



Indian Council of
Social Science Research

NASSDOC RESEARCH INFORMATION SERIES: 3

June, 2023



<https://twitter.com/icssr>



facebook.com/icssrnassdoc



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

E-mail: icssrnassdoc@gmail.com



Current Contents

A Monthly Issue

**Edited & Compiled
by
NASSDOC Team**

**National Social Science Documentation
Centre**

**Research Information Series: 3
©ICSSR-NASSDOC, New Delhi**

June, 2023

FOREWORD

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

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

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

Ramesh Yernagula
Director (Documentation)
NASSDOC, ICSSR

CONTENTS

S. No	Name of Journal	Vol./ Issue	Page No.
1.	Advance in Developing Human Resources	<i>Vol. 25, No. 1</i>	1 pp.
2.	American Economic Journal: Economic Policy	Vol. 15, No. 2	2-6 pp.
3.	American Economic Journal: Microeconomics	<i>Vol. 15, No. 2</i>	7-11 pp.
4.	American Review of Public Administration	<i>Vol. 53, No. 2</i>	12-13 pp.
5.	Capital and Class	<i>Vol. 47, No. 1</i>	14-16 pp.
6.	Cross Cultural Research	<i>Vol. 57, No. 2-3</i>	17-19 pp.
7.	Culture and Psychology	<i>Vol. 29, No. 1</i>	20-23 pp.
8.	DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Science	<i>Vol. 43, No. 1</i>	24-26 pp.
9.	DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Science	<i>Vol. 43, No. 2</i>	27-30 pp.
10.	Developmental Psychology	<i>Vol. 59, No. 3</i>	31-37 pp.
11.	Economic and Political Weekly	<i>Vol. 58, No. 19</i>	38-39 pp.
12.	Economic and Political Weekly	<i>Vol. 58, No. 20</i>	40 pp.
13.	Economic and Political Weekly	<i>Vol. 58, No. 21</i>	41 pp.
14.	Economic and Political Weekly	<i>Vol. 58, No. 22</i>	42 pp.
15.	Economic and Political Weekly	<i>Vol. 58, No. 23</i>	42-43 pp.
16.	Economic and Political Weekly	<i>Vol. 58, No. 24</i>	44 pp.
17.	Europa Journal of Cultural Studies	<i>Vol. 26, No. 1</i>	45-48 pp.
18.	Human Rights Quarterly	<i>Vol. 45, No. 1</i>	49-50 pp.
19.	India Review	<i>Vol. 22, No. 2</i>	51-54 pp.
20.	Indian Economic Journal	<i>Vol. 71, No. 3</i>	55-58 pp.
21.	International Journal of Cultural Studies	<i>Vol. 26, No. 1</i>	59-61 pp.

22	International Journal of Cultural Studies	<i>Vol. 26, No. 2</i>	62-63 pp.
23	International Political Science Review	<i>Vol. 44, No. 1</i>	64-66 pp.
24	International Political Science Review	<i>Vol. 44, No. 1</i>	67-70pp.
25	Journal of Human Values	<i>Vol. 29, No. 2</i>	71-72 pp.
26	Pacific Affairs	<i>Vol. 96, No. 2</i>	73 p.
27	Psychological Studies	<i>Vol. 68, No. 1</i>	74-77pp.
28	Race and Class	<i>Vol. 64, No. 3</i>	78-79 pp.
29	Race and Class	<i>Vol. 64, No. 4</i>	80-81 pp.
30	SRELS Journal of Information management	<i>Vol. 60, No. 1</i>	82-83 pp.
31	The Journal of Economic Perspectives	<i>Vol. 37, No. 2</i>	84 pp.
32	World Affairs	<i>Vol. 186, No. 1</i>	85-87 pp.
33	Author Index		88-109 pp.
34	Keyword Index		110-133 pp.

- 1 Hair Bias in the Workplace: A Critical Human Resource Development Perspective/ Trusty, Juanita; Ward, David Akili; Ward, Mijean Good-Perry; He, Mengying., 5-26 pp.

This study brings this subtle form of discrimination to the attention of Human Resource Development professionals and sheds light on how such interactions may affect their learning, development, and performance. Using a critical Human Resource Development lens, the authors suggest that managers, organizational leaders, and decision-makers are educated to recognize and address hair bias. Leaders must ensure compliance with the CROWN Act and legislation that prohibits discrimination against natural and protective hairstyles. Managers and other individuals in the workplace may have a bias, either conscious or unconscious, against Black women based on their appearance. Since slavery, Black people with lighter skin complexion and straighter hair have been given preferences and privileges not afforded Black people with darker skin or those with naturally kinky hair.

- 2 Developing Leaders Using On-Line Action Learning: An Activity Theory Analysis/ Willocks, Katie, 27-44 pp.

This article explores how an online action learning set established as part of a large-scale management and leadership development intervention provides a space where leadership learning can flourish. The article draws on a theory of practice known as Cultural Historical Activity Theory to identify the micro level details of what occurs when leaders work with others in an online action learning set.

- 3 Course-Based Undergraduate Research in Human Resource Development: A Case Study/ Hwang, Jihee; Franklin, Corbin., 45-56 pp.

This research is looking at a particular subject matter In the United States, undergraduate programs in Human Resource Development (HRD) have been growing and are visible in developing undergraduate students' career readiness and skill set acquisition for lifelong learning. However, there is a limited understanding of high-impact learning experiences as a pedagogical approach in HRD. Course-based undergraduate research experience in a capstone class at a large research university is described. Five core competency areas for undergraduate research are defined and example learning activities aligned with the competencies are addressed. Student reflection summaries were analyzed to report students' perceived learning gains. Information on this study can be used to further design impactful capstone research experiences for undergraduate HRD students through high-impact learning principles and practices.

- 4 How Do Institutions of Higher Education Affect Local Invention? Evidence from the Establishment of US Colleges/ Andrews, Michael J., 1-41 pp.

In this study, they discuss the use narrative historical data on site selection decisions for a subset of US colleges to identify runner-up locations that were strongly considered to become the sites of new colleges. Using runner-up counties as counterfactuals in a difference-in-difference model, the author find that establishing a college causes 62 percent more patents per year. Linking patents to novel college yearbook data reveals that only 12 percent of patents in a college's county came from that college's alumni or faculty. The author found that only small differences in patenting between establishing colleges and establishing other institutions as well as between colleges with different focuses on technical fields.

- 5 The Health Impacts of Hospital Delivery Practices/ Card, David; Fenizia, Alessandra; Silver, David, 42-81 pp.

This study talks about the Treatment practices vary widely across hospitals, often with little connection to patients' medical needs. The authors assess impacts of these differences in delivery practices at childbirth. The authors find that infants quasi-randomly delivered at hospitals with higher C-section rates are born in better shape and are less likely to be readmitted, with suggestive evidence of improved survival. These benefits are driven by avoidance of prolonged labors that pose risks to infant health. In contrast, these infants are more likely to visit the emergency department for respiratory-related problems, consistent with a large observational literature linking C-section to chronic reductions in respiratory health.

- 6 Optimal Income Taxation with Spillovers from Employer Learning/ Craig, Ashley C, 82-125 pp.

This article talks about the study optimal income taxation when human capital investment is imperfectly observable by employers. In the model, Bayesian inference about worker productivity compresses the wage distribution, lowering the private return to human capital investment. An externality arises: given the same information, employers are more optimistic about each individual if workers are generally more productive. The significance of this externality hinges on the accuracy of employers' beliefs and the responsiveness of human capital. For the United States, taking it into account lowers optimal marginal tax rates for most workers, reducing them by a maximum of 9–13 percentage points between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

7 Pensions and Fertility: Microeconomic Evidence/ Danzer, Alexander M.; Zyska, Lennard, 126-165 pp.

This study identifies the causal effect of pension generosity on women's fertility behavior. It capitalizes on Brazil's expansion of the pension system to rural workers, whose pension wealth subsequently more than tripled. Difference-in-difference, instrumental variable, and event study methods show that the pension reform reduces the propensity of childbearing of women of fertile age by 8 percent in the short run. Completed fertility declines by 1.3 children within 20 years after the reform, reducing the contribution base of the pay-as-you-go pension system in the long run. The fertility response is strongest at higher birth parities, among older women, and among mothers with sons.

8 Profiting from Most-Favored-Customer Procurement Rules: Evidence from Medicaid/ Feng, Josh; Hwang, Thomas; Maini, Luca, 166-197 pp.

In this study, they discuss Using a difference-in-difference approach, the authors find that an increase to Medicaid's minimum drug rebate under the Affordable Care Act in 2010 lowered non-Medicaid drug spending by 2.5 percent. A stylized bargaining model shows that this is likely driven by the interaction of this reform with Medicaid's "most-favored customer" clause (MFCC). By examining the response of drugs that faced a change in incentives equivalent to the removal of Medicaid's MFCC, the authors estimate that removing the Medicaid MFCC would have reduced overall 2010 non-Medicaid drug spending by an additional 3.5 percent, though it would have likely also increased Medicaid spending.

9 No Spending without Representation: School Boards and the Racial Gap in Education Finance/ Fischer, Brett, 198-235 pp.

This paper provides causal evidence that greater minority representation on school boards translates into greater investment in minority students. Focusing on California school boards, the author instrument for minority (specifically, Hispanic) representation using random ballot ordering and leverage new data from a statewide capital investment program to capture intradistrict resource allocations. The author had shown that Hispanic board members invest the marginal dollar in high-Hispanic schools within their districts. High-Hispanic schools also exhibit gains in student achievement and decreased teacher turnover. The author concluded that enhancing minority representation on school boards could help combat long-standing disparities in education.

10 Does Pay Transparency Affect the Gender Wage Gap? Evidence from Austria/ Gulyas, Andreas; Seitz, Sebastian; Sinha, Sourav, 236-255 pp.

This study talks about study the 2011 Austrian pay transparency law, which requires firms above a size threshold to publish internal reports on the gender pay gap. Using an event-study design, the authors show that the policy had no discernible effects on male and female wages, thus leaving the gender wage gap unchanged. The effects are precisely estimated, and the authors rule out that the policy narrowed the gender wage gap by more than 0.4 p.p. Moreover, the authors do not find evidence for wage compression within establishments. The authors discuss several possible reasons why the reform did not reduce the gender wage gap.

- 11 Peer Effects in Police Use of Force/ Holz, Justin E.; Rivera, Roman G.; Ba, Bocar A, 256-291 pp.

This study talks about study the link between police officers' on-duty injuries and their peers' force use using a network of officers who attended the police academy together through a random lottery. On-duty injuries increase the probability of officers using force by 7 percent in the subsequent week. Officers are also more likely to injure suspects and receive complaints about neglecting victims and violating constitutional rights. The effect is concentrated in a narrow time window following the event and is not associated with significantly lower injury risk to the officer. Together, these findings suggest that emotional responses drive the effects rather than social learning.

- 12 Can Forward Commodity Markets Improve Spot Market Performance? Evidence from Wholesale Electricity/ Jha, Akshaya; Wolak, Frank A, 292-330 pp.

This article teaches us about Forward markets are believed to aggregate information about future spot prices and reduce the cost of producing the commodity. The authors develop a measure of the extent to which forward and spot prices agree in markets with transaction costs. Using this measure, the authors show that day-ahead prices better reflect real-time prices at all locations in California's electricity market after the introduction of financial trading. The authors then present evidence suggesting that operating costs and input fuel use fell after the introduction of financial trading on days when the nonconvexities inherent to the production and transmission of electricity are especially relevant.

- 13 Borrowing Costs after Sovereign Debt Relief/ Lang, Valentin; Mihalyi, David; Presbitero, Andrea F., 331-358 pp.

The paper discuss about how can debt moratoria help countries to weather negative shocks. The authors exploit the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) to study the bond market effects of deferring official debt repayments. Using daily data on sovereign bond spreads and synthetic control methods, the authors show that countries eligible for official debt relief experience a larger decline in borrowing costs compared to similar, ineligible countries. This decline is stronger for countries that receive a larger relief, suggesting that the effect works through liquidity provision. By contrast, the results do not support the concern that official debt relief could generate stigma on financial markets.

- 14 Ask and You Shall Receive? Gender Differences in Regrades in College/ Li, Cher Hsuehhsiang; Zafar, Basit, 359-394 pp.

This study tells us that male students are 18.6 percent more likely than female students to receive favorable grade changes made by instructors using administrative data from a large public university. Surveys of students and instructors reveal that regrade requests are prevalent and that male students are more likely to ask for regrades on the intensive margin. The authors corroborate the gender differences in regrade requests in an incentivized controlled experiment: the authors find that males have a higher willingness to pay to ask for regrades. Almost a third of the gender difference is due to gender differences in beliefs and the Big Five traits.

- 15 Climate Change and Labor Reallocation: Evidence from Six Decades of the Indian Census/ Liu, Maggie; Shamdasani, Yogita; Taraz, Vis, 395-423 pp.

In this paper the authors examine how increase in temperature impact structural transformation and urbanization within Indian districts between 1951 and 2011. The authors found that rising temperatures are associated with lower shares of workers in nonagricultural sectors, with effects intensifying over a longer time frame. Supporting evidence suggests that local demand effects play an important role: declining agricultural productivity under higher temperatures reduces the demand for nonagricultural goods and services, which subsequently lowers nonagricultural labor demand. Our results illustrate that rising temperatures limit sectoral and rural-urban mobility for isolated households.

- 16 Taxing Billionaires: Estate Taxes and the Geographical Location of the Ultra-Wealthy/ Moretti, Enrico; Wilson, Daniel J., 424-466 pp.

This article talks about the literature on the effect of taxes on the locational choices of wealthy individuals by examining the geographical sensitivity of the Forbes 400 richest Americans to state estate taxes. Though the authors find billionaires' effective tax rates are only about half the statutory rate, their residential choices are highly sensitive to these taxes, as 35 percent of local billionaires leave states with an estate tax. This tax-induced mobility causes a large reduction in the aggregate tax base. Nonetheless, the authors find that the revenue benefit of an estate tax exceeds the cost for the vast majority of states.

- 17 Go with the Politician/ Nian, Yongwei; Wang, Chunyang, 467-496 pp.

In this study, authors discuss how Chinese local leaders are frequently moved across prefectures. By combining local leader rotation data and comprehensive firm land parcel purchase data across prefectures from 2006 to 2016, this paper examines how firm-politician connections affect resource allocation and finds that a firm headquartered in a leader's previous work prefecture purchases three times more land parcels in that leader's new governing prefecture than the prefecture-year mean, at half the unit prices. Identification is from within-firm-year variation in various prefectures through exogenous politician rotation. Land usage efficiency is lower for these follower firms' land parcels. Land allocation distortion is also economically sizable.

- 18 Externalities in International Tax Enforcement: Theory and Evidence/ Tørsløv, Thomas; Wier, Ludvig; Zucman, Gabriel, 497-525 pp.

This paper investigates that the fiscal authorities of high-tax countries can lack the incentives to combat profit shifting to tax havens. Instead, they have incentives to focus their enforcement efforts on relocating profits booked by multinationals in other high-tax countries, crowding out the enforcement on transactions that shift profits to tax havens, and reducing the global tax payments of multinational companies. The predictions of our model are motivated and supported by the analysis of two new datasets: the universe of transfer price corrections conducted by the Danish tax authority, and new cross-country data on international tax enforcement.

Coase and Cap-and-Trade: Evidence on the Independence Property from the European Carbon Market/ Zaklan, Aleksandar, 526-558 pp.

This study examine the Coasean independence property in a large multinational cap-and-trade scheme for greenhouse gas emissions, the EU Emissions Trading System.the authoranalyze whether emissions of power producers are independent from allowance allocations by leveraging a change in allocation policy for a difference-in-difference strategy. The evidence suggests that the independence property holds overall and for larger emitters and that firms respond to the loss in allocation by increasing allowance purchases. Suggestive evidence for small emitters indicates that trading costs or behavioral bias distorts their emission decisions. However, their small emission share leaves the independence property intact at the sector level.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Professional Skill Development and Networking

- **Apprenticeship**

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

- **Vocational Training Program:**

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

- 20 Dynamic Privacy Choices/ Ichihashi, Shota, 1-40 pp.

This study examined a dynamic model of consumer privacy and platform data collection. In each period consumers choose their level of platform activity. Greater activity generates more information about the consumer, thereby increasing platform profits. When the platform can commit to the future privacy policy, it collects information by committing to gradually decreasing the level of privacy protection. In the long run consumers lose privacy and receive low payoffs but choose high activity levels. In contrast, the platform with weaker commitment power may attain the commitment outcome or fail to collect any data depending on consumer expectations regarding future privacy protection.

- 21 Blind Disclosure/ Kolb, Aaron; Pease, Marilyn; Sacks, Daniel W.; Quick, Joshua, 41-79 pp.

The following article examines to develop and test a theory of blind disclosure. A sender chooses whether to disclose information based on a preliminary, private signal. In the unique equilibrium, contrary to the literature's canonical unraveling result, senders disclose only if their preliminary signal exceeds a cutoff. This cutoff rule leads to partial unraveling in environments with either risk aversion or moral hazard, and disclosure decreases with uncertainty. Using unique administrative data on disclosed and undisclosed grades in a large university, the authors find that the model is consistent with student choices during spring 2020 to conceal letter grades by switching to optional pass-fail grades.

- 22 Optimal Nonlinear Pricing with Data-Sensitive Consumers/ Krähmer, Daniel ; Strausz, Roland, 80-108 pp.

This study monopolistic screening when some consumers are data sensitive and incur a privacy cost if their purchase reveals information to the monopolist. The monopolist discriminates between data-sensitive and classical consumers using privacy mechanisms that consist of a direct mechanism and a privacy option. A privacy mechanism is optimal for large privacy costs and leaves classical consumers better off than data-sensitive consumers with the same valuation. When privacy preferences become public information, data-sensitive consumers and the monopolist gain, whereas classical consumers lose. Our results are relevant for policies targeting consumers' data awareness, such as the European General Data Protection Regulation.

- 23 Competition in Pricing Algorithms/ Brown, Zach Y.; MacKay, Alexander, 109-156 pp.

The following article examines new facts about pricing technology using high-frequency data, and the authors examine the implications for competition. Some online retailers employ technology that allows for more frequent price changes and automated responses to price changes by rivals. Motivated by these facts, the authors consider a model in which firms can differ in pricing

frequency and choose pricing algorithms that are a function of rivals' prices. In competitive (Markov perfect) equilibrium, the introduction of simple pricing algorithms can increase price levels, generate price dispersion, and exacerbate the price effects of mergers.

24 Targeted Product Design/ Bar-Isaac, Heski; Caruana, Guillermo; Cuñat, Vicente, 157-186 pp.

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective of an intuitive representation of product design in which firms locate inside a circle and consumers in its outer circumference. Designs trade off horizontal and vertical transport costs. Our setting encompasses all linear demand rotations. Firms with lower quality or higher marginal costs choose niche designs that cater to specific consumers at the expense of alienating the rest. Firms choose intermediate designs or more polarized ones, instead, depending on the convexity of the vertical transport cost. The authors examine such design choices in monopoly, duopoly, and monopolistic competition settings.

25 The Good, the Bad, and the Complex: Product Design with Imperfect Information/ Asriyan, Vladimir; Foarta, Dana; Vanasco, Victoria, 187-226 pp.

This study investigated the joint determination of product quality and complexity. In our model complexity affects how difficult it is for an agent to acquire information about product quality. An agent can accept or reject a product proposed by a designer, who can affect the quality and the complexity of the product. They find that complexity is not a necessary feature of low-quality products. An increase in designer-agent alignment leads to more complex but better-quality products. However, higher product demand or lower competition among designers leads to more complex and lower-quality products. The authors relate our findings to the existing empirical evidence.

26 Ad Clutter, Time Use, and Media Diversity/ Anderson, Simon P.; Peitz, Martin, 227-270 pp.

In this article the authors examined advertising congestion along with a time use model of consumer choice among media. Both consumers and advertisers multihome. Higher equilibrium advertising levels ensue on less popular media platforms because platforms treat consumer attention as a common property resource: smaller platforms internalize less of the congestion from advertising and so advertise more. Platform entry raises the ad nuisance price to consumers and diminishes the quality of the consumption experience on all platforms. For consumer welfare this price effect of entry dominates the positive effect of more variety in some settings; thus, consumers will then be worse off after entry.

27 Reference Dependence and Attribution Bias: Evidence from Real-Effort Experiments/ Bushong, Benjamin; Gagnon-Bartsch, Tristan, 271-308 pp.

The point of this piece is to examine form of attribution bias wherein people wrongly ascribe sensations of positive or negative surprise to the underlying disutility of a real-effort task. Participants in our experiments learned from experience about two unfamiliar tasks, one more onerous than the other. The authors manipulated expectations about which task they would face: some participants were assigned their task by chance, while others knew their assignment in advance. Hours later, the authors elicited willingness to work again on that same task. Participants

assigned the less (more) onerous task by chance were more (less) willing to work than those who knew their assignment in advance.

- 28 The Doors of Perception: Theory and Evidence of Frame-Dependent Rationalizability/ Charness, Gary; Sontuoso, Alessandro., 309-344 pp.

This research article investigates how strategic behavior is affected by the set of notions (frames) used when thinking about the game. In our games the action set consists of visual objects: each player must privately choose one, trying to match the counterpart's choice. The authors propose a model where different player-types are aware of different attributes of the action set (hence, different frames). One of the novelties is an epistemic structure that allows players to think about new frames, after initial unawareness of some attributes. To test the model, our experimental design brings about multiple frames by varying subjects' awareness of several attributes.

- 29 Reference Pricing as a Deterrent to Entry: Evidence from the European Pharmaceutical Market/ Maini, Luca; Pammolli, Fabio, 345-383 pp.

From this study, one can observe that External reference pricing (ERP), the practice of benchmarking domestic drug prices to foreign prices, generates an incentive for firms to withhold products from low-income countries. Using a novel moment inequality approach, the authors estimate a structural model to measure how ERP policies affect access to innovative drugs across Europe. The authors find that ERP increases entry delays in eight low-income European countries by up to one year per drug. The European Union could remove these delays without replacing ERP by compensating firms through lump-sum transfers at the cost of around €18 million per drug.

- 30 Complexity and Procedural Choice/ Banovetz, James; Oprea, Ryan, 384-413 pp.

In this study, the authors tested the core ideas of the "automata" approach to bounded rationality, using simple experimental bandit tasks. Optimality requires subjects to use a moderately complex decision procedure, but most subjects in our baseline condition instead use simpler (often sub-optimal) procedures that economize on "states" in the algorithmic structure of the rule. When the authors artificially remove the mental costs of tracking states by having the computer track and organize past events, subjects abandon these simpler rules and use maximally complex optimal rules instead. The results thus suggest that the main type of complexity described in the automata literature fundamentally influences behavior.

- 31 Biased Beliefs in Search Markets/ Gamp, Tobias; Krähmer, Daniel., 414-464 pp.

The study examines the implications of biased consumer beliefs for search market outcomes in the seminal framework due to Diamond (1971). Biased consumers base their search strategy on a belief function that specifies for any (true) distribution of utility offers in the market a possibly incorrect distribution of utility offers. If biased consumers overestimate the best offer in the market, a novel type of equilibrium may emerge in which firms make exceptionally favorable offers in order to meet biased consumers' unreasonably high expectations, which then become partially self-fulfilling. Consequently, the presence of biased consumers may improve the welfare of all consumers.

32 At the Helm, Kirk or Spock? The Pros and Cons of Charismatic Leadership/ Hermalin, Benjamin E., 465-492 pp.

This paper offers explanations for charismatic leadership's "mixed report card." It offers insights into why and when charismatic leadership can be effective; which, when, and why certain groups will prefer more to less charismatic leaders; and how being more charismatic can make leaders worse in other dimensions, particularly causing them to work less hard on their followers' behalf. Charismatic leaders are often desired. At the same time, experience, especially with demagogues, as well as social science studies, raise doubts about such leaders.

33 Too Good to Be True? Retention Rules for Noisy Agents/ Espinosa, Francisco ; Ray, Debraj, 493-535 pp.

The article studies how an agent who privately knows his type, seeks to be retained by a principal. Agents signal their type with some ambient noise, but can alter this noise, perhaps at some cost. Our main finding is that in equilibrium, the principal treats extreme signals in either direction with suspicion, and retains the agent if and only if the signal falls in some intermediate bounded set. In short, she follows the maxim: "if it seems too good to be true, it probably is." The authors consider extensions and applications, including non-normal signal structures, dynamics with term limits, risky portfolio management, and political risk-taking.

34 Learning by Choosing: Career Concerns with Observable Actions/ Ke, T. Tony; Li, Christopher; Safronov, Mikhail, 536-567 pp.

This paper explores potential inefficiencies of incomplete contracts in a dynamic career concerns context. In a firm-worker relationship, the worker performs public tasks that have trade-offs between productivity and informativeness. The authors show that the first-best outcome can be obtained with short-term contracts if the wage can depend on the task choice. This provides an explanation for wage jumps at promotions—the worker is assigned the more productive but less informative task after promotion. If task choice is not contractible, then inefficiency arises: the worker has an endogenous bias toward informativeness, while the firm is biased toward productivity.

35 Relative Wealth Concerns, Executive Compensation, and Managerial Risk-Taking/ Liu, Qi; Sun, Bo, 568-598 pp.

This paper theoretically examines how relative wealth concerns affect equilibrium contracting and systemic risk-taking. The authors find that such externalities can generate pay for luck as an equilibrium strategy. In expectation of pay for luck in other firms, tying managerial pay to luck provides insurance to managers against a compensation shortfall relative to executive peers. The authors also show that an effort-inducing mechanism exists: managers have additional incentives to exert effort in utilizing investment opportunities, which helps them keep up with their peers during industry movements; however, pay for luck that is efficient within firms can nonetheless exacerbate aggregate fluctuations, especially during periods of heightened market risk.

36 Raising the Bar: Certification Thresholds and Market Outcomes/ Hui, Xiang; Saeedi, Maryam; Spagnolo, Giancarlo; Tadelis, Steven, 599-626 pp.

The article investigate the certification of sellers by trusted third parties helps alleviate information asymmetries in markets, yet little is known about the impact of a certification's threshold on market outcomes. Exploiting a policy change on eBay, the authors study how a more selective certification threshold affects the distribution of quality and incumbent behavior. The authors develop a stylized model that shows how changes in selectivity change the distribution of quality and prices in markets. Using rich data from hundreds of online categories on eBay.com, the authors find support for the model's hypotheses. Our results help inform the design of certification selectivity in electronic and other markets.

37 Stable and Efficient Resource Allocation with Contracts/ Pakzad-Hurson, Bobak, 627-659 pp.

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue consider indivisible-object allocation with contracts, such as college admissions, where contracts specify majors. Can a designer guarantee a stable and (student) efficient matching? They show that contracts put stability and efficiency at odds; a necessary condition to ensure these properties is student-lexicographic priorities—schools must rank contracts from "second-tier" students consecutively. They present the weakest restriction guaranteeing stability and efficiency, and characterize necessary and sufficient conditions for any mechanism within a general class to deliver a stable and efficient matching in an incentive compatible manner. They apply this result to two well-known mechanisms: deferred acceptance and top trading cycles.

38 Optimal Task Scheduling under Adverse Selection and Hidden Actions/ Agastya, Murali; Birulin, Oleksii, 660-698 pp.

A Principal owns a project consisting of several tasks. Tasks differ, both in their innate success probabilities and their incremental benefits. Moreover, only specialists can perform these tasks. Subject to moral hazard and adverse selection, this article talks about the order in which the Principal should commission the tasks, and when terminate the project. Also talks about the investments which after changing into tasks' characteristics would yield the highest marginal profit. These are typical issues that arise in sequencing R&D activities and other sequential production processes. The authors show that, despite informational constraints, a simple index—a task's effective marginal contribution—determines the optimal schedule/mechanism.

39 Markets with Within-Type Adverse Selection/ Nguyen, Anh; Tan, Teck Yong, 699-726 pp.

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective of bilateral trade with a seller owning multiple units of a good, where each unit is of binary quality. The seller privately knows her "type"—defined by the number of lemons that she own—and which units in her endowments are the lemons ("within-type adverse selection"). The authors characterize the set of informationally constrained Pareto optimal allocations and show that every such allocation must involve a trade characterized by a threshold λ^* , with types having less (more) than λ^* units of lemons selling only their lemons (selling their entire endowment). The authors provide conditions for a distribution shift that give Pareto-improving allocations.

40 Procedural Justice and the Unintended Role of Street-Level Bureaucrats in Prompting Citizens to Act as Vigilantes/ Edri-Peer, O.; Cohen, N., 51–63 pp.

This paper looks into what role do the perceptions of clients about the procedural justice that street-level bureaucrats (SLBs) use when implementing policy play in prompting citizens to engage in vigilante actions? Using qualitative methods, the authors examine the unintended effects of SLBs' implementation of policy on citizens' vigilantism. The authors contribute to the literature by showing that procedural justice on the street level is in fact an important factor in citizens' decisions to act as vigilantes. Our findings identified three significant factors in these decisions: the citizens' ability to voice their complaint, the sense that they were treated respectfully and their trust that the police officers would do what they could to deal with their complaint. Furthermore, the authors also demonstrated that citizens and SLBs do not share the same perceptions of the role of the police as service providers, and that this gap increases citizens' motivations to act independently.

41 Advancing Public Entrepreneurship through State Government Capacity and Competitiveness: The Impact of Discretionary Fiscal Policy of American States on Worldwide Manufacturing Industries/ Shin, G, 64–81 pp.

This research empirically assesses the relationship between fiscal federalism and FMI by focusing on the level of fiscal decentralization, federal grants, and fiscally constraining institutions. Testing two different FMI datasets that cover all 50 American states by source country between 1987–2006 and 2008–2016, this study finds that manufacturing firms increase their investment in the states that exercise higher discretion in managing fiscal policy, receive more federal grants, and implement more restrictive taxing and spending regulations. The observed positive impact of fiscal institutions and constraints is more prominent for foreign manufacturing firms in the tax-exemption group. Many policymakers and administrators have directed efforts to increase foreign manufacturing investment (FMI) due to its potential to raise the employment rate, technological progress, and productivity in their regions. Despite foreign manufacturers' significant influence on the economies of their host countries, institutional and policy uncertainty creates significant entry barriers for multinational manufacturers. Focusing solely on American state performance in economic development as measured by amounts of FMI, this study suggests that different institutional designs and regulations that affect state taxing and spending decision-making make a difference in FMI in American states.

42 Organizational Image and Employee Engagement: Exploring the Inter-Relationships Between Construed External Image and Perceived Organizational Identity/ Lee, S.; Hameduddin, T.; Lee, G. R., 82–96 pp.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate organizational image, defined as internal members' evaluations of their organization, is a critical managerial issue since it influences employee work attitudes and subsequent performance. While the public administration discipline has observed an increasing scholarly interest in the influence of organizational image on employee engagement, it leaves the potential inter-relationships between two distinctive organizational image dimensions—construed external image (CEI) and perceived organizational identity (POI)—unexplored. The authors examine the influence of these two organizational images on employee engagement, with an emphasis on both the mediating and moderating role of POI between CEI and employee engagement. Empirical results show that both image dimensions positively influence employee engagement. More importantly, the authors find that POI acts as a moderator in the CEI–employee engagement relationship, that is, the positive influence of CEI on the outcome depends on the level of POI. Empirical findings imply that public employees treat two dimensions of organizational image differently and weigh POI more than CEI. In particular, the findings suggest that attractive or positive POI may serve as a catalyst to reinforce employee engagement even in the presence of a long-lasting negative external image for public organizations

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

- 43 Open Marxism, social class, and social and political movements/ Roberts, John Michael; Ibrahim, Joseph., 7-27 pp.

In this paper, the authors agree that the starting point for an analysis of class under capitalism is the dispossession of labour from its means of production. But the authors further argue that even at this relatively high level of theoretical analysis, it is still possible to isolate a more complex account of social class than many Open Marxists would accept. The authors then employ this alternative class perspective to highlight some weaknesses in respective Open Marxist accounts of class and social and political movements. Following these critical observations, and with the theoretical assistance of Gramscian analysis, the authors demonstrate how Open Marxism can develop a more robust account of the class nature of contemporary social and political movements. Open Marxists argue that capitalist society is mediated through forms of alienated and dispossessed labour from the means of production. For Open Marxists, then, labour is fluid in its constitution because it is constantly struggling to various degrees in and against its alienated and dispossessed capitalist form. Static sociological concepts of social class therefore cannot fully grasp this fluid and antagonistic relationship between labour and capital.

- 44 Back to the 1960s? Alessandro Pizzorno's contribution to understanding the labor movement revival then and now/ Porta, Donatella della, 29-42 pp.

In this article, the author points at the particular relevance in this historical moment of revisiting the contribution of Italian sociologist Alessandro Pizzorno to the understanding of class conflicts in turbulent times. While class analysis has been more and more focused on social stratification, reflecting on waves of intense contention is therefore important in order to single out how organizational resources and identification processes can indeed develop in action, from the mobilization itself, rather than being a precondition for it. While much research on social stratification seems to have forgotten the complexity of class conceptualization, looking mainly at statistical aggregates, the work of Alessandro Pizzorno helps refocusing attention on the ways in which class solidarity emerges during workers' struggles. In this sense, it talks to recent reflections on a return not only of labor action but also of classes as driver of history. Developing in a period of perceived decline of the labor movement, social movement studies have for a long time paid only limited attention to struggles against social inequalities and, more generally, the structural conditions for the development of some fundamental conflicts. Only recently, addressing social struggles for global justice and against austerity, they have started to return to the social bases of protest.

45 Stirring culture: Moral batteries and public characters in the battle over Moscow's renovation/
Jasper, James M; Zhelnina, Anna., 43-59 pp.

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue processes, so emotions can fill in many cultural concepts deployed in theories of social movement recruitment, decision-making, and impacts. Looking at the controversy around Moscow's Renovation, a giant urban renewal project launched in 2017, the authors describe how both sides tried to recruit and persuade others. The authors analyze two examples of carriers of cultural meaning that are often described in idealistic, cognitive fashion, to reveal the emotions that give them their power to move people. Moral batteries are pairs of emotions, one positive and the other negative, which draw people toward one pole as they repel them from the other. In particular, the authors discuss binaries based on time, before-and-after contrasts, which have not previously been adequately recognized. In addition to moral batteries, the authors look at public characters, especially villains who get blamed and minions who are ridiculed; these are often contrasted with good characters such as victims or heroes. Characters can be applied to public figures such as politicians or take the form of group stereotypes. Like moral batteries, characters fuse cognitive elements, such as words and images, with the emotions that are supposed to accompany them. Energized by the recent inclusion of emotions, cultural theory still has something new to offer to explanations of social movements.

46 Leaderfulness from a Gramscian perspective: Building organic intellectuals within Black lives matter/
Nulman, Eugene; Cole, Ashley., 61-83 pp.

This article examines the Black Lives Matter Global Network, which openly advocates for leaderfulness, through documentary content analysis and 22 interviews of activists across 18 local chapters. The authors find that the structures for promoting leaderfulness which Gramsci had advocated for were lacking and, the authors argue, this was the reason why the development of leaderfulness was limited. This article helps to shed light on the difficulties of social movement momentum and proposes a solution drawn from Gramsci's work. Contemporary social movements and organizations have increasingly embraced the notion of 'leaderfulness'. This development has the possibility of affecting the current struggles these movements face as well as the activist landscapes of the future. Due to its distinct contribution to developing an analysis of leadership, this article seeks to position Gramsci's intellectual work at the heart of understanding the ways in which these contemporary movement organizations are using organizational structures to address social objectives and the implications this has on the movement.

47 Livin' in the future: Conceptualising the future of UK disability activism through utopian,
retrotopian and heterotopian configurations/
Griffiths, Miro, 85-105 pp.

The article explores how the future is imagined through disability activism. It highlights how UK Disabled People's Movement members, established and newcomers, envisage inclusive and accessible societies and what role disability activism has in realising such visions. To achieve this, conceptualisations of the future are mapped within a framework of three topias (places/worlds): utopia, retrotopia and heterotopia. These topos configurations provide a way to make sense of activist visions for progressing disabled people's emancipation. The article argues that the UK Disabled People's Movement currently produces two dominant conceptualisations of the future: a deterministic, radical overhaul of political and economic arrangements (utopia); and a return to 'purer' forms of disability activism produced by historical activists and their networks (retrotopia).

Young disabled activists who do not align with such conceptualisations are denied opportunities to influence broad activist strategies and are, instead, relegated to opportunities that necessitate a youth perspective. Young disabled activist's conceptualisations of the future can be best understood as the production of counter sites, which generate activities, politics and discourses around notions of inclusion, social justice and accessibility (heterotopia). These produce possible and preferable alternatives to the current ordering of the social world – with disability activism becoming spaces that encourage creativity of new ideas, new practices and new options against existing norms and inaccessible worlds.

48

From Occupy Wall Street to the Gilets Jaunes: On the populist turn in the protest movements of the 2010s/ Gerbaudo, Paolo, 107-124 pp.

Many recent protest movements, from the 2011 square occupation movements to the Gilets Jaunes display typical populist features, starting from an appeal to the people vs the elites. Drawing on my work on social movements in the 2010s in this article, the author discuss the different components and implications of this 'populist turn' and its differences vis-à-vis other forms of populism, and in particular right-wing populism. the author claim that social movements' populism involves the adoption of a 'popular identity' as a unifying notion as a means to compensate for identity fragmentation; an identification with social majorities evident in Occupy Wall Street's famous 'the authors are the 99%' slogan, which departs from the minoritarian identification of previous movements; and an appeal to common sense and the nation vis-à-vis the militant antagonism and cosmopolitanism prevalent in many previous social movement waves. This cultural transformation within social movements is, on the one hand, an indication of changing political opportunities and the unlocking of new areas of support for protest movements and, on the other hand, the product of social movements' self-reflection and the attempt to escape the self-ghettoising tendencies of previous protest waves. However, this populist turn has also raised concerns among some activists, especially concerning the association of the 'popular' with the 'national' and a perception that popular identity involves undermining internal diversity and pluralism.

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

49 Two-Dimensional Models of Cultural Differences: Statistical and Theoretical Analysis/ Fog, Agner, 115–165 pp.

This study finds a common statistical pattern in all major quantitative studies of cultural differences, and discusses theories that explain this pattern. 92 cultural variables from 33 published cross-cultural studies including 125 countries are analyzed with an advanced factor analysis method. The study confirms previous findings that two factors can account for a large part of the variation in all major published cultural variables. While many previously published cultural variables represent arbitrarily rotated factor analysis results, the present study is improving the explanatory power by un-rotating the factors and by incorporating new theories that link cultural values to conditions in the physical and social environment. The first factor, accounting for 34% of the total variance, reflects general effects of development and welfare. This factor is explained by theories of development, modernization, emancipation, and secularization. This includes psychological effects of collective security that are explained by evolutionary psychology. The dimension formed by the first factor has one end in poor and war-torn countries, and the opposite end in North European welfare states. The second factor, accounting for 15% of the total variance, reflects relational mobility, long-term versus short-term orientation, differences in self-construal, and various other effects. Theoretical explanations of these effects are based on differences in subsistence economy, colonial history, ethnic diversity, and religion. The second factor has one end in East Asian countries, and the opposite end in Latin American countries. Analysis of business culture reveals the same two-factor pattern as national culture.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Online Remote Access Portal for E-Resources (ORAPER)

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

Culture and Explicitness of Persuasion: Linguistic Evidence From a 51-Year Corpus-Based Cross-Cultural Comparison of the United Nations General Debate Speeches Across 55 Countries (1970-2020)/ Shen, Lin, 166–192 pp.

50

This study seeks to diversify the methods and validate the results with a corpus-based register analytical approach. Based on the United Nations General Debate Corpus (UNGDC) that comprises comparable multi-cultural speeches, a diachronic comparison (1970-2020) is made between the 2518 speeches (altogether 7,090,221 tokens) of 55 cultures from the East (East, South, and Southeast Asia) and the West (European Union, North America, and Australia) on the dimension ‘explicitness of persuasion’, a synthesized variable operationalized with 6 linguistic features, with the register analytical framework of Multi-Dimensional Analysis (MDA). The potential impacts of the political contexts on the cross-cultural gap in persuasion explicitness are tentatively discussed with the case studies on China and the United States. The results reveal significant difference between the exemplars from the East and the West on the overtness of persuasion, and the gap is generally narrowing down over the 51 years. The quantitative results provide political-setting linguistic evidence for the relevant findings of Hall, Hofstede, and Inglehart & Welzel, and the narrowing gap between cultures from the East and the West in the explicitness of expression points to an open and dynamic view of cultures. This study may offer implications for further research on the cultural styles of political persuasion.

How National Culture Influences the Speed of COVID-19 Spread: Three Cross-Cultural Studies/ Huang, Xiaoyu; Gupta, Vipin; Feng, Cailing; Yang, Fu; Zhang, Lihua; Zheng, Jiaming; Van Wart, Montgomery, 193–238 pp.

51

This cross-cultural research proposes and empirically examines how national culture influences the speed of COVID-19 spread in three studies. Study 1 examines the effects of Hofstede’s national cultural dimensions on the speed of COVID-19 spread in 60 countries. Drawing on the GLOBE study (House et al., 2004), Study 2 investigates how GLOBE cultural dimensions relate to the speed of the pandemic’s spread in 55 countries. Study 3 examines the effect of cultural tightness in 31 countries. The authors find that five national cultural dimensions – power distance, uncertainty avoidance, humane orientation, in-group collectivism, and cultural tightness – are significantly related to the speed of COVID-19 spread in the initial stages, but not in the later stages, of the pandemic. Study 1 shows that the coronavirus spreads faster in countries with small power distance and strong uncertainty avoidance. Study 2 supports these findings and further reveals that countries with low humane orientation and high in-group collectivism report a faster spread of the disease. Lastly, Study 3 shows that COVID-19 spreads slower in countries with high cultural tightness.

Likely Electromagnetic Foundations of Gender Inequality/ León, Federico R., 239–263 pp.

52

This study evaluated two mediation models across 98 countries. In the successful model, ultraviolet radiation impaired cognitive performance with the final result of increasing gender inequality; cross-cultural research should pay attention to this three-part connection and specify the process in greater detail. Additionally, gender inequality emerged directly related to ultraviolet radiation with positive sign, suggesting actions of testosterone; field and laboratory studies that address the specific mediating roles of sex hormones are needed. Pathogen prevalence and the ACP1*B allele played complementary roles that are consistent with the literature. The model was

robust to post-1500 European ancestry and the radiation – cognitive performance – gender inequality nexus, but not other paths, were reliable across continents. Cross-country variation of gender inequality is attributed to cultural, evolutionary, epidemiological, social, and psychological variables, but recent research has shown decreased inequality with proximity to the poles, suggesting that such variables may convey effects of electromagnetics and climate.

- 53 A Transposition of the Minkov-Hofstede Model of Culture to the Individual Level of Analysis: Evidence from Mongolia/ Minkov, Michael; Sokolov, Boris; Tasse, Marc A.; Jamballuu, Erdenebileg; Schachner, Michael; Kaasa, Anneli., 264–293 pp.

In this study, the authors investigate whether the two revised Minkov-Hofstede dimensions of national culture - IDV-COLL and “flexibility-monumentalism” (FLX-MON) - have individual-level counterparts and if they are isomorphic (have the same structure at both levels of analysis). The authors find that the three main conceptual facets of national COLL (conformism, ascendancy, and exclusionism) and the three of MON (self-esteem, self-stability, and generosity) materialize as six independent individual-level dimensions in a nationally representative sample from Mongolia (n = 1500). This structure emerged in a confirmatory factor analysis, multidimensional scaling, and hierarchical cluster analyses. This is the first series of analyses of the structure of the individual-level ingredients of national IDV-COLL and FLX-MON. After Hofstede proposed individualism-collectivism (IDV-COLL) as a dimension of national culture, numerous studies have used that name to refer to individual-level psychological constructs, based on theories and empirical operationalizations that are not necessarily compatible with the Hofstede tradition. This has created confusion.

- 54 Infrastructure and the Energy Use of Human Polities/ Freeman, Jacob; Baggio, Jacopo A.; Miranda, Lux; Anderies, John M., 294–322 pp.

This paper integrates scaling theory with variation in systems of governance to help explain cross-cultural differences in the energy use of human polities. In both industrial and pre-industrial polities, systems of governance moderate the scaling of population and energy use. Polities with more inclusive governance systems display, on average, lower energy use per agent. However, as populations increase in size, the energy consumed by polities with more inclusive governance increases faster than among polities with less inclusive governance. These results support the hypothesis that more inclusive governance systems help generate a virtuous cycle of increasing trust, larger-scale cooperation, and more productive economies; however, a byproduct of this process is an expanding network–energy throughput tradeoff: Good governance empowers individuals and firms to connect and cooperate. At the same time, similar to Jevons’ classic efficiency paradox, scaling-up this empowerment requires a system, as a whole, to consume ever greater amounts of energy and materials from the earth’s ecosystems.



National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC)

INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE PERIODICAL LITERATURE (INSSPEL)



- 55 Grief and mourning in Covid-19 pandemic and delayed business as a new concept/ Erbiçer, Eyüp Sabır; Metin, Ahmet; Doğan, Türkan, 3–26 pp.

This study aims to investigate the experiences of individuals who lost their loved ones in Turkey during the COVID-19 pandemic. For that purpose, the phenomenological method is employed in the design of the study. Individual interviews were conducted with nine participants who lost their relatives during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data were collected through semi-structured interview forms prepared by the researchers. The study participants described the various factors contributing to the grief and mourning process in the COVID-19 pandemic. These factors were categorized into three following main categories: grief and mourning responses of the individuals lost loved ones, including cognitive, emotional, and behavioral responses; risk factors including the expectation of harm, unfinished business, and restriction of death-related religious-cultural rituals; and protective factors including relative support (i.e., family, spouse, friend, partner), tele-support (i.e., mobile phone, internet, social media), positive coping strategies (cognitive, behavioral, and religious-spiritual), and delayed business. The “delayed business” concept was also addressed within protective factors and explained in general terms. Finally, the findings were discussed considering the literature and presented some theoretical and practical implications.

- 56 Walking for well-being. Exploring the phenomenology of modern pilgrimage/ Sørensen, Anna; Høgh-Olesen, Henrik, 27–44 pp.

This study explores the phenomenology of modern pilgrimage: the motivations to go on a pilgrimage, the experience and the subsequent changes. An explorative study was conducted on 142 pilgrims. The results indicate that 74% of the participants were motivated by psycho-existential motives to go on the Camino to Santiago. In addition, 75% of the participants experienced changes in life after walking the Camino. The findings indicate that modern pilgrimage still has transformative potential. Furthermore, six major themes regarding the phenomenology of the Camino emerge from the data: (1) authentic experience, (2) walking in nature, (3) self-transformation, (4) community, (5) simplicity and (6) spirituality, indicating that modern pilgrimage is a multidimensional psycho-existential phenomenon. Modern pilgrimages are gaining popularity in Western culture despite increased secularization. Historically, pilgrimages were a religious ritual with the goal of personal transformation.

- 57 Cultural constructions of the mentally ill in South Africa: A discourse analysis, part one/ Daniels, Ashleigh L; Isaacs, Dean, 45–66 pp.

This article analyses Zulu constructions of mental illness, as according to Zulu Psychology Masters Students from universities in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, by means of Foucauldian Discourse analysis. Analysis of qualitative interviews highlighted the complexity surrounding mental illness and psychology within the Zulu culture in South Africa, and revealed various cultural

constructions of the mentally ill and psychopathology that have not previously been researched. Elucidated cultural constructions of the mentally ill included constructions of the ill as a contagious diseased state; a threat to peace; a deviant; a vagrant; and a non-social being and non-functional. These constructions placed the mentally ill at the lowest strata level within society. Historically rooted discourses of the black South African's fight to be resilient, and the philosophical idea of 'Ubuntu', intersect with these constructions of the mentally ill. Furthermore, the constructions of the mentally ill are impacted by rural and urban geographic location. Also explored is the discourse of the Zulu mentally ill's oppressed subject position as the 'mad' and black. These elicited constructions and discourses of the mentally ill within Zulu communities, in South Africa, provide a basis for vital future research into the cultural relativity and nosologies of mental illness within the South African context, and wider African context.

58 I'll never forget: Remembering of past events within the Silent Generation as a challenge to the political mobilisation of nostalgia/ Nieland, Sue; Mahendran, Kesi; Crafter, Sarah, 67–80 pp.

This article introduces two key concepts, anemoia – imagining a past not experienced – and prolepsis – how the past influences actions in the present aligned to future goals – to argue that actual recall of past biographical events potentially counters the influence of nostalgic rhetoric designed to influence political decision-making. The focus of this article is a single Scottish case study, Rachel, a member of the Silent Generation of citizens aged over 75 years, who have a living memory of World War II and its aftermath. A dialogical analysis was carried out identifying key I-positions and chronotopic analysis of the dialogical self, relating to experienced extreme childhood poverty and deprivation, anti-Semitism and limited mobility. This demonstrated how living through a historic event and its repercussions, rather than imagining a past not experienced, mitigates against nostalgia. This raises the question of how much mobilisation of the events of a glorious past and anxieties about the future rely upon the unexamined silence of those who recall those same events. The political mobilisation of nostalgia is increasingly preoccupying social and political psychologists. A key concern is with rising populism and the use of an imagined golden past to foster threat through anti-EU and anti-immigrant sentiment.

59 The respect pyramid: A model of respect based on lay knowledge in two cultures/ Nasie, Meytal, 81–95 pp.

This study used a grounded theory approach, using in-depth interviews, to conceptualize respect according to lay knowledge. 40 participants from two cultures in the Middle East—20 Jewish Israelis and 20 Palestinians—reported how they define respect (Kavod in Hebrew and Ihtiram in Arabic). The findings define respect as a complex, multidimensional concept. Based on the findings, a respect pyramid model was developed, which includes four dimensions: avoiding disrespect, deserved/normative respect, conditional respect, and considerate respect. Each dimension indicates an increase in aspects that make the respect less conditional and more intrinsic, while requiring higher sensitivity and greater effort. The implications of the respect pyramid for relationships and the cultural differences regarding definitions of respect are discussed.

60 The Teaching-Learning Process or the Teaching Process and the Learning Process/ González Hernández, Walfredo, 96–115 pp.

In the first part of the article, evidence is shown that this process is not a dialectical interrelation. Later it is demonstrated that this process exists under certain conditions that are explained from the theory of subjectivity. In this explanation, the role of the personal components that teaching and learning are integrated into a process is revealed. Education in school is conceived from the teaching-learning process where the teacher, student, and group intervene as personal components.

61 Alfred Schutz's 'Stranger', the theory of sociocultural models, and mechanisms of acculturation/ Chirkov, Valery, 116–138 pp.

In this article, the author addressed the mechanisms of the acculturation of people who move across different cultural communities (immigrants, refugees, sojourners, international students, etc.). It starts by analyzing Alfred Schutz's essay 'Stranger' and then connects it to the theory of sociocultural models (TSCM) (Chirkov, 2020a). Schutz's treatise provides background and a conceptual map for articulating the mechanisms of acculturation. The TSCM elaborates on these concepts and hypotheses and justifies the proposed understanding of the psychological and sociocultural basis of acculturation. The primary idea of this approach to acculturation is that migrants experience a clash and tension between two sets of sociocultural models: from their home communities and from their host communities. Newcomers must understand the sources of this tension; in turn, they must reflect on it and then develop strategies for reconciling these two sets of models. During this process, their selves, rationality, reflective capacities, agency and intellectual autonomy become the primary means for their acculturation success.

62 Muslim minorities' experiences of Islamophobia in the West: A systematic review/ Rehman, Ishba; Hanley, Terry, 139–156 pp.

This article systematically examines qualitative literature to gain an in-depth understanding of Muslim minorities' experiences of 'Islamophobia', and how it may impact upon their psychosocial wellbeing. 180 initial studies were identified across six databases; PsycINFO, ASSIA, Humanities Abstracts (EBSCO), IBSS, CINAHL and MEDLINE, 9 of which met the inclusion and quality criteria. The studies included were analysed using Thematic Synthesis and four key themes were identified; 'Construction of The Other', 'Stigmatisation of Appearance and Attire', 'Homogeneity of Identity and Experience' and 'Concealing and Normalising Behaviour'. The findings of this review are consistent with previous literature and highlight the difficulties Muslims experience as victims of 'Islamophobia'. In conclusion, the implications for psychological research and practice are discussed. Islamophobia across the western world appears to be on the rise yet very little is known about it.

63 "Flying over the crisis": A study on interdisciplinary metaphors of resilience/ Kriegsmann-Rabe, Lisa Milena; Hiebel, Nina; Maus, Katja; Geiser, Franziska, 157–176 pp.

This article investigates the metaphors on theoretical concepts may be congruent or divergent from their explicit definitions. The authors carried out a secondary qualitative analysis on metaphors of members of an interdisciplinary research group on resilience and investigated: (A) Which metaphors do experts in different disciplines use to describe people showing resilience? (B) Do these (implicit) metaphors support the (explicit) theses of the research group on resilience? (C) Do

the authors find differences between experts from different disciplines in the use of metaphors on resilience? Nine guideline-based interviews with experts from medicine, psychology, philosophy, and theology were studied using a systematic metaphor analysis, basing on inductive and deductive categorizations. Eight metaphor sources were identified, for example, battle, path. Experts used similar metaphors to describe resilience that often overarched the concepts of resilience as a trait, process, and outcome. Moments of vulnerability within the resilience trajectory were found. The analysis revealed high concordance of metaphors across different disciplines, reflecting both the ideas of the group as well as the mainstream view of resilience. This supports that implicit concepts may be more difficult to reframe than explicit theories. Few differences between disciplines may point to the impact of an overarching Western concept of individual resilience.

	Indian Council of Social Science Research National Social Science Documentation Centre	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Library Membership</u></p> <p>Post Graduate Students / Doctoral / Post-Doctoral scholars, Faculty members, Non-Teaching Staff, Writers, Freelancers, Journalists etc. can become members of the library.</p> <p><u>Library Membership Fee:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institution - Rs. 10000/- PA• ICSSR Beneficiary - Rs. 800/- PA• Consultant Membership - Rs. 900/- PA• Bi-Annual - Rs. 500/- PA• Monthly Membership - Rs. 100/- PM• No Membership Fee for Staff of ICSSR, its Research Institutes & Regional Centres and Guest Members for a day.		

- 64 Open Access Publishing and its Academic, Economic, and Societal Impact: An Indian Perspective/ Nazim, Mohammad; Ali, Altaf., 4-10 pp.

This paper examines the status of Open Access (OA) publishing in India and reviews its academic, economic, and societal impact. The study adopted descriptive and review methods. Data was extracted from directories, online databases, and websites for analyzing OA trends at the global level and in India. Studies related to the topic were also reviewed to examine the academic, economic, and societal impact of OA publishing on different stakeholders. The study's findings suggest that the number of OA journals indexed in Scopus, WoS, and DOAJ is consistently growing in India. A significant amount of research literature published in Scopus and WoS indexed journals is OA, making India one of the leading nations in the OA movement. Major funding bodies like CSIR, UGC, DST, DBT, and ICAR in India have formulated OA policies and mandated authors to make research outcomes of publicly funded research OA. The present study's results will aid policymakers in realizing the difficulty associated with OA adoption, contributing to policy formulation and implementation nationwide.

- 65 Visualizing the Lost Script of South Asia Under the Umbrella of the Digital Humanities Tool VisualEye/ Kushwaha, Ashwin Kumar; Kumari, Rakhi; Singh, Prof. Ajay Pratap; Singh, Dr. Pramod Kumar., 11-20 pp.

In this paper, the authors have tried to connect all the dots related to Brahmi Script under one umbrella with the help of the Digital humanities tool – VisualEyes. Further, the authors have mapped these multimedia formats with each other on the historical timeline, interactive maps and story events to establish and understand the relationship among the various facets of the Brahmi Script. The impact of this research is more appealing as it has presented a new dimension for any other script to make it more accessible and easily understandable worldwide while using an innovative open-source tool. Brahmi Script - is one of the earliest scripts known to India and South Asia and it is also an ancestral script for all the indigenous scripts present in India. The researchers, historians, laymen, etc. need these sources of information systematically and handily. In the scholarly world, a huge amount of data and information (Digital Humanities based collections) related to Brahmi script is available but all this information is scattered in the form of texts, images, videos, etc. This creates chaos to understand the overall story of the Brahmi script from its inception to till date. With these issues, the authors felt motivated to present the data and information related to Brahmi Script among their users in a more informative, easily accessible, and comfortably understandable manner.

India's Open Data Initiatives A Way to Knowledge Discovery, Transformation and to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030/ Nehra, Satveer Singh; Bansode, Sadanand., 21-29 pp.

66

In the present study, the attempt has been made to examine the success of policy implementation and how it has resulted in a sustainable open government data ecosystem in many sectors, as well as the types of services provided by this portal and its supporting portals. The authors also want to know how India is achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 with the help of OGD. The Government of India (GOI) implemented the OGD policy for better services to citizens and to make the government more transparent. Researchers supported accessible data, especially in the sciences and technology sectors, to reduce the repetition of study.

Blended Learning vs E learning Determining the Best Mode of Education from the Perspective of the Learners/ Faizan, Mohd; Barsha, Sayantoni; Eqbal, Naseem; Munshi, Shamim Aktar., 30-38 pp.

67

The study aims to determine students' perceptions regarding the blended mode of learning in the post-Covid era of Aligarh Muslim University. An online questionnaire was designed (Google form) with the help of previous studies and forwarded the web link through text messaging, email, WhatsApp, and Facebook. In total, 291 participants (undergraduate, postgraduate, and research scholars) filled out the online questionnaire. The result shows that the blended mode of learning is well accepted by the students, but when it comes to practical classes, this mode surely does not suffice. When it comes to the attitude of the students towards the blended mode of learning, the results suggest that most of the students are comfortable. Further, the blended mode comes with the complexities of e-learning and technical issues like poor internet connectivity, technical problems, limited internet pack, unorganized reading materials, etc., causing many difficulties in the overall learning process. This is the first study that assesses the students' perceptions towards the blended mode of learning in Aligarh Muslim University. Its findings may be useful in developing new strategies for improving the learning environment in any academic institution.

Research Data Curation in Academic Institutions Challenges & Expectations/ Singh, Manish Kumar; Gireesh Kumar, T. K., 39-44 pp.

68

The present work makes an attempt to identify the cause of negligible research data curation efforts in academic institutions of India by uncovering the associated challenges and discusses the expectations from a Research Data Repository of academic institutions. In the activity of Research Data Curation, the unpublished datasets generated during research are curated for possible reuse in future research by any researcher. Use of curated data, in several cases, may become helpful in avoiding repetition of efforts involved in generation of datasets. A large number of academic institutions in India are actively involved in research in various knowledge areas. Apart from the doctoral and post-doctoral research in academic institutions, academicians are involved in research projects sponsored by public or private bodies; thereby generating sizeable primary and secondary unpublished datasets worthy of curation in a data repository for possible reuse in some other research. For several reasons, curation efforts for research datasets in academic institutions in the country are negligible when compared to such efforts in research institutions.

69 Automated Knowledge Organization AI ML based Subject Indexing System for Libraries/
Ahmed, Mustak; Mukhopadhyay, Mondrita; Mukhopadhyay, Parthasarathi., 45-54 pp.

The research study as reported here is an attempt to explore the possibilities of an AI/ML-based semi-automated indexing system in a library setup to handle large volumes of documents. It uses the Python virtual environment to install and configure an open source AI environment (named Annif) to feed the LOD (Linked Open Data) dataset of Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) as a standard KOS (Knowledge Organization System). The framework deployed the Turtle format of LCSH after cleaning the file with Skosify, applied TF-IDF as a language model (backend algorithm), and selected Snowball as an analyzer. The training of Annif was conducted with a large set of bibliographic records populated with subject descriptors (MARC tag 650\$a) and indexed by trained LIS professionals. The training dataset is first treated with MarcEdit to export it in a format suitable for OpenRefine, and then in OpenRefine it undergoes many steps to produce a bibliographic record set suitable to train Annif. The framework, after training, has been tested with a bibliographic dataset to measure indexing efficiencies, and finally, the automated indexing framework is integrated with a data wrangling software (OpenRefine) to produce suggested headings on a mass scale. The entire framework is based on open source software, open datasets, and open standards.

70 Role of Digital Library as Knowledge Sharing Tool to Promote Electric Vehicles in India/ Deepa, N; Sharma, Reeta; Priya, Saloni; Kalia, Shweta; Mitra, Indradip; Bhattacharya, P K; Das, Dr. Anup Kumar., 55-65 pp.

The study contributes to the original findings based on users' and website accessibility surveys undertaken by authors. The Digital Library on Green Mobility (DLGM) aims to provide a platform for sharing ideas, knowledge, and documents among stakeholders of various organizations and institutions involved in Low Carbon Transport in India. It provides full-text access to national and state-level policies, regulations, reports, articles, books, standards, case studies, etc., on green mobility. Following a case study approach, the study highlights the process of developing a knowledge-sharing platform and success of DLGM in meeting the critical objectives. The usage trend and user behaviour of DLGM was analyzed to draw inferences to improve website usability. The authors briefly discuss how different insights from DLGM can be obtained to benefit a diverse set of stakeholders such as policymakers, practitioners, private companies, and researchers for evidence-based gap identification, decision making, and way forward in various green mobility topics.



- 71 Analysis of the Educational Application Users Satisfaction Levels by Using the Integrated Entropy Weight VIKOR Method/ Dina, Nasa Zata; Juniarta, Nyoman., 69-77 pp.

A product review is an essential metric to understand the acceptability level of users. This rating process is often implemented to measure the quality and excellence of a product. It also helps the decision-making processes of potential users regarding the implementation of applications, due to the observation of many options. Furthermore, a product review enables the comparison of applications before imminent subscription. In this case, potential users often analyze various rating levels and perform selection within the Google Play Store based on the experiences of other subscribers. The review is also found to benefit students and software developers, concerning the strengths and weaknesses of the applications. For developers, subsequent modifications of products are mostly supported by this rating process during development. From this context, users and developers need to incorporate Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM) models, to understand the best and worst applications. Therefore, this study aims to assess the important criteria expected by users of seven educational service applications, by using the integrated Entropy Weight-VIKOR method. In this report, the service applications were selected based on the highest number of users in the Google Play Store. All criterion's mass was also calculated through the entropy weight method. To rank the application through eight selected criteria, the VIKOR method was subsequently used. The results showed that the best educational service application qualities were Khan Academy and Udemy, with Socratic being the lowest. Some criteria such as download (Cr 1), video (Cr 2), cost (Cr 3), and teacher (Cr 8) were also suggested for improvement. From these results, the v -value did not affect the rankings of Khan Academy, Udemy, or Socratic, although it influenced the positions of other applications. This indicated that Khan Academy and Udemy had excellent customer satisfaction levels, regarding functionality and few specific complaints. However, Socratic had high complaints from individuals and low users satisfaction. Based on these results, a comparative analysis was carried out with the baseline study, for analytical validation. In this case, better outputs were observed for the present study than the baseline analysis, due to having three stable ranking positions.

- 72 Exploring Factors Affecting Media Information Literacy: A Mediation Analysis/ Gupta, Sangita; Sharma, Diksha; Thakur, Reenu Arti., 78-87 pp.

This paper is intended to investigate the determinants of media information literacy by examining the skills of students belonging to the University of Jammu in July 2022. The focal point of the study is to identify the predictors of MIL, by knowing the student's familiarity with the various concepts of MIL, and their level of MIL skills. MIL is studied through a scale having four parameters, with a 0.741 interclass correlation and a total reliability of 0.81. The majority of respondents assessed poor MIL skills and distinct from the self-reported MIL ($W = 2386.5$, $p < 0.001$, and $r_B = 0.8$). It was found that information literacy, computer literacy, and freedom of

expression are indirectly affecting the MIL, and is mediated by the capacities to create and evaluate information. Nevertheless, it is directly affected by information literacy.

73 Perceived Attitudes, Perceptions and Barriers towards Scholarly Publication: A Case Study of Indian Researchers/ Shimray, Somipam R, 88-93 pp.

The purpose of this study is to investigate researchers' attitudes, perceptions, and barriers toward scholarly publication. The current research can be a foundation for conversations on removing obstacles to scholarly publication. A total of 284 researchers participated in the present study. This quantitative analysis is based on a structured questionnaire through convenient sampling. For gathering data, a self-administered questionnaire was developed. The author used descriptive statistics to examine the data. Half (50 %) of the respondents had 1-2 years of research experience. Most of the participants (71.8 %) had participated in a session on research methods, and nearly half (48.9 %) had attended a session on article writing. Additionally, close to one-third (29.2 %) had written 1-2 articles, and more than half (59.5 %) had published research articles in a journal. The scholarly publication contributes to the academic growth of the institution, research enhances professional development and lack of research skills was the most prominent item considering attitudes, perceptions and barriers towards scholarly publication respectively. Across the tested analysis, gender has no significant difference, while age has a substantial difference in participating in conducting research. Gender has no significant difference, while age significantly correlates with article publication. Experience impact in conducting meaningful research, whereas attending research methodology training correlates with publishing articles and attending an article-writing workshop correlates with published articles. Incessant and collective consideration is imperative to overcome barriers to publishing scholarly articles. Moreover, training in research methodology, article writing, mentorship, facilities and funding are prerequisites for conducting research.

74 Mapping Doctoral Research in Library and Information Science at Panjab University Chandigarh: A Study based on Students Perceptions and Expectations/ Verma, Reshma Rana; Kumar, Shiv., 94-100 pp.

The paper examines doctoral research in the library & information science discipline at Panjab University, Chandigarh, based on student's perceptions and expectations by posing several research questions. This study aimed to gain insight into research scholar's perspectives on earning a Ph.D. Based on primary data from 48 respondents through a structured questionnaire in April 2018, the study tabulated, analysed and interpreted information to draw inferences. As the study is limited to research scholars at the DLIS at Panjab University, the universe of the study is relatively narrow. The study's findings reveal that most respondents had a personal decision to get admitted to the Ph.D. programme. However, there were cases where better job prospects, promotion in career, some practical problems, and the advice of a friend/senior/teacher motivated them to join doctoral research. The Panjab University was the first and last choice for the majority of respondents for doing a Ph.D. Two-thirds of respondents stated that quality of doctoral research accomplished in the DLIS PU is good and applied, and three-fifths believed that the research quality has improved with time. Only one-fifth of respondents found quality of physical Infrastructure for doctoral research work in the Department is of the best quality. Several respondents feel that doctoral research at Panjab University and India, in general, still depends on research models applied in Western countries, especially in the UK and USA. However, a group

of respondents believed it is either struggling to have its own identity or is a blend of Western and Oriental modes. Researchers will be encouraged to choose regionally relevant and application-oriented topics.

75 An Investigation of Open Access Availability of Library and Information Science Research/ Nazim, Mohammad; Ali, Altaf., 101-111 pp.

The study aims to investigate the Open Access (OA) availability of Library and Information Science (LIS) research and determine the extent to which research published in high-impact LIS journals is openly available to researchers via different OA routes. Using Google Scholar Metrics, ten core high-impact LIS journals were selected to collect the required data for the study. Bibliographic and citation details of each article published in these journals during 2016-2020 were extracted by searching the ISSN of each journal in the document search option of the Scopus database. The OA status of each article (Gold, Hybrid Gold, Green, and Bronze) was determined by querying the DOI API using the Simple Query Tool of Unpaywall. The findings show that LIS journals reviewed in this study demand \$2500 to \$3500 as an Article Processing Charge (APC). Almost all the journals have explicit self-archiving policies and lenient restrictions for making articles OA. However, accepted articles can be made available OA at designated Web locations after an embargo of 12 months. The study's findings indicate that 36.5 % of the total 5029 articles published during 2016-2020 in selected LIS journals were OA. Of the total OA articles, around 29 % were available through the publishers' Website (Gold or Bronze OA), and 71 % were available through the repositories (Green OA). The average citation rate for OA articles is 13.37, which is higher than that of non-OA articles, showing a clear citation advantage for OA articles over non-OA articles.

76 Contemplating and Visualizing Plagiarism Through a Bibliometric Study/ Bapte, Vishal Dattatray; Nagpal, Ritu., 112-118 pp.

The article contemplates and visualizes the literature on plagiarism with the help of selective bibliometric parameters. The present study is focused upon concept of plagiarism with an intend to enrich the quality of research and bringing in more awareness on the topic by presenting detailed analysis on the quantum of research work from 1989-2022. During the study period, 3771 validated documents were found on the theme of plagiarism. An average citation per document is registered as 14.3. Wiwanikit, V; Rolg, M; Joob, B, and Marusic A had the highest publications on plagiarism literature. The analysis in the given study stated that USA, United Kingdom, China, Australia, and Canada have been most contributing countries in terms of the research output. Using Bradford's law, the top ten sources along with SJR value 13 from the core zone has been evaluated. The conceptual structure on theme of plagiarism is revealed through co-occurrence of keyword and thematic map. 'Plagiarism', 'academic dishonesty' and 'attitude' are found to be highly occurred keywords. The article written by Drummond, G. B. entitled 'Reporting ethical matters in The Journal of Physiology: standards and advice' is found to be highly cited in overall output of plagiarism literature. The stakeholder of this research would be benefited from the quantitative information on the theme of plagiarism. The list of prominent authors, core journals and multitude themes will help them to submerge in the subject of plagiarism to explore more the issue related it. Plagiarism has become a buzz word in higher education sector graving as unlawful act in

academic publishing. A lot of literature covering the various aspects of plagiarism and related issues has been published in the form of scientific communications.

77 Barriers Faced by Youth in Seeking Cultural Heritage Information/ Shimray, Somipam R; Ramaiah, Chennupati K., 119-125 pp.

The aim of this study is to examine the barriers faced while seeking cultural heritage information. A survey-based questionnaire was used to collect data from the state of Manipur, India. The study employs stratified random sampling techniques and a sample of 400 respondents participated in this study. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. Before analyzing the data validity and reliability test was carried out. SPSS version 20 was used for data analysis. An independent samples t-test and analysis of variance (ANOVA) was administered to determine significant difference between demographic variables and study variables. The mean analysis revealed, "information is not readily available" with a mean score=3.59 is the most vital barriers. 12 studied variables were subjected to factor analysis and generated three factors, i.e. independent, administrative and management barriers. Statistical analysis revealed that gender difference plays a significant role in dissimilarity in seeking CHI with an individual barrier; with $p=0.050$, female respondents have a higher difference with a mean score = 3.4289. Knowing barriers to information seeking is imperative as it regulates the degree to which individuals can access different sources.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Bibliographies on Social science Literature

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

78 Boys' advantage in solving algebra word problems is mediated by spatial abilities and mathematics anxiety/ Geary, David C.; Hoard, Mary K.; Nugent, Lara, 413-430 pp.

This research explores that the adolescents' (n = 342, 169 boys) general algebra and algebra word problems performance were assessed in 9th grade as were intelligence, academic achievement, working memory, and spatial abilities in prior grades. The adolescents reported on their academic attitudes and anxiety and their teachers reported on their in-class attentive behavior in 7th to 9th grade. There were no sex differences on the general algebra measure or for mathematics achievement, but boys had an advantage on the algebra word problems measure (d = .51) and for spatial abilities (ds = .29 to .58). Boys had higher mathematics self-efficacy (d = .24 to .33), lower mathematics anxiety (ds = -.31 to -.53) and were less attentive in classrooms (ds = -.28 to -.37). A series of structural equation models revealed the sex difference for algebra word problems was mediated by spatial abilities and mathematics anxiety, controlling myriad confounds.

79 The relation between complement understanding and computational skills: A random intercept cross-lagged panel model/ Yip, Sai-Kit Eason; Wong, Tin-Yau Terry; Kwan, Kam-Tai, 431-441 pp.

The present longitudinal study attempted to clarify the picture by examining their potential cross-lagged relation. Fourth graders (n = 221) in Hong Kong received 3 cognitive assessments at intervals of 6 months, consisting of multiple measures of complement understanding, a nonverbal intelligence test, and a computational skills measure. A random intercept cross-lagged panel model revealed that complement understanding significantly predicted future computational skills, but the reciprocal prediction was nonsignificant. The findings provide empirical evidence supporting the close relation between complement understanding and computational skills and call for future endeavors to examine the interrelations between computational skills and understanding of other arithmetic principles.

80 Longitudinal pathways of numerical abilities in preschool: Cognitive and environmental correlates and relation to primary school mathematics achievement/ Bakker, Merel; Torbeyns, Joke; Verschaffel, Lieven; De Smedt, Bert, 442-459 pp.

This research has identified a particular point that children start preschool with large individual differences in their early numerical abilities. Little is known about the importance of heterogeneous patterns that exist within these individual differences. A person-centered analytic approach might be helpful to unravel these patterns and the cognitive and environmental factors that are associated with them. The authors applied a person-centered approach to a 5-year longitudinal study (N = 410, 213 boys) conducted in Belgium from preschool to grade 3. Preschoolers (Mage = 58.14 months, SDage = 3.51) were selected to represent the full range of socioeconomic backgrounds. The authors examined via Latent Profile Analysis the heterogeneous

patterns that exist in preschoolers' early numerical development using measures of counting, numeral identification, comparison, ordering, and arithmetic abilities. The authors investigated the association between the derived numerical ability pathways, general cognitive factors (working memory, language, spatial ability) and the home math environment. The authors also evaluated the relation of these early numerical ability pathways to later mathematics achievement in grade 1 and 3. Four longitudinal pathways emerged: a low (15%), below-average (28%), above-average (44%), and a high numerical ability pathway (13%). Differences between the four pathways were mostly quantitative. Most of the general cognitive factors contributed to pathway membership, whereas the home math environment and socioeconomic status (SES) did not. The pathways differed in mathematics achievement in grade 1 and 3, and most of these differences remained when the covariates were considered. The results highlight the heterogeneity that is already present in preschoolers' numerical abilities and their predictive value for subsequent mathematics achievement. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

81 Life transition events and depressive symptom trajectories during young adulthood: The influence of adverse family and individual contexts in adolescence./ Lee, Tae Kyoung; Wickrama, Kandauda A. S.; O'Neal, Catherine Walker; Neppl, Tricia K.; Reeb, Ben T., 460-473 pp.

The present study used a sample of 446 White adolescents (52.3% females; 15.58 years old, on average) over 18 years (1992 to 2010) to (a) identify distinct longitudinal joint processes between these sequential patterns of life transition events and turning points of depressive symptom trajectories by using a person-centered modeling approach and (b) investigate the influence of adverse family and individual contexts (negative family economic events, hostile relationships with parents, and impulsive sensation seeking) in adolescence on these longitudinal joint processes. The authors identified six longitudinal joint processes: (a) traditional transition pattern with no turning points in depressive symptom trajectories, (b) traditional transition pattern with turning points in depressive symptom trajectories in the mid-to-late 20s, (c) early parenthood transition pattern with no turning points in depressive symptom trajectories, (d) early parenthood transition pattern with turning points in depressive symptom trajectories in the mid-to-late 20s, (e) precocious transition pattern with no turning points in depressive symptom trajectories, and (f) precocious transition pattern with depressive symptom turning points (or fluctuations) throughout young adulthood. Negative family economic events, hostile relationships with parents, and impulsive sensation seeking in adolescence influenced these longitudinal joint processes. Hostile relationships with parents also uniquely influenced turning points in depressive symptoms during young adulthood while impulsive sensation seeking uniquely influence sequential patterns of life transition events. Clinical implications are discussed. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

82 Associations between preschool cognitive and behavioral skills and college enrollment: Evidence from the Chicago School Readiness Project/ Pan, Xinyu S.; Li, Chen; Watts, Tyler W, 474-486 pp.

The current article examines associations between preschool cognitive and behavioral skills and indicators of college enrollment in a sample (n = 379) of primarily Black and Hispanic youth growing up in low-income areas of Chicago. Although the authors found that most early cognitive and behavioral skills were only weakly or moderately related to later college enrollment, a rating of preschool attention and impulsivity control was a relatively strong predictor. Across most

models tested, attention and impulsivity control, executive functioning, and effortful control produced predicted probabilities that were similar in magnitude, or larger, than the effects produced by early math and literacy. There was no indication that early behavioral difficulties were substantive predictors of college enrollment. These descriptive findings suggest that in a low-income sample of children, some early cognitive capabilities related to attention and EF predict longer term college enrollment. The authors discuss implications for developmental theory and suggest that caution should be applied when projecting likely effects of early skill-focused interventions.

83 Family dynamics and adjustment across Latino/a students' transition to college: Disentangling within- and between-person reciprocal associations/ Sasser, Jeri; Waddell, Jack T.; Doane, Leah D, 487-502 pp.

The current study examined changes in parenting, family dynamics, and adjustment across the transition from high school to college among 207 Latino/a young adults (Mage = 18.10; 65.0% female identifying) in the Southwestern United States and investigated within- and between-person reciprocal relations using standard and random-intercept cross-lagged panel models. Participants self-reported on parental support, parental monitoring, family communication, depressive symptoms, and alcohol use during their senior year of high school (Time 1; spring/summer 2017), first semester of college (Time 2; fall 2017), and second semester of college (Time 3; spring/summer 2018). Parental support, family communication, depressive symptoms, and alcohol use increased across the initial transition from high school to college, whereas parental monitoring decreased across time. Reciprocal effects were largely between-person driven. Family communication in high school was concurrently and prospectively related to fewer depressive symptoms. Higher parental monitoring during the first semester of college was related to less alcohol use within and across semesters. In addition, students who experienced within-person increases in depressive symptoms during the first semester of college perceived less parental support than usual the next semester. Study findings point to the importance of developmental timing and further highlight the role that family plays during Latino/a students' transition to college. Implications for family-based prevention efforts are discussed. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

84 The long-term benefits of adolescent school engagement for adult educational and employment outcomes/ Symonds, Jennifer E.; D'Urso, Giulio; Schoon, Ingrid, 503-514 pp.

The current study explored these longitudinal associations using data spanning 40-years of life, from the 1970 British Cohort Study. School engagement at age 16-years was used to predict highest educational level at age 34-years, and socioeconomic status and income at ages 34- and 46-years, controlling for childhood socioeconomic status, cognitive ability, gender, and ethnic minority status, collected at ages 5- or 10-years. The 13,135 individuals in the sample were born in 1970, were mainly White (96%), and were identified at age 5-years as being 48% female. Longitudinal structural equation models revealed that adolescent school engagement had a persistent, positive impact on adult educational and employment outcomes after individual differences were controlled for. The results are interpreted using the perspective that school engagement can channel resources which are important for later educational and occupational success.

85

Longitudinal change in daily stress across 20 years of adulthood: Results from the national study of daily experiences./ Almeida, David M.; Rush, Jonathan; Mogle, Jacqueline; Piazza, Jennifer R, 515-523 pp.

This study examined age-related patterns in exposure and affective reactivity to daily stressors across a 20-year time span among adults who were between 22 and 77 years old at their baseline interview. Longitudinal data from the National Study of Daily Experiences (NSDE) consisted of three bursts of eight consecutive nightly interviews of stress and affect. Analyses made use of all available data from a U.S. National sample of respondents who participated in any of the three NSDE bursts (N = 2,845; number of daily assessments = 33,688). Findings revealed increasing age-related benefits. Younger adults (< 30 years) reported the highest levels of stressor exposure and reactivity, but their stress profile improved with age. Over time, adults averaged an 11% reduction in the occurrence of stressor days, and the younger adults exhibited an even steeper decline (a 47% reduction) in their levels of stressor reactivity. For people in midlife and old age, stressor occurrence continued to decrease over time, yet among adults aged 54 years or older at baseline, stress reactivity remained stable across time.

86

Variability in infant helping and sharing behaviors across the second and third years of life: Differential roles of target and socialization/ Reschke, Peter J.; Fraser, Ashley M.; Pickett, Janna; Workman, Katey; Lehnardt, Hans; Stockdale, Laura A.; Padilla-Walker, Laura M.; Cox, Kylin; Holmgren, Hailey G.; Hagen, Sophie; Summers, Kjersti; Clifford, Brandon N.; Essig, Liam W.; Coyne, Sarah M., 524-537 pp.

The study discusses about how infants can help and share in the second year of life. However, there is limited knowledge as to variability in these behaviors as a function of target (e.g., caregiver vs. unfamiliar adult) and the influence of caregiver support on infant prosocial behavior. Infants (N = 268, 124 female) at 1–2 years of age (M = 1.47, SD = .27) and again at 2–3 years of age (M = 2.48, SD = .26) participated in a helping task (with the caregiver or unfamiliar experimenter), a sharing task (with either target), and a free-play observation with their primary caregiver from which caregiver support was coded. The racial and ethnic composition of the sample consisted of 3% Asian, 10% Black, 20% Hispanic, 59% White, 1% mixed race, and 6% “other.” Median family annual income was \$50,000 to \$59,000, and median caregiver education level was “some college.” Infant helping favored caregivers at both time points. However, infant sharing did not differ by target for 1–2-year-olds, but 2–3-year-olds shared more with their caregivers than an unfamiliar experimenter. Additionally, infants’ behaviors antecedent to the act of helping or sharing (e.g., latency to respond, checking behaviors, and looking duration toward the target) differed by target. Concurrent relations between caregiver support and helping and sharing were moderated by age and differed by time point. Caregiver support for 1–2-year-olds also longitudinally predicted an age-moderated relation with 2–3-year-olds’ helping toward an unfamiliar experimenter. Theoretical implications for the role of socialization in the emergence of helping and sharing behaviors are discussed.

87

Prospective associations between pandemic-related adversity, harsh parenting, and the development of prosociality across middle to late childhood/ Shakiba, Nila; Perlstein, Samantha; Powell, Tralucia; Rodriguez, Yuheiry; Waller, Rebecca; Wagner, Nicholas J., 538-548 pp.

In this study, the link between parenting behaviors and children's prosociality (i.e., voluntary behaviors intended to benefit others) across development is discussed. Contextual risk and environmental stressors may undermine parenting behaviors known to promote children's prosocial behavior. The COVID-19 pandemic provides a unique context in which to examine how stress and contextual risk disrupt parenting practices and the development of children's prosociality over time. To explore the associations between pandemic-related adversity, parenting practices, and child prosocial behavior, the authors used survey data from 303 families (child Mage = 6.43; 51.4% female, 48.6% male; 65.7% White) who participated in a three-wave longitudinal study during the first year of the pandemic. Families were recruited from two northeastern cities in the United States. Growth mixture modeling identified two groups of parents who varied in their experience of pandemic-related adversity. The high-adversity group reported significantly more symptoms of depression and anxiety, parental burnout, and pandemic-related worries than the low-adversity group. At baseline, parents in the high-adversity group reported harsher parenting and perceived less prosocial behavior in their children. Across the full sample, there were no significant changes in harsh parenting and parental perceptions of child's prosociality across the first year of the pandemic. However, within the high-adversity group, increases in harsh parenting were related to reductions in children's prosociality over time. Results are interpreted in the context of family systems theory and contribute to our understanding of the links between parenting and children's prosociality and patterns of risk and resilience in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

88

I may not like you, but I still care: Children differentiate moral concern from other constructs/ Neldner, Karri; Wilks, Matti; Crimston, Charlie R.; Jaymes, R. W. M.; Nielsen, Mark, 549-566 pp.

The aim of the current study was twofold: first, to test the moral circles paradigm in a new sample of children to see whether published patterns of moral concern could be replicated and, second, to investigate whether children distinguish moral concern from the related constructs of liking and familiarity. Australian children aged 4 to 10 years old (N = 281; 143 boys, 138 girls; predominantly middle class) placed 24 pictures of human, animal, and environmental entities on a stratified circle according to how much they cared, liked, or knew about the targets. The authors found similar patterns of moral prioritization to previous research (Neldner et al., 2018), replicating both stable preferences and age-related changes in children's moral concern for others. Crucially, the authors extend these findings by showing that children distinguish how much they care about entities from their levels of liking and knowing about them. This suggests children differentiate between moral concern and other social constructs early in development and display distinct patterns of prioritization when evaluating everyday entities according to these judgments. In industrialized societies, adults exhibit stable preferences for the types of people, animals, and entities they feel moral concern for (Crimston et al., 2016). Only one published study to date has utilized the moral circles paradigm to examine these preferences in children, finding that as children age, their preferences shift to become more similar to adults' (Neldner et al., 2018). However, it is currently

unclear whether children's conceptualization of moral concern differs from that of other related social constructs.

89 Children intend to teach conventional but not moral norms selectively to ingroup members/
Karadağ, Didar; Soley, Gaye, 567-578 pp.

Several studies have investigated factors guiding children's decisions when learning from others, although less is known about factors that govern children's decisions when they transfer knowledge to others. Here the authors asked whether children would privilege ingroup members when teaching and, if so, whether this tendency would persist when transferring different kinds of information (conventional norms vs. moral norms). In Experiment 1 (N = 24), the authors first replicated ingroup preference based on minimal group membership with 5- and 6-year-old Turkish children. In Experiment 2 (N = 64), the authors examined whether children would consider group membership and the type of knowledge to be transferred in their teaching intentions. Children were introduced to two ignorant targets differing in their group membership and were asked to choose one or both of these targets to teach conventional or moral norms. Children were more likely to choose ingroup members for teaching conventional norms and both members when teaching moral norms. Further, this trend was particularly evident among girls. These results suggest that children make flexible teaching decisions considering the social attributes of the learners and raise interesting questions regarding the mechanisms underlying children's information transfer.

90 The emergence of procrastination in early childhood: Relations with executive control and future-oriented cognition/ Fuke, Taissa S. S.; Kamber, Ege; Alunni, Melissa; Mahy, Caitlin E. V., 579-593 pp.

The present study investigated the emergence and development of everyday procrastination behavior in preschool children and to explore its relations with executive function and future thinking using an adapted version of Lay's (1986) General Procrastination Scale for use with parents of preschool children. Parents (81% White, 82% with an annual household income of over \$40,000, and 92% had a postsecondary education) of 3- to 6-year-olds (N = 396; 175 girls) completed the Preschool Procrastination Scale, the Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function–Preschool Version (Gioia et al., 2003), and the Children's Future Thinking Questionnaire (Mazachowsky & Mahy, 2020). Naturalistic examples of children's procrastination behavior were collected to better understand the domains in which preschool children procrastinated. Results revealed that: (a) procrastination emerges early in preschool, (b) procrastination became more characteristic with age, (c) executive function and future thinking were negatively related to procrastination tendencies, (d) different components of future thinking and executive function predicted younger and older children's procrastination, and (e) children procrastinated in different domains depending on their age and responsibilities. Our results suggest that children's procrastination tendencies increase with age and develop alongside self-regulatory and future-oriented cognitive abilities. Little is known about the development of procrastination, the tendency to postpone undesirable but necessary tasks, during early childhood. Only one study has measured procrastination behavior in preschool children using a single behavioral task (Sutter et al., 2018).

91 She succeeded despite lack of ability or resources: Children’s consideration of constraint in beliefs and reasoning about academic achievement/ Zhao, Xin; Yang, Xin, 594-608 pp.

The present study investigates whether and how children consider the constraints one overcomes in their beliefs and reasoning about academic achievement. Four- to nine-year-olds (N = 98, 57 girls, 41 boys) and their parents (N = 92, 80 females, 12 males) of Han ethnicity in China were asked whether they believed someone could choose to overcome internal constraints (i.e., lack of ability) or external constraints (i.e., lack of educational resources) to achieve academic success. They were then presented with two story characters who both achieved high exam scores. One of the characters had to overcome internal or external constraints to achieve a high exam score, whereas the other did not face these constraints. Participants were asked about their inferences (i.e., the level of effort) and comparative evaluations of the two characters. Clear developmental changes were found: With age, children increasingly believed that one could choose to overcome constraints to achieve academic success and inferred that the character who overcame these constraints worked harder than the character who did not experience such constraints. Children also increasingly evaluated the character who overcame constraints more favorably than the character who did not experience such constraints. These findings advance research in children’s cognitive understanding of achievements and abilities by revealing that, as children get older, they gradually recognize the possibility and positivity of overcoming constraints to achieve success. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

92 Young children calibrate effort based on the trajectory of their performance/ Leonard, Julia A.; Cordrey, Skyler R.; Liu, Hunter Z.; Mackey, Allyson P., 609-619 pp.

This paper investigates learning requires effort, but children cannot try hard at everything. Here, the authors evaluated whether children use their improvement over time to decide whether to stick with a challenge. To eliminate the effect of individual differences in ability or prior knowledge, the authors created a novel paradigm that allowed us to surreptitiously control children’s performance. Across three preregistered experiments (N = 319, ages 4 to 6 in the United States), the authors found that children who were given evidence that their performance was improving were more likely to persist on a challenging task than children who were given evidence that their performance was constant, even when final performance was matched. This effect was robust to differing reward contingencies, across in-person and online testing contexts, and was driven by the demotivating effect of constant performance. Our results suggest that young children will be more persistent if they are guided away from too-difficult tasks and toward opportunities that enable steady growth.

 <https://twitter.com/icssr>



 facebook.com/icssrnassdoc



- 93 Why Do Poorer Kids Not Move Ahead Faster?: Considering the Poverty of Opportunity in Bihar and Delhi/ Krishna, Anirudh; Kumar, Sujeet., n.a.

This proposition is put to the test by interviewing more than 800 young individuals in rural and urban Bihar and Delhi. Findings show that these individuals have had virtually no opportunity to be tested for any hidden talent, be it a talent for athletics, for singing, chess, art or mathematics. Not one of these young people has ever competed at the national, state, or district level. The poverty of their circumstances is made worse by this poverty of opportunity. Millions lose out on alternative careers. Future champions remain unidentified and unrewarded. Something better is necessary to make equality of opportunity less of a slogan and more of a reality.

- 94 Equality versus Empowerment: Women in Indian Legislature/ Bhowmick, Soumya., n.a.

In this study, the need to enhance differences in equality and equity in contemporary gender policy framing in India have been discussed. Gender parity or equality measures, such as quotas for women in legislative bodies, ineffectively, and sometimes adversely, seek to induce women's empowerment, which is an equity concern. An analysis of the passive effects of women quotas at different legislative levels and the deep-rooted problems of agency that attenuate such policies is undertaken. It is found that reservations for women are important, however, its effect on gender parity is more profound at institutions that empower women at the grassroots level. Further, enabling women to participate in the electoral system at an individual level is more desirable than being token representatives in Indian politics.

- 95 Are Spectacular Growth and High Inequality Two Sides of the Same Coin?: An Interstate Analysis of Post-economic Reformed India/ Sinha, Manjisha; Ramadas, Sendhil; Ramasundaram, P..

This article examine emergence of India as an economic powerhouse notwithstanding, growth has failed to trickle down to marginalised sections, rendering inclusive growth a major concern. That has made India one of the most unequal countries. In this context, the extent of inequality across states during the post-economic reforms period has been analysed in this paper. Income inequality is estimated by sourcing gross state domestic product data from the Reserve Bank of India's Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy and using the Gini coefficient and Lorenz curve for 26 states and three union territories from 1993–94 to 2019–20. During this period, the western and southern zones have recorded a higher GSDP than the rest of the states in the country. The Gini coefficient was the lowest at 0.25 for Andhra Pradesh and the highest for Sikkim at 0.52. It is argued that the policy focus should not just be on a higher magnitude of growth, but on equitable growth, which requires region-specific interventions with a focus on several dimensions such as

setting up agro-processing storage unit storage and transportation and generating accessible employment opportunities—supplemented by significant investments in education and health.



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



Professional Skill Development and Networking

- **Apprenticeship**

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

- **Vocational Training Program:**

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

- 96 Financial Inclusion and Remittance Services: A Cross-country Analysis/ Saravanabhavan, Shika; Rajeev, Meenakshi.

In this paper the author investigate using the Global Findex survey data, the various factors that may impact the use of banks and digital channels for remitting money have been explored. The cross-country analysis shows that while many people send/receive remittances in low-income countries, they are still transmitted through informal channels. In India, it is observed that the use of financial institutions/mobiles as remittance channels have improved from 2017 to 2021, especially for the lower-income people. The econometric analysis conducted for both conventional and digital modes of remittance transmission shows that while the banking infrastructure matters for formal remittance transmission, the poorer countries are able to address the problem of lack of adequate infrastructure by using the mobile platform.

- 97 Multiplier Effect of MGNREGA-induced Inflow of Money - A Social Accounting Matrix-based Analysis/ Naskar, Kishor; Das, Pinaki; Datta, Debabrata.

This paper is an attempt to verify the performance of MGNREGA by studying four sample villages from West Bengal. The study has built a social accounting matrix from which the output and employment multipliers for each village are computed. However, it shows the demand-side impact, whereas the realisation of MGNREGA's potential positive multiplier effect depends on supply-side support, which is lacking in the villages. The paper, therefore, suggests supply-side initiatives in MGNREGA through a focus on productivity enhancement measures. The core objective of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is to promote rural development and reduce poverty by supplementing private employment in the rural Indian economy with public employment.

- 98 Himachal Pradesh Assembly Elections 2022: A Trendsetter for 2024 General Elections/ Thakur, Harish K; Sharma, Devender; Negi, Baldev Singh; Sharma, Ved Prakash.

This research talks about the turning down the narrative of “double engine” government, Himachal Pradesh once again voted Congress in with a thumping majority of seats. The Congress's win can be attributed to a series of factors such as the promise of old pension scheme for about 1,50,000 employees, anti-incumbency linked to poor performance of the Jai Ram Thakur government, and intra-party factionalism in Bharatiya Janata Party. The thesis that India has gone down the path of “de jure majoritarianism” from “de facto majoritarianism” since 2019 receives a setback with the Congress's victory in HP. This election also proved that the party system of HP remains predominantly a two-party system and there is lesser space for a third party like the Aam Aadmi Party which could only secure less than 1% votes.

- 99 Data Discrepancies between National Surveys and Official Reporting/ Kundu, Amitabh; Mohanan, P C.
- The growing discrepancies between the survey and official data have become a serious issue in recent years which has allowed researchers, administrators, policymakers, and individuals to take opposite positions on policies, programme or even the political regimes. It is in such a context that this article looks at some of the data anomalies in institutionalised surveys and official sources. The growing discrepancies between the survey and official data have become a serious issue in recent years.
- 100 The Eurasian Economic Union and India: North–South Transport Corridor and the Northern Sea Route/ Bhagwat, Jawahar; Bhardwaj, Atul; Shaparov, A. E.; Kapitsyn, V. M.; Sokolova, F. K..
- The Eurasian Economic Union has great potential to integrate the economies of India, Central Asian countries, the Russian Federation, and China. In the present circumstances, with realigned trade flows post the Ukraine crisis, it is in India’s interest to actively participate in the development of both the International North–South Transport Corridor and the Northern Sea Route.
- 101 Failure of the ‘Pharmacy of the South’/ Dehury, Ranjit Kumar.
- Some of the issues in pharmaceutical industries, the supply chain of drugs and the access of essential medicines among the Indian population are explored. Further, the roles of the regulator are also discussed in their production and distribution.
- 102 Land Regulations and Doing Business in Himachal Pradesh: A Case for Regulatory Impact Assessment/ Batta, Ravinder N, n.a.
- This article attempts to carry out a diagnostic analysis of land laws and practices in Himachal Pradesh and identifies the problem areas for regulatory reforms and makes a case for taking up regulatory impact assessment. Land management has a far-reaching effect on growth, distribution of incomes, and spatial spread of economic activities. The governments, therefore, play a crucial role in establishing and supporting an ecosystem for firms by enacting laws and making rules that establish and clarify property rights, reducing the cost of disputes resolution and increasing the predictability of economic transactions.

Economic and Political Weekly

Vol. 58, No. 22

- 103 Godna and the Gonds: From Tradition to Innovation (The Politics of Art, Body, and Identity)/
Manzer, Sayyed; Sharma, Tuhina, n.a.

This article focuses on the relationship between the Gonds and Godna and is based on a qualitative research study that looks into the inception of Godna in Jamgala, Chhattisgarh. This article begins with the history of Gonds and the role of Godna in their tribal culture. It goes to look at the tattoo art form through a gendered lens and studies the impact of urbanisation on the practice. In the second section, the article details the efforts of Gond women towards social innovation. Their work is also understood to be theoretically tied with indigenous feminisms as the women strive against the oppressive practice while finding ways to preserve it as cultural knowledge. The article concludes with an emphasis on de-romanticising cultures and the need to adopt an intersectional and gendered lens in their study. Godna, a form of body art, is a significant aspect of many tribal cultures in India.

Economic and Political Weekly

Vol. 58, No. 23

- 104 The Politics of the Pandemic - Situating West Bengal's Response/ Chatterjee, Shibashis; Das,
Udayan, n.a.

The paper takes the case of the Indian province of West Bengal and tests the long-standing trends and political culture of the state in light of the pandemic to understand whether it has any effect in structuring politics differently. Did the pandemic produce an effect in the nature of politics in West Bengal? Despite an intuition that a pandemic of such unprecedented nature and scale would give rise to politics with a difference, evidence suggests that the politics of the pandemic is rooted in continuities rather than ruptures.

- 105 Citizenship, Nationality, Discord, Accord, and Assam - A Brief History/ Saikia, Prarthana, n.a.

This study examines the appearance of the Assam Accord in the recent citizenship debates in India has a historical significance. Providing a critique of liberal citizenship, Assam's journey shows how citizenship in a culturally diverse nation state like India evolved distinctively along with different identity questions. Assam, through a popular movement against "illegal" migrants, under the leadership of the educated (middle) class, asserted this identity question and tangled the Assamese nationality in the legal framework of Indian citizenship. The accord, which ended the protest, led to the first amendment of the Citizenship Act, 1955 in 1985, specifically addressing

Assam's case. Drawing from vernacular literature and archival records, this paper offers a fresh perspective on the political history of citizenship in Assam from pre-independence until the signing of the Assam Accord in 1985 and its immediate implementation.

106 The Forgotten Nakoshis of Satara - A Renaming Programme Examined/ Jagtap, Priyanka, n.a.

The paper revisits this event after a decade to study the developments in due course of time. Apart from the initial feeling of positivity, the renaming ceremony hardly changed the lives of the girls. The paper argues that more than the tokenism of name change, these forgotten Nakoshis need significant and effective measures of reform to break free from the shackles of the patriarchal cultural practices and the subsequent sufferings. Greater sustained state support, through educational and socio-economic welfare schemes, could perhaps have carved a better future for the girls. In Maharashtra's Satara district, female children, named Nakoshi (translated as "unwanted"), were renamed in 2011 in a public ceremony that drew global attention.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Library Membership

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

Library Membership Fee:

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

- 107 Monsoon Rainfall Variability in India - Impact on Regional Economies/ Kathuria, Vinish; Rajagopalan, Balaji, n.a.

Investigating the effects of monsoon variability on the agricultural output at the regional level for five broad agroclimatic regions from 1980–81 to 2016–17, the analysis validates our postulation that the impact of rainfall deviation on regional economic output is highly varied and hence an aggregate analysis will not be reflective. Similar to earlier studies, the authors found asymmetry in response to deficit versus excess of summer monsoon rains.

- 108 Institutional Analysis of Dependency on Forest Resources/ Borkar, Aman; Paul, Bino, n.a.

The dynamics between formal and informal players is essential to understand local dependence on forest resources and the effects of institutional arrangements on conservation and conflict. A study of three villages at the Navegaon National Park, Maharashtra was undertaken to analyse these dynamics following an ethnomethodological approach. The impact of institutional dynamics on resource dependency and conflict is explored through the implementation of forest conservation programmes, interactions between formal and informal players and within village communities, impacts of displacement threats, migration and resource restrictions on informal players, redesign of religious institutions, and human–wildlife conflict.

- 109 Banks' Credit Risk Analysis of Indian Firms - Impact of Climate Change/ Bandyopadhyay, Arindam; Kashyap, Ashutosh, n.a.

A firm-level panel data analysis of selected BSE top 200 companies for 2017–21 is presented to link the environmental, social, and governance ratings and carbon dioxide emissions with their default risk and solvency position. The results indicate strong empirical evidence that the firm's risk of default is linked to its environmental performance along with the level of carbon emission. The findings will enable banks to establish a linkage between credit risk and climate change risk. This will assist banks as well as policymakers to adjust borrower-level ratings and factor the impact of climate change on their capital as well as business decisions.



- 110 Trash, dirt, glitch: The imperfect turn/ Rutten, Ellen; de Vos, Ruby., 3-13 pp.

‘Trash, dirt, glitch’ offers an introduction to a cluster devoted to trash, dirt and glitch – concepts that, in aesthetic and artistic domains, firmly merit joint exploration. In fashion and urban design, music, art and other aesthetic practices, the trashy, the dirty and the glitchy interconnect in complex choreographies, in discourses and practices where they are framed as benefit rather than bother. For this cluster, the authors asked four scholars in media, design and fashion to examine the interconnections between trash, dirt and glitch as affirmatively charged categories. They do so through in-depth studies of ‘dirt(y)’ and glitch-based sound-making practices and media art in Australia (Caleb Kelly); German electronic and glitch music (Jakko Kemper); dirt and trash aesthetics in sneaker fashion and (especially but not only) US-based grunge subcultures (Ekaterina Kulinicheva); and discourses of dirt and disorder in the creative industry in Russia (Margarita Kuleva). This introduction contextualizes their findings and offers tools to theorize the present-day interest in dirt-, trash-, and glitch-based aesthetics as an imperfect turn. This turn the authors envision not as an unprecedented shift, but as the latest in a series of socio-technologically motivated historical imperfect turns. The imperfect turn that the authors witness today is not without its flaws – but, as the authors argue below, it can facilitate important social interventions.

- 111 Towards luminescent ethnography of creative work: Purity, dirt and social inequality in Russian art institutions/ Kuleva, Margarita I, 14-30 pp.

This article investigates the idiosyncrasies of creative work in Russian art institutions through a study of their materialities. As identified in previous research, social inequalities are a significant feature of creative work. The author argues, however, that in order to reveal inequalities that are constructed performatively, that is, in the ‘here’ and ‘now’, the authors need to further develop the existing arsenal of methods that is employed in critical creative work studies. In the Russian case, art institutions display a wealth of techniques for constructing and maintaining hierarchies, which of necessity must frequently be re-established due to conditions in the local context. In particular, the following explores two perennial paradigms of cultural production: ‘high culture’ and ‘creativity’. As these paradigms coexist in the economy of the Russian art world, they compete for resources, including funding, public attention and legitimation. In the struggle, a binary of purity/dirt develops the social space of institutions, organisational identities and hierarchies inside and between organisations. This paper primarily focuses on an ethnographic study of cultural producers from the visual arts sector in Russia’s two largest cities: Moscow and St. Petersburg.

- 112 Dirt(y) media: Dirt in ecological media art practices/ Kelly, Caleb, 31-46 pp.

This article will specifically address dirt through media ecologies by investigating how media artists have made their work literally dirty. The first section of the article critically addresses the notion of media as being material, as opposed to the imagined as pristine, pure and immaterial,

and being so, is able to become dirty. The second section looks to a pre-history of dirt(y) media found in the work of artists Milan Knížák and Christian Marclay. The remainder of the article discusses a shift in the approach to contemporary media art that turns away from the digital studio towards a resolutely analogue and physical practice. While the authors may imagine that the unblemished surfaces of our shiny devices are free from the grime of the everyday – flawless and pure – the authors do not have to dig far below the surface to find that these technologies are anything but untainted and dirt-free. This realisation is at the heart of a shift in international media art towards materials based media. While there have been numerous books and papers describing a materials based media within the notion of ‘media ecologies’, there is more to be learnt from media art, an area that both critiques media and information, and which develops practices that engage in issues around the materiality of media technologies.

113 Glitch, the Post-digital Aesthetic of Failure and Twenty-First-Century Media/ Kemper, Jakko, 47-63 pp.

This paper aims to understand how everyday life is affected by new technological conditions through an inquiry into glitch, a concept that signifies moments of faulty interference in the regular operation of a technology and that is often labeled a ghost in the machine. By drawing on two concepts from cultural studies – spectrality and post-digital culture – it demonstrates how the imperfection-oriented aesthetic of glitch is today complicated by the technological tendency to bypass human awareness. By developing this argument through a reading of German electronic music group Oval’s influential glitch-based record *94diskont* (1995), the paper shows how glitch’s signification of mediation, fragility and technological complexity has been modulated in recent years. This analysis is augmented through a consideration of Mark B.N. Hansen’s concept of ‘twenty-first-century media’, which takes as highly significant the tendency of contemporary media to operate beyond the thresholds of human cognition and perception. The paper suggests that, as a result of these new medial forms, the subversive potential of glitch-based artworks is impacted severely, but also that glitch’s status of ghost in the machine offers valuable resources for thinking through the media experiences afforded by 21st-century media. This paper thereby points to new potential modes of critique, and expands existing cultural debates about aesthetics, technology, and the constitution of everyday life.

114 The semiotic heritage of grunge and the distressed sneakers trend/ Ekaterina Kulinicheva, 64-79 pp.

This article offers a cultural biography of the distressed sneaker as a fashion item: the complex of stories, stereotypes and assessments that accumulates in our collective memory, and helps us determine our attitudes. It was found that the cultural associations that distressed aesthetics trigger are neither universal nor always immediately apparent. Two main narratives are built around reading such intentionally applied imperfections on sneakers as defect (the negative narrative) or as asset (the positive narrative). This article also calls attention to the process of negotiation of the meanings inside and outside fashion industry and conceptualizes the fashion aestheticization as an ongoing process of negotiation and tension between contradictory interpretations attributed to particular items or their distinctive features. In today’s media landscape, Barthes’ idea of the key role of written fashion needs to be reconceptualized from ‘a machine that makes Fashion’ into an arena where meanings of fashion are (re)negotiated.

115 Telephone networks and transactional motherhood in Channel 4's *It's A Sin*/ Harrison, Rebecca, 85-94 pp.

This article offers an analysis of women's representation in the 2021 Channel 4 series *It's A Sin*. Focusing on the show's narrative and ideological use of the telephone network as a system of transactional care, the article critiques depictions of motherhood and questions the erasure of narratives about experiences of gender, race, sexuality, class and disability in queer communities. By way of textual analysis and histories of communication technologies in the 1980s and 1990s, the article argues that *a sin* perpetuates conservative and moralising perspectives on a range of issues, particularly with regard to gender and sexual activity.

116 The consequences of the television closet: *It's a Sin* (Red Production Company for Channel 4/HBO Max, 2021) as a meditation on the presence and absence of queer lives on British television/ Wheatley, Helen, 95-101 pp.

This short article teases out some of the ways that *It's a Sin* ((Red Production Company for Channel 4/HBO Max, 2021) engages with television history. It explores how the series figures television viewing and television production in its diegesis, and makes some suggestions about the way that it represents some of the consequences of what the authors might call the 'television closet'. This term refers to the relative absence of explicitly queer representations on British TV leading up to, and during, the period in which the series is set. The article proposes that *It's a Sin* is acutely aware of the role that television played in the continuing stigmatisation of LGBT people in Britain well into the 1980s and the lack of information and scaremongering that characterised the early years of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, revealing the acute consequences of the television closet which Russell T. Davies' work more widely has sought to counteract.

117 'Healthy Publics' and the pedagogy of *It's a Sin*/ Ledin, Chase; Weil, Benjamin., 102-109 pp.

This paper talks about the UK television series *It's a Sin* (2021) emerged alongside ongoing cultural projects that re-script acquired immunodeficiency syndrome crisis narratives and contribute to a broader 'post-acquired immunodeficiency syndrome' media culture. In this Cultural Commons piece, the authors consider how community health promoters have adapted the imagery from *It's a Sin* to create new human immunodeficiency virus educational materials. The authors situate these media practices in relation to an ongoing practice to think about the 'end of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome' through strategic health communication practices and question the cultural significance of adapting *It's a Sin* for health advocacy initiatives. The authors argue that more attention needs to be paid to the exchanges between popular culture and health promotion imagery. Critical health and media scholars should develop more complex cultural health criticism to capture the exchanges between health promotion and melodrama, to create accountability and avoid re-scripting normative perspectives of health and illness within post-acquired immunodeficiency syndrome media.

118 Tell the story of a virus/ Pearl, Monica B., 110-114 pp.


This article is part of the special Cultural Commons edition on *It's a Sin*. It argues that if *It's a Sin* is the queer Friends of the UK AIDS era, it loses its nerve: while it gets right the ways that queer kinship reinvented the conventional family during the AIDS crisis, it still makes the domestic sphere its ultimate thematic focus - and mothers the villains.

119 *It's a Sin: AIDS as incipient crisis*/ Griffin, Hollis, 115-121 pp.

The article discuss that HBO miniseries *It's a Sin* (2021) offers viewers a kind of social history of the AIDS epidemic in the U.K. Across its five episodes, the program depicts ordinary people's first encounters with the pandemic as they manage misinformation, overcome their disbelief, and, eventually, come to terms with the shock and trauma of its impact on the gay male communities of 1980s-era London. The result is a program in which viewers are asked to question how they might have navigated past events under such circumstances, a period in which a mysterious illness moved from the shadowy periphery to the very center of a community's existence.

120 *AIDS melodrama now: Queer tears in It's a Sin and Pose*/ Duckels, Gabriel, 122-128 pp.

This short article compares the British TV show *It's a Sin* and the American TV show *Pose* as landmark new examples of AIDS melodrama – a genre of tear-jerking, mass-market AIDS narrative which has renewed popularity due to contemporary investment in the queer histories of AIDS in the United Kingdom and the United States. While both shows deploy melodramatic aesthetics to stage the grief, virtue, and injustices endured by queer people living with HIV/AIDS in London and New York City prior to the arrival of antiretroviral medication, the author argue that the squeezed budget and truncated format of *It's a Sin* – reduced from a longer series, to eight episodes, to five episodes – means that each episode builds towards the climax of the dead gay male body in anachronistic, contradictory ways. By contrast, the author found that the lush excess of *Pose* transcends realism to dodge stereotypes of Black suffering and construct a queer history of AIDS in New York that is not reliant on the white gay male imaginary; a variation of what Saidiya Hartman calls critical fabulation. This short article thus aims to show that the cultural politics of melodrama remain central to the representation of AIDS history, and that AIDS melodrama can be a radical as well as reductive or ambivalent genre.

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

- 121 Theatre and Human Rights: The Politics of Dramatic Form/ English, Gary M., 1-31 pp.

This project develops theoretical intersections between theatre and human rights and provides methodologies to investigate human rights questions from within the perspective of theatre as a complex set of disciplines. While human rights research and programming often employ the arts as representations of political, social, and economic abuses, this study focuses on the intricacies of dramatic form and structure as uniquely positioned to interrogate important questions in human rights theory and practice. This project positions theatre as a method of examination, or as Alexander Baumgarten discussed, art as a way of knowing, rather than emphasizing more limited however important purposes the arts serve to raise consciousness that accompany other, often considered more primary modes of analysis. A main feature of this approach includes emphasis on dialectical structures in drama and human rights, and integration of applied theatre and critical ethnography with more traditional theatre research. This integration will demonstrate how theatre and human rights operates beyond the arts as representation model, offering a primary means of analysis, activism, and political discourse.

- 122 External Monitoring of Coercive Agents and the Murders of Journalists: A Cross-National Study of Journalist Killings, 1992–2018/ Alica, Berkay, 32-61 pp.

This article explores the conditions that enable journalists to be subject to deadly attacks by state officials and unknown perpetrators. The typology of monitoring coercive agents is useful for the distinction between private and public information. External monitors, which share the information they gather with the public and hold the coercive agents accountable, are crucial for a safe working environment for journalists. The results of the multivariate regressions demonstrate that three main indicators of external monitoring, (1) robustness of civil society, (2) independence of media, and (3) strength of the judiciary are all associated with the occurrence of murders of journalists in a country. While a robust civil society and a strong judiciary decreases the probability of journalists being murdered by state officials and unknown perpetrators, a more critical and independent media structure appears to be associated with a higher probability of murders of journalists. The risks of such murders are especially higher for scenarios where the critical media outlets are abundant, but civil society and the judiciary are particularly weak and ineffective

- 123 Aligning the Right to Education with the Sustainable Development Goals: Is it Just About Finance?/ Bantekas, Ilias, 62-87 pp.

The paper suggests that global financing for SDG4 should equally be aligned with efforts to reduce sovereign debt to such a degree that allows states to fund education without fear of being in default of their arrears. Ultimately, SDG4 should be the common concerns of all states because of the benefits to the entire international community. The realization of a global, inclusive, nondiscriminatory, and quality education as a human right requires significant financing from

developed stakeholders, as well as sustained commitment in developing states through the mobilization of domestic resources. Realigning the right to education against such targets is envisaged in the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4). This paper demonstrates that despite financial pledges, which in many instances have materialized, only a handful of countries are on target to achieve the aims of SDG4 by 2030, with many developed states falling drastically behind. Although financing is key to achieving SDG4, inclusivity is not high on states' agendas because of the imbalance of resources required to reach women and girls and the marginalized and impoverished as opposed to those living in urban centers and the middle class.

124 The Ferguson Uprising, Shadow Reporting, and Human Rights Experimentalism/ Pruce, Joel R., 88-108 pp.

This study is discussing a particular subject matter in Fall 2014, frontline activists from Ferguson, Missouri traveled to Geneva, Switzerland to testify in front of the UN Committee Against Torture while the US government appeared before the body. The Ferguson to Geneva delegation participated in "shadow reporting," which describes opportunities for impacted people to confront the state in a multilateral forum and challenge the state's official account. Through this practice, ordinary people have an opportunity to shape international law based on their experience to suit their interests. Shadow reporting is a key platform for a critical form of transnational politics and contributes to an evolving view on the political nature of international law.

125 Milestone Anniversaries: Marking Time in International Human Rights Law/ McNeilly, Kathryn, 109-133 pp.

The present article examines United Nations and scholarly materials on selected anniversaries from the mid-twentieth century to the present. Analysis of these materials reveals that international human rights anniversary work is characterized by an active relationship to time, rather than marking calendar time alone. This analysis stimulates a more reflective apprehension of anniversary noting as an important yet under-considered activity in this area of law and, in turn, enhances understandings of international human rights law and its operation. Milestone anniversaries noting the creation of treaties, documents and bodies have become a common part of international human rights law. While much scholarship has been stimulated by such anniversaries, little has considered anniversary noting as an activity in its own right.

126 Open Love, Religion, and Human Rights/ Khor, Lena, 134-156 pp.

This essay explores Henri Bergson's idea of "open love" (a love that cares for all without preference, exclusion, or attachment), its relationship to religion, and its relevance for human rights. Open love is Bergson's solution to the problem of "closed morality" (our tendency to care for our own kind over others). Reading Dave Eggers' novel, *What Is the What*, alongside Bergson's work reveals that religion (Catholicism and human rights) is indispensable to the "open morality" demanded by human rights. Although religion and love are not often part of human rights discourse, both are fundamental for human rights to work.

- 127 Trump, Modi, and the illiberal consensus/ M, Vibhav; Nooruddin Irfan, 118-127 pp.

This contribution argues that the cynical and opportunistic invocation of democratic values by both governments damaged the cause of democracy globally. Both have attacked the independence of the press, civil society, and judiciary; and democratic backsliding and religious intolerance has worsened in both countries. The legitimacy of America's democratic credentials, already battered by Trump, is irreparably tainted by its embrace of Modi's India. The victim of this illiberal consensus is democracy internationally. President Trump and Prime Minister Modi often invoked their two nation's claims as "oldest and largest" democracies to trumpet the naturalness of the US-India alliance. Shared democratic values was the glue that supposedly bound the two countries together.

- 128 Economic nationalism and India-US trade relations during the Modi-Trump years/ Gupta, Surupa, 128-138 pp.

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject of India and the United States' relations on the strategic and political fronts improved during 2017–2020, trade relations between the two countries noticeably worsened. Ever since their relations began to improve in the 1990s, deep divisions have existed between the two on trade issues such as market access in goods and services, intellectual property rights, and industrial policy. Given the focus on their strategic relations, successive administrations sought to manage these economic differences without public escalation of conflicts. The Trump administration's approach deviated from this practice. While it continued to use the multilateral trading system to resolve some conflicts, it also resorted to using public shaming, tariff escalations and withdrawal of concessions in its relations with India. Although the Modi administration's trade policy was similarly nationalist, its response to US actions were cautious. Evidence from the Modi-Trump period (2017–2020) shows that while both nationalist leaders pursued protectionist policies, the power capabilities of the states they led and the level of mutual economic dependence shaped their actions, their choice of instruments, and their ability to compel change in the other's policies.

- 129 US retreat, Indian reform: multilateralism under Trump and Modi/ Estrada, Kate Sullivan de, 139-149 pp.

This study tells us about early 2017 to early 2021, Donald J. Trump's disengagement of the United States from international institutions, later amplified by the pressures of the COVID-19 pandemic, produced a weakening of multilateralism at the global level. The overlapping leadership of Narendra Modi diverged on the issue of multilateralism, producing a dynamic of US retreat and redoubled Indian efforts at reform. Despite their common recourse to populism in their respective countries, the United States and India present disparate cases of how populist leaders engage with multilateralism. Trump prioritized national sovereignty and framed international institutions as an

imposition on US freedoms, while Modi envisioned international institutions as an avenue through which to remake multilateralism, elevate India's reputation, and reap domestic political dividends. Trump's protectionist and inward-looking policy narratives appealed to communities disadvantaged materially and socially by hyperglobalisation and financial crisis, while Modi's efforts at elevating India's profile and engagement in multilateral forums resonated with long-standing elite desires for India to enact leadership in global governance. They drew popular support, too. Finally, China's rising global influence encouraged India to increase its own influence within existing multilateral institutions and develop new avenues of multilateral action, while Trump's nationalist response was to turn away, and inward.

130 No climate for cooperation: India-US climate relations during the Trump years/ Jha, Vyoma, 150-160 pp.

This essay analyzes India-US climate relations during the Trump years and argues that the personal views of the political leadership and domestic interest groups affected the nature of this relationship, which is best described as divergence on climate change but convergence on energy security. Since the start of multilateral climate negotiations, India and the US have been on opposite sides of the aisle on the issue of responsibility for climate action. Following years of intense scrutiny, India found points of convergence with the US and worked closely with the Obama administration to help secure a global deal at the 2015 Paris Climate Conference. The Trump era, however, marked a period of stark divergence between India and the US on the issue of climate change. The US' climate inaction at the multilateral level under the Trump administration was met with India's proactive global leadership in the fight against climate change. At the same time, the bilateral relationship saw greater convergence on the issue of energy trade, particularly conventional sources of energy such as coal, oil and gas.

131 Separately together: Indian and American approaches to China during the Trump era/ Ollapally, Deepa; Verma, Raj, 161-171 pp.

This article highlights the convergence and divergence between India and the US pertaining to China under the Trump administration. Given Trump's forceful personality and apparent chemistry with Modi, it is tempting to attribute bilateral relations to individual leaders. However, systemic pressures due to shared concerns over China's rise and aggressive behavior played a significant role in keeping relations on track and ultimately deepening them. This led to increasing Indo-US cooperation in the Quad especially after the Galwan Valley clash in June 2020 although India initially feared entrapment. While there was convergence on the broad contours of the threat of a Sino-centric Asia, coming to agreement on specific strategies to prevent it faced its share of challenges with Trump wanting New Delhi to do more to counter China and do it faster. There was also divergence related to India's continuing attachment to strategic autonomy underwritten by a multipolar world order, and Indian and American definitions of the boundaries of the Indo-Pacific and how the priority areas of each differed.

132 India-US-Russia dynamics in the Trump era/ Verma, Raj, 172-183 pp.

This paper investigate out of more than thirty strategic partnerships signed by India, its ties with the US and Russia are crucial for achieving economic and strategic objectives in the Indo-Pacific and the Eurasian region respectively. There was a growing convergence on bilateral, regional, and

global issues with the US during Trump years, but there was divergence between the two countries on Russia. While Washington perceived Russia as a competitor and interfering in the domestic affairs of the US, Moscow on the other hand perceived the US as attempting to not only expand its influence in Russia's backyard but also undermining Russia's leadership and its political system. The relationship was also adversarial because the Sino-American escalation coincided with an increasing Russia-China bonhomie. Russia remained a valuable partner for India and India hoped for improved US-Russia ties under Trump. However, adversarial US-Russia ties cast a dark shadow on India-Russia ties. The US complained and was even contemplating sanctions on India for its purchase of S400 air defense systems from Russia. India's reliance on Russian defence equipment and its policy of multi-alignment further increased tensions between India and the US although India-US strategic alignment has increased under Trump.

133 Navigating the Af-Pak arena: India-US relations under the Trump administration/ Bhatnagar, Stuti, 184-195 pp.

This article explores engagements between India and the US within the Af-Pak arena, reflected in policy discourse and public pronouncements in both countries. It does so through a critical discourse analysis and examination of personal, national interest, and broader structural calculations that have driven Indian and American policy engagement reflected in their policy positions with regards to Afghanistan and Pakistan. The gradual elevation of India-US relations over the past few decades highlights a significant convergence of interests, a similarity in dominant political discourse and a converging geopolitical environment that has aided this elevation.



134 Navigating "maximum pressure": the India-Iran-US relationship under the Trump presidency/ Kaura, Vinay, 196-206 pp.

The article highlights the convergence and divergence between US and India regarding Iran during the Trump administration and makes the following arguments. First, as Trump's hard line on Iran was viewed negatively by India, New Delhi took measures to assert its longheld tradition of "strategic autonomy" in foreign policy which could not be ignored by the U.S. establishment despite Trump's personal choices. Second, as Iran responded to the Trump's hardening policies by gravitating toward China, the Trump administration became slightly more sensitive toward the complexities of Iran-China bonhomie for Indian diplomacy. Third, although India was forced to cut back on importing Iranian oil due to sanctions in mid-2019, American officials began to view India-Iran-Afghanistan collaboration on the Chabahar port project as an opportunity to boost the Afghan economy, and exempted the project from sanctions. The article concludes that despite strong divergences on Iran, the Trump administration came to pursue a combination of pressure and engagement with India to reduce divergence on Iran.

135 With a little help from China: the Trump administration and the reinvigoration of the Quad/ Mukherjee, Anit, 207-217 pp.

This article examines the reasons underlying the re-emergence of the Quad in 2017 and the areas of convergence and divergence between U.S. and Indian views of it especially during the Trump administration. While doing so, it makes the following arguments. First, the current iteration of the Quad emerged because of changing threat perception regarding China among all four Quad countries. Second, President Trump's hard line, bordering on adversarial, position vis-à-vis China

was positively received by other members of the Quad and encouraged them to shed their inhibitions. In addition, Trump's delegative style of leadership on the Quad allowed senior and mid-level officials to creatively engage with the other powers. Third, all this notwithstanding, there were still significant divergences, stemming from strategic and diplomatic worldviews, between the perspectives of the Quad countries on the future direction and purpose of the grouping. Put another way, the Quad will always be a work in progress because of the divergences between its member states and its inherently flexible design. The article concludes by analysing the prospects for the Quad.

	<p>Indian Council of Social Science Research National Social Science Documentation Centre <u>NASSDOC: Research Information Series 1</u></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries</u> NASSDOC has been bringing out "New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries" contains a list of Reference Works, New Books, acquired during the period and available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR. In the main text, entries are arranged by Author, followed by bibliographical details and a summary of the document. Books with editors have been arranged by title. The subject index is given at the end in which subject refers to the serial number of the entry in the main text. Interested readers can consult the listed titles by visiting the library.		

- 136 Assessment of Work Loss Due to COVID-19 Lockdown and its Economic Consequences on Families in Urban Kakinada—A Cross-sectional Study/ Poorna, P. Sai; Babu, G. Krishna; Priyanka, M. Vineela., 483-494 pp.

This study was undertaken to assess the work loss due to the COVID-19 lockdown and its economic consequences on families in urban Kakinada. A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted during 15 April–15 May in 40th urban ward of Kakinada. The sample size was calculated by taking 10% of the ward population. By the systematic random sampling method, 300 samples were collected. Institutional Ethics Committee approval was obtained before data collection. Data were collected by semi-structured questionnaire and entered in MS Excel 2010 and it was analysed using SPSS 21. Descriptive statistics p value of <.05 was taken as statistically significant. The prevalence of work loss was found to be 42%. Work loss has significantly caused a decrease in the purchase of protective foods like vegetables (10.3%), fruits (22.4%), milk (16.1%), non-veg (36.2%) and groceries (35.1%). About 44.6% have chronic diseases and 34.7% among work loss borrowed money for medical expenditure. It affected the health of families in terms of decreased purchase of protective foods resulting in food insecurity, and increased burden on medical expenditure due to chronic diseases.

- 137 Income Inequality and Intergenerational Mobility in India/ Singh, Anuradha, 495-507 pp.

The originality of the article lies in assessing the IGIM using different approaches, which will contribute to the existing literature. The authors conclude that the country has low-income mobility and high inequality which is no longer associated with a particular social group in India. Moreover, the relationship between income inequality and intergenerational mobility is both negative and positive. The rise in income inequality coupled with an increase in GDP per capita is attributed to the degree of intergenerational income mobility (IGIM). The main purpose of this article is to examine the relationship between income inequality and IGIM in India. Using the unit-level records of National Sample Survey data, the present study attempts to examine relative and absolute income mobility by way of segregating generations into social groups and income classes.

- 138 Evaluating the Reasons for India's Withdrawal from RCEP: A General Equilibrium Analysis/ Sharma, Sachin Kumar; Narayanan, G. Badri; Dobhal, Adeet; Akhter, Raihan., 508-531 pp.

This study identifies and rationalises some of India's issues and concerns with the signing of the RCEP. By analysing the existing trade balance, import surge trends, dumping and agricultural sensitivities, among other factors, the study justifies India's decision to remain outside of this mega-FTA. Further, it predicts the impact of tariff elimination under RCEP on various macroeconomic variables of the RCEP member countries by using the GTAP model under two scenarios: (i) India does not join the RCEP and (ii) India joins the RCEP. Results show that India's GDP would be adversely affected if it joins this agreement, and its overall trade deficit may further

deteriorate after joining the RCEP. In terms of the bilateral trade balance, India's trade deficit with ASEAN and China will grow steeply if it joins the agreement. The study also finds that an RCEP without India may lose its shine as the GDP of most of the other members of the RCEP would be negatively impacted by India's decision to stay out.

139 Spatial Market Integration, Price Transmission and Transaction Costs in Major Onion Markets of India/ Ahmed, Mumtaz; Singla, Naresh., 532-547 pp.

In this context, the study has examined the spatial price integration among four major onion markets using the threshold vector error correction model (TVECM) that takes into account transaction costs in the price adjustment process. Augmented Dickey–Fuller and Phillips–Perron tests for unit root suggest that the time series is I(1). The application of the Johansen cointegration technique supports the presence of long-run price association and equilibrium in all pairs of onion markets. The Granger Causality test unveils that Bengaluru Granger causes all the markets except Kolkata. The Hansen and Seo supreme Lagrange Multiplier (SupLM) test of linearity suggests that non-linear TVECM with one threshold and two regimes is best fit for the underlying data for three pairs of markets. While the rest of the three pairs, the SupLM test rejects the null of linearity, therefore, linear vector error correction model (VECM) is estimated. Finally, VECM and TVECM results reveal that Mumbai and Bengaluru are dominant markets in price formation in rest of the markets. Against these findings, it is suggested that the prices should be stabilised in the dominant markets so that the price shocks are not transferred to other markets. The threshold parameter, which is analogous to transaction cost, reveals the high transaction costs between the selected markets pairs, especially Mumbai and Delhi. One of the reasons for the high transaction costs may be the inefficiencies in infrastructure and communication. While a more correct explanation for this difference can be attributed to the differences in marketing fees, taxes, commission charges, license fees, etc., across the spatially separated agricultural markets.

140 Capturing the Growth of Chinese Investment in India/ Choudhury, Rahul Nath, 548-560 pp.

In this background, the current article attempts to explore the key factors influencing the Chinese to invest in India. This article also attempts to analyse the nature of Chinese investment and explain why many countries look at Chinese investment with suspicion. Applying the regression model, the study finds that various policy variables played a significant role in attracting Chinese investors to India. Chinese foreign direct investment inflows in India increased from just US \$1 million in 2010 to the US \$173 million in 2019, while the total private equity investment was US \$3,423 million in the same period. Chinese companies emerged as majority shareholders in several Indian start-ups, particularly in the technology sector. In contrast to this economic development, there has been a constant clash among the borders, noticeably in the Dokhlam and Galwan valleys with a few other minor clashes in different areas. Both nations are experiencing a booming economic alliance and shrinking political and diplomatic relations at the same time.

141 Growth and Potential of Intra-Industry Trade of India in Agriculture among the BIMSTEC Nations/ Bhardwaj, Mandeep; Mahapatra, Sushanta Kumar; Dutta, Tanim; Bhangu, Jyotsana., 561-580 pp.

Under the study, it was observed that the intra-industry trades of India in Agriculture among the BIMSTEC nations have shown very less potential for trade in all 24 agriculture chapters. Thus,

economies need to reframe the policies as required and identify the potential products in agricultural-related goods that can significantly improve the trade balance of the countries. The unification and development of crawling Asian countries is the burning issue after the declaration of failure of the SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) region. Besides, a small bubble in the ocean of agreements is ‘BIMSTEC’ (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation), which has not been flourishing to date due to the lack of interest of a dominating country like India, whose focus is on other successful regional blocs. However, recent studies have shown that though it starts late but contributing significantly towards the trade among BIMSTEC countries. And, second, almost all the countries have shared similar cultures, languages and levels of per-capita income except Myanmar and Thailand, which will favour the trade among the region. Thus, the main focus of the study is to analyse the revealed comparative advantage of countries in BIMSTEC, their trade competitiveness and contribution made to the country’s growth before and after formation by the region.

142 Foreign Capital Inflow, Exportability and the Indian Economy/ Maiti, Dibyendu; Singh, Prakash., 581-597 pp.

The article investigated the effect of foreign direct investment (FDI) on Indian exports using aggregate and disaggregate data to capture macro- and micro-channels. India registers a steady rise in FDI during 1980–2018 in absolute terms but not in terms of GDP share. At the aggregate level, FDI is found to have significantly influenced Indian exports (both manufacturing and services) during 1980–2018 by suppressing its adverse effect on currency appreciation. Even at the firm-level analysis using the World Bank Enterprise Survey database, it is evident that higher participation of foreign ownership, a proxy of FDI measure, seems to have encouraged their export decisions. However, more than 50% of the capital inflows are received from two three countries which is also on limited service-related activities. The lower FDI share on manufacturing has limited the export rise.

143 An Empirical Analysis of Supply Response of Food Grains to Changes in Price: Evidence from India/ Mathew, Jincy; Vishwanatha, [Full Name Not Provided]., 598-611 pp.

This article discuss the issue of food production is very important as it affects growth, food security and poverty. Stable food grain price is also important to have a stable food grain market. This article attempts to study the impact of food price fluctuations on food production based on the annual data from 1962 to 2019 by using Non-linear Auto Regressive Distributed Lag model. The results show that changes in food grain price affects grain production and it is statistically significant. Furthermore, the result of asymmetric cointegration test shows that there is a long-run asymmetric relationship that exists between food production and food grain price.

144 Monetary Policy and Stock Market Interaction: International Evidence/ Saini, Sakshi; Sehgal, Sanjay., 612-634 pp.

This article investigates monetary policy and stock market interaction across 41 developed and developing economies using GMM-Panel VAR model. The analysis is undertaken in two sub-periods—before and after the crisis of 2008 to make a comparative assessment of whether the relationship between monetary policy and stock prices altered in the aftermath of the crisis. The authors verify the existence of different channels of monetary transmission to stock prices. Our

results point to the prevalence of discount rate channel of monetary policy in affecting stock prices after the crisis of 2008. Further, our results indicate an important role of excess liquidity in pushing stock prices upward in developed economies in the post-crisis period. In developing economies, term premia channel is the dominant channel of transmission to stock prices. Also, the authors find evidence of monetary authorities of developed economies responding directly to stock price movements to ensure financial stability in the post-crisis period. Central banks react primarily to inflationary pressures by tightening monetary policy both before and after the crisis in developed and developing economies.



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



Professional Skill Development and Networking

- **Apprenticeship**

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

- **Vocational Training Program:**

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

- 145 Culture is transnational/ Szulc, Łukasz, 3–15 pp.

In this article, the author asked that culture be properly recognized as transnational, with all the implications of transnationalism, including cultural mobility as well as cultural imperialism and colonial legacies. The author first established that the authors all have culture and that the culture the authors all have is always already transnational. In particular, the author called for the contextual specificity of the dominant culture to be acknowledged and scrutinized, as well as for all cultures to be thought of as provisional assemblages of multiple and entangled scales that co-create each other. The author then offered some methodological, ethical, and political propositions to advance a truly transnational cultural studies, including radically contextualizing culture, employing comparative research, and de-westernizing academia. In conclusion, the author asked for a radical mainstreaming of transnationalism in cultural studies; a universal recognition of culture as transnational and a universal engagement with a transnational sense of place in the studies of culture.

- 146 Cultural studies in South Africa, or not/ Falk of, Nicky, 16–21 pp.

This contribution to the International Journal of Cultural Studies' ongoing series ponders cultural studies' relative failure to retain a presence in South African academia today, suggesting that local and historical mis/uses of the notion of culture may have some impact on how it has been received in this particular context.

- 147 The Paradox of a Mobile Society: Situating Cultural Studies in the Global South Context/ Cabalquinto, Earvin, 22–33 pp.

This provocation presents a critical reflection on the role of cultural studies in examining the consequences of an increasingly global and digital society. More specifically, the author extend and situate the inquiry within the new mobilities paradigm, underlining how everyday personal, familial and social interactions have been shaped by the widespread uptake of digital technologies among migrants and their distant networks. Here the author centered the transnational and networked home as a critical site of performing, embodying and negotiating linkages beyond borders. Importantly, reflecting on situating cultural studies within the context of the global South, the author underscored the paradox of everyday, intimate and transnational practices as symptomatic of the operations of a neo-colonial and global economy. In doing so, this approach sheds light on advancing cultural studies as an intellectual and political inquiry on rethinking mobility justice in a globalizing and networked society.

148 Non-digital fan networking: How Japanese animation and comics disseminated in China despite authoritarian deterrence/ Chew, Matthew Ming-tak, 34–51 pp.

This study has three research objectives. Its major theoretical objective is to theorize the political impact of fan networks in authoritarian contexts. It finds that these fan networks perform the counterhegemonic work of blocking the authoritarian state's preferred solution to 'the dictator's popular cultural dilemma'. Its major empirical objective is to understand how anime (Japanese animation) and manga (Japanese comics) disseminated so successfully in China despite authoritarian deterrence. It offers an explanation based on fan networking and fan network resilience. Its secondary theoretical objective is to enrich the research on non-digital kinds of fan networks. Its dataset mainly consists of anime and manga publications and other primary sources such as fans' memoirs and reports.

149 'Welcome to a Coronavirus production': Beyond Bows and Arrows' Indigenous on-air community-building during lockdown/ Moylan, Katie, 52–68 pp.

This article examines intertribal community-building in Indigenous-produced radio show *Beyond Bows and Arrows*, broadcast since 1983 in Dallas, Texas, and explores ways in which on-air Indigenous articulations function as acts of resurgence in turn reinforcing an Indigenous internationalism. In this critical exploration, the author draw on *Beyond Bows and Arrows* (BBAA) content broadcasted between April and June 2020. The author analysed components of the radio sound text such as in-studio talk; discussion topics; music selection and verbal segues; and station-produced informational Public Service Announcements (PSAs); and identify recurring preoccupations over three months of weekly programming during the pandemic's first lockdown. In particular, the author considered BBAA's foregrounding of pandemic protocols, calls for Census 2020 participation and Black Lives Matter solidarity at the start of the unsettled yet generative 2020 summer and examine how these articulations coalesce into an on-air structure of feeling which in turn embodies the show's ongoing decolonizing project.

150 'No room for hate in our country': Constructing the LGBTI-friendly nation in news discourses after the murder of a gay man in Belgium/ Verhoeven, Emma; Dhoest, Alexander; Paulussen, Steve, 69–86 pp.

This article analyses othering discourses in the news media coverage of an alleged homophobic murder in Belgium. The case study is based on a critical discourse analysis of news articles published in Dutch-speaking Belgian news media. Using the framework of homonationalism, this analysis finds that Belgium's LGBTI-friendly status is deeply anchored in the national identity. Discourses in mainstream news media following the murder appeal to a unified imagined community of Belgians based on the assumed shared value of tolerance. This LGBTI-friendly status spills over in the exclusionary discourse in right-wing alternative media towards groups that are represented as a homophobic threat outside the nation (Central and Eastern Europe) and within it (Muslims and migrants).

151 The sad clown paradox: A theory of comic transcendence/ Smith, Daniel R., 87–103 pp.

One prevailing cultural sensibility of our time is a concern with the state of our mental health, another is our obligation and desire for a good 'sense of humour'. At present the two are conflated, most often through a long-standing cultural trope: the sad clown paradox – those who make us

laugh the most tend to be the most prone to mental health problems. This article views the ‘sad clown paradox’ as less about the peculiarity or exceptional status of a comedian's mind, more about how the cognitive burdens of modernity are rendered bearable and collectively recognised in thought and sentiment by humour. Accounts of comedy and mental health conflate good comedy with mental anguish. By unpacking this knotted relationship, it is argued that comedian's humour performs a way for contemporary people to deal with modernity's fragmentary character of life from within their own inner worlds and selves.

152 Uneasy self-promotion and tactics of patience: Finnish MPs’ ambivalent feelings about personalised politics on social media/ Mannevu, Mona, 104–119 pp.

This article examines Finnish politicians’ ambivalent attachments to social media – specifically Facebook and Twitter – in candidate-centred, personalised politics. The analysis draws on 20 semi-structured interviews with members of parliament (MPs) to investigate the tactics of adaptation and adjustment politicians develop in a work setting that precludes digital detox. To investigate the MPs’ contradictory feelings, the analysis builds on cultural and media theory to contextualise the porous border between the personal and the political that exists on social media. The analysis revolves around four interconnected themes: uneasiness of self-promotion, Facebook’s ordinariness, Twitter as a necessary evil, and tactics of patience MPs utilise when they encounter various forms of online harassment. The article suggests that in parliamentary research, social media should be considered an ambivalent social glue that holds things together rather than merely a platform for self-promotion.

153 Struggle over control: Sound in home video/ Winter, Renée, 120–136 pp.

This article investigates sound practices in home video. Home video manuals and magazines recommended specific strategies for dealing with sound, often with the goal of gaining control over the openness and unpredictability of the situation being filmed. The subject of home video discourse (addressed in handbooks primarily as white, male, and the father of a family) was ideally the one that has image and sound well under control. But while manuals promised the possibility of (re)gaining control over home video, examples of recordings show the ultimate failure in realizing such a possibility. The article argues that listening to home videos can give insight on how media practices inscribe themselves into everyday life and are, therefore, linked to power relations, attempts to control, and scopes of action within the domestic sphere.



- 154 Minority representation in the streaming era: An analysis of Jewish identity in competing subscription video on-demand platforms/ Sienkiewicz, Matt; Wayne, Michael L., 145–163 pp.

This article considers how three competing subscription video on-demand services (SVODs) – Jewzy, ChaiFlicks, and IZZY – attract American Jewish subscribers via content selection, platform design, and marketing rhetoric. Although these three SVODs offer similar catalogs, they nonetheless foreground distinct elements of Jewish life, history, and practice. This process of commercial framing, the paper argues, creates unique brand identities for the three services that align with three different approaches to the construction of American Jewish identity. The article goes on to show that these SVODs offer an opportunity to revisit core assumptions embedded within Jewish screen studies and minority screen representation studies more broadly. Minority identity on screen is most often studied through the interpretation of key instances of minority representation. These SVODs instead emphasize the dynamics of interpellation, as they hail viewers by appealing to limited, pre-constructed concepts of cultural identity while offering entire platforms worth of representations.

- 155 ‘Bella ciao’: A portable monument for transnational activism/ Salerno, Daniele; van de Warenburg, Marit., 164–181 pp.

This article examines how ‘Bella ciao’ is adopted by activists worldwide. It does so by analyzing the song through the concept of ‘portability’: the capacity of a cultural artifact to be a model that can be adapted to different contexts. After an examination of ‘Bella ciao’s historical uses, the article focuses on the song’s feminist versions for supporting different causes and in particular abortion rights. The reuses of the song speak of memory in terms of not only a product – what the authors remember – but also a process: the creative use of the cultural legacy of past movements for the shaping of new stories. ‘Bella ciao’ is one of the best-known partisan songs of the Italian anti-fascist Resistance (1943–5) and is part of the repertoire of protest of many movements across the globe. In 2018, the song was revived by its use in the popular TV series *La casa de papel*.

- 156 Abridged anime and the distance in fan-dubbing: Interpreting culture through parody and fan appropriation/ Mertens, Jacob, 182–199 pp.

This article explores the fan-dubbing practice of ‘abridged anime’ on YouTube and considers the implications involving the creators’ cultural distance from their transnational source material. In this case study, the author argued that the practice of parody and fan appropriation can be viewed within the context of global media flows and cultural reinterpretation, suggesting a toxic fan culture that either trivializes or distorts the original text. By focusing on numerous abridged anime series and creator interviews, and framing that analysis within the theorization of parodic

transgression, the author demonstrated that these fan practices can take on either orientalist or sexist perspectives and move us further from a nuanced cultural understanding of the text itself.

157 'The festival is ours': Power dynamics of community participation in the Alter do Chão Film Festival/ Póvoa, Débora, 200–215 pp.

This article examines the Alter do Chão Film Festival (FestAlter), an originally collaborative project in the touristic village of Alter do Chão, Brazil. Through 16 interviews with festival stakeholders, the article unveils the changing power dynamics within the organization of the festival, and how these impacted the event's goals of community participation. The author argued that the organization of this event moved from union to rupture among festival stakeholders – a trajectory caused by managerial divergences regarding the meaning of community participation and a lack of understanding of the history, culture and socioeconomic circumstances of Alter do Chão, an Amazonian village marked by enduring legacies of colonial exploitation. Although festivals are often promoted as opportunities for community empowerment, power dynamics during festival organization might hinder such potential.

158 Remediating disinformation and fake news? The cultural frameworks of fake news crisis responses and solution-seeking/ Cover, Rob; Haw, Ashleigh; Thompson, Jay Daniel, 216–233 pp.

This article explores the emergence of the crisis–remedy discourse of disinformation, arguing that responsiveness is grounded in a solutionism that positions 'fake news' as crisis. Drawing on select examples, the authors use a cultural approach to analyse a range of remedies put forward in public sphere, policy and scholarly discourse. The authors identify three frameworks of the crisis–remedy discourse: alarmism, regulation/eradication, and adaptation. The article presents examples of five remedial approaches and theorises their alignment with different crisis frameworks. By thinking through the cultural formation of different remedies, the authors aim to draw out cultural studies' utility in future efforts to determine the efficacy and ethics of current and future solutions to disinformation. For the past half-decade, disinformation and misinformation have been discussed in the public sphere as the construct 'fake news', through a discourse of crisis and, increasingly, in terms of responses, remedies, solutions, interventions and preventative affordances.



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



Indian Social Science Periodical Literature (INSSPEL)

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

- 159 It's a rich man's world: How class and glass ceilings intersect for UK parliamentary candidates/
Murray, Rainbow, 13-26 pp.

This article addresses these questions using the UK as a case study. Drawing on interview data, the author highlighted the formal and informal institutions that shape the class and glass ceilings in electoral politics. The author identified how the high personal costs of running for office, especially in relation to candidates' time, present a barrier to those without significant financial resources. These costs are gendered, as women typically have less time and money than men. These resource barriers are compounded by additional gendered obstacles including discrimination, abuse and gendered family roles. The author found that the intersection of the class and glass ceilings creates cumulative barriers that are particularly prohibitive for working-class women. The findings extend our understanding of class and gender gaps within politics and, crucially, the intersection between them.

- 160 Campaign expenditures and electoral outcomes in Israeli legislative primaries – A financial
gender gap?/ Atmor, Nir; Harsgor, Liran; Kenig, Ofer., 27-42 pp.

This article focuses on the well-regulated legislative primaries in Israel, examining the gender gap in campaign expenditures, and its implication for the success of women candidates. The analysis is based on data regarding 365 candidates (97 women and 268 men) who competed in seven primary contests in three parties between 2008 and 2015. Our findings show that male candidates spend on average more than female candidates do. However, this difference is pronounced among new candidates only. Moreover, the authors find that men do better than women in terms of electoral success and that this electoral advantage is explained by the differences in campaign expenses and the share of incumbents between women and men. The last decade has seen an expansion of party primaries as a means of selecting legislative candidates. Since primaries are rarely subsidized, well-resourced candidates have a considerable advantage, which has an impact on equality, diversity and representation.

- 161 Gendered patterns in candidates' campaign fundraising: The case of Italy/ Feo, Francesca;
Fiorelli, Chiara; Piccio, Daniela R., 43-58 pp.

This paper contributes to the scholarly debate by focusing on the gendered patterns in campaign fundraising in Italy, where radical changes to the party funding regime and multiple reforms to the electoral laws may have changed the structure of opportunity for fundraising by women candidates. The authors analyse patterns of private funding for men and women candidates in four national elections between 1996 and 2018. Our analysis, triangulated with semi-structured interviews with women candidates, shows that differences exist in fundraising patterns between male and female candidates in Italy. It reveals differences in the quality of candidates' fundraising networks and confirms that political affiliation (to right-wing parties) and incumbency have an

effect on the amount of donations received, thus granting women candidates greater access to private donations. The lack of financial resources is an often-cited hurdle for women pursuing political careers. However, empirical analysis of the dynamics of the private funding of women candidates and its potential implications for their political careers is still scant, particularly for countries outside the anglophone regions.

162 Money matters: The impact of gender quotas on campaign spending for women candidates/
Buckley, Fiona; Mariani, Mack., 59-76 pp.

They examine the effect of a party-based gender quota on women candidates' financing and electoral success in Ireland. Under the gender quota, the number of women candidates increased and parties acted strategically to provide women challengers with increased financial support. However, women challengers spent less candidate funds than men challengers and were less likely to have prior officeholding experiences associated with fundraising. Women challengers' disadvantage is concerning because candidate expenditures are associated with winning votes. Our findings show that the effectiveness of a gender quota is partly determined by how the quota interacts with the campaign finance system and the political opportunity structure. Despite concerns that women candidates are hampered by gender gaps in campaign financing, few scholars have examined how gender quotas impact women candidates' access to campaign funds.

163 Funding demands and gender in political recruitment: What parties do in Cabo Verde and Ghana/
Wang, Vibeke; Muriaas, Ragnhild L.; Bauer, Gretchen., 77-90 pp.

The point of this piece is to rely on a 'most similar' logic to answer this question and develop two categories of cost intensity comprised of three institutions – electoral system, candidate selection model and public funding. Our findings show that parties in both contexts see funding as a source of inequality, but that the obstacles women face are more salient to parties in a high-cost (Ghana) than a low-cost (Cabo Verde) context. Only in Ghana have parties adopted funding measures that directly target women.

164 'Above all, it will boil down to money problems': The impact of gender-targeted public financing
on political parties and women candidates in South Korea/ Shin, Ki-young; Kwon, Soo Hyun.,
91-106 pp.

This article analyzes the conditions under which gender-targeted public financing can improve gender equality in politics by taking South Korea as an example. The South Korean laws require that 10% of state funds for parties be spent on women's leadership training. Additional financial subsidies are granted to qualifying parties for subsidizing the campaign of female candidates. Our analysis indicates, however, that the outcome is mixed. Parties' practices of candidate nomination which have privileged male politicians have not changed. Instead, a large portion of the single-member district seats and public funding regime has facilitated large parties to monopolize additional public funding. This article suggests that the institutional design of public finance, without taking into consideration broader institutional frameworks, could end up reinforcing existing inequality.

165 The continuum of election violence: Gendered candidate experiences in the Maldives/
Bjarnegård, Elin, 107-121 pp.

The study concludes that the continuum of violence is relevant for adequately assessing the full range of illegitimate acts used against men and women candidates to affect electoral races. Women candidates in the Maldives were more exposed than men candidates to threats and to verbal and figurative sexualized aggression. Research on election violence often does not capture its psychological and gendered dimensions. Gender differences on the continuum of violence, as acknowledged in other fields, are applied here to election violence. Specifically, this article explores ways to unveil the forms of election violence that are hidden from the view of an external observer because they are either not carried out in public or not recognized as violence. Survey data and interview material was collected from men and women political candidates participating in the 2014 national elections in the Maldives.

166 Can women dynasty politicians disrupt social norms of political leadership? A proposed typology
of normative change/ Baker, Kerry; Palmieri, Sonia., 122-136 pp.

This article explores the circumstances under which women dynasty politicians, whose legacy connections have provided them with an initial pathway into politics, are able to disrupt these norms. The authors test a proposed typology of normative change – one that progresses from norm acceptance, to norm modification, then norm resistance – among women dynasty politicians in the Pacific Islands. The authors find that norms of masculinized political leadership are strong, and in many cases the election of wives, widows, daughters and other relatives of male political actors reinforces these norms through their positioning as ‘placeholders’. Yet some women dynasty politicians can, and do, challenge and extend social norms of leadership. This is especially the case when the ‘legacy advantage’ is a springboard from which women demonstrate – and their publics accept – their own articulation of political leadership.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Library Membership

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

Library Membership Fee:

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

167 How perceptions and information about women's descriptive representation affect support for positive action measures/ Coffé, Hilde; Reiser, Marion., 139-156 pp.

This paper investigates the German Longitudinal Election Study (2016), the authors explain citizens' support for measures to increase women's descriptive representation in parliament. Despite women's underrepresentation, the authors find little support for positive action measures, and in particular for legal gender quotas. Binary logit analyses show that support for the introduction of positive action measures is not affected by citizens' perceptions about the share of female members of parliament. However, experimental data reveal that receiving information about women's actual proportion in parliament has an impact on citizens' support for gender quotas, in particular among those who overestimate women's representation. Once they learn that the actual share is lower than they thought, they are more likely to support the introduction of quotas. This indicates that support for positive action measures can be changed through providing the correct information.

168 Life satisfaction and the conventionality of political participation: The moderation effect of post-materialist value orientation/ Cheng, Edmund W.; Chung, Hiu-Fung; Cheng, Hoi-wa., 157-177 pp.

This article tells about the relationship between LS and political participation (PP) has been widely debated, its correlation and causality remain inconclusive. The authors contribute to the literature by exploring the moderation effect of post-materialist value orientation. By conceptualizing the conventionality of PP as a continuous spectrum, the authors suggest a new typology beyond the dichotomous understanding. Seventh-wave data from the World Values Survey in Hong Kong indicate that individuals who are more dissatisfied with their lives are more likely to engage in radicalized actions such as strikes and boycotts. This negative relationship is particularly strong among people with a post-materialist orientation, yet LS is not related to electoral participation and normalized actions, including peaceful demonstrations commonly regarded as 'unconventional' in previous studies. Furthermore, the results of propensity score matching reinforce the causal claim that LS predicts radicalized action negatively.

169 Religious and secular value divides in Western Europe: A cross-national comparison (1981–2008)/ Pless, Anna; Tromp, Paul; Houtman, Dick., 178-194 pp.

This study on cultural divisions in Western European politics typically combine two different value divides. The first divide is moral traditionalism versus progressiveness, which pits the religious and the secular against each other on matters of procreation, family and gender roles. The second one is authoritarianism versus libertarianism, which captures the opposition between the high- and low-educated about basically secular attitudes towards matters of immigration and law and order. Since the first divide is religiously inspired and the second one is basically secular, this

article systematically distinguishes between them and studies whether secularization in Western Europe affects them differently. The authors perform multilevel regression analysis using European Values Study data (four waves, 1981–2008) for 17 Western European countries. Our findings show that the divide between the religious and the secular about moral issues declines with secularization, while the divide between the high- and low-educated about secular issues becomes wider.

170 Mapping the drivers of negative campaigning: Insights from a candidate survey/ Maier, Jürgen; Nai, Alessandro., 195-211 pp.

This paper analyze self-reported survey data from candidates having run in the 2017 German federal election for the main parties. More specifically, the authors test a comprehensive set of factors supposed to drive the use of (a) negative campaigning in general, (b) policy attacks, and (c) character attacks. Our results show that for all three versions of negative campaigning the political profile of candidates is most important, followed by personality traits, perceived campaign dynamics, social profile, and available campaign resources. Within these categories, five factors are important across the board: members of the governing parties are less likely to attack, ‘extreme ideology’ of the candidate fuels the use of attack politics, candidates who believe that the media can persuade voters attack more often, disagreeable candidates tend to go negative, and male candidates are more likely to attack than females.

171 Different types of deficient democracies: Reassessing the relevance of diminished subtypes/ Lauth, Hans-Joachim; Schlenkrich, Oliver; Lemm, Lukas., 212-229 pp.

The paper discuss the typologies are widely applied tools in democracy research. There are two prominent ways of constructing subtypes of democracies: whereas the classical approach adds traits successively to gain regular subtypes, the radial approach subtracts traits from the concept to obtain diminished subtypes. Conceptually, the authors argue that radial types have distinct advantages over the classical approach. Diminished subtypes can deal with complex concepts with multiple interrelated dimensions without a clear hierarchy and can account for the gradual nature of political phenomena. The authors derive three diminished subtypes of democracy: illiberal, inegalitarian and unaccountable democracies. The empirical analysis draws on a customized version of the new Varieties of Democracy dataset. Contrary to the dominating criticism of the radial delusion by the classical approach, an elaborate cluster analysis with a strong focus on validation and robustness checks can identify empirically the deductively proposed diminished subtypes of democracies which could not be demonstrated so far.

172 Making war and peace with emotion: Examining the Iraq and Iran cases via presidential speech and media coverage/ Seaton, Katherine; Wu, H Denis., 230-243 pp.

This study investigates emotions conveyed in US presidential speeches and media coverage regarding the Iraq War and the Iran nuclear deal during 2003 and 2015. The researchers gathered and examined news stories about the two policies, all official speeches delivered by George W Bush and Barack Obama, and opinion polls conducted during the respective six-month period in those two years. Nine discrete emotions were coded to capture the valence and volume in the speeches and news media content. The study finds that emotions appear more frequently in the Iraq discourse than in the Iran counterpart. President Bush used more negative emotions while

President Obama employed more positive emotions. Emotion in the media coverage is constant and stable across the two policy periods; yet negative emotions are more prevalent than positive counterparts in the media despite distinct foreign policies. The study also examines public opinion trends toward the two policies for inferring potential linkage. This article contributes to the conceptual nexus among emotional persuasion, journalism pattern, and foreign policy-making process.

- 173 How do political decision-making processes affect the acceptability of decisions? Results from a survey experiment/ Nakatani, Miho, 244-261 pp.

This study aims to identify the types of city council decision-making processes that influence public perceptions of procedural fairness and the acceptability of decisions. Using an online experimental scenario survey conducted in Japan, this study found that, given the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process and when the decision is reached through a compromise among council members, people tend to feel that the process is fair and accept the decision even when it is unfavourable to them. This result is important for the governance of many advanced countries with low economic growth rates but great public demands. Additionally, this study highlights the process preferences of the public, which has received little attention compared with research on policy preferences.



- 174 Attrition as a bottom-up pathway to subnational democratization/ Mierlo, Trix van, 262-276 pp.

This case study focuses on the ‘Dynasty Slayer’ in the province of Isabela, the Philippines, where civil society actors used the attrition mechanism to facilitate subnational democratization. This study implies that civil society actors in subnational authoritarian enclaves have agency. Oftentimes, democracy is not spread out evenly over the territory of a country. Instead, pockets of authoritarianism can persist within a democratic system. A growing body of literature questions how such subnational authoritarian enclaves can be democratized. Despite fascinating insights, all existing pathways rely on the actions of elites and are therefore top-down. This article seeks to kick-start the discussion on a bottom-up pathway to subnational democratization, by proposing the attrition mechanism. This mechanism consists of four parts and is the product of abductive inference through theory-building causal process tracing. The building blocks consist of subnational democratization literature, social movement theory, and original empirical data gathered during extensive field research.

- 175 From poverty to trust: Political implications of the anti-poverty campaign in China/ Zuo, Cai (Vera); Wang, Zhongyuan; Zeng, Qingjie., 277-298 pp.

This analysis examines the mechanisms through which poverty reduction affects trust in local elected and appointed officials. Using an original survey on the Target Poverty Alleviation campaign in China and causal mediation analyses, the authors find that beneficiary status is positively associated with political trust. The perception of anti-poverty governance quality, rather than economic evaluation, is the mediator through which beneficiary status affects political trust. Moreover, the intensified non-formalistic elite-mass linkage developed in the poverty alleviation campaign enhances political trust through the improvement of perception of governance quality. These findings have implications for mechanisms through which poverty reduction affects political trust and the type of political linkage that sustains regime legitimacy. Despite the rapid

decrease in poverty across the developing world, there have been few attempts to analyze the implication of poverty alleviation on regime legitimacy. Bridging the literature on poverty alleviation and political trust.

	Indian Council of Social Science Research National Social Science Documentation Centre	
Online Public Access Catalogue (Web-OPAC)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 24 ×7 accessibility via the Internet.• Possible to search independently by Keyword, Title, Author, Subject, ISBN, Series, Call Number etc.• The status of any book may be known as Check Out, Item Available for Loan, Not for Loan No. of copies are available for loan, Reserve/reference items, current location, Brows Shelf etc.• Users can quickly check the items borrowed from the library on his/her name, due date, fine etc. via WebOPAC account log-in.		

- 176 Business in a Post-COVID World: The Move to Stakeholder Capitalism/ Freeman, R. Edward;
Freeman, Ben, 105–114 pp.

The purpose of this essay is to outline these challenges to the dominant narrative about business and to suggest that it is no longer a useful way to think about value creation and trade (business). The last 15 years have seen a remarkable set of changes in the global business environment. Established companies and start-ups alike have been subjected to some fundamental shifts in the very way that the authors conceptualize business. Together with some generational challenges the authors have seen myriad calls for a new narrative about business. And, even more recently, the COVID pandemic has reinforced a number of these shifts and led to even more fundamental change.

- 177 Insights from India’s Encounters with COVID-19/ Gowda, M. V. Rajeev; Thakur, Fiza, 115–121 pp.

The study explores the uncertainties relating to the COVID-19 pandemic continue to pose extraordinary challenges to policymakers worldwide. The recent lifting of restrictions in China raised the spectre of another wave of infections beyond its borders, which has thankfully not occurred, so far. Now, three years after the pandemic emerged, policy assumptions and responses are being re-evaluated—from whether the virus emerged as a laboratory leak, to whether vaccines have efficacy, to whether Sweden’s *laissez-faire* approach was superior to other countries’ ambitious interventions. The authors examine India’s experience with COVID-19—impressionistically—to draw larger lessons for policymakers. India’s responses were a mix of hits and misses. Some measures helped contain the pandemic and assisted those in need. Other measures seemed performative—geared towards garnering glory on the global stage. Together, they throw light on the challenges of coping with a crisis in real time.

- 178 The Importance of the Authentic Virtuous Employee in the Search for Meaningfulness in Work/
Smith, Raymond D.; Kulkarni, Subodh P., 122–136 pp.

The article focuses on the ‘meaningfulness in work’ concept and addresses three theoretical gaps by investigating ‘meaningfulness in work’ from the perspective of Heidegger’s ‘authenticity’ and ‘Dasein’ constructs as well as virtue ethics. First, it adapts Heideggerian phenomenology and argues that meaningfulness in work may be revealed to an ‘authentic’ employee, while they performs everyday activities by ‘existing’ in their world and discovers their Dasein. Second, it emphasizes the normative, as opposed to instrumental implications of meaningfulness and invokes virtue ethics towards this end. Third, it integrates the Heideggerian approach with virtue ethics to describe how an ‘authentic’ and ‘virtuous’ employee may achieve meaningfulness in work (conceptualized as ‘*eudaimonia*’). An ‘authentic virtuous employee’ ‘exists in their world’ and discovers what is truly meaningful in work to them. They also displays temperance and courage in terms of closing the gaps

between current and desired levels of meaningfulness in work, and continually contemplates it. The authors describe a ‘professional’ as an example of an ‘authentic virtuous employee’.

Mindfulness and Diversity Acceptance as Indicators of Frugality-linked Sustainability Behaviour During COVID-19: Mediating Role of Happiness/ Rishi, Parul; BK, Pavan; Gupta, Soumya; Sinha, Shruti, 137–152 pp.

The study identifies happiness as the mediating variable which influences the relationship between the predictor variables—mindfulness and diversity acceptance and the criterion variable—frugality-linked sustainable behaviour. With a sample of 324 participants, Baron and Kenny’s mediation model was outlined to test the mediation. Results showed a positive relationship between frugality, diversity, mindfulness and happiness. Happiness was found to be mediating between mindfulness, diversity acceptance and frugality-linked sustainable behaviour indicating that mindfulness and diversity acceptance alone have limited potential to impact the frugality-linked sustainable approach that individuals take. Happiness, as explained through a positive frame of mind, plays a very important role in enhancing sustainability behaviour. Sustainable behaviour promotes pro-ecological behaviour and is a practice of consuming and utilizing resources responsibly. The ongoing COVID-19-induced pandemic has already put economic, social and psychological distress across the globe. Meanwhile, it has become vital to think of issues related to the sustainable management of resources. Behavioural norms play a prominent role while promoting sustainable living. This research examines how the sustainable dimension in one’s behaviour influences the decision-making in their daily life. Previous studies have shown the importance of sub-factors like happiness, diversity constraint and frugal actions as factors affecting sustainable behaviour. These indicators mainly define the action one will choose to react to while buying and consuming different resources.

Impact of COVID-19 on the Income of Entrepreneurs Who Borrowed from SHG/ Malhotra, Nishi; Baag, Pankaj Kumar, 153–167 pp.

The paper explores that the COVID-19 pandemic has shaken the world. After liberalization in 1991, microfinance became a panacea for poor people without collateral and information asymmetry. The higher cost of microfinance and debt traps highlighted the need for the state to intervene in resource redistribution. In addition, national lockdowns and COVID-19 restrictions have made it difficult for emerging economies like India to achieve this sustainable development goal. The Reserve Bank of India introduced self-help group (SHG) bank linkage to ensure the financial inclusion of the poor. The difference-in-difference method examined how SHGs affect entrepreneur households’ income. CMIE Consumer Pyramid dx data were used for analysis. The data establish that SHGs have increased the income of the households, and demographic factors such as education, income level and gender also impact the financial inclusion of the poor.

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



- 181 Globalization of Arms Production and Hierarchical Market Economies: Explaining the Transformation of the South Korean Defense Industry/ Choi, Chonghyun; Park, Soul., n.a.

This paper builds on the VoC literature and argues that the hierarchical market economy (HME) as a distinct variety serves as a better model for understanding the trajectory of defense industries in many second-tier producers that do not fit the existing categories of VoC. The authors conduct an in-depth case study of South Korea's defense-industry reform initiated in 2008 and the subsequent threefold increase in its arms exports. The authors show that the trajectory of South Korea's defense-industry reform can be seen as the result of an HME's attempt to adapt to the globalization of arms production in ways that preserve its distinct comparative advantage. As the HME model has broad applicability for many countries in Asia and Latin America, our findings have important implications for future developments in the global arms industry. The global arms industry has experienced a major transformation in the post-Cold War era, with production becoming increasingly transnational and larger in scale. While many scholars and policymakers predicted the widespread adoption of market-enhancing reforms aimed at increasing domestic competition and attracting FDI, globalization of arms production has not led to a convergence of national defense industries into a liberal-market model. Drawing on the varieties of capitalism (VoC) literature, recent scholarship has demonstrated how an interdependent web of economic institutions has shaped each country's response in varied ways.

- 182 The Geographic Scope of Opposition Challenges in Malaysia's Parliament/ Dettman, Sebastian, n.a.

During the long rule of the BN (Barisan Nasional) coalition prior to 2018, Malaysia's parliament, the Dewan Rakyat, was largely absent from analyses of political contestation between the ruling government and its opposition. Nevertheless, during this period, opposition MPs were active users of available legislative tools such as parliamentary questions, offering a rich source of data about their priorities and political positioning. This article investigates how MPs from the opposition used parliamentary questions to build their public reputations, and whether those reputations were built around attention to local, subnational, or national issues. It uses an original dataset of over 37,000 oral questions submitted by MPs in Malaysia's House of Representatives from 2008–2018. The author found that opposition MPs were more likely to focus on local and subnational reputation-building compared to ruling government MPs. These differences were especially pronounced in East Malaysia, where opposition MPs were heavily oriented towards local infrastructure and issues of state underdevelopment and autonomy. The author explained these findings as a result of the opposition's need to build a constituency reputation in lieu of access to state resources, as well as a greater responsiveness to local- and region-specific grievances. This focus both complements, and differs from, how Malaysia's MPs used extra-parliamentary strategies to cultivate personal and party reputation.

- 183 The Management Mantra of the Bhagavad Gita: Key to Organizational Excellence/ Dhamija, Aruna; Dhamija, Somesh; Pandoi, Deepika; Singh, Krishanveer., 1-12 pp.

The paper aims to understand and expand the idea of ardent devotees of the Hindu Dharma who devoutly follow the Bhagavad Gita, inarguably the epitome of principles of Hinduism, having imbibed it in their way of living, be it professionally or personally, thereby adhering to the learning out of it, both directly and indirectly thus resulting in decisions which are rational. The present research paper delves on the four levels, namely obedience, anticipation, creation and fulfilment of the public expectation towards Gita, and how the same is relevant in today's extremely competitive corporate environment. This paper establishes the rationality of teaching of various tenets of Bhagavad Gita while striving for excellence by corporate leaders so as to gain competitive edge as well as the viability of scriptures like Bhagavad Gita so as to carve a niche for the corporate to ensure sustainable development. Keeping the professional challenges of corporate world in consideration, the shlokas of Bhagavad Gita produce a unique solution. The teachings of Bhagavad Gita, as a holy scripture, at one side prepare the managers of today to strive for excellence and on the other side emphasize on importance of humanitarian touch in today's business world. The paper acts as a catalyst for leaders and managers to facilitate better decision-making in competitive corporate environment as key for organizational excellence, which reinforces to work with self-consciousness and ensures how one can create happiness for their stakeholders.

- 184 Positive Facets of Suffering, Meaningful Moments, and Meaning Fulfilment: A Qualitative Approach to Positive Existential Issues in Trauma-Exposed University Students/ Arredondo, Arantxa Y.; Caparrós, Beatriz., 13-23 pp.

This study aimed to explore and identify the themes of the possible positive aspects of trauma-related suffering, the most meaningful moments, and the perception of meaning realization in young individuals. A total of 139 trauma-exposed Mexican university students responded to a survey consisting of open-ended questions survey. Qualitative data were analysed using thematic analysis. The main benefits of suffering were a better attitude towards life, more maturity and strength, new capabilities, and a reorganization of values, purposes, and beliefs. In reference to significant moments, the themes of the importance of bonds with significant people, spiritual moments, and personal achievements emerged. Both meaning realization and existential frustration were observed. Meaning was mainly oriented towards career goals, other people, personal growth, and financial goals. Findings suggested several patterns of existential concerns for Mexican university students. Both personal and interpersonal levels were cited as pivotal aspects for the transformation of young people after trauma. Theoretical and practical implications were discussed.

185 Is Authoritative Parenting the Dominant Style in the Contemporary Western Family? A Report on a Cross-Cultural Israeli Sample/ Yaffe, Yosi, 24-32 pp.

The study tested the hypothesis regarding the dominance of authoritative parenting in the contemporary Western family, using a self-report survey in a sample of Israeli parents and children (N = 937) via the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ, 1991). The obtained data were used to employ a series of multivariate analyses of variance with repeated measures and Chi-square analyses to determine the differences in the parenting styles within this sample of parents. The results affirmed the authoritative parenting as the preferable style in the sample, with its mean scores from parents' and children's reports exceeding the non-authoritative parenting styles, regardless of the parental sex. This general pattern was similarly evident within each of the three sector subgroups examined in the study (i.e., Jewish, Arab-Muslim, and Bedouin). While the parents' parenting style differed by the child's gender and parent's education, the mean differences between the parenting styles remained significant even after controlling for those demographics. Finally, the category classification of the sample's parents yielded significantly more authoritative parents than non-authoritative parents, suggesting that authoritative parenting is the dominant style in the contemporary Israeli family.

186 An Initial Examination of Mental Healthcare Providers' Big 5 Personality and Their Preferences for Clients/ Rodriguez, Taylor R.; Anestis, Joye C., 33-44 pp.

The current study expands this literature by utilizing trait and profile-level analyses in a sample of 176 mental healthcare providers (largely US-based). Profile-level findings demonstrated that most providers were high in agreeableness and conscientiousness. When compared to a normative sample, providers demonstrated higher trait-level agreeableness and neuroticism and lower conscientiousness. Providers' preferences regarding the personality of potential clients were also explored, and these findings indicated that some providers prefer a client with personality traits similar to their own. At the profile level, most providers preferred clients who had (1) high agreeableness and conscientiousness and low neuroticism or (2) average across traits. This preliminary examination can stimulate research regarding the impact of providers' individual differences on psychotherapy. Compared to clients' personality and perspectives in psychotherapy (e.g., preferences), less research characterizes mental healthcare providers (i.e., those who have provided direct mental healthcare services). Prior work finds that provider personality configurations are unique relative to other professions, and provider perspectives of clients differ as a function of their own and their client's personality.

187 Language as Ethnicity: Evaluating the Psychometric Properties of the MEIM-R in a Multi-ethnic Population in India/ Lal, Krishna Kishore; Majumdar, Sramana, 45-57 pp.

The study of ethnic identity has received considerable attention in the field of psychology. However, the literature draws primarily from WEIRD populations and conflates race and ethnicity. Ethnic identity remains understudied in multi-ethnic and diverse contexts like India, where language is often used as a marker of ethnicity. This study conceptualised ethnicity on the basis of language and assessed the psychometric properties of the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure-Revised, in a multi-ethnic sample of young adults in Karnataka, India. The reliability, convergent validity (self-esteem, optimism, familial ethnic socialisation, and national identity), concurrent validity (EIS-B) and factor structure of the measure were assessed. Additionally, differences in

ethnic identity were examined between the majority and minority ethnic groups. The study provides support for the convergent and concurrent validity of the measure and confirms the correlated two-factor structure of exploration and commitment. Our results also showed that ethnic identity was more significant among majority group members, contradicting previous literature and highlighting the cultural significance of language as ethnicity. The study adds to the literature on the MEIM-R highlighting the applicability of this measure to multicultural settings with multiple definitions of ethnicity.

188 The Role of Self-Construal in Child Rearing: A Relational-Physical Comparison/ Rivera, Michaela; Gore, Jonathan S., 58-69 pp.

Three studies examined the link between physical and relational self-construal and their child-rearing choices. The authors predicted that the type of self-construal would positively correlate with the corresponding parenting intentions (Study 1) and practices (Study 2 and 3). Participants in Study 1 were undergraduate students ($n = 150$), and participants in Studies 2 and 3 were parents recruited from Mechanical Turk ($n = 173$ and 214). In all three studies, participants completed an online survey that assessed their self-construal and their parenting choices. All three studies showed that physical self-construal was positively correlated with physical parenting decisions. Studies 2 and 3 indicated that relational self-construal and relational parenting decisions were positively correlated.

189 Perceived Wellbeing, Happiness, and Related Challenges among Indian College Students/ Reddy, N. Yashwi, 70-81 pp.

The present study aimed to examine the conceptualization and determinants of happiness among Indian college students and identify areas in which they require help. The sample consisted of 362 students in the age group of 18 to 30 years ($M_{age} = 20.9$, $SD_{age} = 2.25$) from two locations in North and South India. Online forms, including the Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener et al., 1985), Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (Watson et al. in *J Pers Soc Psychol* 54:1063–1070, 1998) and a qualitative survey, were used to collect the data. Results indicated that participants from institutions that offered mental health initiatives reported higher well-being than those who did not. Findings from the qualitative survey suggest that most participants conceptualised happiness in terms of need for satisfaction and well-being. The responses also indicated that leisure activities and time spent with the family determined the participants' happiness. Concerns related to interpersonal relationships made the participants unhappy, and most of them were willing to seek help in this regard. Factors beyond immediate self and interpersonal networks had a limited role in participants' perceived happiness and unhappiness. Study findings could guide the development of customized mental health and well-being promotion initiatives to meet the needs of Indian college students.

190 Space Invaders: Socio-Cognitive Processes are Associated with Paruresis Symptoms and Public Urinal Avoidance in Male University Students/ Knowles, Simon R., 82-91 pp.

The aim of the study was to identify the prevalence of public urinal avoidance and the potential efficacy of an extended bivalent fear of evaluation model of paruresis to predict public urinal avoidance. 191 male university students (mean age = 28.66 years) completed an online questionnaire which included ten public urinal vignettes. The results indicated that an average of

35.08% of participants avoided an available urinal due to anxiety associated with being around others, while a further 42% avoided urinals due to fears relating to contamination. Based on structural equation modelling, the extended bivalent fear of evaluation model of paruresis was found to predict public urinal avoidance (χ^2 p-value = .123, Normed Chi-square = 1.446, Comparative Fit Index = .986, Tucker–Lewis index = .973, Steiger-Lind Root Mean Square Error of Approximation = .049, Standardised Root Mean Squared Residual = .048). Paruresis symptoms were found to be influenced by several socio-cognitive processes, including dysfunctional attitudes, fear of positive and negative evaluation and concerns of social reprisal. Extending past research was the finding that the extended bivalent fear of evaluation model of paruresis predicted urinal avoidance. Overall, the results provide evidence that public urinal avoidance is common and is likely to be underpinned by socio-cognitive processes and paruresis symptoms.

191 The Testing Effect: Looking Through Implicit Theories' Perspectives/ Devi, Salam Priyanka; Mishra, Arvind Kumar., 92-100 pp.

The current research examines the effect of implicit theories on the feedback of failure on a test. In this study, 2 (implicit theories: entity vs. incremental) \times 2 (condition: testing vs. read-only) \times 2 (nature of word pairs: related vs. unrelated) mixed subject design, repeated on the last two factors, was deployed. Findings of the study show that learning is better in the testing condition than in the read-only condition, even if the participants' responses are incorrect earlier. Further, the incremental theory holders performed better at the final test than the entity theory holders. These findings show the role of testing and implicit theories in learning. Unlike conventional understanding of testing that only diagnoses the existing knowledge of the learners, testing has been found to promote learning by providing feedback to the learners. However, it has been found that the testing effect varies from person to person—it has negative consequences for some, while it enhances learning for others. Since the holders of different implicit theories interpret feedback of failure on their performances differently, it is hypothesized that the incremental theory holders will benefit more from testing than the entity theory holders.



- 192 Seeing off Empire: the life of Pearl Prescod/ Bourne, Jenny; Edmond-Pettitt, Anya; Searle, Chris., 3-35 pp.

This article retrieves the life and cultural contributions to Britain of Trinidadian Pearl Prescod, singer, campaigner and the first Black female actor at the National Theatre. She is one of a generation of artists, performers, singers and intellectuals whose contribution to the creation of a Black and anti-colonial strand in British culture in the 1950s and '60s has been neglected. By tracking her life from her colonial origins through her migration to Britain and struggles to find work in the 1950s, to her brief break-out professional success in the 1960s and early death in 1966, she is pulled from the historical margins. Her life story, which touches on movements of so many hues – Negritude, Pan-Africanism, Black Power, Communism, campaigns for colonial freedom, the March on Washington, the Campaign Against Racial Discrimination – reveals the strong community connections and internationalism of the time. Pearl, the piece argues, was typical of a whole overlooked 'West Indian generation' (of educated and politically militant artists, writers, dramatists and actors) whose anti-colonial consciousness and creative activities challenge the popular accepted narrative of an undifferentiated 'Windrush generation'. The piece contains an account of witnessing Pearl and her fellow actors perform at the National Theatre.

- 193 Breaking the 'colour bar': Len Johnson, Manchester and anti-racism/ Hirsch, Shirin; Brown, Geoff., 36-58 pp.

This article explores the overturning of the 'colour bar' in a Manchester pub in 1953. Led by Black boxer and Communist Len Johnson, the resistance and ultimate success in breaking the 'colour bar' tells much about Black agency, the relationship between anti-racism and the Communist Party, and the making and unmaking of race in modern Britain. The article outlines Johnson's life up until 1953 and the history of the 'colour bar' in Britain that shaped Johnson's career trajectory. In Britain, formal 'colour bars' existed, like that in boxing, but it was far more common for informal ones to operate that were only revealed through resistance to individual impositions. In the post-war years, Johnson spent much of his time challenging these unwritten 'colour bars' in Manchester as well as creating a new and explicitly anti-racist space, the 'New International Club'. Such actions were part of a vibrant and dynamic politics led by Black activists in 1940s and 1950s Manchester. This piece shows how Johnson's Communist Party membership was both central to Johnson's activism, which included hosting Paul Robeson in Manchester to the consternation of the Pan-Africanists, as well as how the Party itself held back on its commitment to fighting for racial equality.

- 194 Legacy, truth and collusion in the North of Ireland/ McGovern, Mark, 59-89 pp.

This article seeks to both challenge that narrative and to build on earlier analyses of collusion (Race & Class 57, no. 2; 58, no. 3) to demonstrate how recently published reports of official

investigations into collusion between state agents and loyalist paramilitaries have provided important information for victims' families and insights into the patterns of collusion. Such patterns can be identified in terms of state actions and omissions taking place before, during and after lethal loyalist attacks. They include providing weapons and targeting intelligence while failing to provide warnings to those being targeted; the direct involvement of serving and former members of the security forces in loyalist killings; blocking investigations, destroying records and employing (and protecting) state agents and informers involved in mass murder. The British state is currently taking forward deeply contentious legislation that would essentially end all legacy investigations and court cases relating to the conflict in the North of Ireland (1968–1998). Shaped by a long-term rightwing campaign to prevent any further investigation or prosecution of former British soldiers, and a wider culture of denial of the role of state collusion in the conflict, the legacy proposals are ostensibly defended on the grounds that current mechanisms do not work for victims' families.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



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.

- 195 Civilisational racism, ethnonationalism and the clash of imperialisms in Ukraine/ Fekete, Liz, 3-26 pp.

This article, developed from a panel speech on ‘Radical internationalism and shifts in the global order’ at the IRR50 New Circuits of Anti-racism Conference at King’s College, London, October 2022, takes issue with simplistic and partial positions surrounding Russia’s war with Ukraine. It points to the fact that the authors now have to reckon with a clash of imperialisms (of the US and Russia), the weaponising of local nationalisms and a reworking of Eurocentrism born of the Cold War. The author warns that revanchist ethnonationalisms in central and eastern Europe and the Baltic States – based in a distorted rereading of history, especially of the countries’ roles in the Holocaust – are being ignored in the interests of a larger geopolitics with consequences also for the future direction of the EU (see Figure 1). In this, anti-Communism, which has defined so much of the history of the Global South in terms of violent opposition to anti-colonial liberation struggles, is being updated and revitalised.

- 196 Migrant labour, debt and the branding of a ‘multicultural’ Israel/ Brown, Rachel, 27-47 pp.

The author examined the way in which the example of Filipina caregiver Rose Fostanes, winner of X-Factor Israel, was used to reframe Israel as multicultural and economically empowering for migrants. Such representations of Israeli magnanimity obscure the ‘incommensurable’ debts owed to Palestinians for dispossession of their land, while obscuring past and ongoing labour and resource extraction that shape global labour markets and drive migration. Such representations of non-white (im)migrant inclusion are common within liberal settler economies, and have long been deployed to shore up global influence in states embroiled in colonial violence. Through the lens of debt, the author highlighted the comparative racialisations of migrants.

- 197 Trade unions negotiating the Swedish model: racial capitalism, whiteness and the invisibility of race/ Mulinari, Paula; Neergaard, Anders., 48-66 pp.

In this article the authors explore how three white, male-dominated trade unions representing employees in different class locations positioned themselves around the change in the new Employment Act. Inspired by contributions on racial capitalism, the authors unravel how trade unions take part in the contestation over industrial relations in a context in which neoliberal and ethnoracial policies are growing. Using the ‘Swedish model’ as an ‘empty signifier’ – highly variable in meaning, hence contestable – the authors find that the unions advance three different positions on employment protection regulation: flexible, skilled and protective, and in doing so contribute to the self-racialisation of white male workers in working life. In October 2022, a new employment protection regulation, often seen as a core aspect of the Swedish model of industrial relations, was implemented in Sweden. While the debate around the new regulation was heated, one interesting omission was that, in the unions’ advocacy for maintaining various forms of labour

market security, the racialised labour market was never discussed, despite a strong racially segmented labour market with varying working conditions.

198 Cedric J. Robinson, *Black radicalism and the abolition of Europe*/ Bjelić, Dušan, 67-86 pp.

The reason for writing this post is to militant critique of ‘Europe’ as the civilisation of racialism singles out the work of Cedric J. Robinson from other critical scholarship on Europe. Even though his concept of ‘racial capitalism’ is increasingly cited, on the whole, Robinson’s works are largely unknown in European studies. Perhaps they are too threatening to Europe’s self-centred and self-embellishing narratives on racism, which would explain European studies scholars’ silent treatment of Robinson’s critique of ‘Europe’ as foundational to the West’s culture of racialism. Unlike the proponents of postcolonial and decolonial studies, Robinson does not challenge Eurocentrism from a non-European perspective, but rather from the erased history of European slavery as the material variant of Western civilisation. To this end, he dives deeply into European medieval and early medieval history with a series of interventions that aim to abolish the notion that European culture was universalist in its trajectory, rather than racist ab initio. And from that understanding derives the imperative for the abolition of the Western racist order of civilisation.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Library Membership

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

Library Membership Fee:

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

- 199 Reimagining and Recalibrating Information Studies: iSchools, the Way Forward/ Urs, Shalini R., 5-77 pp.

This work examine the various definitions of information and proposes that it has a physical, linguistic and cognitive manifestations. The changing landscape of information studies and the factors that contributing to this are examined. The origins and development of library education in USA, UK and India are briefly mentioned. The changing nature of the information profession in terms of the various job titles that information professionals can fit into is reviewed. Briefly reviews the i-school movement, and suggests that i-schools are the way forward.

- 200 Information Search Patterns in Complex Tasks/ Vakkari, Pertti, 19-30 pp.

This paper seeks to analyze information search process in complex tasks¹. Complex tasks are larger tasks, which lead people to engage in search tasks for finding information to advance those tasks. Search process consists of activities from query formulation to working with sources selected for task outcome. This paper approaches task performance from the cognitive point of view conceptualizing it as changes in knowledge structures. These structures consist of concepts and their relations representing some phenomenon. Changes in knowledge structures are associated to query formulation and search tactics, selecting contributing sources and working with sources for creating task outcome. As a result, hypotheses concerning associations between changes in knowledge structures and search behaviors are suggested. The paper also presents some ideas for success indicators at various stages of search processes.

- 201 Assessing Information Search by Task Outcome/ Vakkari, Pertti, 31-37 pp.

In this study, people do not search information as such but seek to get a job done or to manage a situation by the help of search results. Therefore, the ultimate goal of information search is to advance task performance. It should be evaluated accordingly, i.e. by its contribution to task outcome. This implies an extended notion of search process, which also covers the use of information in search results for task outcome. For measuring the effect of search to task outcome the authors propose both indirect and direct indicators which measure search success.

- 202 Machine Learning and Bibliographic Data Universe: Assessing Efficacy of Backend Algorithms in Annif through Retrieval Metrics/ Mukhopadhyay, Parthasarathi, 39-48 pp.

This research study utilizes an open source AI/ML framework named Annif, developed by the National Library of Finland, to explore the feasibility of automated subject indexing. The framework loads the linked open data format of LCSH and trains the model with a comprehensive training dataset comprising MARC records downloaded from different libraries all over the world. It then compares a set of selected machine learning backends of Annif, namely TF-IDF, Omikuji,

and Neural Network, against a set of retrieval metrics to measure the suitability of these backends for the bibliographic data universe. The study concludes that the fusion backend in Annif named Neural Network has the potential to provide support for an automated subject indexing system.

203 Semantic Annotator for Knowledge Graph Exploration : Pattern-Based NLP Technique/ Dutta, Biswanath; Das, Puranjani., 49-62 pp.

This paper discuss the Semantic Annotator for knowledge Graph Exploration, abbreviated as SAGE is a “Thing” annotation system. Here, “Thing” refers to any concept, named individuals (aka entities), entity relations, and attributes. The system is primarily built based on the idea of “string to thing” where the “string” is any given text (e.g., abstract of an article) as input by the user. For annotation, the system utilises knowledge graph(s). SAGE can be used by anyone for annotating Things and for their exploitation on the Web. The annotation of things is done through exact and partial matches. For exact matches, the system makes explicit the name of the knowledge graphs it is sourced from. It also shows the type hierarchies for the matched named entities. In the current work, the authors describe the SAGE annotation system, designed on pattern-based NLP techniques, along with its features and various usage, and the experimental results.

204 Issues and Concerns in the Digital Media Eco-System : Regulation in India/ Bharthur, Sanjay, 63-67 pp.

This piece of work tells the perceptions about Indian media vary and are dependent on where you are located as within the country or part of the Indian diaspora or established media outlets' view quite often described as western media. To Indians, the shrillness of TV news debates and the so-called diverse panellists' perspectives reflects one aspect of how liberal Indian media can be, as well as the tempered variations of the same in the daily newspapers of your choice. Intellectuals are worried and critical about the skewed nature of such debates and their proximity to the ruling polity dispensation. Some express their views or concerns through write-ups in media outlets outside the country. The growth of news media outlets sectoral, as in newspapers, radio, television etc. or converged as in the present digital ecosystem, is imbued within the media's relationship to the formation and sustenance of democratic structures and upheld freedom as an abiding principle. Indian media in the past has always been regarded as relatively accessible when compared to many other developing contexts and is now being debated as the shift from an editorial policy-driven entity to a platform-based content in a free for all user-generated content has occurred not only in India but in other countries as well. The transition from explicit frameworks as laws and ethics to regulating social media platforms is dynamic as well problematic when weighed against conventional notions for freedom of media etc. What, then, are some of the issues and or challenges in the Indian digital ecosystem that will be the focus of this invited article.

 <https://twitter.com/icssr>





 facebook.com/icssrnassdoc



205 An Introductory Guide to Event Study Models/ Miller, Douglas L., 203-30 pp.

The event study model is a powerful econometric tool used for the purpose of estimating dynamic treatment effects. One of its most appealing features is that it provides a built-in graphical summary of results, which can reveal rich patterns of behavior. Another value of the picture is the estimated pre-event pseudo-"effects", which provide a type of placebo test. In this essay the author aimed to provide a framework for a shared understanding of these models. There are several (sometimes subtle) decisions and choices faced by users of these models, and the author offered guidance for these decisions.

	<p>Indian Council of Social Science Research National Social Science Documentation Centre <u>NASSDOC: Research Information Series 1</u></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries</u> NASSDOC has been bringing out "New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries" contains a list of Reference Works, New Books, acquired during the period and available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR. In the main text, entries are arranged by Author, followed by bibliographical details and a summary of the document. Books with editors have been arranged by title. The subject index is given at the end in which subject refers to the serial number of the entry in the main text. Interested readers can consult the listed titles by visiting the library.		

206 The UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review As A Rhetorical Battlefield Of Nations: Useful Tool Or Futile Performance?/ Schimmel, Noam., 10-45 pp.

This article examines the rhetoric of nations who are well documented as being severe violators of human rights and the use they make of the UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism to defend, downplay, and deny their human rights violations. Authoritarian countries who violate human rights systemically, severely, and intentionally as a matter of government policy apply different rhetorical strategies when undergoing the UPR process and writing and submitting their respective national reports for the UPR process. This article analyzes these strategies, illustrates how different countries use them during the UPR process, and explores the value and limitations of the UPR process and its efficacy at advancing human rights.

207 The Paris Agreement's Approach Toward Climate Change Loss And Damage/ Amini, Azam; Abedi, Mohammad; Nesari, Elnaz; Daryadel, Ehsan; Kolahi, Mahdi; Mianabadi, Hojjat; Fisher, Judith., 46-80 pp.

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject article 8 of the Paris Agreement introduces obligations upon the Parties to the Agreement “with respect to Loss and Damage associated with adverse impacts of climate change.” According to Paragraph 52 of the Conference of the Parties’ Decision, Article 8 is not a basis for liability or compensation. Therefore, the problem is whether violation of obligations leads to a state responsibility. Using a dogmatic method, this research contends that “recognizing the significance of averting, minimizing, and addressing Loss and Damage” means acceptance of responsibility for a breach of obligations. Although the means of seeking reparation would not be compensation, States are obliged to eliminate sources of damage and take precautionary measures to address loss and damage. Notwithstanding this, placing the issue of loss and damage under the Agreement into a separate article can reflect to a great extent the significance of the matter

208 Understanding Gray Zone Warfare From Multiple Perspectives/ Azad, Tahir Mahmood; Haide, Muhammad Waqas; Sadiq, Muhammad., 81-104 pp.

This study examines the dynamics of gray zone warfare by analyzing its conceptualization in the literature and through its practice in several recent examples. Ever-increasing changes in the characteristics of contemporary warfare have complicated the security environment of the 21st century. Modern warfare inclines toward non-kinetic dimensions based on the principles of hybridity, soft power, and ambiguity. This changing nature of warfare has been defined and categorized in diverse ways, leading to numerous perspectives revealing more confusion than clarity. The terms “hybrid warfare,” “gray zone warfare,” “unrestricted warfare,” and “ambiguous warfare” have received unprecedented attention in recent years. A key contemporary challenge is to differentiate between war and peace because gray zone warfare occupies the space in between

both these situations. Many contemporary conflicts are neither black nor white; instead, they fall in the middle of the two: the gray zone. These factors underscore the significance of evaluating and understanding the concept of gray zone warfare. The United States considers Russia, China, and Iran as revisionist states that employ gray zone warfare in various domains to challenge the United States-led world order. South Asia is also a manifested playground of gray zone warfare. The research further distinguishes between gray zone warfare and hybrid warfare and proposes strategies for countering this threat.

209 The U.S. Withdrawal, Taliban Takeover, And Ontological (In)Security In Afghanistan/ Ameyaw-Brobby, Thomas, 105-134 pp.

This article examines this ontological threat to the Afghan people to complement the security discussion and open up more avenues of dialog. The author used ontological security to explain the Afghans' behavior toward the Taliban takeover and ask how does the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan pose a security threat to urban Afghans? Why are urbanite Afghans paranoiac about the Taliban presence to the extent that some choose to die by falling from a moving aircraft? The author used the ontological security analytical framework and discursive approach to finding answers. The author argued that the Taliban takeover creates ontological insecurity that threatens urban Afghans' sense of ordinary living or being in the world. Specifically, ontological insecurity creates significant and chronic uncertainties and dangers to Afghans. This is especially so regarding the urbanites with higher socioeconomic status, whose being in the world is threatened as their ordinary living conditions are likely to be contested by the Taliban. The contest is asymmetric, favoring the Taliban. Such uncertainty of existential conditions leads to mistrust of Urban Afghans' basic sense of safety and a misrecognition of their true identity. Thus, their actions and behaviors have been consequent attempts to respond to the anxieties and risks to their existential position. This work contributes to the ontological security literature, helping fill the gap in the security discussions in international relations and serves policy relevance.

210 Same Ride, Different Riders: The Effect Of Change In Leadership On Turkey'S Trade With The European Union/ Faez, Sahand E. P.; Wong, Wing-Keung., 135-168 pp.

In this paper, it is discussed that the international relations definitions commonly assume that states are identical units in a constant state of competition for survival to increase their power. Yet, such a one-sided approach fails to fully consider that the internal structures and contexts of states at different times and under different leaders exert considerable effects on how states act in the international arena and on the foreign policies that shape their identities, priorities, and thus relations with other states. The authors begin by questioning such theoretical assumptions and then apply a more appropriate reformulation to the case of Turkey's changing trade policy with the European Union (EU). Examining Gül's administration (2007–2014) and Erdoğan's (2014–2020), the authors look at whether a change in Turkish leadership resulted in a significant change in trade policy and led to a change in the dynamics of its foreign relations approach. Turkey's relations with the members of the EU are assessed (via panel data estimations) as the volume of trade between Turkey and EU members. The data consists of 25 European states' GDP, Exchange Rate, and Inflation Rate for 2000–2020. The authors find a significant difference in Turkey's behavior in terms of trade with the EU members between the two administrations under study. This suggests

the need to rethink some central theoretical assumptions in certain mainstream international relations perspectives.

211 Human Development And Governance In Africa: Do Good Fences Make Good Neighbors?/
Asongu, Simplice A.; Diop, Samba; Nnanna, Joseph., 169-189 pp.

This study examines the nexus between governance and human development in Africa. It uses data for the period 2010–2019 and takes into account the existence of spatial dependence and controls for the endogeneity problem through a Generalized Spatial Two Stage Least Squares (2SLS) technique. The exploratory spatial data analysis reveals the existence of spatial dependence on human development and governance quality. Our empirical findings support that in Africa, “good fences make good neighbors,” or proximity matters in the distribution of human development. Implications are discussed. This study complements the extant literature by using more updated data and employing an alternative and more robust estimation approach.

212 History And Future Perceptive of Civil–Military Relations In China/ Usman, Sahibzada
Muhammad, 190-209 pp.

This article examines how civil-military relations have changed in China. This is conducted in the context of long-term efforts to make the military more professional and to understand how civilians and soldiers interact today. Current analyses of Chinese civil-military relations have focused on the military's professionalization. However, the recent evaluations do not entirely include the lessons learned from past professionalization phases in the People's Liberation Army's (PLA) history. The author focused on the continuity between different events in China's civil and military history by looking at the critical links that made it possible for military professionalization to change what had happened before between the Chinese Communist Party and the PLA. The potential impact of further professionalization of the PLA in contemporary civil-military interactions is also examined.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Library Membership

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

Library Membership Fee:

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

Author Index

Author Name	S.No
Abedi, Mohammad	207
Agastya, Murali	38
Ahmed, Mumtaz	139
Ahmed, Mustak	69
Akhter, Raihan	138
Ali, Altaf	64, 75
Alica, Berkay	122
Almeida, David M	85
Alunni, Melissa	90
Ameyaw-Brobbeey, Thomas	209
Amini, Azam	207
Anderies, John M	54
Anderson, Simon P	26
Andrews, Michael J	4
Anestis, Joye C	186
Arredondo, Arantxa Y	184
Asongu, Simplicie A	211
Asriyan, Vladimir	25

Atmor, Nir	160
Azad, Tahir Mahmood	208
Ba, Bocar A	11
Baag, Pankaj Kumar	180
Babu, G Krishna	136
Baggio, Jacopo A	54
Baker, Kerry	166
Bakker, Merel	80
Bandyopadhyay, Arindam	109
Banovetz, James	30
Bansode, Sadanand	66
Bantekas, Ilias	123
Bapte, Vishal Dattatray	76
Bar-Isaac, Heski	24
Barsha, Sayantoni	67
Batta, Ravinder N	102
Bauer, Gretchen	163
Bhagwat, Jawahar	100
Bhangu, Jyotsana	141
Bhardwaj, Atul	100

Bhardwaj, Mandeep	141
Bharthur, Sanjay	204
Bhatnagar, Stuti	133
Bhowmick, Soumya	94
Birulin, Oleksii	38
Bjarnegård, Elin	165
Bjelić, Dušan	198
BK, Pavan	179
Borkar, Aman	108
Bourne, Jenny	192
Brown, Geoff	193
Brown, Rachel	196
Brown, Zach Y	23
Buckley, Fiona	162
Bushong, Benjamin	27
Cabalquinto, Earvin	147
Caparrós, Beatriz	184
Card, David	5
Caruana, Guillermo	24
Charness, Gary	28

Chatterjee, Shibashis	104
Cheng, Edmund W	168
Cheng, Hoi-wa	168
Chew, Matthew Ming-tak	148
Chirkov, Valery	61
Choi, Chonghyun	181
Choudhury, Rahul Nath	140
Chung, Hiu-Fung	168
Coffé, Hilde	167
Cohen, N	40
Cole, Ashley	46
Cordrey, Skyler R	92
Cover, Rob	158
Crafter, Sarah	58
Craig, Ashley C	6
Crimston, Charlie R	88
Cuñat, Vicente	24
D'Urso, Giulio	84
Daniels, Ashleigh L	57
Danzer, Alexander M	7

Daryadel, Ehsan	207
Das, Pinaki	97
Das, Puranjani	203
Das, Udayan	104
Datta, Debabrata	97
De Smedt, Bert	80
De Vos, Ruby	110
Deepa, N	70
Dehury, Ranjit Kumar	101
Dettman, Sebastian	182
Devi, Salam Priyanka	191
Dhamija, Aruna	183
Dhamija, Somesh	183
Dhoest, Alexander	150
Dina, Nasa Zata	71
Diop, Samba	211
Doane, Leah D	83
Dobhal, Adeet	138
Doğan, Türkan	55
Duckels, Gabriel	120

Dutta, Biswanath	203
Dutta, Tanim	141
Edmond-Pettitt, Anya	192
Edri-Peer, O	40
Ekaterina Kulinicheva	114
English, Gary M	121
Eqbal, Naseem	67
Erbicer, Eyp Sabır	55
Espinosa, Francisco	33
Estrada, Kate Sullivan de	129
Faez, Sahand E P	210
Faizan, Mohd	67
Falkof, Nicky	146
Fekete, Liz	195
Feng, Cailing	51
Feng, Josh	8
Fenizia, Alessandra	5
Feo, Francesca	161
Fiorelli, Chiara	161
Fischer, Brett	9

Foarta, Dana	25
Fog, Agner	49
Franklin, Corbin	3
Fraser, Ashley M	86
Freeman, Ben	176
Freeman, Jacob	54
Freeman, R Edward	176
Fuke, Taissa S S	90
Gagnon-Bartsch, Tristan	27
Gamp, Tobias	31
Geary, David C	78
Geiser, Franziska	63
Gerbaudo, Paolo	48
Gireesh Kumar, T K	68
González Hernández, Walfredo	60
Gore, Jonathan S	188
Gowda, M V Rajeev	177
Griffin, Hollis	119
Griffiths, Miro	47
Gulyas, Andreas	10

Gupta, Sangita	72
Gupta, Soumya	179
Gupta, Surupa	128
Gupta, Vipin	51
Haide, Muhammad Waqas	208
Hameduddin, T	42
Hanley, Terry	62
Harrison, Rebecca	115
Harsgor, Liran	160
Haw, Ashleigh	158
He, Mengying	1
Hermalin, Benjamin E	32
Hiebel, Nina	63
Hirsch, Shirin	193
Hoard, Mary K	78
Høgh-Olesen, Henrik	56
Holz, Justin E	11
Houtman, Dick	169
Huang, Xiaoyu	51
Hui, Xiang	36

Hwang, Jihee	3
Hwang, Thomas	8
Ibrahim, Joseph	43
Ichihashi, Shota	20
Isaacs, Dean	57
Jagtap, Priyanka	106
Jamballuu, Erdenebileg	53
Jasper, James M	45
Jaymes, R W M	88
Jha, Akshaya	12
Jha, Vyoma	130
Juniarta, Nyoman	71
Kalia, Shweta	70
Kamber, Ege	90
Kapitsyn, V M	100
Karadağ, Didar	89
Kashyap, Ashutosh	109
Kathuria, Vinish	107
Kaura, Vinay	134
Ke, T Tony	34

Kelly, Caleb	112
Kemper, Jakko	113
Kenig, Ofer	160
Khor, Lena	126
Knowles, Simon R	190
Kolb, Aaron	21
Krähmer, Daniel	22, 31
Kriegsmann-Rabe, Lisa Milena	63
Krishna, Anirudh	93
Kuleva, Margarita I	111
Kulkarni, Subodh P	178
Kumar, Shiv	74
Kumar, Sujeet	93
Kumari, Rakhi	65
Kundu, Amitabh	99
Kushwaha, Ashwin Kumar	65
Kwan, Kam-Tai	79
Kwon, Soo Hyun	164
Lal, Krishna Kishore	187
Lang, Valentin	13

Lauth, Hans-Joachim	171
Ledin, Chase	117
Lee, G R	42
Lee, S	42
Lee, Tae Kyoung	81
Lemm, Lukas	171
León, Federico R	52
Leonard, Julia A	92
Li, Chen	82
Li, Cher Hsuehhsiang	14
Li, Christopher	34
Liu, Hunter Z	92
Liu, Maggie	15
Liu, Qi	35
M, Vibhav	127
MacKay, Alexander	23
Mackey, Allyson P	92
Mahapatra, Sushanta Kumar	141
Mahendran, Kesi	58
Mahy, Caitlin E V	90

Maier, Jürgen	170
Maini, Luca	8, 29
Maiti, Dibyendu	142
Majumdar, Sramana	187
Malhotra, Nishi	180
Mannevu, Mona	152
Manzer, Sayyed	103
Mariani, Mack	162
Mathew, Jincy	143
Maus, Katja	63
McGovern, Mark	194
McNeilly, Kathryn	125
Mertens, Jacob	156
Metin, Ahmet	55
Mierlo, Trix van	174
Mihalyi, David	13
Miller, Douglas L	205
Minkov, Michael	53
Miranda, Lux	54
Mishra, Arvind Kumar	191

Mogle, Jacqueline	85
Mohanan, P C	99
Moretti, Enrico	16
Moylan, Katie	149
Mukherjee, Anit	135
Mukhopadhyay, Mondrita	69
Mukhopadhyay, Parthasarathi	69, 202
Mulinari, Paula	197
Munshi, Shamim Aktar	67
Muriaas, Ragnhild L	163
Murray, Rainbow	159
Nagpal, Ritu	76
Nai, Alessandro	170
Nakatani, Miho	173
Narayanan, G Badri	138
Nasie, Meytal	59
Naskar, Kishor	97
Nazim, Mohammad	64, 75
Neergaard, Anders	197
Negi, Baldev Singh	98

Nehra, Satveer Singh	66
Neldner, Karri	88
Neppl, Tricia K	81
Nesari, Elnaz	207
Nguyen, Anh	39
Nian, Yongwei	17
Nieland, Sue	58
Nnanna, Joseph	211
Nooruddin, Irfan	127
Nugent, Lara	78
Nulman, Eugene	46
O'Neal, Catherine Walker	81
Ollapally, Deepa	131
Oprea, Ryan	30
Pakzad-Hurson, Bobak	37
Palmieri, Sonia	166
Pammolli, Fabio	29
Pan, Xinyu S	82
Pandoi, Deepika	183
Park, Soul	181

Paul, Bino	108
Paulussen, Steve	150
Pearl, Monica B	118
Pease, Marilyn	21
Peitz, Martin	26
Perlstein, Samantha	87
Piazza, Jennifer R	85
Piccio, Daniela R	161
Picket, Janna	86
Pless, Anna	169
Poorna, P Sai	136
Porta, Donatella della	44
Póvoa, Débora	157
Powell, Tralucia	87
Presbitero, Andrea F	13
Priya, Saloni	70
Priyanka, M Vineela	136
Pruce, Joel R	124
Quick, Joshua	21
Rajagopalan, Balaji	107

Rajeev, Meenakshi	96
Ramadas, Sendhil	95
Ramaiah, Chennupati K	77
Ramasundaram, P	95
Ray, Debraj	33
Reddy, N Yashwi	189
Rehman, Ishba	62
Reiser, Marion	167
Reschke, Peter J	86
Rishi, Parul	179
Rivera, Michaela	188
Rivera, Roman G	11
Roberts, John Michael	43
Rodriguez, Taylor R	186
Rodriguez, Yuheiry	87
Rush, Jonathan	85
Rutten, Ellen	110
Sacks, Daniel W	21
Sadiq, Muhammad	208
Saeedi, Maryam	36

Safronov, Mikhail	34
Saikia, Prarthana	105
Saini, Sakshi	144
Salerno, Daniele	155
Saravanabhavan, Shika	96
Sasser, Jeri	83
Schimmel, Noam	206
Schlenkrich, Oliver	171
Schoon, Ingrid	84
Searle, Chris	192
Seaton, Katherine	172
Sehgal, Sanjay	144
Seitz, Sebastian	10
Shakiba, Nila	87
Shamdasani, Yogita	15
Shaparov, A E	100
Sharma, Devender	98
Sharma, Diksha	72
Sharma, Reeta	70
Sharma, Sachin Kumar	138

Sharma, Tuhina	103
Sharma, Ved Prakash	98
Shen, Lin	50
Shimray, Somipam R	73, 77
Shin, G	41
Shin, Ki-young	164
Sienkiewicz, Matt	154
Silver, David	5
Singh, Anuradha	137
Singh, Dr Pramod Kumar	65
Singh, Krishanveer	183
Singh, Manish Kumar	68
Singh, Prakash	142
Singh, Prof Ajay Pratap	65
Singla, Naresh	139
Sinha, Manjisha	95
Sinha, Shruti	179
Sinha, Sourav	10
Smith, Daniel R	151
Smith, Raymond D	178

Sokolov, Boris	53
Soley, Gaye	89
Sontuoso, Alessandro	28
Sørensen, Anna	56
Spagnolo, Giancarlo	36
Strausz, Roland	22
Sun, Bo	35
Symonds, Jennifer E	84
Szulc, Łukasz	145
Tadelis, Steven	36
Tan, Teck Yong	39
Taraz, Vis	15
Tasse, Marc A	53
Thakur, Fiza	177
Thakur, Harish K	98
Thakur, Reenu Arti	72
Thompson, Jay Daniel	158
Torbeyns, Joke	80
Tørsløv, Thomas	18
Tromp, Paul	169

Trusty, Juanita	1
Urs, Shalini R	199
Usman, Sahibzada Muhammad	212
Vakkari, Pertti	200, 201
Van-de-Warenburg, Marit	155
Vanasco, Victoria	25
Verhoeven, Emma	150
Verma, Raj	131, 132
Verma, Reshma Rana	74
Verschaffel, Lieven	80
Vishwanatha, [Full Name Not Provided]	143
Waddell, Jack T	83
Wang, Chunyang	17
Wang, Vibeke	163
Wang, Zhongyuan	175
Ward, David Akili	1
Ward, Mijean Good-Perry	1
Watts, Tyler W	82
Wayne, Michael L	154
Weil, Benjamin	117

Wheatley, Helen	116
Wickrama, Kandauda A S	81
Wier, Ludvig	18
Wilks, Matti	88
Willocks, Katie	2
Wilson, Daniel J	16
Winter, Renée	153
Wolak, Frank A	12
Wong, Tin-Yau Terry	79
Wong, Wing-Keung	210
Workman, Katey	86
Wu, H Denis	172
Yaffe, Yosi	185
Yang, Fu	51
Yang, Xin	91
Yip, Sai-Kit Eason	79
Zafar, Basit	14
Zaklan, Aleksandar	19
Zeng, Qingjie	175
Zhao, Xin	91

Zhelkina, Anna	45
Zucman, Gabriel	18
Zuo, Cai (Vera)	175
Zyska, Lennard	7

Keyword Index

Keyword	S.No
Abridged Anime	156
Academic Institutions	68
Academic Performance	14
Academic Success	91
Acculturation	61
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome(AIDS)	119
Ad Clutter	26
Adolescence	81
Adolescent School Engagement	84
Adult Education	84
Adulthood	85
Adverse Selection	38
Afghanistan	209
Africa	211
Aids Crisis	118
Aids Melodrama	120
Alessandro Pizzorno	44
Algebra Word Problems	78
Aligarh Muslim University	67
Alter Do Chão	157
Ambivalence	152

Anti-Poverty Campaign	175
Anti-Racism	193
Arms Production	181
Assam	105
Assembly Elections	98
Attribution Bias	27
Austria	10
Automata Approach	30
Automated Knowledge Organization	69
Banks	109
Bargaining Model	8
Battle	45
Belgium	150
Bella Ciao	155
Beyond Bows And Arrows	149
Bhagavad Gita	183
Biased Beliefs	31
Bibliographic Data Universe	202
Bihar	93
Billionaires	16
Bimstec (Bay Of Bengal Initiative For Multi-Sectoral Technical And Economic Cooperation)	141
Black Female Actor	192
Black Lives Matter	46

Black Radicalism	198
Blended Learning	67
Bounded Signal Set	33
Brahmi Script	65
Breach Of Obligations	207
Britain	192
British State	194
British Television	116, 120
Business Challenges	55
Cabo Verde	163
Campaign Expenditure	160
Cap-And-Trade	19
Certification Thresholds	36
Charismatic Leadership	32
Chi-Square	185
Chicago School	82
Child Rearing	188
Childbirth	5
Childhood Poverty	58
Children	89
China	91, 131, 135, 148, 175, 206, 212
Chinese Investment	140

Citizenship	105
Civil-Military Relations	212
Civilisational Racism	195
Client Personality	186
Climate Change	15, 109, 207
Coase Theorem	19
Coercive Agents	122
College Enrollement	82
Community Empowerment	157
Community-Building	149
Competition	23
Complement Understanding	79
Complex Choreography	110
Complexity	30
Computational Skills	79
Contracts	37
Control Strategies	153
Conventional Norms	89
Cost Reduction	12
Court Cases	194
Covid-19	51, 55, 149, 177, 179, 180
Covid-19 Lockdown	136
Credit Risk	109

Crisis	63
Crisis Responses	158
Cultural Debates	113
Cultural Differences	49
Cultural Historical Activity Theory	2
Cultural Influences	51
Cultural Sensibility	151
Cultural Studies	146, 147
Cultural Values	83
Culture	50, 53, 145
Data Discrepancies	99
Data-Sensitive Consumers	22
Decision-Making	17
Delhi	93
Democracy	171
Democratic Values	127
Dependency	108
Depressive Symptom Trajectories	81
Deterrent To Entry	29
Developmental Variability	86
Digital Humanities	65
Digital Library	70
Digital Literacy	72
Digital Media	204

Diminished Subtypes	171
Direct Investment	140
Dirty Media	112
Disabled People	47
Disinformation	158
Distressed Sneakers Trend	114
Doctoral Research	74
Donald Trump	129
Doors Of Perception	28
Drivers	170
Drugs	101
Dynamic	20
Dynasty Slayer	174
E-Learning	67
Early Childhood	90
Econometric Tool	205
Economic	64
Economic Consequences	136
Economic Growth	173
Economic Nationalism	128
Economic Recovery	176
Education Investment	9
Educational Application	71
Efficiency	37

Election Violence	165
Electric Vehicles	70
Electromagnetic Foundations	52
Empirical Analysis	12
Employer Learning	6
Empowerment	94
Entrepreneurs	180
Ethnicity	187
Ethnonationalism	195
Eudaimonia	178
Eurasian Economic Union	100
Europe	198
European Pharmaceutical Market	29
European Union	210
Event Study	205
Executive Compensation	35
Experimentalism	124
Explicitness	50
External Image	42
External Monitoring	122
Fake News	158
Family Dynamics	83
Fan Networking	148
Fan-Dubbing	156

Fashion Items	114
Fertility	7
Finance	123
Financial Inclusion	96
Financial Market Stigma	13
Financial Markets	13, 205
Financial Resources	161
Fiscal Policy	41
Food Grains	143
Force Use	11
Foreign Capital	142
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	142
Forest Conservation	108
Forward Contracts	12
Frame-Dependent Rationalizability	28
Galwan Valley	131
Gay Male Communities	119
Gender Differences	14
Gender Gap	160
Gender Inequality	52, 106
Gender Pattern	161
Gender Quotas	162
Gender Wage Gap	10
Gendered Candidates	165

General Election	98
Geographical Location	16
German Federal Election	170
Ghana	163
Gilets Jaunes	48
Glass Ceiling	159
Glitch	110, 113
Global Index Survey	96
Global Trade Analysis Project (Gtap) Model	138
Godna	103
Gonds	103
Google Scholar Metrics	75
Governance	211
Grading Bias	14
Gramscian	46
Gray Zone Warfare	208
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	19
Hair Bias	1
Harsh Parenting	87
Hbo Miniseries	119
Health Advocacy Initiatives	117
Health Impacts	5
Healthy Publics	117
Heideggerian Phenomenology	178

Heritage Information	77
Himachal Pradesh	98, 102
Hinduism	183
Home Video	153
Hong Kong	79, 168
Human Development	211
Human Politics	54
Human Resource Development (HRD)	1, 3
Human Rights	121, 124, 126
Human Rights Council	206
Humor	151
I-Schools	199
Illiberalism	127
Immigrants	61
Impact On Organizations	32
Imperfect Information	25
Income Inequality	137
Incomplete Contracts	34
	66, 68, 70, 95, 100, 105, 107, 132, 133, 134, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 187, 204
India	187, 204
India-US Climate Relations	130
India-US Relation	133

India-US Trade Relations	128
India's Experience	177
Indian Approach	131
Indian College Students	189
Indian Economy	142
Indian Legislature	94
Indian Reform	129
Indian Researchers	73
Industrial Society	88
Inequality	44, 95
Infant	86
Infant Health	5
Information Asymmetry	36, 39
Information Disclosure	21
Information Literacy	72
Information Professions	199
Information Revelation	22
Information Search	201
Information Search Patterns	200
Information Seeking	200
Infrastructure	54
Information Search Model	201
Institutional Analysis	108
Institutions Of Higher Education	4

Integrated Entropy Weight	71
Interdisciplinary	145
Intergenerational Mobility	137
International Evidence	144
International Human Rights Law	125
International Tax Enforcement	18
Intuitive Representation	24
Iran	134, 172
Iraq	172
Ireland	194
Islamophobia	62
Israel	185, 196
Israeli Legislative	160
Italy	161
Japan	173
Japanese Animation	148
Jewish Identity	154
Jewish Israelis	59
Journalist Killings	122
Knowledge Acquisition	60
Knowledge Graph	203
Knowledge Structures	201
Labor Movement	44
Labor Reallocation	15

Land Acquisition	17
Land Regulations	102
Latino/A Students	83
Leaderfulness	46
Leadership	2, 32, 210
Learners	191
Learning By Choosing	34
Legal Obligations	125
Len Johnson	193
Lgbti	150
Library And Information Science	74
Library And Information Science Research	75
Library Education	199
Life Satisfaction	168
Local Invention	4
Luminescent Ethnography	111
Machine Learning	202
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	97
Malaysia'S Parliament	182
Maldives	165
Management Mantra	183
Manchester	193
Manufacturing Industries	41
Market Dynamics	23

Market Economies	181
Market Outcomes	31, 36
Markets	39
Marxism	43
Mathematics Anxiety	78
Media Coverage	172
Media Diversity	26
Media Ecology	112
Media Information Literacy	72
Mental Health	189
Mental Healthcare	186
Mentally Ill	57
Metaphors	63
Methodology	121
Mexican University	184
Microeconomic Evidence	7
Microfinance	180
Middle East	59
Migrant Labour	196
Milestone Anniversaries	125
Mindfulness Practices	179
Minkov-Hofstede Model	53
Minority Representation	9, 154
Mobile Society	147

Modern Pilgrimage	56
Modern Warfare	208
Monetary Policy	144
Money Matters	162
Money Problem	164
Mongolia	53
Monsoon Rainfall	107
Moral Concern	88
Moral Hazard	38
Moral Norms	89
Moral Traditionalism	169
Moscow's Renovation	45
Motivations	56
Muslim Minorities	62
Nakoshis	106
Narendra Modi	127, 128, 129
National Culture	51
National Study Of Daily Experiences (NSDE)	85
National Survey	99
Negative Campaigning	170
Neuro-Linguistic Programming (Nlp) Techniques	203
News Discourses	150
Noisy Agents	33
Numerical Abilities	80

Observable Actions	34
Onion Markets	139
Online Action Learning	2
Open Access	75
Open Access Publishing	64
Open Data Initiatives	66
Open Love	126
Opposition Challenges	182
Optimal Income Taxation	6
Organizational Image	42
Pakistan	133
Palestinians	196
Pandemic	104
Pandemic-Related Adversity	87
Panjab University	74
Paradox	147, 151
Parenting Practices	87
Paris Agreement	207
Paris Agreement	130
Parliament	167
Parliamentary Questions	182
Parody	156
Paruresis Symptoms	190
Pass-Fail Grades	21

Patents	4
Pathway	174
Pay Transparency	10
Pearl Prescod	192
Peer Effects	11
Pensions	7
People'S Liberation Army'S (PLA)	212
Perceived Organizational Identity (POI)	42
Performance Trajectory	92
Persistence	92
Personalized Politics	152
Persuasion	50
Pharmaceutical Industry	101
Pharmacy	101
Plagiarism	76
Platform Data Collection	20
Police	11
Political Decision-Making	173
Political Leadership	166
Political Mobilization	58
Political Movements	43
Political Participation	168
Political Recruitment	163
Politics	17, 104, 121

Portable Monument	155
Post-Covid World	176
Post-Digital Aesthetic	113
Post colonialism	146
Poverty	93, 97, 175
Power Dynamics	157
Preschool	80, 82
Preschool Children	90
Price Fluctuation	143
Pricing Algorithms	23
Primary School Mathematics	80
Principal-Agent	38
Privacy	20, 22
Procedural Choice	30
Procedural Justice	40
Procrastination	90
Procurement Practices	8
Product Complexity	25
Product Customization	24
Product Design	25
Profiting	8
Protest Movement	48
Psychological Distress	179
Psychometric Properties	187

Psychopathology	57
Psychotherapy	186
Public Entrepreneurship	41
Public Finance	164
Public Urinal	190
Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD)	135
Queer Lives	116
Queer Tears	120
Racial Gap	9
Real-Effort Tasks	27
Reasoning	91
Reference Dependence	27
Reference Pricing	29
Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)	138
Regional Economies	107
Relative Wealth Concerns	35
Religion	126
Religious Value	169
Religious-Cultural Rituals	55
Remittance Services	96
Research Data Curation	68
Reserve Bank Of India	95
Resilience	63
Respect Pyramid	59

Retention Rules	33
Retrieval Metrics	202
Rich Man'S World	159
Right To Education	123
Rural Indian Economy	97
Russia	132
Russian Art Institutions	111
SAARC (South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation) Region	141
Satara	106
Scholarly Publication	73
School Education	60
Scientific Communications	76
Sea Route	100
Search Markets	31
Search Outcome	200
Security	209
Seeking Cultural	77
Self-Construal	188
Semantic Annotator	203
Semiotic Heritage	114
Shadow Reporting	124
Silent Generation	58
Sin	115, 116, 117
Social Class	43

Social Media	152
Social Variables	52
Socialization	86
Societal Impact	64
Sociocultural Models	61
Socioeconomic Status	84
Sound	153
South Africa	57, 146
South Asia	65, 208
South Korea	164
South Korean Defense Industry	181
Sovereign Debt Relief	13
Space Invaders	190
Spatial Abilities	78
Spatial Market Integration	139
Spillovers	6
Spirituality	56
Stability	37
Stakeholder Capitalism	176
Statistical Analysis	49
Stigmatization	62
Stirring Culture	45
Stock Market Interaction	144
Street-Level Bureaucrats	40

Stressors	85
Subject Indexing System	69
Subnational Democratization	174
Subscription Video On-Demand Platforms	154
Sustainability	54
Sustainable Development Goals	123
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS)	66
Sweden	197
Sweden'S Approach	177
Swedish Model	197
Systemic Risk-Taking	35
Taliban	209
Targeted Marketing	24
Tax Evasion	18
Taxes	16
Teaching-Learning Process	60
Telephone Networks	115
Television News	204
Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF)	69
Testing Effect	191
Theory And Evidence	28
Time Use	26
Trade Unions	197
Transactional Motherhood	115

Transnational Activism	155
Trash	110
Trauma	184
Tribal Culture	103
Trump Administration	130, 135
Trump Era	132
Trump Presidency	134
Turkey'S Trade	210
Two-Dimensional Models	49
UK Parliamentary Candidates	159
Ukraine	195
Uncertainty	21
Undergraduate Research	3
United Kingdom	47, 118
United Nations	206
United States	3
University Students	184
Urban Kakinada	136
Urbanization	15
Utopian	47
Viekriterijumsko Kompromisno Rangiranje (VIKOR) Method	71
Vigilantes	40
Virtue Ethics	178
Virus	118

Wall Street	48
Wellbeing	189
West Bengal	104
Western Civilisation	198
Western Europe	169
Western Family	185
Women	94, 167
Women Candidates	162
Women Dynasty Politician	166
Workplace	1
Young Adulthood	81
Young Children	92