firms and their higher return from operations under contracts narrow the mean productivity gap. Second, the productivity gap at the mean and different labor productivity quantiles can be substantially narrowed by providing more resources to women owners of informal firms, such as education, managerial experience, and physical capital, without improvements in their returns to women-owned informal businesses. Third, overall, there is evidence of "sticky floors" for women owners, but not "glass ceilings". Fourth, there is heterogeneity in the contribution of individual factors to the productivity gap at different quantiles of the labor productivity distribution. Targeting policies to the relevant quantiles will improve their effectiveness. Fifth, there are important similarities and differences between groups of countries in low-income Africa, middle-income Africa, and Latin America, as far as the gender labor productivity gap and its drivers are concerned. Thus, an eclectic policy approach is needed, combining the broader findings of the literature with the prevailing local conditions. Last, the data do indicate that a majority of women- and men-owned informal businesses would like to formalize.

233 Chinese aid and health at the country and local level/ Cruzatti C., John; Dreher, Axel'; Matzat, Johannes, n.a.

This article investigate whether and to what extent Chinese development finance affects infant mortality, combining 92 demographic and health surveys (DHS) for a maximum of 53 countries and almost 55,000 sub-national locations over the 2002–2014 period. Our results show that Chinese aid decreases infant mortality at the country level. Relative to the country average, aid however increases infant mortality at sub-national scales. In several tests, we show that this stark contrast likely results from aid being fungible within recipient countries.

234 Which dimensions of religiosity matter for trust? New insights from the MENA region/ Badaoui, Eliane, n.a.

In the following article it examine the important role of trust on various economic outcomes and on economic development is well established in the literature, and religiosity as a cultural factor is likely to be a key determinant of trust. The empirical literature on the effects of religiosity on trust produces mixed findings, partly due to the multidimensional nature of religiosity. Using five dimensions of religiosity – subjective, private, collective, salience and tolerance – this article empirically investigates the role played by individual religiosity on interpersonal and institutional trust. The focus is mainly on the MENA region, where religiosity remains relatively unexplored in the trust literature. Based on data from the World Values Survey over the 2010–2020 period, the results support the existence of a multifaceted relationship between religiosity and trust. A comparative analysis with respondents from non-MENA countries reveals that religious tolerance

is likely to enhance generalized trust in the MENA region only. This finding suggests that an evolution toward attitudes of religious tolerance is crucial to promoting trust in the MENA region.

235 Village networks and entrepreneurial farming in Uganda/ D'Exelle, Ben; Verschoor, Arjan, n.a.

This article talks about the transition from semi-subsistence farming to more entrepreneurial farming by the adoption of new crops or improved seeds is important for poverty reduction in developing countries. In rural societies, farmers' propensity to experiment with new technologies is influenced by their access to information and support, provided by networks of friends and relatives. Considering that the same connection can share both information and support, we study the separate effects as well as the interaction of both network functions. Using two waves of data from a sample of Ugandan farmers, we find that the propensity to adopt new crops or improved seeds increases with the number of friends or relatives who adopted new crops or improved seeds before. The effect on the adoption of new crops is stronger if the same friends or relatives also provide support in the form of gifts or loans. At the same time, we find a positive effect of support that is conditional on friends or relatives having adopted new crops before.

236 Empowering women through targeting information or role models: Evidence from an experiment in agricultural extension in Uganda/ Lecoutere, Els; Spielman, David J; Van Campenhout, Bjorn, n.a.

According to this study agricultural advisory services are generally biased towards men, with information targeted mainly to male members within the household, and in formats that often reinforce male dominance in agricultural decision-making. Such biases affect women's ability to make informed decisions and limit their intra-household bargaining power. Because women's empowerment in agriculture has many well-established benefits, designing inclusive agricultural extension and advisory services is important. In this study, we challenge the assumption that information is fully shared between co-heads of a household. We also test if portraying women as equally able farmers challenges gender norms and stereotypes in agriculture. We do this through a field experiment in eastern Uganda in which videos that provide information on recommended maize-farming practices are shown to monogamous maize-farming households. In the experiment, we manipulate who within the household is exposed to the information contained in the video. Furthermore, we vary the gender of the person delivering the information in the video. We find that targeting the female co-head alone with information increases her knowledge about recommended practices, her role in agricultural decision-making, her subsequent adoption of recommended practices and inputs, and yields on fields she manages, while the male co-head's knowledge about the practices and his unilateral decision-making is reduced. When both co-heads are targeted, joint adoption of recommended practices and inputs increases, while the male co-head's unilateral decision-making is reduced. We find some support that featuring female role models in the videos challenges men's beliefs and stereotypes about women's roles in agriculture, and encourages adoption of recommended practices by women. We conclude that if the aim is to

empower women, most gains can be made by re-designing advisory services to target information exclusively to the female co-head within the household. Challenging gender stereotypes may create room for increasing women's involvement in agriculture.

237 Agricultural value chains in a fragile state: The case of rice in Myanmar/ Minten, Bart; Goeb, Joseph; Zin Win, Khin; Pye Zone, Phoo, n.a.

This paper analyzes Myanmar's rice value chain – its most important staple and biggest value chain – during the economic collapse and political instability caused by a military coup in early 2021. It relies on unique data collected with a large sample of rice retailers and millers before and after the coup. Despite many challenges in the rice value chain after the coup – most importantly linked to banking and transport – rice processing and trade continued, assuring availability of rice in most retail markets and illustrating the resilience of the value chain to such major shock. While processing margins were mostly stable, an increased distribution margin (between rice millers and retailers) led to 11 percent higher average retail prices after the coup, implying welfare losses of almost USD 0.5 billion for the country. Using a market-pair regression method, we further find that localized violence near sellers and buyers, distances traveled, and distance of vendors from borders are associated with significantly increased rice price dispersion between rice retailers and mills. Despite the amalgam of problems to address in such settings, prioritizing the easing of transport restrictions and facilitating cheap and safe spatial arbitrage of food products would likely help prevent further food price inflation, assure higher farm prices, and therefore improve welfare.

238 Macroeconomic exposure of developing economies to low-carbon transition/ Magacho, Guilherme; Espagne, Etienne; Godin, Antoine; Mantes, Achilleas; Yilmaz, Devrim, n.a.

This paper investigates that the low-carbon transition is a specific type of rapid structural change where low-emission industries grow and high-emission industries decline due to deliberate policies, changing preferences and technological change. Developing countries' macroeconomic exposure to this transition depends upon their reliance on carbon-intensive industries as a source of foreign currency, fiscal revenue, employment and wage income. Identifying these different dimensions of countries' exposure is important because different green policies need to be applied in different contexts, and the results of these policies will be more or less effective according to countries' idiosyncrasies. This paper aims at providing estimates of countries' macroeconomic current exposures to the low-carbon transition. We develop a method to evaluate countries' external, fiscal and socioeconomic exposure, and, considering their capacity to adapt their productive structure, we analyse countries' vulnerabilities and risks in these different dimensions. Using a Hybrid World Input-output table for 189 countries, we identify the carbon-intensive industries, and then we estimate each country's direct and indirect dependence on these industries, considering countries' dependence for raising of foreign currency to analyse the external exposure, government revenue to evaluate the fiscal exposure, and the share of wages and

employment to analyse the socioeconomic exposure. Results show that countries present different degrees of exposure in different dimensions, and the degree of exposure varies significantly when indirect impacts are considered. Moreover, by analysing countries' capacity to adapt their production structure and resilience factors, we evaluate to what extent countries' macroeconomic exposure imply a higher vulnerability to the green transition process.

239 Identifying deprived "slum" neighbourhoods in the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area of Ghana using census and remote sensing data/ MacTavish, Robert; Bixby, Honor; Cavanaugh, Alicia; Agyei-Mensah, Samuel; Bawah, Ayaga; Owusu, George; Ezzati, Majid; Arku, Raphael; Robinson, Brian; Schmidt, Alexandra M; Baumgartner, Jill, n.a.

This paper investigates that the identifying urban deprived areas, including slums, can facilitate more targeted planning and development policies in cities to reduce socio-economic and health inequities, but methods to identify them are often ad-hoc, resource intensive, and cannot keep pace with rapidly urbanizing communities.

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