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Social Science Research


**NASSDOC RESEARCH INFORMATION SERIES: 3**

***October, 2022***



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# *Current Contents*

A Monthly Issue

**Edited & Compiled**  
**by**  
**NASSDOC Team**

**National Social Science Documentation Centre**  
**Research Information Series: 3**  
**©ICSSR-NASSDOC, New Delhi**  
***October, 2022***  
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## **FOREWORD**

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

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- 1 Housing Lock: Dutch Evidence on the Impact of Negative Home Equity on Household Mobility/ Asaf Bernstein and Daan Struyven, pp. 1-32

This paper employs Dutch administrative population data to test the "housing lock hypothesis": the conjecture that homeowners with negative home equity, low levels of financial assets, and restricted opportunities to borrow reduce their mobility. Variation in home equity driven by the timing of home purchase within a municipality and the harshness of Dutch recourse laws facilitates identification of housing lock effects. The 2SLS estimate for the effect of negative home equity is a 74–79 percent decline in mobility, where effects are substantially larger for households with low financial asset holdings or moves over longer distances.

- 2 Political Parties Do Matter in US Cities for Their Unfunded Pensions/ Christian Dippel, pp. 33-54

This paper studies public sector pension obligations, the biggest fiscal challenge currently facing many US cities. Employing a regression discontinuity design around close elections, benefit payments out of a city's public sector pensions are shown to grow faster under Democratic party mayors, while contributions into the pensions do not. Previous research showed that parties do not matter for a wide range of cities' fiscal expenditures and explained this with voters imposing fiscal discipline. This paper replicates previous results but shows that parties can matter for shrouded expenditure types that voters do not pay attention to, especially if they benefit well-organized interest groups.

- 3 Checking and Sharing Alt-Facts/Emeric Henry, Ekaterina Zhuravskaya and Sergei Guriev, pp. 55-86

This study exposed a random sample of French voting-age Facebook users to false statements by a far-right populist party. A randomly selected subgroup was also presented with fact-checking of these statements; another subgroup was offered a choice of whether to view the fact-checking. Participants could then share these statements on their Facebook pages. We show that (i) both imposed and voluntary fact-checking reduce sharing of false statements by about 45 percent, (ii) the size of the effect is similar between imposed and voluntary fact-checking, and (iii) each additional click required to share false statements substantially reduces sharing.

- 4 Human Trafficking and Regulating Prostitution/ Samuel Lee and Petra Persson, pp. 87-127

This work shows the model of a prostitution market with voluntary and coerced prostitutes and asks what regulation can restore the benchmark outcome that would arise under laissez-faire absent coercion. Whereas current policies—decriminalization, criminalization of the buy or sell sides, and licensing—are ineffective against trafficking or harming voluntary suppliers, we show that an alternative policy can restore the benchmark outcome. Our results are relevant to the ongoing debate about

decriminalizing prostitution and provide guidance for empirical work on prostitution regulation.

- 5 The Long-Run Effects of Sports Club Vouchers for Primary School Children/ Jan Marcus, Thomas Siedler and Nicolas R. Ziebarth, pp. 128-165

This research analyses that childhood obesity is one of the most serious public health challenges of the twenty-first century. While small-scale experiments change behaviors among adults in the short run, we know little about the effectiveness of large-scale policies or the longer-run impacts. To nudge primary school children into a long-term habit of exercising, the German state of Saxony distributed sports club membership vouchers among all 33,000 third graders in 2009. In 2018, we carried out a register-based survey to evaluate the policy. Even after a decade, awareness of the voucher program was significantly higher in the treatment group. We also find that youth received and redeemed the vouchers. However, we do not find significant short- or long-term effects on sports club membership, physical activity, overweightness, or motor skills. Apparently, membership vouchers for children are not a strong enough policy tool to overcome barriers to exercise regularly.

- 6 Does Virtual Advising Increase College Enrollment? Evidence from a Random-Assignment College Access Field Experiment/ Meredith Phillips and Sarah Reber, pp. 198-234

This paper evaluate two variants of a virtual college counseling program. Students randomly assigned to the program felt more supported applying to college and applied more broadly to four-year colleges, but were not more likely to be accepted or enroll. We analyze rich and extensive survey data to explore mechanisms and why the program did not improve college enrollment. We conclude that low-intensity programs may work for some students, but many probably need in-person and intensive help.

- 7 Childhood Housing and Adult Outcomes: A Between-Siblings Analysis of Housing Vouchers and Public Housing/ Henry O. Pollakowski, et al., pp. 235-272

This research creates a national-level longitudinal dataset to analyze how children's participation in public and voucher-assisted housing affects age-26 earnings and adult incarceration. Naïve OLS estimates suggest that returns to subsidized housing participation are negative, but that relationship is driven by household selection into assisted housing. Household fixed effects estimates indicate that additional years of public housing increase earnings by 6.2 percent for females and 6.1 percent for males, while voucher-assisted housing increases earnings by 4.8 percent for females and 2.7 percent for males. Childhood participation in assisted housing also reduces the likelihood of adult incarceration for all household race/ethnicity groups.

- 8 Out of the Woodwork: Enrollment Spillovers in the Oregon Health Insurance Experiment/ Adam Sacarny, Katherine Baicker and Amy Finkelstein, pp. 273-295

This study focuses on the impact of expanded adult Medicaid eligibility on the enrolment of already-eligible children. We analyze the 2008 Oregon Medicaid lottery, in which some low-income uninsured adults were randomly selected to be allowed to apply for Medicaid. Children in these households were eligible for Medicaid irrespective of the lottery outcome. We estimate statistically significant but transitory impacts of adult lottery selection on child Medicaid enrolment: at three months after the lottery, for every nine

adults who enrolled in Medicaid due to winning the lottery, one additional child also enrolled. Our results shed light on the existence, magnitude, and nature of so-called "woodwork effects."

- 9 Lift and Shift: The Effect of Fundraising Interventions in Charity Space and Time/ Kimberley Scharf, Sarah Smith and Mark Ottoni-Wilhelm, pp. 296-321

Using data rich in both the charity space and time dimensions, this paper finds that major fundraising appeals lift donations to the appeal charity and that this increase is not offset by lower donations later in time. Strikingly, major appeals also forward-shift donations to other (nonappeal) charities that are offset by lower donations later. To understand these response patterns, we introduce a two-period, two-charity "lift-shift" model. The model indicates that the observed response patterns are possible only if warm glow is substitutable, both intertemporally and between charities.

- 10 The Long-Run Effects of R&D Place-Based Policies: Evidence from Russian Science Cities/ Helena Schweiger, Alexander Stepanov and Paolo Zacchia, pp. 322-351

This study points out the long-run effects of historical place-based R&D policies: the creation of Science Cities in Soviet Russia. We compare current demographic and economic characteristics of Science Cities with those of localities that were similar to them at the time of their establishment. We find that in present-day Russia, Science Cities are more innovative and productive, host more highly skilled workers, and pay them higher salaries. We interpret these findings as the result of the interaction between persistence and agglomeration forces; we rule out explanations related to the differential use of public resources.

- 11 Gini and Optimal Income Taxation by Rank/ Laurent Simula and Alain Trannoy, pp. 352-379

This article evaluates the nonlinear income tax program for rank-dependent social welfare functions, expressing the trade-off between size and inequality using the Gini and related families of positional indices. Absent bunching, ranks in the actual and optimal allocations are invariant. Exploiting this feature, we provide new, simple, and intuitive tax formulas for both the quasilinear and additive cases and new comparative static results. Our approach makes insights from optimal taxation more widely accessible. In some of our simulations the actual US tax policy is close to being optimal—except at the top, where optimal rates are much higher than in actuality.

- 12 Adaptation and Adverse Selection in Markets for Natural Disaster Insurance/ Katherine R. H. Wagner, pp. 380-421

This paper quantifies frictions in uptake, tests for adverse selection, and analyzes welfare effects of proposed reforms in natural disaster insurance markets. I find that willingness to pay is remarkably low. In high-risk flood zones, fewer than 60 percent of homeowners purchase flood insurance even though premiums are only two-thirds of own costs. Estimating flood insurance demand and cost elasticities using house-level variation in premiums from recent US congressional reforms reveals that these homeowners select into insurance based on observable differences in adaptation but not private information about risk. These findings change the sign of predicted welfare effects of proposed policies.

- 13 Depreciating Licenses/ E. Glen Weyl and Anthony Lee Zhang, pp. 422-448

This article shows that many governments assign use licenses for natural resources, such as radio spectrum, fishing rights, and mineral extraction rights, through auctions or other market-like mechanisms. License design affects resource users' investment incentives as well as the efficiency of asset allocation. No existing license design achieves first-best outcomes on both dimensions. Long-term licenses give owners high investment incentives but impede reallocation to high-valued entrants. Short-term licenses improve allocative efficiency but discourage investment. We propose a simple new mechanism, the depreciating license, and we argue that it navigates this trade-off more effectively than existing license designs.

- 14 Child Marriage Bans and Female Schooling and Labor Market Outcomes: Evidence from Natural Experiments in 17 Low- and Middle-Income Countries/ Nicholas Wilson, pp. 449-477

This work measure the effect of child marriage bans on female educational attainment and employment using a difference-in-differences approach employing subnational spatial and cohort variation in a sample of over 250,000 female respondents from 17 low- and middle-income countries banning child marriage between 1995 and 2012. The results using the full study sample suggest that raising the minimum legal age of marriage to 18 increased age at marriage, age at first birth, and the likelihood of employment. In urban areas, the bans also reduced child marriage and increased educational attainment. Effects of the bans typically were smaller in rural areas, in countries with a lower pre-ban minimum legal age at marriage, for cohorts with lower temporal exposure to the ban, and for reducing marriage at ages just below 18, consistent with imperfect enforcement.

- 15 How Much Are Public School Teachers Willing to Pay for Their Retirement Benefits? Comment/ Shawn Ni, Michael Podgursky and Fangda Wang, pp. 478-493

In a widely cited study, Fitzpatrick (2015) found that more than one quarter of Illinois teachers were unwilling to pay 19 cents for pension enhancements worth one dollar in present value. They revisit this finding by tracking the same cohort of teachers to retirement, permitting exact measurement of service years and the annuity received. The vast majority of teachers purchased the upgrade. Among those who did not, the net benefit of the upgrade is negative given their retirement timing. The complex relationship between the timing of retirement and potential gain in pension wealth makes drawing inferences about teachers' willingness to pay for this benefit difficult.

- 16 Term Limits and Bargaining Power in Electoral Competition/ Germán Gieczewski, pp.1-34

This paper focuses on the dynamic model of electoral competition between candidates with heterogeneous valence. When the candidates' and voters' policy preferences differ, the winner extracts rents, limited only by the voters' threat of electing the weaker candidate. This threat becomes more costly to the voters when the relevant time horizon is longer. Thus, term limits can increase the voters' bargaining power and their welfare. Term limits are even more important for curbing rent extraction if entry is strategic, as in that case strong incumbents face weaker competition. The paper also compares the welfare properties of seniority caps and stochastic term limits.



- 17 Political Competition with Endogenous Party Formation and Citizen Activists/ Emanuel Hansen, pp.35-75

This paper studies the effects of endogenous party formation on political platforms. It develops a model in which parties allow like-minded citizens to, first, share the cost of running in a public election and, second, coordinate on a policy platform. The paper characterizes the set of political equilibria with two competing parties and with one uncontested party. In two-party equilibria, the distance between both platforms is always positive but limited, in contrast to the median voter model and the citizen candidate model. In one-party equilibria, the median voter can be worse off than in all equilibria with two competing parties.

- 18 Adviser Compensation, Endogenous Entry, and the Advice Gap/ Jurre H. Thiel, pp.76-130

This research analyses to prevent biased advice, regulators increasingly ban commission payments to financial advisers. Such bans are associated with "advice gaps," meaning that advice becomes less accessible. To understand the trade-off between the quality and accessibility of advice, this paper develops a model of price competition in advice markets with endogenous entry of advisers. While commission bans increase consumer surplus in the short run, they hurt the profitability of advisers. In the long run, advisers exit the market, advice becomes inaccessible, and consumer surplus decreases. These results imply that accounting for the endogeneity of market structure is important when regulating advice.

- 19 Class Actions and Private Antitrust Litigation/ Albert H. Choi, pp.131-163

This article explores that firms collude and charge supracompetitive prices, consumers can bring antitrust lawsuits against the firms. When the litigation cost is low, firms accept the cost as just another cost of doing business, whereas when the cost is high, the firms lower the price to deter litigation. Class action is modeled as a mechanism that allows plaintiffs and attorneys to obtain economies of scale. We show that class actions, and the firms' incentive to block them, may or may not be socially desirable. Agency problems, settlement, fee-shifting, treble damages, public enforcement, and sustaining collusion through repeat play are also considered.

- 20 Contract Duration and the Costs of Market Transactions/ Alexander MacKay, pp.164-212

This study develop a structural model of contract duration that captures this trade-off and provide an empirical strategy for quantifying (unobserved) transaction costs. I estimate the model using federal supply contracts for a standardized product, where suppliers are selected by procurement auctions. The estimated transaction costs are substantially greater than consumer switching costs and a significant portion of total buyer costs. Counterfactuals illustrate the importance of accounting for the duration margin.

- 21 Platform Governance/ Tat-How Teh, pp.213-254

Platforms that intermediate trades—such as Amazon, Airbnb, and eBay—play a regulatory role in deciding how to govern the marketplaces they create. This paper proposes a framework to analyze a platform's nonprice governance design and its incentive to act in a welfare-enhancing manner. We show that the platform's governance

design can be distorted toward inducing insufficient or excessive seller competition, depending on the nature of the fee instrument employed by the platform. These results are illustrated with micro-founded applications to a platform's control over seller entry, information provision and recommendations, quality standards, and search-design choices.

22 A Theory of Crime and Vigilance/ Jorge Vásquez, pp.255-303

This paper develops a theory of crime in which potential victims elect their vigilance levels. When vigilance expenses are greater than expected property losses, an increase in penalties raises crime, namely, a criminal Laffer curve emerges. This curve is higher and peaks earlier when victims face higher costs. Thus, the government may wish to subsidize vigilance rather than increase penalties. Indeed, an increase in penalties may shift the vigilance levels further away from their socially optimal ones. Finally, the crime rate first rises and then falls in the property value at stake, which is consistent with the empirical evidence.

23 Trust and Promises over Time/ Florian Ederer, pp.304-320

This research investigates how the passage of time affects trust. Communication (predominantly through promises) raises cooperation, trust, and trustworthiness by about 50 percent. This result holds even when three weeks pass between the time of the trustee's message/the trustor's decision to trust and the time of the trustee's contribution choice and even when this contribution choice is made outside of the lab. Delay between the beginning of the interaction and the time to reciprocate neither substantially alters trust or trustworthiness nor affects how subjects communicate.

24 Strategic Teaching and Learning in Games/ Burkhard C. Schipper, pp.321-352

This article shows that there is no uncoupled learning heuristic leading to Nash equilibrium in all finite games that a player has an incentive to adopt, that would be evolutionary stable, or that could "learn itself." Rather, a player has an incentive to strategically teach a learning opponent to secure at least the Stackelberg leader payoff. This observation holds even when we restrict to generic games, two-player games, potential games, games with strategic complements, or 2 x 2 games, in which learning is known to be "nice." It also applies to uncoupled learning heuristics leading to correlated equilibria, rationalizability, iterated admissibility, or minimal CURB sets.

25 Learning in Games and the Interpretation of Natural Experiments/ Drew Fudenberg and David K. Levine, pp.353-377

This work shows that the treatment effect estimated by standard methods such as regression discontinuity analysis or difference-in-differences may contain a transient "learning effect" that is entangled with the long-term effect of the treatment. This learning effect occurs when the variable of interest is the agents' efforts, when treatment and control correspond to success or failure: success or failure gives agents information about how much their effort matters, and consequently changes the amount of effort they provide after treatment. We examine the impact of the learning effect and when it is likely to be substantial.

- 26 The Focal Luce Model/ Matthew Kovach and Gerelt Tserenjigmid, pp.378-413

This paper introduces the Focal Luce Model (FLM), a random choice model that generalizes Luce's (1959) model (multinomial logit) to account for menu-dependent focality of alternatives. In the FLM, focal alternatives are relatively more likely to be chosen even after taking utilities into account. The FLM captures a variety of bounded rationality models while behaviorally distinguishing between what is focal and the magnitude of the bias from focality. We show how to identify utilities, focal sets, and bias terms from choice frequencies; behaviorally characterize the FLM by weakening Luce's (1959) independence from irrelevant alternatives; and apply our model to choice data and games.

- 27 Waiting to Choose: The Role of Deliberation in Intertemporal Choice/ Alex Imas , Michael A. Kuhn and Vera Mironova, pp.414-440

This study discusses the impact of deliberation on intertemporal choices. Using multiple experiments, including a field study in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, we show that the introduction of waiting periods—a policy that temporally separates information about choices from choices themselves—causes substantially less myopic decisions. These results cannot be captured by models of exponential discounting nor present bias. Comparing the effects of waiting periods to making planned choices over future time periods, the former has a larger impact on reducing myopia. Our results highlight the role of deliberation in decision-making and have implications for policy and intervention design.

- 28 Acquisition, Aggregation, and Sharing of Information in Sequential-Move Aggregative Games/ Eray Cumbul, pp.441-479

This study focuses on quadratic payoff common-value sequential-move aggregative games with signaling. Applications include Stackelberg quantity-setting, public good contribution, common resource, gas emission, and manufacturer-retailer games. Whereas efficient aggregation of information occurs in large Stackelberg markets, it does not occur in the four remaining large markets. If all agents share their information with their followers, expected welfare increases in the Stackelberg and supply chain games and it decreases in the remaining three games. Finally, we characterize the conditions for payoffs and welfare to increase with more precise private or public information. We also provide robustness checks when the values are private.

- 29 Investment and Information Acquisition/ Dimitri Migrow and Sergei Severinov, pp.480-529

This article evaluates the interaction between productive investment and persuasion activities in a principal–agent setting with strategic disclosure. In an attempt to persuade the principal, the agent diverts substantial resources from productive activities to information acquisition for persuasion, even though productive activities are more efficient and raise the chances of success in persuasion. The equilibrium outcomes of simultaneous and sequential allocation procedures are the same, because the value of learning and experimentation through information acquisition is dominated by the value of productive investment. We show that an increase in cost of an investment project leads to a lower productive investment.

- 30 Attention Oligopoly/ Andrea Prat and Tommaso Valletti, pp.530-557

This research model explores the digital platforms as attention brokers that have proprietary information about their users' product preferences and sell targeted ad space to retail product industries. Retail producers—incumbents or entrants—compete for access to this attention bottleneck. We discuss when increased concentration among attention brokers results in a tightening of the attention bottleneck, leading to higher ad prices, fewer ads being sold to entrants, and lower consumer welfare in the product industries. The welfare effect is characterized in terms of patterns of individual usage across platforms. A merger assessment that relies on aggregate platform usage alone can be highly biased.

- 31 Searching Forever After/ Yair Antler and Benjamin Bachi, pp.558-590

This study evaluates a model of two-sided search in which agents' strategic reasoning is coarse. In equilibrium, the most desirable agents behave as if they were fully rational, while for all other agents, coarse reasoning results in overoptimism with regard to their prospects in the market. Consequently, they search longer than is optimal. Moreover, agents with intermediate match values may search indefinitely while all other agents eventually marry. We show that the share of eternal singles converges monotonically to one as search frictions vanish. Thus, improvements in search technology may backfire and even lead to market failure.

- 32 Experience Goods and Consumer Search/ Yongmin Chen, Zhuozheng Li and Tianle Zhang, pp.591-621

This paper introduces a search model where products differ in horizontal attributes and unobserved quality ("experience goods"), and firms can establish quality reputation. We show that the inability of consumers to observe quality before purchase significantly changes how search frictions affect market performance. In equilibrium, higher search costs reduce match values and increase price but can boost firms' investment in product quality. Under plausible conditions, both consumer and total welfare initially increase in search cost, whereas both would monotonically decrease if quality were observable from search. We apply the analysis to online markets, where low search costs coexist with low-quality products.

- 33 Competitive Information Disclosure to an Auctioneer/ Stefan Terstiege and Cédric Wasser, pp. 622-664

This article analyzes how voluntary disclosure of information by bidders affects the outcome of optimally designed auctions. In a single-object auction environment, we assume that before the revenue-maximizing auctioneer designs the auction, bidders noncooperatively choose signal structures that disclose information about their valuations. We show that an equilibrium exists in this two-stage game and that in every equilibrium the object is sold with probability one. Our main result concerns the consequences of information disclosure for the auctioneer's revenue. If in the benchmark without disclosure the object remains unsold with positive probability, then disclosure yields strictly higher revenue in every equilibrium.

- 34 Dynamic Competition and Arbitrage in Electricity Markets: The Role of Financial Players/ Ignacia Mercadal, pp. 665-699

This paper studies the effects of financial players who trade alongside physical buyers and sellers in electricity markets. Using detailed firm-level data, I examine physical and financial firms' responses to regulation that exogenously increased financial trading. I show that the effect of speculators on generators' market power depends on the kind of equilibrium they are in. I develop a test of the null of static Nash equilibrium and reject it. To implement the test, I present a new method to define markets using machine-learning tools. I find that increased financial trading reduced generators' market power and increased consumer surplus.

- 35 Production Clustering and Offshoring/ Vladimir Tyazhelnikov, pp. 700-732

This article introduces a model of international production that allows the production chain to be of any length or number of sourcing countries and in which the production process does not have to be perfectly sequential. The presence of trade costs in this model makes firms cluster their production geographically, while trade liberalization allows firms to fragment their production more. Clustering patterns depend on the characteristics of the production structure, with stronger clustering associated with longer and less connected structures. Clustering intensity in upstream stages of production is generally higher and less affected by exogenous changes in production structure.

- 36 Trade and Urbanization: Evidence from Hungary/ Dávid Krisztián Nagy, pp. 733-790

This study points out how trade affects urbanization and real income. To this end, I exploit large-scale exogenous changes in trade stemming from the redrawing of Hungary's borders after the First World War. I show that urbanization in counties near the new border decreased significantly relative to counties farther away. I rationalize this reduced-form finding in a spatial model in which benefits from trading drive agglomeration around locations where trading activity takes place. Structurally estimating the model, I find a 15.55 percent decrease in Hungarian residents' average real income after the redrawing of borders, with the largest losses concentrated in border regions.

- 37 Substitution Effects in Intertemporal Problems/ Davide Dragone and Paolo Vanin, pp. 791-809

This paper considers a broad class of intertemporal economic problems and characterizes the short-run and long-run responses of the demand for a good to a permanent increase in its market price. Depending on the interplay between self-productivity and time discounting, we show that dynamic substitution effects can generate price elasticities of opposite signs in the short run and in the long run.

- 38 Fairness through the Lens of Cooperative Game Theory: An Experimental Approach/ Geoffroy de Clippel and Kareen Rozen, pp. 810-836

This research experimentally investigates how impartial observers allocate money to agents whose complementarity and substitutability determine the surplus that each group can achieve. Analyzing the data through the lens of axioms and solutions from cooperative game theory, a one-parameter model (mixing equal split and Shapley value) arises as a parsimonious description of the data.

- 39 Belief Elicitation When More than Money Matters: Controlling for "Control"/ Jean-Pierre Benoit, Juan Dubra and Giorgia Romagnoli, pp. 837-888

This article aims to assess elicitation mechanisms that typically presume only money enters utility functions. However, nonmonetary objectives are confounders. In particular, psychologists argue people favor bets where ability is involved over equivalent random bets—a preference for control. Our new elicitation method mitigates control objectives and determines that under the widely used matching probabilities method, subjects report beliefs 18 percent higher than their true beliefs to increase control. Nonmonetary objectives account for 68 percent of what would normally be measured as overconfidence. We also find that control is only a desire to bet on doing well; betting on doing badly is perceived as a negative.

- 40 Stability of Experimental Results: Forecasts and Evidence/ Stefano DellaVigna and Devin Pope, pp. 889-925

This considers a real-effort task with multiple behavioral treatments and examines the stability along six dimensions: (i) pure replication, (ii) demographics, (iii) geography and culture, (iv) the task, (v) the output measure, and (vi) the presence of a consent form. We find near-perfect replication of the experimental results and full stability of the results across demographics, significantly higher than a group of experts expected. The results differ instead across task and output change, mostly because the task change adds noise to the findings.



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- 41 Cascades in action: How the transition to walking shapes caregiver communication during everyday interactions./ Joshua L. Schneider and Jana M. Iverson, pp. 1-16

This paper focuses on new motor skills that supply infants with new possibilities for action and have consequences for development in unexpected places. For example, the transition from crawling to walking is accompanied by gains in other abilities—better ways to move, see the world, and engage in social interactions (e.g., Adolph & Tamis-LeMonda, 2014). Do the developmental changes associated with walking extend to the communicative behaviors of caregivers? Thirty infants (14 boys, 16 girls; 93% White, not Hispanic or Latino) and their caregivers (84% held a college degree or higher) were observed during everyday activities at home during the two-month window surrounding the onset of walking (M infant age = 11.98 months, range = 8.74–14.86). Using a cross-domain coding system, we tracked change in the rates of co-occurrence between infants' locomotor actions and caregivers' concurrent language and gesture input. We examined these relations on two timescales—across developmental time, as infants transitioned from crawling to walking, and in real time based on moment-to-moment differences in infant posture. A consistent pattern of results emerged: compared to crawling, bouts of infant walking were more likely to co-occur with caregiver language and gestures that either requested or described movement or provided information about objects. An effect of infants' real-time behavior was also discovered, such that infants were more likely to hear language from their caregivers when they moved while upright compared to prone. Taken together, findings suggest that the emergence of walking reorganizes the infant-caregiver dyad and sets in motion a developmental cascade that shapes the communication caregivers provide.

- 42 Explaining the relation between early mind-mindedness and children's mentalizing abilities: The development of an observational preschool assessment./ Sarah Fishburn, Elizabeth Meins, Charles Fernyhough, Luna C. M. Centifanti, and Fionnuala Larkin, pp. 17-31

This research aimed to develop a new observation-based measure for assessing caregivers' mind-mindedness in the preschool years and investigate whether this measure could explain the link between mothers' early appropriate mind-related comments and children's later mentalizing abilities. The new measure was developed using a sample of mothers and 44-month-olds (N = 171), characterizing mind-mindedness in terms of (a) solicited child involvement, (b) adaptive communication, and (c) internal state talk. These indices were positively related to established assessments of mind-mindedness at 8, 44, and 61 months. Positive associations were also observed with children's later mentalizing abilities. The new measure of mind-mindedness did not, however, mediate the relation between mind-mindedness in the first year of life and children's mentalizing abilities. (PsycInfo Database Record.

- 43 Hands on: Nonverbal communication in Native and non-Native American parent–child dyads during informal learning./ Miriam A. Novak, Murielle Standley, Megan Bang, Karen Washinawatok, Douglas Medin and Sandra Waxman, pp. 32-42

This study analyses that parent-child communication is a rich, multimodal process. Substantial research has documented the communicative strategies in certain (predominantly White) United States families, yet we know little about these communicative strategies in Native American families. The current study addresses that gap by documenting the verbal and nonverbal behaviors used by parents and their 4-year-old children (N = 39, 25 boys) across two communities: Menominee families (low to middle income) living on tribal lands in rural Wisconsin, and non-Native, primarily White families (middle income) living in an urban area. Dyads participated in a free-play forest-diorama task designed to elicit talk and play about the natural world. Children from both communities incorporated actions and gestures freely in their talk, emphasizing the importance of considering nonverbal behaviors when evaluating what children know. In sharp contrast to the stereotype that Native American children talk very little, Menominee children talked more than their non-Native counterparts, underlining the importance of taking into account cultural context in child assessments. For children and parents across both communities, gestures were more likely than actions to be related to the content of speech and were more likely than actions to be produced simultaneously with speech. This tight coupling between speech and gesture replicates and extends prior research with predominantly White (and adult) samples. These findings not only broaden our theories of communicative interaction and development, but also provide new evidence about the role of nonverbal behaviors in informal learning contexts.

- 44 Reexamining the association between the interparental relationship and parent-child interactions: Incorporating heritable influences./ Amanda M. Ramos, Elizabeth A. Shewark, Gregory M. Fosco, Daniel S. Shaw, David Reiss, Misaki N. Natsuaki, Leslie D. Leve and Jenae M. Neiderhiser, pp. 43-54

This work examines the Family systems research and has identified two key processes (spillover and compensatory), linking interparental relationship quality to the parent-child relationship. However, previous research has focused on the parent as the sole initiator and had not often considered the role of the child in these processes. The present study adds to the literature by leveraging a genetically informed design to examine possible child evocative effects on spillover and compensatory processes. Participants were from a longitudinal parent-offspring adoption sample of 361 linked sets of adoptive parents of an adopted child (57% male), and the child's birth parents. Adoptive parents reported on child pleasure and anger at 18 months and the interparental relationship at 27 months. Parent–child interactions were observed at child age 6 years, and heritable influences were assessed via birth mother self-report at 5 months. Our results indicated a dampening effect where higher interparental warmth at child age 27 months was associated with less adoptive mother–child coercion at child age 6 years, and a compensatory effect where higher interparental conflict was associated with more adoptive father–child positive engagement. Moreover, our results indicated child-driven effects via both genetic and environmental pathways. Specifically, higher levels of birth mother negative affect (heritable characteristic) were associated with lower levels of adoptive father–child coercion. Also, child anger was positively associated with interparental conflict, and child pleasure was positively associated with interparental warmth. These findings support findings from the family literature with evidence of



compensatory mechanisms, while also highlighting the active role children play in shaping family interactions

- 45 What's in a distraction? The effect of parental cell phone use on parents' and children's question-asking./ Caroline Gaudreau, Kathy Hirsh-Pasek and Roberta Michnick Golinkoff, pp. 55-68

This research questions fuel children's learning, adult cell phone use may preoccupy parents, affecting the frequency of questions parents and children ask and answer. We ask whether parental cell phone use will lead to a decrease in the number of questions children and parents ask one another while playing with a novel toy. Fifty-seven parent-child dyads (Mage = 48.72 months, SD = 6.53, 28 girls; 84.2% White) were randomly assigned to a cell phone, paper, or control condition. As children played with a novel toy with hidden functions, parents in the cell phone condition completed a survey about reading on their cell phone, while parents in the paper condition did it on paper. Parents in the control condition did not complete the survey. Results suggest that children asked fewer questions in the cell phone than in the control condition. However, no other condition differences emerged. Parents' information-seeking questioning, however, differed in all three conditions: they asked more in the control than in the cell phone and paper conditions and, critically, asked more in the paper than cell phone condition. Possible explanations and implications for parents' cell phone use are discussed.

- 46 Children's intentional switching of auditory selective attention in spatial and noisy acoustic environments in comparison to adults./ Karin Loh, Edina Fintor, Sophie Nolden, and Janina Fels, pp. 69-82

This paper evaluates that children's development and education take place in educational buildings with highly complex acoustic scenes, including spatially distributed target speakers, many surrounding distracting sounds, and general background noises. Auditory selective attention, therefore, is a valuable tool to orient oneself, to focus on specific sound sources, and to extract relevant information. Until now, it is unknown to what extent children have developed the cognitive processes of intentional attention control in spatial situations and how they differ from adults. This work provides a paradigm to examine children's intentional switching of auditory selective attention that also allows to examine effects due to noisy and spatial sound environments presented virtually via headphones. A listening experiment was conducted in Germany with 24 children (6–10 years, 50% female) and 24 young adults (18–26 years, 50% female). First, results revealed higher error rates and lower reaction times in conditions with noise (relative to conditions without noise) for children, but not for adults. This assumes that children are more sensitive to noise and conclude faster with noise trials, taking errors into account. Second, although auditory attention flexibility reflected in attention switch and relevant information selection was comparable between children and adults, it was found that adults benefited from spatial cues when selecting the relevant information. This was not observed to the same extent in children. These results suggest that children's cognitive processes are affected at significantly lower noise levels than adults and that noise effect assessment methods should consider spatial aspects.

- 47 Reciprocal relation between executive function and receptive vocabulary in Chinese preschoolers: Evidence from a two-year longitudinal study./ Xiaopei Xing, Yutong Wei, and Meifang Wang, pp. 83-95

This study examines whether the relation between EF and receptive vocabulary was reciprocal and whether the direction of the above relation would differ by EF components and child gender. A total of 320 Chinese preschool children were assessed when they enrolled in preschool the first year (T1), the second year (T2) and the third year (T3), respectively. Children's EF was assessed by six computerized tasks, and receptive vocabulary was assessed by the Peabody Picture Vocabulary test (PPVT-4). Data were analyzed in the random intercept cross-lagged panel model (RI-CLPM). Findings provided some support for within-person reciprocal relations between EF and receptive vocabulary, but the reciprocal patterns varied depending on EF components. In specific, inhibitory control/attention shift and receptive vocabulary were reciprocally predicted between T1 and T2, and inhibitory control/attention shift at T2 could significantly predict receptive vocabulary at T3, but not vice versa. In addition, working memory and receptive vocabulary were reciprocally predicted between T1 and T2 and between T2 and T3. Finally, no child gender differences were found in the above relations. Our findings suggest that the instructions and interventions integrating EF and language skills may be an important avenue for enhancing success across skills.

- 48 The development of template-based facial expression perception from 6 to 15 years of age/ Victoria Foglia, Haichao Zhang, Jennifer A. Walsh and M. D. Rutherford, pp. 96-111

This paper discusses emotional facial expressions, adults use a template-matching strategy, comparing the perceived face with a stored representation. A rejection of unnaturally exaggerated faces is characteristic of this strategy because the exaggerated expressions do not match the stored template. In contrast, a rule-based perceptual strategy (e.g., wide eyes indicate surprise) would be more tolerant of exaggeration. The current study uses exaggeration tolerance to test the expression perception strategies of children from 6 to 15 years of age. In Experiment 1, 62 (38 male) participants viewed pairs of happy or sad faces varying in exaggeration and selected the face that looked closest to how a happy (or sad) person really looks. With age, children became less likely to choose the more exaggerated expression. In Experiment 2, this result was replicated with each of the six basic emotions. Sixty-six children (26 male, 50 Caucasian, 10 mixed-race, four Indian, two unidentified) from 6 to 15 years of age completed the same experimental tasks as Experiment 1 for all six emotions. Again, with age children became less likely to choose the more exaggerated face. The results from both experiments suggest that the development of an adult-like template-matching strategy lasts into adolescence.

- 49 Effects of spatial training on mathematics performance: A meta-analysis./ Zachary C. K. Hawes, Katie A. Gilligan-Lee, and Kelly S. Mix, pp. 112-137

This prior research has revealed robust and consistent relations between spatial and mathematical skills. Yet, establishing a causal relation has been met with mixed effects. To better understand whether, to what extent, and under what conditions mathematics performance can be improved through spatial training, we conducted a systematic meta-analysis of the extant literature. Our analysis included 29 studies that used controlled pre-post study designs to test the effects of spatial training on mathematics ( $N = 3,765$ ;  $k = 89$ ). The average effect size (Hedges's  $g$ ) of training relative to control conditions was  $.28$  ( $SE = .07$ ). Critically, there was also evidence that spatial training improved individuals' spatial thinking ( $g = .49$ ,  $SE = .09$ ). Follow-up analyses revealed that age, use of concrete manipulatives, and type of transfer ("near" vs. "far") moderated the

effects of spatial training on mathematics. As the age of participants increased from 3 to 20 years, the effects of spatial training also increased in size. Spatial training paradigms that used concrete materials (e.g., manipulatives) were more effective than those that did not (e.g., computerized training). Larger transfer effects were observed for mathematics outcomes more closely aligned to the spatial training delivered compared to outcomes more distally related. None of the other variables examined (training dosage, spatial gains, posttest timing, type of control group, experimental design, publication status) moderated the effects. Additionally, analyses of publication bias and selective outcome reporting were nonsignificant. Overall, our results support prior research and theoretical claims that spatial training is an effective means for enhancing mathematical understanding and performance. However, our meta-analysis also highlights a poor understanding of the mechanisms that support transfer. To fully realize the potential benefits of spatial training on mathematics achievement, more theoretically guided studies are needed.

- 50 Spatial skills, but not spatial anxiety, mediate the gender difference in number line estimation./ Jing Tian, Su Dam and Elizabeth A. Gunderson, pp. 138-151

The current study explored potential mediators of the gender difference in number line estimation, including spatial skills and spatial anxiety. In the Fall (time-point 1 [T1]), 490 children from kindergarten through fourth grade (274 girls) completed age-appropriate measures of number line estimation, spatial skills (including proportional reasoning, mental rotation, mental transformation, and visuospatial working memory), and spatial anxiety. About 5 month later in the Spring (time-point 2 [T2]), children completed the same measure of number line estimation again. Boys were more accurate on number line estimation, proportional reasoning, and mental rotation than girls, whereas girls showed higher levels of spatial anxiety. Critically, spatial skills (a latent variable constructed from proportional reasoning, mental rotation, mental transformation, and visuospatial working memory) at T1 mediated the gender difference in T2 number line estimation whereas spatial anxiety was not a significant mediator. These relationships held even after controlling for T1 number line estimation, reading achievement, and reading anxiety. Among the four spatial skills, proportional reasoning and mental rotation (but not mental transformation or visuospatial working memory) were mediators of the gender difference in T2 number line estimation. These findings constitute, to our knowledge, the first evidence regarding factors contributing to the gender difference in whole number line estimation.

- 51 Do children selectively trust leaders and prosocial agents in an economic exchange?/ Francesco Margoni, Elena Nava and Luca Surian, pp. 152-160

This article investigated whether prior sociomoral information about trading partners modulates the choice of preschool (4–5 years) and school-age children (7–8 years) to share their own goods in a child-friendly version of the trust game. In this game, the trustee partner can repay the child’s initial investment or keep everything and betray the trustor. In two studies, we addressed whether trust is modulated by trustees exhibiting prosocial versus antisocial behaviors (Study 1, “helper and hinderer”), or respect-based versus fear-based power (Study 2, “leader and bully”). Preschoolers trusted the leader reliably more than the bully, and the hinderer reliably less than a neutral agent. The tendency to trust the helper more than the hinderer increased with age as a result of the increased propensity to trust the prosocial agent. Overall, these findings indicate that, by

age 5, children understand complex cooperative exchanges and start relying on sociomoral information when deciding whom to trust.

- 52 Does social withdrawal inhibit defending bullied peers and do perceived injunctive norms mitigate those effects?/ Brianna Crumly, Jillian Thomas, Leanna M. McWood and Wendy Troop-Gordon, pp. 161-175

The current study provided a novel examination as to whether a tendency toward social withdrawal is associated with less frequent defending and whether perceived injunctive norms for defending and aggression minimize the impact of social withdrawal on defending behaviors. A sample of 1,564 children (760 girls; Mage = 10.05; 55.0% White; 36.1% Black) were followed in the fall, winter, and spring of a school year. Defending was measured with self-reports and peer-reports. Social withdrawal was measured using teacher-reports. Perceived injunctive norms were estimated by calculating within-person correlations between participants' ratings of peers' popularity and defending and between peers' popularity and aggression. Results revealed that social withdrawal was associated with less peer-reported defending in the fall, and this effect was sustained over the school year. For boys, lower levels of social withdrawal in the fall were associated with less peer-reported defending when they viewed popular peers as unlikely to defend. A temporary (i.e., fall) association was found between viewing defenders as popular and self-reported defending, and children became less likely to self-report defending over the school year if they viewed popular children as aggressive. These findings underscore the need to examine how temperamental traits and perceived contextual norms contribute to bystanders' behavior when witnessing bullying.

- 53 Applying stress and coping models to ethnic/racial identity, discrimination, and adjustment among diverse adolescents./ Tiffany Yip, Heining Cham, Yijie Wang, and Mingjun Xie, pp. 176-192

This study investigated three models of discrimination, adjustment, and ethnic/racial identity among 76 African American, 145 Asian American, and 129 Latinx adolescents who were majority United States-born. The sample includes adolescents sampled from public schools in a large urban area in the northeastern United States, 62% female and with an average age of 14.3 years. Multilevel analyses support an exposure effect (Model 1) where a higher level of ethnic/racial identity (ERI) commitment was associated with a 28% reduction in experiencing discrimination stress. The negative effects of discrimination were attenuated by ERI commitment and centrality/private regard, while effects were exacerbated by ERI exploration (Model 2). Two approaches investigated next-day and longer-term recovery from discrimination (Model 3). With the exception of positive mood and anxiety, the data support recovery from discrimination stress. Discrimination is discussed in the development and maintenance of health disparities.

- 54 Shared education as a contact-based intervention to improve intergroup relations among adolescents in postconflict Northern Ireland./Nis Karl Reimer, Joanne Hughes, Danielle Blaylock, Caitlin Donnelly, Ralf Wölfer and Miles Hewstone, pp. 193-208

This paper evaluated whether a large-scale intervention to facilitate intergroup contact between students attending separate schools (the 'Shared Education' program) improves a range of outcomes relevant for intergroup relations in Northern Ireland. We conducted a 5-wave longitudinal, quasi-experimental study that followed a large sample of school students (N = 5,159, Mage = 12.4, age range: 10–14 years; 2,988 girls, 2,044

boys) from 56 predominantly Catholic or Protestant schools from sixth to tenth grade. We compared the developmental trajectories of students who, in 9th (14–15 years) and 10th (15–16 years) grade, shared some classes with students from the other community, as part of the program, to students who did not. We found that participating in shared classes had a medium-size, positive effect on the amount of intergroup contact students had outside of class, and small, positive effects on students' outgroup attitudes, outgroup trust, and intergroup empathy (but not on their intergroup anxiety, future contact intentions, deprovincialization, or multicultural beliefs). Our findings show that a school-based program of shared education can provide a viable and effective intervention to facilitate intergroup contact, improve intergroup relations, and foster social integration among adolescents at a large scale in a post conflict society.



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- 55 What's in a name, and when can a beep be the same?/ Jill Lany, Abbie Thompson and Ariel Agüero, pp. 209-221

This paper analyses that words influence cognition well before infants know their meanings. For example, three-month-olds are more likely to form visually based categories when exemplars are paired with spoken words than with sine-wave tones, a likely precursor to learning symbolic relations between words and their referents. However, it is unclear why words have these effects. In 3 experiments we tested the hypothesis that exaggerated "showing" gestures used when naming objects, and the resultant cross-modal synchrony between a name and object motion, can affect object categorization. Participants were 119 3-month-old infants (56 were female and 63 were male). According to caregiver report, the sample was composed of European American (N = 114) Black (N = 6), Hispanic (N = 2) and multiracial (N = 6) infants. Participants were growing up predominantly in homes with at least 1 parent who completed a college education or a higher degree (80%), and the remaining 20% completed high school. After replicating evidence that words and tones have different effects on categorization, we found that prefamiliarizing infants with tone-object synchrony leads tones to influence categorization as words do. Moreover, we found that concentrated experience with word-object synchrony enhances the effects that words themselves have on categorization. Thus, temporal structure within caregivers' communicative behaviors may lead words to facilitate categorization, and ultimately to aid in forming symbolic representations.

- 56 Early exploration of one's own body, exploration of objects, and motor, language, and cognitive development relate dynamically across the first two years of life./ Iryna Babik, James Cole Galloway and Michele A. Lobo, pp. 222-235

This study related the performance of behaviors used to explore oneself to behaviors used to explore objects, and then related both types of exploratory behaviors to motor, language, and cognitive measures longitudinally from 3 through 24 months of age via secondary analysis of an existing dataset. Participants were 52 children (23 full-term, 29 preterm). Previously published results from this dataset documented delays for preterm relative to full-term infants in each assessment. The current results related performance among the assessments throughout the first 2 years of life. They showed that the developmental trajectories of behaviors children used for self-exploration closely related to the trajectories of behaviors they employed to explore objects. The trajectories of both self and object exploration behaviors significantly related to trajectories of children's motor, language, and cognitive development. Specifically, significant relations to global development were observed for self-exploratory head lifting, midline head and hand positioning, hand opening, and behavioral variability, as well as for object-oriented bimanual holding, mouthing, looking, banging, manipulating, transferring of objects, and behavioral intensity and variability. These results demonstrate continuity among the early exploratory behaviors infants perform with their bodies alone, exploratory behaviors with portable objects, and global development. The findings identify specific self- and object-exploration behaviors that may serve as early indicators of developmental delay and could be targeted by interventions to advance motor, language, and cognitive outcomes for infants at risk for delay.

- 57 Developmental changes in phonological and semantic priming effects in Spanish-speaking toddlers./ Natalia Arias-Trejo, Armando Q. Angulo-Chavira, Daniela S. Avila-Varela, Fernanda Chua-Rodriguez and Nivedita Mani, pp. 236-251

This study is a longitudinal investigation of the development of this organization during infancy. Middle-high socioeconomic status Mexican toddlers (n = 28, 15 female) were presented with a preferential looking task using an eye-tracker at 18, 21, and 24 months of age, manipulating semantic and phonological lexical links. The experimental task consisted of presenting an auditory label, which was phonologically or semantically related or unrelated, with a displayed target image. Mean proportion of target looking, time-course of fixations, pupillometry, and vocabulary network analysis were used to describe the properties of priming effects. The results showed that phonological priming developed earlier than semantic priming, and that they were produced by behavioral interference. In addition, pupil dilation showed differential use of cognitive effort in critical developmental periods. Finally, the density of vocabulary networks correlated with semantic effects, and vocabulary size and local network features with phonological effects. These findings extend our understanding of the development of the lexical-semantic system during infancy.

- 58 Long-term benefits after a rhyme-repetition based intervention program for kindergarteners: Better reading and spelling in the first grade./ Hazar Eghbaria-Ghanamah, Rafat Ghanamah, Yasmin Shalhoub-Awwad, Esther Adi-Japha and Avi Karni, pp. 252-269

This paper discussed that oral language proficiency in kindergarten can facilitate the acquisition of reading and writing. However, in diglossic languages, like Arabic, the large gap between the spoken and the formal, modern standard (MSA) varieties of the language may restrict the benefits of oral language proficiency to subsequent literacy skills. Here, we tested, in a randomized controlled study, whether an intervention program, implemented in kindergarten, that familiarized the children with rhymes presented in MSA through recitation, facilitated reading and spelling in first grade. We also tested whether engaging the children in recitation affords an advantage over repeated listening by itself and whether rhymes directly referring to the alphabet impart additional advantages. The children were assigned to one of four intervention conditions (10 sessions, 2 months) wherein they either recited or repeatedly listened to nursery rhymes that were either related or unrelated to the alphabet, or engaged in nonlinguistic activities (control). A year later, all intervention groups read faster compared to a control group (nonlinguistic activity). The two recitation groups gained in reading accuracy, reading efficiency, and spelling; spelling gains were found also in children who only listened to alphabet-related rhymes. The reciting groups were superior to the listening groups in all study measures (reading and spelling). The results suggest long-term contributions from structured interventions based on oral rhyme repetition, in kindergarten, to reading and spelling in first grade. Vocal recitations in kindergarten can benefit the mastering of literacy skills even in a language that differs from the one spoken in the child's home.

- 59 Preterm infant contingent communication in the neonatal intensive care unit with mothers versus fathers/ Manuela Lavellie, Alberto Stefana, Sang Han Lee, and Beatrice Beebe, pp. 270-285

This article examined whether preterm infants can contingently coordinate behaviors with mothers and fathers in spontaneous communication in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), and whether mother–infant versus father–infant engagement and contingency differ. Twenty Italian preterm infants (60% girls, born 27–33 weeks, largely middle-class families) lying in a heated cot in the NICU were videotaped at 35 weeks with mothers, and fathers (counterbalanced), in face-to-face communication. Videotapes were coded on a 1-s time-base with parent and infant engagement scales. Multilevel time-series models evaluated self-contingency (auto-correlation) and interactive contingency (lagged cross-correlation). Mothers (vs. fathers) showed higher levels of engagement, interpreted as more arousing. Fathers (vs. mothers) showed more midrange engagement, interpreted as less “demanding” of infant engagement. Infants were more gaze-on-parent’s-face and gaze-on-environment with mothers than fathers. Fathers interacted contingently with infants, whereas mothers did not. However, infants interacted contingently with mothers, but not fathers. When infants were in lower engagement levels 1 s prior, fathers stayed in lower engagement levels in the current second, closer to infants than mothers. We suggest that fathers were more coordinated because fathers were more able to join the infant’s dampened state. We suggest that infants were more coordinated with mothers because mothers were more socially stimulating, and more familiar. We conclude that preterm infants, shortly after birth, are capable of contingent communication.

- 60 Dynamic fluctuations in maternal cardiac vagal tone moderate moment-to-moment associations between children’s negative behavior and maternal emotional support/ Niyantri Ravindran, Nancy L. McElwain, Daniel Berry, and Laurie Kramer, pp. 286-296

The primary objective of this paper is to examine the extent to which moment-to-moment associations between preschool-aged children’s behavior and maternal emotional support differed for mothers showing different levels of parasympathetic engagement. This paper analyses behavioral observations of maternal and child behavior and maternal changes in cardiac vagal tone assessed via respiratory sinus arrhythmia in 15-s intervals during a 5-min challenging puzzle task (N = 121 dyads; 65 girls, Mage = 4.42 years). Results from multilevel models showed that increases in children’s defeat (e.g., frustration, task withdrawal) coupled with maternal vagal augmentation (an index of social engagement) in a given 15-s interval predicted increases in maternal support in the next interval, whereas increases in children’s defeat coupled with maternal vagal withdrawal (an index of physiological arousal) in a given 15-s interval did not predict increases in maternal support. Findings suggest that vagal augmentation in mothers may operate together with fluctuations in children’s negative behaviors to predict supportive parenting in real-time.

- 61 Profiles of family-based social experiences in the first 3 years predict early cognitive, behavioral, and socioemotional competencies./ W. Roger Mills-Koonce, Nissa Towe-Goodman, Margaret M. Swingler, and Michael T. Willoughby, pp. 297-310

This study utilized latent profile analyses to identify unique configurations of children’s family-based social experiences during the first 3 years of life and examine differences across profiles with respect to developmental outcomes at 36 and 48 months of age.



Seven family process variables were used: maternal emotional functioning, maternal sensitivity, negative controlling parenting, cognitive stimulation, corporal punishment, adult-adult aggression, and household disorganization. Data were collected by the Family Life Project (N = 1,087), a longitudinal study of families living in low-wealth, nonurban areas, for whom the biological mother was the child's primary caregiver from 6 to 36 months of age. On average, mothers were 26 years of age at 2 months of child age. Approximately 36% of the families lived below the federal poverty limit, and 41% identified as Black; 49% of children were female. Latent profile analyses identified four groups: (a) positive exposure (b) average exposure, (c) problematic adult functioning, and (d) problematic parenting . Comparisons indicate that children in the positive exposure profile had the highest levels of socioemotional and cognitive outcomes compared to overall profiles. Children in the problematic adult functioning and problematic parenting profiles had the most problematic child outcomes, with children in the problematic parenting profile scoring lowest overall. Results indicate that there is configural heterogeneity in family-based social experiences at the highest levels of risk and that exposures to problematic parenting may be more consequential for later child outcomes than exposures to problematic adult functioning in the absence of compromised caregiving.

62 The role of household chaos on levels and trajectories of socioemotional behavior in the second year/ Ulziimaa Chimed-Ochir, Liu Bai, Corey J. Whitesell, and Douglas M. Teti, pp. 311-324

This study examined the developmental trajectories of social-emotional (SoE) outcomes and the effects of infant sex and household chaos (HC) on the development of SoE outcomes across the second year of life. The participating families (N = 143) were ethnically homogenous (88% Caucasian) but economically diverse (31% low-to-very-low income). Mothers reported on their children's SoE outcomes including externalizing, internalizing, dysregulating problem behaviors as well as SoE competence when infants (54% girls) were 12, 18, and 24 months old. At each age point, HC was assessed through observations during home visits and compliance to the study protocols. Multilevel modeling revealed increasing developmental trajectories in all of the domains of SoE outcomes across the second year of life, reflecting the premise that these behavioral systems continue to form and become increasingly part of the infant's behavioral repertoire as development unfolds. However, compared to infants in less chaotic homes, infants in more chaotic households experienced steeper increases in both externalizing and internalizing problem behaviors across the second year, and girls showed higher levels of internalizing problem behaviors compared to boys. Results emphasize the increasing trajectories of problem behaviors in relation to ongoing chaotic caregiving environment among infants as young as 2 years of age.

63 Examination of Chinese immigrant parents' beliefs about children's social development through play: A mixed methods explanatory sequential study/ Sunah Hyun, Christine M. McWayne, and Timothy C. Guetterman, pp. 325-338

The overarching purpose of this project was to provide a deeper understanding of Head Start Chinese immigrant parents' beliefs about children's social-emotional development, the value of play during the preschool period, and the potential role of cultural orientation. The study followed the steps of a mixed methods explanatory sequential design. First, using quantitative data collected from 213 primary caregivers, the study employed a person-centered lens to explore profiles of parents' cultural orientations and beliefs about

play and academics in preschool to better understand the association of these profiles to children's social competencies. Next, 34 primary caregivers from the quantitative study participated in in-depth, focus group discussions to further explore parents' perceptions of children's social behaviors, cultural adjustment experiences, and their perceptions about U.S. preschools. Four reliable profiles were resolved quantitatively and showed within-group variations in patterns of Chinese immigrant parents' beliefs and cultural orientations that related differentially to children's social-emotional competencies as evidenced within peer play at home. Qualitative findings corroborated and elaborated the quantitative findings. These results underscored the importance of engaging with Chinese immigrant parents to inform research and program practices.

- 64 Rhythm as an independent determinant of developmental dyslexia/ Valentin Bégel, Simone Dalla Bella, Quentin Devignes, Madeline Vandenbergue, Marie-Pierre Lemaître, and Delphine Dellacherie, pp. 339-358

This study investigated the independent contribution of predictive timing to DD above and beyond the motor and cognitive dysfunctions typically associated with this disorder. Twenty-one children with DD (aged 8–12, nine females) and 27 controls (14 females) were evaluated on perceptual timing, finger tapping, fine motor control, as well as attention and executive tasks. Participants were native French speakers from various socioeconomic backgrounds. The performance of children with DD was poorer than that of controls in most of the tasks. Predictors of DD, as identified by logistic regression modeling, were beat perception and precision in tapping to the beat, which are both predictive timing variables, children's tapping rate, and cognitive flexibility. These data support temporal accounts of DD in which predictive timing impairments partially explain the core phonological deficit, independent from general motor and cognitive functioning, making predictive timing a valuable tool for early diagnosis and remediation of DD.

- 65 Age-related changes in controllable and uncontrollable processes underlying evaluative conditioning: A comparison between children ages 7 to 11 and young adults/ Laurent Waroquier, Marlène Abadie and Agnès Blaye, pp. 359-366

This study focuses on Evaluative conditioning (EC) which refers to a change in liking of a conditioned stimulus (CS) consecutive to its repeated pairing with a valent unconditioned stimulus (US). They relied on a multinomial processing tree model to compare the processes underlying EC in middle-aged children ( $n = 57$ ,  $M_{age} = 8.65$ , range = 6.94–11.03; 31 females) and young adults ( $n = 57$ ,  $M_{age} = 19.16$ , range = 17.60–23.60; 53 females). They found that controllable and uncontrollable valence transfer processes concurrently contributed to EC in adults and provided initial evidence that they are already present in children. Moreover, the experiment revealed that both types of processes are weaker in children than in adults and that controllable processes are stronger in older children than in younger ones. These findings suggest that both controllable and uncontrollable processes already underlie EC in middle-aged children but that they continue to mature after childhood.

- 66 Retrieval-induced forgetting for autobiographical memories beyond recall rates: A developmental study./ Ruth Glynn, Karen Salmon and Jason Low, pp. 367-375

This paper investigated whether selective discussion of autobiographical memory narratives would impact the quality of young people's recall of their non-discussed memory narratives. Children (ages 8–9 years,  $n = 65$ ) and adolescents (ages 13–15

years,  $n = 58$ ) completed an adapted version of the retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF) paradigm for self-generated positively and negatively valenced autobiographical memories. Overall, 54.5% of the sample were female and 63.4% were of European ethnicity (11.4% Pacific Peoples, 8.1% Middle Eastern/Latin American/African, 7.3% Māori, 7.3% Asian, 2.4% Other). We defined narrative qualities as narrative coherence (Reese et al., 2011) and episodic and nonepisodic information (Addis et al., 2008). In light of developmental findings in other domains of autobiographical memory research (e.g., Reese et al., 2011; Willoughby et al., 2012), we hypothesized that selective discussion would result in RIF for children's, but not adolescents', narrative coherence and episodic detail, and that RIF would not occur for nonepisodic details for either children or adolescents. Findings for narrative coherence and nonepisodic detail indicated support for our hypotheses. Findings for episodic detail were in partial support of our hypothesis; RIF for episodic detail was found for both children and adolescents. Our findings not only demonstrate the importance of investigating the wider effects of RIF but also uncovered developmental differences previously overlooked in the field.

- 67 What could have been done? Counterfactual alternatives to negative outcomes generated by religious and secular children/ Ayse Payir, Larisa Heiphetz, Paul L. Harris and Kathleen H. Corriveau, pp. 376-391

This research shows that a religious upbringing renders children receptive to ordinarily impossible outcomes, but the underlying mechanism for this effect remains unclear. Exposure to religious teachings might alter children's basic understanding of causality. Alternatively, religious exposure might only affect children's religious cognition, not their causal judgments more generally. To test between these possibilities, 6- to 11-year-old children attending either secular ( $n = 49$ , 51% female, primarily White and middle-class) or parochial schools ( $n = 42$ , 48% female, primarily White and middle-class) heard stories in which characters experienced negative outcomes and indicated how those characters could have prevented them. Both groups of children spontaneously invoked interventions consistent with natural causal laws. Similarly, when judging the plausibility of several counterfactual interventions, participants endorsed the intervention consistent with natural laws at high levels, irrespective of schooling. However, children's endorsement of supernatural interventions inconsistent with these laws revealed both group similarities and differences. Although both groups of children judged divine intervention (i.e., via prayer) as more plausible than mental (i.e., via wishing) and magical (i.e., via magical powers) interventions, children receiving religious (vs. secular) schooling were more likely to do so. Moreover, although children with a secular upbringing overwhelmingly chose naturalistic interventions as the most effective, children with a religious upbringing chose divine as well as naturalistic interventions. These results indicate that religious teaching does not alter children's basic understanding of causality but rather adds divine intervention to their repertoire of possible causal factors.

- 68 Forms of peer victimization in adolescence: Covariation with symptoms of depression/ Daniel Cho, Brenna R. L. Zatto and Wendy L. G. Hoglund, pp. 392-404

This article investigates that peer victimization is a common concern in adolescence that includes both relational (e.g., exclusion, rumor spreading) and overt (e.g., hitting, threatening) forms (Crick & Bigbee, 1998). Relational and overt peer victimization are differentially associated with depressive symptoms, with relational peer victimization showing a stronger association to depressive symptoms than overt peer victimization (Casper & Card, 2017). The current study uses an accelerated longitudinal research

design to investigate: (a) how relational and overt peer victimization and depressive symptoms change over an accelerated age period from 11.1 to 16.8 years (centered at 12.5 years), and (b) concurrent and prospective associations of relational and overt peer victimization with depressive symptoms. Gender differences are investigated. Participants included 1,434 adolescents in grades 7 to 9 (53.5% girls; Mage = 13.5 years, SD = .9) who were assessed over 2 school years. Adolescents were from diverse ethnic groups (45% racialized groups) and from low- to middle-income households. Adolescents reported the frequency of their experiences of relational and overt peer victimization (Crick & Grotpeter, 1996) and depressive symptoms (Bevans et al., 2012) in the fall and spring of each school year. Both forms of peer victimization and depressive symptoms increased from age 12.5 to age 14 before decreasing by age 16.8 years. Frequency of relational peer victimization at age 12.5 was related to depressive symptoms at age 16.8. Frequency of depressive symptoms at age 12.5 predicted change in both forms of peer victimization at age 16.8. Some gender differences were observed.



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### **Indian Social Science Periodical Literature (INSSPEL)**

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- 69 Mothers talk about infants' actions: How verbs correspond to infants' real-time behavior./ Kelsey L. Wes, Katelyn K. Fletcher, Karen E. Adolph, and Catherine S. Tamis-LeMonda, pp. 405-416

This paper investigated the connections between mothers' verb inputs and infants' actions. We video-recorded 32 infant-mother dyads for 2 hr at home (13 month olds, n = 16; 18 month olds, n = 16; girls, n = 16; White, n = 23; Asian, n = 2; Black, n = 1; other, n = 1; multiple races, n = 5; Hispanic/Latinx, n = 2). Dyads were predominantly from middle-class to upper middle-class households. We identified each manual verb (e.g., press, shake) and whole-body verb (e.g., kick, go) that mothers directed to infants. We coded whether infants displayed manual and/or whole-body actions during a 6-s window surrounding the verb (i.e., 3 s prior and 3 s after the named verb). Mothers' verbs and infant actions were largely congruent: Whole-body verbs co-occurred with whole-body actions, and manual verbs co-occurred with manual actions. Moreover, half of mothers' verbs corresponded precisely to infants' concurrent action (e.g., infant pressed button as mother said, "Press the button"). In most instances, mothers commented on rather than instigated infants' actions. Findings suggest that verb learning is embodied, such that infants' motor actions offer powerful cues to verb meanings. Furthermore, our approach highlights the value of cross-domain research integrating infants' developing motor and language skills to understand word learning.

- 70 Cognitive reflection and authoritarianism relate to how parents respond to children's science questions./ Candice M. Mills, Judith H. Danovitch, Victoria N. Mugambi, Kaitlin R. Sands and Anthony J. Monroe, pp. 417-424

This study examines the factors underlying individual differences in parental explanatory characteristics. Parents (N = 148; Mage = 38; 84% female, 16% male; 58% with White American children; 67% having completed college; 49% with household income over \$75,000) of children ages 7 to 10 answered eight questions about biology as if they were responding to their child. They also completed three measures of different aspects of reasoning and values: the Picture Vocabulary Test (PVT) to measure verbal intelligence (Gershon et al., 2013), the Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT; Toplak et al., 2014), which measures the tendency to override intuitive but incorrect responses to engage in reflective thinking, and the Authoritarianism Scale (Feldman & Stenner, 1997), which measures a parent's preference for encouraging obedience toward authority figures over encouraging their child's autonomy. Our findings support that different factors are associated with different explanatory characteristics. Parents high in reflective thinking tend to provide more connections to other knowledge in their explanations, while parents high in authoritarianism tend to provide fewer references to uncertainty and how to manage it. Implications for effective parent-child communication and children's scientific understanding will be discussed.

- 71 What kind of parenting is associated with early self-control among toddlers living in poverty? The importance of learning support./ Ye Rang Park, Robert L. Nix, Sukhdeep Gill and Michelle L. Hostetler, pp. 425-437

The present study examined what kind of parenting best supports toddlers' self-control in the context of poverty. Parents and toddlers (52% female; Mage = 2.60 years) in 117 families (35% White, 25% Black, 22% Latinx, 15% Multiracial, and 3% Asian; M family income = \$1,845/month) engaged in structured interaction tasks, and toddlers completed a snack delay task concurrently and after 6 months. Latent profile analysis based on eight observed parenting behaviors representing learning support and responsiveness/sensitivity (e.g., teaching, technical scaffolding, teamwork, instructions, choices, language use, specific praise, and warmth) identified four parenting profiles: Lower Learning Support/Lower Responsiveness, Moderate Learning Support/Moderate Responsiveness, High Responsiveness, and High Learning Support. Toddlers with parents in the High Learning Support profile demonstrated the greatest self-control 6 months later, compared with toddlers of parents in the other three profiles, and there were no statistically significant differences in self-control among toddlers of parents in those other three profiles. Results were robust even after controlling for initial levels of self-control, as well as multiple other child, parent, and family characteristics. These study findings highlight the importance of parents' learning support in understanding the early development of toddlers' self-control in the context of poverty and reinforce the need to create and refine preventive interventions in this area

- 72 Early risk factors associated with preschool developmental patterns of single and co-occurrent disruptive behaviors in a population sample./ Rene Carbonneau, Frank Vitaro, Mara Brendgen, Michel Boivin and Richard E. Tremblay, pp. 438-452

The present study investigated prenatal and early postnatal risk factors associated with developmental patterns of disruptive behaviors (DBs; e.g., hyperactivity–impulsivity, noncompliance, physical aggression) from ages 1.5 to 5 years in a population birth cohort (N = 2,057; 50.7% boys). Six high-trajectory classes obtained by latent growth modeling were used as longitudinal indicators of single-DB and co-occurrent DBs. Children following low or moderate trajectories for all DBs served as the reference class. Results showed low commonality of risk factors among single-DB trajectory classes, suggesting that “pure” forms of DBs have specific etiologies. In contrast, the trajectory classes with a high DB in common shared 20.0% to 46.7% of their risk factors. Overall, 40.0% of significant risk factors across trajectory classes were common to between two and four classes, whereas 60.0% of the significant risk factors were specific to one class or another. However, risk factors common among classes accounted for the greater part (63.2%) of the associations, especially in co-occurrent DBs trajectory classes. These risk factors included male sex, a higher number of siblings, maternal symptoms of depression and conduct problems, young motherhood, lack of positive parenting, family dysfunction, and lower socioeconomic status. Children thus develop early distinct patterns of DBs associated with both common and specific prenatal and early postnatal risk factors. Longitudinal assessments of early manifestations of DB, including a range of behaviors and a variety of potential risk factors to reflect the distinctiveness of children and their families, could help guide etiological research, tailor early interventions, and prevent a cascade of deleterious influences and outcomes.

- 73 Examining three hypotheses for pre-kindergarten fade-out./ Margaret Burchinal, Tiffany Foster, Kylie Garber, Lora Cohen-Vogel, Mary Bratsch-hines and Ellen Peisner-Feinberg, pp. 453-469

This paper focuses on Pre-kindergarten (Pre-K) programs that typically improve early academic skills, but those gains too often disappear after children transition to elementary school. At least three hypotheses explain this “fade-out” of Pre-K effects: Pre-K does not focus on the “trifecta skills” that uniquely support subsequent learning and development; the quality of school-age experiences as “sustaining environments” are more important for Pre-K attendees than nonattenders, and kindergarten (K) teachers provide “redundant instruction” by teaching the same skills taught in preschool programs. The present sample included the second year of assessments on 455 children living in rural counties in the Southeast recruited from Pre-K classrooms and the first year of assessments for 246 K classmates without center-based preschool experience. Children’s academic, language, executive function (EF), and social skills were assessed each fall and spring, and the quality of classrooms was measured each winter. Propensity scores weighted the two groups on demographic characteristics. Hierarchical linear models indicated that the Pre-K attenders had higher levels of language, academic, and EF skills than nonattenders at the beginning of K, but those differences significantly declined for academic skills. By the end of K, the Pre-K group showed slightly higher language and EF skills than the nonattenders. Results appeared to support the trifecta skills hypothesis to explain fade-out, with no evidence supporting the differential sustaining environments or redundant instruction hypotheses. Implications and the study’s limitations are discussed.

- 74 Effects of a statewide pre-kindergarten program on children’s achievement and behavior through sixth grade./ Kelley Durkin, Mark W. Lipsey ,Dale C. Farran and Sarah E. Wiesen, pp. 470-484

This article presents the results through sixth grade of a longitudinal randomized control study of the effects of a scaled-up, state-supported pre-K program. The analytic sample includes 2,990 children from low-income families who applied to oversubscribed pre-K program sites across the state and were randomly assigned to offers of admission or a wait list control. Data through sixth grade from state education records showed that the children randomly assigned to attend pre-K had lower state achievement test scores in third through sixth grades than control children, with the strongest negative effects in sixth grade. A negative effect was also found for disciplinary infractions, attendance, and receipt of special education services, with null effects on retention. The implications of these findings for pre-K policies and practices are discussed.

- 75 Census tract ambient ozone predicts trajectories of depressive symptoms in adolescents./ Erika M. Manczak, Jonas G. Miller and Ian H. Gotlib, pp. 485-492

This article examined whether levels of neighborhood ozone predicted trajectories of depressive symptoms over a four-year period in 213 adolescents (ages 9–13 years at baseline; 57% female; 53% of minority race/ethnicity). Participants self-reported depressive and other types of psychopathology symptoms up to 3 times, and their home addresses were used to compute ozone levels in their census tract. Possible confounding variables, including personal, family, and neighborhood characteristics, were also assessed. We found that higher ozone predicted steeper increases in depressive symptoms across adolescent development, a pattern that was not observed

for other forms of psychopathology symptoms. These findings underscore the importance of considering ozone exposure in understanding trajectories of depressive symptoms across adolescence.

- 76 Children's biased preference for information about in- and out-groups./ Meytal Nasie, Ohad Ben Yaakov, Yara Nassir and Gil Diesendruck, pp. 493-509

This paper investigated the scope of information (individual vs. category) Jewish-Israeli 5- and 8-year-olds prefer to receive about "real" in-group ("Jews") and out-group members ("Arabs" and "Scots") (Study 1, N = 64); the scope of information Jewish and Arab Israeli 8-year-olds prefer to receive about minimal in- and out-groups (Study 2, N = 64); and how providing such information affects children's intergroup attitudes (Study 3, N = 96). The main findings were that (a) 8-year-olds requested category information more about out-groups than in-groups, and vice-versa regarding individual information—for both, "real" and minimal groups, and (b) providing individual information about a "conflict" out-group reduced attitudinal biases. These findings highlight children's differential construal of in- and out-groups and suggest ways for remedying biases toward out-groups.

- 77 Desire to play with counterstereotypical peers is related to gender stereotypes and playmate experiences./ Riley N. Sims, Michael T. Rizzo, Kelly Lynn Mulvey, and Melanie Killen, pp. 510-521

This study investigated the role of children's gender stereotypes and peer playmate experiences in shaping their desire to play with peers who hold counterstereotypical preferences (e.g., a boy who likes dolls or a girl who likes trucks). Children (N = 95; 46 girls, 49 boys; 67% White, 18% Black, 8% Latinx, 4% Asian, 3% other; median household income = \$US97,810) who were 4 to 8 years old (M = 6.11 years old, SD = 1.34) were interviewed about their gender stereotypes about toy preferences, how often they engage in counterstereotypical playmate experiences, and their desire to play with peers who hold counterstereotypical toy preferences. Children with less gender stereotype-consistent expectations reported more playmate experiences with children who played with toys that were gender counterstereotypical compared to children with more gender stereotype-consistent expectations. Additionally, children with less gender stereotype-consistent expectations reported a greater desire to play with peers who held counterstereotypical toy preferences compared to children with more gender stereotype-consistent expectations. Younger children's reported playmate experiences with peers who liked toys that were gender counterstereotypical and their desire to play with these peers were strongly related to their gender stereotypical expectations (and more so than for older children). Together, these findings indicate that children's gender stereotypes and peer playmate experiences are related to their desire to play with peers who hold counterstereotypical toy preferences, highlighting the importance of facilitating diverse friendships for promoting inclusive orientations in childhood

- 78 Does Taekwondo improve children's self-regulation? If so, how? A randomized field experiment./ Terry Ng-Knight, Katie A. Gilligan-Lee, Jessica Massonnie, Hanna Gaspard, Debbie Gooch, Dawn Querstret and Nicola Johnstone, pp. 522-534

This work examines Emerging evidence that suggests interventions can improve childhood self-regulation. One intervention approach that has shown promise is Taekwondo martial arts instruction, though little is known about its acceptability among



stakeholders or its mechanisms of effect. They extend evidence on Taekwondo interventions in three ways: (a) testing the efficacy of a standard introductory course of Taekwondo, (b) assessing the acceptability of Taekwondo instruction among school children, and (c) investigating two self-regulatory mechanisms by which Taekwondo may operate (executive functions and motivation). This article reports findings from a randomized control trial implementing a standard 11-week beginners' course of Taekwondo. Participants were from a mixed-sex, nonselective U.K. primary school (N = 240, age range 7 to 11 years). Measures of self-regulation included teacher-rated effortful control, impulsivity, prosocial behavior, and conduct problems; computer-based assessments of executive functions; and child self-reported expectancies and values to use self-regulation. Postintervention, children in the Taekwondo condition were rated by teachers as having fewer symptoms of conduct problems and better effortful control (specifically attentional control), and they also had better executive attention assessed by a flanker task. Effects were not found for teacher-rated inhibitory control, activation control, impulsivity, and prosocial behavior or for assessments of response inhibition, verbal working memory, and switching. Taekwondo was rated very positively by children. Finally, there was evidence that children who completed Taekwondo classes reported higher expectancies and values to use self-regulation and that expectancies and values mediated intervention effects on self-regulation. We conclude that short standard Taekwondo courses are well received by pupils, improve attentional self-regulation, and reduce symptoms of conduct problems.

- 79 Genetic and environmental correlates of the nonlinear recovery of cognitive ability in Twins./ Sean R. Womack, Christopher R. Beam, Deborah Winders Davis, Deborah Finkel, and Eric Turkheimer, pp. 535-550

This paper evaluates that twins regularly score nearly a standard deviation below the population mean on standardized measures of cognitive development in infancy but recover to the population mean by early childhood, making rapid gains through the toddler years. To date, only polynomial growth models have been fit to model cognitive recovery across childhood, limiting the applicability of the growth parameters to later developmental periods. They fit a nonlinear asymptotic Gompertz growth model to prospective cognitive scores from 1,153 individual twins from 578 families (47.9% male, 91.5% White, 61.6% monozygotic) measured at 16 time points between 3 months and 15 years. Twins displayed a lower asymptote of 86.47 (.90 SD below the population mean) and gained on average 17.01 points, achieving an upper asymptote of 103.48. Growth was observed to be most rapid at 3.26 years, highlighting the importance of the toddler years in cognitive development. Biometric analyses revealed that shared environmental factors accounted for the majority of the variance in initial cognitive ability as well as asymptotic growth in cognitive ability. Gestational age and family socioeconomic status (SES) were robust predictors of cognitive growth. Results from the present study provide insight into the growth processes underlying the recovery of cognitive ability to the population mean for children evincing slight delays in their initial cognitive ability. In particular, findings highlight prenatal factors and family economic resources as important aspects of the environment in the recovery of cognitive ability.

- 80 Neurodevelopment of HIV-exposed uninfected children compared with HIV-unexposed uninfected children during early childhood./ Julia M. Young, Ari Bitnun, Stanley E. Read, and Mary Lou Smith, pp. 551-559

This study focuses on HIV-exposed uninfected (HEU) children during preschool and early school ages who may be at risk for neurodevelopmental challenges due to in-utero and perinatal exposure to HIV and/or antiretroviral (ARV) medications. HEU children and HIV-unexposed uninfected (HUU) children from the community were recruited and tested at 3 to 4 and 5 to 6 years of age. Demographic information, HIV/ARV exposure and measures of intelligence, visuomotor skills, and adaptive functioning were obtained. Nonparametric tests assessed group differences and multiple regression analyses adjusted for demographic variables. Additional multiple regression analyses were performed within the HEU group to investigate associations between neurodevelopmental measures and variables of HIV/ARV exposure. At 3 to 4 years, 211 HEU children and 31 HUU children were assessed, and 144 HEU children and 58 HUU children were assessed at 5 to 6 years of age. At 3 to 4 years of age, HEU children scored significantly lower on measures of Full-Scale IQ, Performance IQ, visual motor integration, and adaptive functioning. At 5 to 6 years of age, HEU children scored significantly lower on all neurodevelopmental measures. At both ages, children who were female and those with mothers who were employed achieved higher scores on measures intellectual ability and/or adaptive functioning. Within the HEU group, no consistent associations were found between neurodevelopmental measures and HIV/ARV specific variables. HEU children demonstrated significantly lower scores on neurodevelopmental measures than HUU children during early childhood. Gaps in verbal intellectual abilities were identified with age, highlighting the importance of monitoring neurodevelopment in this population over time.

- 81 Intergenerational transmission of mastery between mothers and older offspring: Considering direct, moderated, and mediated effects./ Jordan A. Booker and Mikayla A. Ell, pp. 560-574

The purpose of this article is to assess that mastery involves a sense of having control over one's surroundings and an ability to accomplish meaningful goals and determine important meaningful outcomes across situations. Mastery is a dynamic, learned resource that has implications for mental health. Although mastery is known to be influenced by exposure to family members (i.e., parental socialization, parenting styles; provided opportunities for autonomy and choice) there remain few long-term considerations of intergenerational transmission of mastery within families and the enduring implications for offspring's mental health and adjustment. Using a nationally representative sample from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, the current study addresses the longitudinal effects of mothers' early sense of mastery on adolescent and adult offspring's mastery and well-being. In considering mothers' reports between 1987 and 1992 and offspring's ongoing reports between 1994 and 2012; this study addressed questions about direct, moderated, and mediated mother effects on longitudinal offspring outcomes. Mother mastery and mother self-esteem predicted offspring's respective reports, but only mother mastery predicted offspring depressive symptoms. Effects of mother mastery, but not mother self-esteem, were moderated by offspring age. Older offspring of high mastery mothers showed the largest benefits for reported mastery. Older offspring of low mastery mothers reported the greatest concerns with depressive symptoms. Last, effects of mother mastery on offspring depressive symptoms were

mediated by offspring mastery and self-esteem. We discuss the fit of these findings with existing theories and empirical work on intergenerational transmission.

- 82 Developmental changes in the frequency and functions of school-related communication with friends and family across high school: Effects on college enrollment./ Leah M. Lessard and Jaana Juvonen, pp. 575-588

The current study investigates how within-person changes in adolescent school-related communication (i.e., frequency of talking about school and educational planning) with friends and family across high school contribute to college preparedness and subsequent enrollment. Capitalizing on a diverse adolescent sample (N = 4,495), longitudinal analyses across high school showed that school-related communication with friends increased, but remained relatively stable with family, from Grades 9–12 (approximately ages 15–18 years). Parallel process latent growth curve modeling demonstrated that steeper increases in school-related communication with friends independently predicted college enrollment, consistently across racial/ethnic and parental education groups. Moreover, within-person changes in friend and family school-related communication across high school interacted in a compensatory fashion to predict grade point average and perceived college readiness at 12th grade. At a time of growing need for independence from parents, the findings highlight the positive developmental function of friends in helping adolescents reach a critical educational milestone

- 83 The destabilization and destandardization of social roles across the adult life course: Considering aggregate social role instability and its variability from a historical-developmental perspective./ Justine Jager, Amy Rauer, Jeremy Satff, Jennifer E. Lansford, Gregory S. Pettit, and John E. Schulenberg, pp. 589-605

This research focused on social role destabilization (historical increases in role instability) and destandardization (historical increases in variability of role instability) has primarily focused on discrete social roles during discrete periods of development. Building on this work, we applied a macro approach to elucidate the extent to which historical trends toward destabilization and destandardization are occurring at the aggregate among a key set of social roles (union formation, education, residential independence, and employment) and across the whole of adulthood. Applying a historical-developmental approach, we also document how historical trends toward destabilization and destandardization vary by age. We used 3 historical, longitudinal data sets: the Monitoring the Future study (N = 69,464; 55.4% women; 75.5% white), the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (N = 45,001; 51.4% women; 54.3% white), and The Health and Retirement Study (N = 30,913; 53.6% women; 75.6% white) that collectively cover the entire adult life course and over a century of U.S. birth cohorts. We found that aggregate destabilization and destandardization have occurred across the entirety of adulthood, although trends appear more pronounced at either end of the adult life course and the specific roles driving both trends vary across the adult life course. Findings were robust for educational attainment, and destabilization and destandardization were more pronounced among women. Findings highlight the importance of considering social role changes at the aggregate and singularly, and the need to evaluate social role changes in any 1 period of adulthood in conjunction with those occurring in other periods of adulthood.

- 84 Lexico-semantic structure in vocabulary and its links to lexical processing in toddlerhood and language outcomes at age three./ Arielle Borovsky, pp. 607-630

This project seeks to delineate how early changes in vocabulary size and vocabulary structure support lexical processing (Experiment 1), and how these three skills together (vocabulary size, structure, and lexical processing) relate to later language outcomes at age 3 (Experiment 2). Experiment 1 explored how the size and semantic structure of toddlers' vocabulary from 18 to 24 months (N = 61) predicted performance on two lexical processing tasks (semantically related and semantically unrelated trials). Denser semantic connectivity (i.e., global level connectivity between near and far neighbors) positively associated with semantic interference during semantically related lexical processing, whereas denser category structure (i.e., lower-level connectivity between near neighbors) facilitated lexical processing in semantically unrelated trials. In Experiment 2, a subset of the same children (N = 49) returned at age 36 months and completed a comprehensive assessment of their language skills using the Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamental, Preschool 2 (CELF-P2). Here, earlier measures of lexico-semantic connectivity and lexical processing best predicted age 3 language skill. The findings support accounts that early vocabulary structure and lexical processing skills promote continued growth in language.

- 85 Early grammatical marking development in Mandarin-speaking toddlers/ Ruoyu (Lexie) Huang, Paul Fletcher, Zhixiang Zhang, Weilan Liang, Virginia Marchman, and Twila Tardif, pp. 631-645

The current study examined early grammatical marking in a relatively understudied language, Mandarin, by using the Mandarin version of MacArthur-Bates Communicative Development Inventory. Two waves of data collection included 338 monolingual children (17–36 months; 143 female) at Time 1 and 308 children (32–55 months; 139 female) at Time 2 and their caregivers, whose education ranged from third grade (elementary school) or below to postgraduate with a median of high school. Our data showed a clear order of grammatical marking acquisition among these children and supported findings on the linguistic specificity of morphological development such that early- and late-acquired markers in Mandarin are not acquired in the same order as English or other languages. Negative “mei2,” “bu4,” possessive “-de,” classifiers, and the aspect marker “le” were the earliest-acquired markers, followed by modals, negative “bie2,” adverbs, sentence final particles, resultative verb compounds, and aspect markers “guo4” and “yao4.” Complex clauses and the aspect marker “zheng4” were acquired the latest. Furthermore, consistent with previous cross-linguistic studies, the development patterns of a wide range of Mandarin grammatical markers indicate that markers that are more perceptually salient and obligatory, have clear form-meaning mappings, and often appear in isolation or utterance-final position were acquired earlier than others.

- 86 Children's trust in and learning from voice assistants./ Lauren N. Girouard-Hallam and Judith H. Danovitch, pp. 646-661

This paper analyses that children increasingly interact with digital voice assistants, it is important to know whether they treat these devices as reliable information sources. Two

studies investigated children's trust in and recall of statements made by a novel voice assistant and a human informant. In Study 1, children ages 4–5 ( $M_{age} = 5.05$ ; 20 boys, 20 girls) and 7–8 ( $M_{age} = 7.98$ ; 18 boys, 22 girls) from predominately White, upper middle-class families heard each informant respond to questions from multiple categories. With increasing age, children showed greater trust in the voice assistant for factual information and greater trust in the human for personal information about the experimenter identified as her friend. Endorsement of each informant's statements also predicted later recall. In Study 2, children ages 4–5 ( $M_{age} = 5.00$ ; 20 boys, 20 girls) and 7–8 ( $M_{age} = 8.03$ ; 19 boys, 21 girls) from predominately White, upper middle-class families chose whether to seek out information from a voice assistant or human informant. With increasing age, children showed an increasing preference to seek factual information from the voice assistant and an increasing preference to seek personal information from the human. Additionally, children's preferences were not related to attributions of epistemic capacities to each informant nor the presence of a voice assistant in children's homes. These results suggest that children's trust in voice assistants varies with age and depends on the type of information involved.

- 87 The influence of collaboration and culture on the IKEA effect: Does cocreation alter perceptions of value in British and Indian children?/ Lauren E. Marsh, Joanna Gil, and Patricia Kanngiesser, pp. 662-670

This article evaluates the influence of collaboration on the IKEA effect in two societies—the United Kingdom and India. One hundred twenty-eight 5-to-6-year-old children (48% female, 50% British middle class, 50% Indian middle class) assembled toys in pairs. Half of the children collaborated to assemble a single toy and half assembled their own toy. In both societies, children demonstrated an IKEA effect ( $\eta^2_p = .19$ ), valuing their own creation over an identical copy. This was the case regardless of whether children collaborated or worked independently. In summary, it seems that the IKEA effect is a potent bias that is present in diverse societies and is insensitive to others' contributions in a collaborative environment.

- 88 Young children infer psychological ownership from stewardship./ Angelina Cleroux, Joann Peck and Ori Friedman, pp. 671-679

This research examined what young children infer when they observe the stewardship behavior of an object. Through four experiments on predominantly middle-class Canadian children (total  $N = 350$ , 168 girls and 182 boys from a predominantly White and middle-class region), we found that children as young as 4 or 5 infer feelings of ownership from stewardship behaviors and distinguish between psychological and legal ownership. They also understand that psychological and legal ownership are independent as one can exist without the other, and children as young as 3 may link stewardship with welfare concerns. We also suggest that while stewardship has been shown to be a consequence of psychological ownership, it is also likely to be an antecedent. As future stewards of our resources, young children's understanding of the link between psychological ownership and stewardship links directly to sustainability concerns. We contribute theoretically both to the child development and psychological ownership literatures.

- 89 Young children value recipients who display gratitude/ Amrisha Vaish and Shannon Savell, pp. 680-692

This article discussed Gratitude as a positive social emotion that one experiences when one has benefited from another person's goodwill (McCullough, 2002). Feeling gratitude urges the grateful person to reciprocate and respond prosocially, thereby solidifying cooperation. Yet little prior research has focused on the social functions of displaying gratitude, namely to convey that a grateful recipient is likely to be a reliable and trustworthy cooperative partner. The present study examined when in development children become sensitive to these important functions of gratitude displays. The sample consisted of 4-year-old ( $n = 20$ ; 10 girls) and 5-year-old children ( $n = 20$ ; 10 girls) from families in the United States that were predominantly White and college educated. Children watched videos of two beneficiaries receiving gifts from a benefactor. One beneficiary showed gratitude, whereas the other was positive but nongrateful. As predicted, 5-year-olds preferred the grateful recipient, thought the benefactor would also prefer her, thought she would be more likely to reciprocate, and distributed more resources to her. The 4-year-olds' responses showed some of the same patterns as those of the 5-year-olds but were less systematic. These findings provide the first evidence that as early as the preschool years, gratitude displays elicit affiliation and cooperation, even among bystanders, and thus serve vital social and cooperative functions.

- 90 Guilt promotes honesty in preschoolers/ Fengling Ma, Rui An, Danxia Wu, Xianming Luo, Fen Xu, and Kristin Hansen Lagattuta, pp. 693-699

The current study examined the influence of guilt on young children's honesty about their transgression. Children ( $N = 192$ ; 4–6 years of age; 49.5% male, 50.5% female; middle-income Chinese families) participated in a modified temptation resistance paradigm where they were asked not to peek at a toy in the absence of an experimenter. Next, the children were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 conditions: (a) guilt condition, where children were induced with guilt using a revised mishap paradigm; (b) sadness condition, where children were induced with sadness by watching a video; and (c) baseline condition, where children did not participate in any additional emotion-inducing task. When later questioned about whether they peeked at the toy, children in the guilt condition were significantly less likely to lie compared with those in the sadness or baseline conditions. There was no significant difference between the sadness and baseline conditions

- 91 Does residential mobility affect child development at age five? A comparative study of children born in U.S. and U.K. cities/ Ludovica Gambaro, Anthony Buttaro Jr., Heather Joshi, and Mary Clare Lennon, pp. 700-713

This article examines the association between changes of residence and verbal and behavioral scores of children aged 5, contributing to the literature in three ways. First, it compares two countries, by drawing on the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing study in the United States ( $N =$  up to 1,820) and an urban subsample of the U.K. Millennium Cohort study ( $N =$  up to 7,967). Second, beside taking into account an extensive range of demographic characteristics, it applies inverse probability weights to minimize observable selection bias associated with residential mobility and further controls for a wide range of family changes that often co-occur with moves. Third, the article adds to extant research on residential mobility by incorporating the type of locality from and into which families move. Individual-level longitudinal data are linked to objective measures

of neighborhood socioeconomic status to gauge the quality of moves families make. Results show that residential moves are not inevitably deleterious to children. In both countries the poorer outcomes of some moves result not from moving per se but rather from the context in which they occur.

- 92 Revisiting the intricate interplay between aggression and preadolescents' school functioning: Longitudinal predictions and multilevel latent profiles/ Lisa Bardach, Takuya Yanagida and Dagmar Strohmeier, pp. 714-729

This work refined the complex associations between aggression (aggressive behavior and victimization) and school functioning in terms of school liking, interest, achievement, and social class climate. First, using longitudinal multilevel structural equation modeling, it was shown that aggressive behavior and victimization preceded lower school liking, achievement, and social class climate at the individual student level over 1 year (Sample 1: 665 Austrian preadolescents, 46.62% girls, first wave: Mage = 11.68 years, SD = 0.84). Second, the results from multilevel latent profile analysis revealed relations between aggression and school functioning profiles and allowed identifying distinct latent classes at the classroom level based on the relative frequency of these profiles (Sample 2: 1,639 Austrian preadolescents, 47.59% girls, Mage = 11.70 years, SD = 0.86). Aligned with cumulative risk perspectives, aggressor victims belonged significantly more often to the least adaptive school functioning profile and the less adaptive latent class at the classroom level than uninvolved youth.

- 93 Executive control throughout elementary school: Factor structure and associations with early childhood executive control/ Timothy D. Nelson, Tiffany D. James, Jennifer Mize Nelson, Cara C. Tomaso, and Kimberly Andrews Espy, pp. 730-750

This study examined the factor structure of executive control throughout elementary school, as well as associations between executive control abilities in preschool and elementary school. Data were drawn from a longitudinal study of executive control development in a community sample of children (N = 294; 53% female, 47% male) oversampled for low family income (25.4% below poverty line; Mincome = \$46,638; SD = \$33,256). The sample was representative of the Midwestern city in which the study was conducted in terms of race (71.4% White, 24.5% multiracial, 3.7% Black, and .3% Asian American) and ethnicity (14% Hispanic). Children completed a battery of ten performance-based tasks assessing executive control abilities in grades 1 (Mage = 7.08 years), 2 (Mage = 8.04 years), 3 (Mage = 9.02 years), and 4 (Mage = 9.98 years). Confirmatory factor analysis supported a two-factor structure at each grade with factors representing working memory and inhibitory control/flexible shifting. Measurement invariance testing revealed partial scalar (indicator intercepts) invariance for working memory and partial metric (indicator loadings) and partial scalar invariance for inhibitory control/flexible shifting. Preschool executive control (age 4.5 years), represented by a unitary latent factor, significantly predicted working memory ( $\beta$ s = .79, .72, .81, .66) and inhibitory control/flexible shifting ( $\beta$ s = .69, .64, .63, .62) factors in grades 1 through 4. Follow-up analyses indicated that the findings were not attributable to general cognitive ability. Findings support greater separability of executive control components in elementary school versus preschool, and considerable continuity of executive control from preschool through elementary school.

- 94 The unity and diversity of executive functions: A network approach to life span development/ Justin E. Karr, Jouse E. Rodriguez, Patrick K. Goh, Michelle M. Martel, and Philippe Rast, pp. 751-767

This study applied network analysis to a common battery of executive function tests administered to a sample covering the life span. Participants (N = 3,944; age: M = 20.8 years, SD = 19.6, Range: 3–85; maternal/self-education: M = 12.9 years, SD = 2.6; 53.3% girls/women, 46.7% boys/men; 61.1% White, 18.2% African American, 14.0% Latinx, 6.8% other races/ethnicities) completed tests of inhibition, shifting, and updating/working memory. Zero-order and partial correlation network models were calculated for divided age groups, with network parameters compared between groups: edge weights, corresponding to zero-order or partial correlations between two executive functions; expected influence, quantifying centrality; and global strength, quantifying differentiation. Executive functions differentiated from childhood to adolescence and dedifferentiated during young adulthood, with further dedifferentiation at older adulthood. Shifting emerged as more central than other abilities in adolescence and adulthood versus childhood, with a mediational role of shifting between inhibition and updating/working memory. A network approach can appropriately capture the unity and diversity of executive functions, by which unity reflects the reciprocal engagement between diverse abilities to produce goal-directed behavior. The engagement between abilities, and a mediational role of shifting between inhibition and updating/working memory, may be necessary for the emergence of effective goal-directed behavior. Through a network approach, the unity of executive functions represents an emergent property of the dynamics between multiple abilities (e.g., inhibition, shifting, and updating/working memory) that, when working effectively in tandem, lead to integrative processes (e.g., problem solving) that contribute to successful executive behavior and goal attainment.

- 95 Chinese mothers' parental burnout and adolescents' internalizing and externalizing problems: The mediating role of maternal hostility/ Bin-Bin Chen, Yang Qu, Beiming Yanga and Xiaochen Chen, pp. 768-777

This article evaluates parental burnout as a state that parents feel exhausted in their parental role. Although past research has examined concurrent correlates of parental burnout, the impacts of parental burnout on adolescent development over time remain largely unknown. The current study explored the indirect mechanisms linking mothers' parental burnout to adolescents' later internalizing and externalizing problems through maternal hostility among Chinese families. Using a sample of 606 adolescents (51.5% boys; Mage = 12.89 years old) and their mothers (Mage = 38.50 years old), this three-wave longitudinal study showed that mothers' parental burnout was predictive of adolescents' perceptions of their mothers' parental hostility over time, which were in turn related to adolescents' later internalizing and externalizing problems. Moreover, mothers' parental burnout was directly related to adolescents' later externalizing problems. Taken together, parental burnout played a role in adolescents' internalizing and externalizing problems over time through increased parental hostility. These findings underscore the importance of parental burnout on parenting behavior and adolescent adjustment.

- 96 Mothers and friends as listeners for adolescent anger narration: Distinct developmental affordances/ Monisha Pasupathi, Cecilia Wainryb, Stacia V. Bourne and Kristina Oldroyd, pp. 778-791



The present study examines how early adolescents (n = 106, age range 12–14, 54 girls, 21% low-income, 7% Latinx, 3% non-White) narrate anger experiences to mothers and close same-sex friends. Our findings suggest that these two listeners provide distinct affordances for narration, with implications for emotions and learning. Mothers provide a more elaborative, emotion-focused narrative context, whereas friends provide a playful, creative narrative context. Friends elicit larger reductions in distress than mothers, although listener-associated differences in learning were more complex. Findings are discussed in terms of implications for narrative development specifically as well as more generally for relatively underexamined aspects of narrative across adolescence and adulthood.

97 Be(com)ing social: Daily-life social interactions and parental bonding/ Robin Achterhof, Maude Schneider, Olivia J. Kirtley, Martien Wampers, Jeroen Decoster, Catherine Derom, Marc De Hert, Sinan Guloksuz, Nele Jacobs, Claudia Menne-Lothmann, Bart P. F. Rutten, Evert Thiery, Jim van Os, Ruud van Winkel, Marieke Wichers, Inez Myin-Germeys, pp. 792-805

This work aims to assess that parents are known to provide a lasting basis for their children's social development. Understanding parent-driven socialization is particularly relevant in adolescence, as increasing social independence is developed. However, the relationship between key parenting styles of care and control and the microlevel expression of daily-life social interactions has been insufficiently studied. Adolescent and young adult twins and their nontwin siblings (N = 635; mean age = 16.6; age range = 14.2–21.9; 58.6% female; 79.5% in or having completed higher secondary/tertiary education; 2.8% speaking language other than Dutch at home) completed the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI) on parental care and control. Participants also completed a 6-day experience sampling period (10 daily beeps, mean compliance = 68.0%) to assess daily-life social interactions. Higher overall parental bonding quality (of both parents) related to more positive social experiences in daily life (e.g., belonging in company), but not to more social behaviors (e.g., being with others). Factor analysis indicated a three-factor structure of the PBI, with care, denial of psychological autonomy, and encouragement of behavioral freedom. Paternal care was uniquely predictive of better social experiences. These findings demonstrate how parenting styles may be uniquely associated with how adolescents experience their social world, with a potentially important role for fathers in particular. This complements the long-held idea of socialization through parenting by bringing it into the context of daily life and implies how both conceptualizations of social functioning and interventions aimed at alleviating social dysfunction might benefit from a stronger consideration of day-to-day social experiences.



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- 98 Intersensory matching of faces and voices in infancy predicts language outcomes in young children/ Elizabeth V. Edgar, et al., pp. 1413-1428

This paper discusses that parent language input is a well-established predictor of child language development. Multisensory attention skills (MASks; intersensory matching, shifting, and sustaining attention to audiovisual speech) are also known to be foundations for language development. However, due to a lack of appropriate measures, individual differences in these skills have received little research focus. A newly established measure, the Multisensory Attention Assessment Protocol (MAAP), allows researchers to examine predictive relations between early MASks and later outcomes. We hypothesized that, along with parent language input, multisensory attention to social events (faces and voices) in infancy would predict later language outcomes. We collected data from 97 children (predominantly White and Hispanic, 48 males) participating in an ongoing longitudinal study assessing 12-, 18-, and 24-month MASks (MAAP) and parent language input (quality, quantity), and 18- and 24-month language outcomes (child speech production, vocabulary size). Results revealed 12-month intersensory matching (but not maintaining or shifting attention) of faces and voices in the presence of a distractor was a strong predictor of language. It predicted a variety of 18- and 24-month child language outcomes (expressive vocabulary, child speech production), even when holding traditional predictors constant: parent language input and SES (maternal education: 52% bachelor's degree or higher). Further, at each age, parent language input predicted just one outcome, expressive vocabulary, and SES predicted child speech production. These novel findings reveal infant intersensory matching of faces and voices in the presence of a distractor can predict which children might benefit most from parent language input and show better language outcomes.

- 99 The swerve: How childhood bilingualism changed from liability to benefit/ Ellen Bialystok, et al., pp. 1429-1440

This research examines standardized assessments of intelligence reported negative effects of bilingualism for children, but a study by Peal and Lambert (1962) reported better performance by bilingual than monolingual children on verbal and nonverbal intelligence tests. This outcome led to the view that bilingualism was a positive experience. However, subsequent research abandoned intelligence tests as the assessment tool and evaluated performance on cognitive tasks, making the research after Peal and Lambert qualitatively different from that before their landmark study, creating a disconnect between the new and earlier research. These newer cognitive studies showed both positive effects of bilingualism and no differences between language groups. But why were Peal and Lambert's results so different from previous studies that were also based on intelligence tests? The present study analyzed data from verbal and nonverbal intelligence tests that were collected from 6,077 participants across 79 studies in which intelligence tests were administered as background measures to various cognitive tasks. By including adults, the study extends the results across the life span. On standardized verbal tests, monolinguals outperformed bilinguals, but on nonverbal measures of intelligence, there were no differences between language groups. These results, which are different from those reported by Peal and Lambert, are used to reinterpret their findings in terms of the sociolinguistic, political, and cultural

context in which the Peal and Lambert study was conducted and the relevance of those factors for all developmental research.

- 100 Children expect others to prefer handmade items/ Jasmine M. DeJesus, Susan A. Gelman and Julie C. Lumeng, pp. 1441-1454

In the present studies, they examined whether 4- to 12-year-old children at a local children's museum (54% girls, 46% boys; 51% White, 11% Asian/Asian American, 10% more than 1 group, 4% Latinx, 3% Black/African American, 18% did not report race/ethnicity) would expect other people to prefer handmade over factory-made items, including foods and nonfoods. In Experiments 1 (n = 124) and 2 (n = 122), participants expected a child character to prefer items the character made themselves and items made by the character's parent or a local person. However, this expectation did not persist at all costs: When considering imperfect handmade items in Experiment 3 (n = 122), children demonstrated a handmade preference when considering nonfoods made by a parent but demonstrated a factory-made preference when considering foods made by a parent. Children's explanations were associated with their choices: When children's explanations referred to emotions or relationships, they were more likely to select handmade items. When children referred to item features, they were more likely to select factory-made items. Across studies, we observed persistent age and gender effects: Children's handmade preference increased with child age and girls demonstrated a more robust handmade preference than boys. These findings highlight children's developing and nuanced reasoning about object value. At an early age, children consider who made an object as a contributor to its value.

- 101 How children's media and teachers communicate exclusive and essentialist views of science and scientists/ Michelle M. Wang, et al., pp. 1455-1471

This paper focuses on Language that uses noun labels and generic descriptions to discuss people who do science (e.g., "Let's be scientists! Scientists discover new things") signals to children that "scientists" is a distinctive category. This identity-focused language promotes essentialist beliefs and leads to disengagement from science among young children in experimental contexts. The extent to which these cues shape the development of children's beliefs and behaviors in daily life, however, depends on (a) the availability of identity-focused language in children's environments and (b) the power of these cues to shape beliefs over time, even in the noisier, more variable contexts in which children are exposed to them. Documenting the availability of this language, linguistic coding of children's media (Study 1) and prekindergarten teachers' language from one science lesson (Study 2; n = 103; 98 female, one male, four unknown; 66% White, 8% African American, 6% Asian/Asian American, 3% mixed/biracial; 21% of the sample, of any race, identified as Hispanic/Latinx) confirmed that identity-focused language was the most common form of science language in these two samples. Further, children (Study 3; n = 83; Mage = 4.36 years; 43 female, 40 male; 64% White, 12% Asian/Asian American, 24% mixed/biracial; 36% of the sample, of any race, identified as Hispanic/Latinx) who were exposed to lower proportions of identity-focused language from their teachers developed increasingly inclusive science beliefs and greater science engagement over time. These findings suggest that linguistic input is an important mechanism through which exclusive beliefs about science are conveyed to children in daily life.

- 102 Mother–child interactions and child anger proneness as antecedents of changes in sleep during the preschool period/ Catherine Cimon-Paquet, et al., pp. 1472-1484

This study aimed to investigate the roles of mutual responsiveness in mother–child interactions and child temperamental anger proneness in the prediction of changes in sleep during the preschool period. The sample was comprised of 94 children (44 girls, 50 boys) of mostly White (93%) and college-educated (85%) mothers. Mother–child mutual responsiveness and child anger proneness were assessed at 2 years, and sleep was assessed using actigraphy at the ages of 2, 3, and 4 years. Multilevel growth models revealed that higher temperamental anger proneness was concurrently associated with lower sleep efficiency and shorter nighttime sleep duration at 2 years. In regard to changes in sleep, nighttime sleep duration decreased between 2 and 4 years among children exposed to lower mutual responsiveness in interactions with their mothers. High anger proneness was related to an increase in sleep efficiency from 2 to 4 years, whereas low anger proneness was associated with a decrease in nighttime duration during the same period. No interactive effect was found between anger proneness and mother–child mutual responsiveness. These results suggest that mother–child relationships and child temperament may play different roles, not only in children’s concurrent sleep patterns but also in changes in sleep across the preschool period.

- 103 The cognitive costs and advantages of children’s exposure to parental relationship instability: Testing an evolutionary-developmental hypothesis/ Patrick T. Davies, et al., pp. 1485-1499

This study tested the hypothesis that children’s exposure to parental relationship instability, defined by initiation and dissolution of caregiver intimate relationships, has both costs in cognitive impairments and benefits in enhanced learning skills. Participants included 243 mothers and their preschool children (M age 4.60 years; 56% girls) from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds (e.g., 46% Black; 19% Latinx). Consistent with hypotheses, higher levels of parental relationship instability during preschool predicted children’s poorer performance on explicit, higher-order cognitive functioning tasks (e.g., IQ, working memory) and better performance in detecting reward probabilities in an implicit learning task 2 years later. Results of the piecewise latent growth curve analysis of the implicit learning task revealed that children experiencing greater family instability were able to more rapidly identify the locations of the hidden rewards in the early, rather than later, stages of the games. Additional findings supported the role of children’s antagonistic representations of family relationships as an intermediary mechanism. More specifically, parental relationship instability significantly predicted higher levels of children’s antagonistic representations of their families 2 years later after controlling for their earlier antagonistic representations and demographic covariates. Children’s antagonistic representations, in turn, were concurrently linked with poorer explicit cognitive functioning and better implicit learning abilities when they were in first grade. The findings inform an understanding of cognitive tradeoffs of experiencing parental relationship instability and may have important implications for modifying educational and clinical programs to capitalize on the cognitive strengths of children who experience environmental unpredictability.

- 104 Executive function mediates the association between cumulative risk and learning in Ghanaian schoolchildren/ Noelle M.Suntheimer, et al., pp. 1500–1511

. This study examines the relations among cumulative risk, Executive Functions (EF), and learning outcomes measured 2-years later in Ghanaian third- and fourth-graders (N = 371; 49% female), shedding light on underlying mechanisms of how risk can undermine learning. A cumulative risk index was created based on a set of four child-reported risk factors: home aggression, unsafe home neighborhood, hunger, and having worked for pay. Cumulative risk and EF were negatively correlated. Learning outcomes (literacy and math test scores) were negatively correlated with earlier measures of cumulative risk and positively correlated with earlier measures of EF. EF mediated the association between cumulative risk and later learning outcomes, accounting for 65.3% of the total effect for literacy and 100% for math. This mediated pathway was robust to controls for child and household sociodemographic characteristics. The findings contribute to a small evidence base on the mediating role of EF in linking adversity and learning outcomes in a global context.

- 105 Effect of daily school and care disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic on child behavior problems/ Anna Gassman-Pines, et al., pp. 1512–1527

This study investigated the frequency and consequences of disruptions to children's childcare and school arrangements during Fall 2020. The sample is parents who were hourly service-sector workers prior to the pandemic, had a young child between the ages of 3 and 8, and were at least partially responsible for their children's school and/or care in Fall 2020 (N = 676); half of the sample were non-Hispanic Black, 22% were Hispanic, and 18% are non-Hispanic White. Parents were asked to complete 30 days of daily surveys about whether their care and school arrangements went smoothly and as predicted that day, about their mood, parenting behaviors, and children's behavior. Results showed that daily disruptions to care and school were common, with families reporting a disruption on 24% of days. Families with children in exclusively remote schooling experienced more frequent disruption than families with children in in-person care or school. For all families, care or school disruptions were related to worse child behavior, more negative parental mood, and increased likelihood of losing temper and punishment. Within-family mediation suggests that parents' difficulties supporting children's learning, and to a lesser degree their mood and parenting behaviors, partially mediate effects of disruptions on child behavior.

- 106 Profiles of future expectations among urban adolescents in Cambodia/ Kyler S. Knapp, et al., pp. 1528-1540

This paper shows that adolescents are tasked with navigating competing priorities, including whether to marry, have children, pursue a job/career, go to college, and contribute to society. The developmental task of building expectations for the future is especially complex for Cambodian adolescents living within a society that strongly prioritizes family obligations yet increasingly provides educational and professional opportunities. The current study, guided by Seginer's (2003) future orientation model, applied latent profile analysis (LPA) to explore patterns of Cambodian adolescents' (N = 580, 64% female, Mage = 15.85) future expectations across key life domains and predictors of those patterns. LPA identified four profiles: Low Expectancy (low expectations across all domains; 12%), Family Focused (high expectations to get married and have children; 31%), Professional/Service Focused (high expectations

across education, employment, and societal contribution domains; 27%), and High Expectancy (high expectations across all domains; 30%). Females were more likely than males to be in the Professional/Service Focused than High Expectancy profile. Adolescents with greater internal locus of control and family obligation were less likely to be in the Low Expectancy and Family Focused than High Expectancy profile, whereas adolescents in higher grade levels were more likely to be in the Family Focused than High Expectancy profile. Adolescents with closer relationships with mothers were less likely to be in the Professional/Service Focused than High Expectancy profile; adolescents with closer relationships with fathers were more likely to be in the Professional/Service Focused than High and Low Expectancy profiles. Findings elucidate configurations of adolescents' future expectations, and factors distinguishing among adolescents with different configurations.

- 107 Social comparison effects on academic self-concepts—Which peers matter most?/  
Malte Jansen, Zsófia Boda and Georg Lorenz, pp. 1541–1556

This study examines social comparisons with peers are important sources of self-development during adolescence. Many previous studies showed that students' academic self-concepts (ASC) form by contrasting one's achievement with the average of one's class or school (the Big-Fish-Little-Pond Effect [BFLPE]). Based on social comparison theory, however, we would expect some peers to be more likely social comparison targets than other peers, for example, because they are more visible or students perceive them as similar to themselves. In this study, we used sociometric data to analyze which peers play the most important role for social comparison effects on ASC. We examined how the average achievement of friends, study partners, peers perceived as popular by the student, as well as same-gender and same-ethnic peers affect the general ASC and how these effects compare to the effect of the classroom's average achievement. The study was based on a German longitudinal sample of 2,438 students (44% no recent immigrant background, 19% Turkish immigrant background, 10% Eastern European immigrant background, 27% other immigrant background) from 117 school classes that were followed from grade 9 to 10. Results from longitudinal social network analysis do not confirm substantial incremental effects of specific types of peers, while class average achievement showed a stable negative effect (confirming the BFLPE). In addition, we could provide evidence for social selection effects based on ASC. We conclude that classrooms provide a specific setting that imposes social comparisons with the "generalized peer" rather than with specific subgroups of peers.

- 108 Trajectories of perceived parenting across an educational transition: Associations with psychosocial adjustment and identity development among Swiss adolescents/  
Gillian Albert Sznitman, et al., pp. 1557–1573

This work analyses that Educational transitions involve a number of changes for adolescents and can be challenging for adolescents and parents alike. The present study was designed to gain a better understanding as to how adolescents' perceptions of parenting evolves across a major educational transition and how the parenting perceived across this transition may facilitate adolescents' psychosocial adjustment and identity formation. Swiss adolescents (N = 483, Mage = 14.96 years old; 64.6% female) in their last year of mandatory secondary school completed self-report measures at two semiannual time points both prior to and following their educational transition. Adolescents reported on their perceptions of their parents' autonomy support and psychological control as well as their self-esteem, risk-taking behaviors, and identity

processes. Group-based trajectory analyses identified three parenting trajectory classes (i.e., Highly Supportive Parenting, Decreasing Supportive Parenting, Stable Controlling Parenting), three psychosocial adjustment trajectory classes (i.e., Low Self-Esteem/Low Risk-Taking, High Self-Esteem/Low Risk-Taking, Moderate Self-Esteem/Increasing Risk-Taking), and four identity trajectory classes (i.e., Lost Searchers, Guardians, Pathmakers, Successful Searchers). These solutions support the contention that adolescents are likely to experience academic transitions differently, whether in terms of their parent-adolescent relationship, their psychosocial adjustment, or their identity. Furthermore, parenting trajectory classes were associated with specific identity and psychosocial adjustment classes. Notably, Highly Supportive Parenting was associated with the High Self-Esteem/Low Risk-Taking class and the Pathmaker identity class, whereas Stable Controlling Parenting was most strongly associated with the Low Self-Esteem/Low Risk-Taking class and the Lost Searcher identity class. These findings highlight the importance of autonomy supportive parenting for adolescent development during educational transitions.

- 109 Adolescents provide more complex reasons for lowering the voting age than do adults: Evidence from national convenience samples/ Benjamin Oosterhoff, Laura Wray-Lake and K. Paige Harden, pp. 1574-1584

This empirical research has examined age differences in adolescents' and adults' complexity of reasoning about political issues. They surveyed adults ( $n = 778$ ;  $M_{age} = 38.5$ ,  $SD = 12.5$ ; 50% female; 72% non-Hispanic White) and 16- and 17-year-old adolescents ( $n = 397$ ; 65% female; 69% non-Hispanic White) concerning judgments and justifications about whether the United States should change the minimum voting age. Justifications for changing the voting age were coded for integrative (i.e., integrating multiple perspectives to form a judgment about changing the voting age), elaborative (i.e., providing multiple reasons to support the same judgment about changing the voting age), and dialectical (i.e., recognizing multiple differing perspectives on changing the voting age) complexity of reasoning. Bayesian regressions indicated that adolescents provided greater integrative and elaborative complexity in their reasoning to change the voting age than adults. Adolescents and adults did not meaningfully differ in their dialectical complexity. Findings are consistent with past research indicating that adolescents possess the cognitive capacity and political knowledge to vote in U.S. elections.

- 110 Genetic and environmental contributions to stability and change in social inhibition across the adolescent and adult life span/ Ruifang Li-Gao, et al., pp. 1585–1599

This article explores feeling inhibited and socially not at ease is reflected in the trait of social inhibition (SI). SI is associated with psychopathology that arises in young adulthood, such as anxiety. They aim for a better insight into the genetic and environmental contributions to SI across the life span, and as such examine their contributions to SI stability and change across adolescent and adult life spans. They analyzed cohort-sequential longitudinal data from the Netherlands Twin Register (NTR), spanning a period of 25 years (Men ( $N, \%$ ): 17855, 37.4%; Age (Median, IQR): 19 years, 16–26 years; 7474 complete MZ twins and 8799 complete DZ twins). The data were organized into 7 age groups: < 14 (preadolescence), 15–16 (early adolescence), 17–18 (mid adolescence), 19–20 (late adolescence), 21–30 (young adulthood), 31–40 (adulthood), 41 + (middle-age—older adulthood). SI was assessed with the ASEBA-based proxy questionnaire. Phenotypic stability was established across the entire age



range. Next, a longitudinal genetic simplex model was fitted to estimate the genetic and environmental contributions to the observed phenotypic stability. Results showed SI correlated well across follow-up of a single decade ( $.44 \leq r \leq .59$ ) and moderately across the 25 years (.23 – .32) from adolescence to middle-age and older. Broad-sense heritability ( $h^2$ ) was between 40 and 48% across the 7 age groups. Additive and nonadditive genetic effects together explained most of the stability of SI across the life span (about 60–90% of the phenotypic correlation between ages), whereas environmental effects played a lesser role (about 10–40%). Concluding, SI, known to increase the risk of internalizing psychopathology, is phenotypically stable across the life span, which is largely attributable to genetic contributions to individual differences in SI.

- 111 Patterns of intimacy crisis resolution and their associations with romantic loneliness in Polish and U.S. young adults/ Katarzyna Adamczyk, Jung Yeon Park and Chris Segrin, pp. 1600-1613

The present study used three-wave longitudinal data to examine patterns of the success and lack of success in the resolution of Eriksonian crisis in relation to romantic loneliness as a negative outcome of the intimacy crisis, and compared across Poland and the United States. The data were collected from Polish and U.S. individuals aged 18–40 for Wave 1 (N = 763). Four patterns of the Eriksonian intimacy crisis were identified: (a) stable partnered status; (b) stable single status; (c) transition from single to partnered status; (d) transition from partnered to single status. In both countries, transition from single to partnered status was related to decreased romantic loneliness. Greater initial romantic loneliness was observed among Polish single adults who transited to partnered status in contrast to stable single adults. In turn, the U.S. partnered adults who transited to single status initially experienced lower romantic loneliness than stable single adults. Bivariate latent growth curve models pairing romantic loneliness with relationship satisfaction revealed that higher initial relationship satisfaction was associated with lower initial romantic loneliness, and a greater increase in relationship satisfaction was associated with smaller increases in romantic loneliness. The findings highlight that different resolutions of the intimacy crisis are related to diverse romantic loneliness and relationship satisfaction trajectories and these associations also appear to differ as a function of various marital and loneliness contexts in Poland and the United States.

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- 112 Reinventing Agricultural Extension System in India: The Road Ahead/ A. Suresh, V. K. Sajesh, R. N. Padaria, and A. K. Mohanty, pp. 37-45

This paper investigates agricultural extension that is critical to improving farm productivity and translating the same into increased income. However, the agricultural extension system in India is facing a multitude of challenges. The support, in terms of policies and promotion, received by the agricultural sector even before the green revolution is gradually weakening. The private extension has been unable to match the requirements of a diverse and smallholder-dominated Indian agricultural sector. Restructuring of the Indian agricultural extension system is vital in developing the sector into a major source of growth in the Indian economy.

- 113 Exploitation in Small Tea Gardens of Assam/ Karabi Das and Debarshi Das, pp. 46-52

This study evaluates the emergence of small tea growers which is a relatively new phenomenon in Assam. Owners of small land plots mainly located in the eastern part of the state have taken to small tea cultivation in a big way in the last three–four decades. The nature of production of the sector is informal. The unemployed youth and farmers of other unprofitable crops, who have taken to small-scale tea cultivation, are likely to be exploited by agents and owners of tea factories who buy raw tea leaves. Primary survey data are collected from five districts of eastern and central Assam to investigate the monopolistic exploitation of small tea growers by tea leaf buyers.

- 114 COVID-19-related Uncertainty, Investor Sentiment, and Stock Returns in India/ Sreelakshmi R., Apra Sinha and Sabuj Kumar Mandal, pp. 53-61

The goal of this research is to examine the Indian stock market, which had a fast comeback post-COVID-19 due to investor euphoria. According to event analyses, the 2020 lockdown and first fiscal package announcement affected stock returns. Other events like the first COVID-19 case, second fiscal package, vaccination campaign start, and second wave were insignificant. Investor sentiment affects stock returns, except during moments of high volatility, according to our estimations. The stock returns are positively associated to oil price and negatively related to the exchange rate.

- 115 Livelihood Volatility in the Urban Labour Market: Reflections from the Quarterly Panel Data (PLFS, 2017–18)/ Arup Mitra, Puneet Kumar Shrivastav and Guru Prakash Singh, pp. 62-71

This paper aims at capturing the labour market volatility, which is conceptualised in terms of the lack of sustainable sources of livelihood across different quarters in a year. Though we were unable to identify the number of times workers change their jobs, the change in the job status, which cannot occur unless the job changes, unravels important findings as retrieved from the repeated survey of the same households over different quarters. The results bring out the vulnerabilities of the lower castes, illiterates, and those belonging to large households. The urban informal economy is indeed faced with income volatility, which is connected to employment instability.

- 116 Agricultural Federalism: New Facts, Constitutional Vision/ Shoumitro Chatterjee, Devesh Kapur, Pradyut Sekhsaria and Arvind Subramanian, pp. 39-48

This paper argues for a reassessment of the distinct and complementary roles of the union and states in the agriculture sector in accord with the spirit of the Constitution. It then goes on to spell out five principles consistent with these distinct but complementary roles. Finally, the paper concludes by noting that achieving this vision would require the states and union to embrace the kind of cooperative federalism that led to the realisation of the goods and services tax.

- 117 Federal Transfers and States' Own Spending on Development Activities in Fiscal Federalism in India/ J. S. Darshini and K. Gayithri, pp. 49-56

This study discusses that Intergovernmental transfers play an instrumental role in shaping the fiscal adjustments and fiscal performance at the subnational level in a federal system like India. Research evidence bears out substitutive or stimulatory effects of federal transfers depending on the nature of transfers. Taking into account the conditional and unconditional transfers, this paper empirically verifies the presence of substitution or stimulation effects on the state-level development spending for 14 major states. The panel cross-sectional–autoregressive distributed lag model test results revealed the area- and sector-specific conditional transfers being stimulative in nature, encouraging states to complement central transfers using their own sources of revenue, while the same is absent for unconditional transfers. Besides, the paper brings out the influence of identity-politics, pre-election tactics, and tactical redistribution to enhance political mileage.

- 118 Fiscal Decentralisation and Finances of Gram Panchayats and Municipalities: A Kerala Experience/ B. A. Prakash, pp. 57-64

This research examines a sample of 56 gram panchayats and 14 municipalities, it is concluded that the fiscal decentralisation implemented in Kerala is partial. In the case of intergovernmental fiscal transfers through state finance commissions, there has been delayed implementation of SFC reports, rejection of devolution recommendations, implementation of very few recommendations and non-implementation of accepted recommendations indicating a distorted implementation of fiscal decentralisation.



- 119 Contribution of Maize-based Products to the Livelihood of Smallholder Processors in Rural Northern Nigeria/ Ojide Gabriel Makuachukwu, Maziya-Dixon Busie and Abdoulaye Tahirou, pp. 167–183

This article identifies the contribution of maize-based products on poverty level among smallholder processors. The study, which was conducted in 30 rural communities in northern Nigeria, involved Focus Group Discussions and survey of 300 smallholder processors of maize-based products. Descriptive and inferential analyses were used. The results show that average annual profit among the interviewed smallholder processors of maize-based products was approximately N425,506 (about US\$1,400). These processors faced several constraints which tend to keep them under poverty trap (vicious cycle of poverty). The result of the estimated two-step Tobit model shows that, with necessary interventions, profit from maize-based products has the capacity of keeping these processors out of poverty trap. The result indicates that as profit from maize-based products increases, the poverty probability index that household is not below poverty line of \$1.90/day at 2011 purchase–power parity increases ( $p < 0.05$ ). Thus, household poverty among rural smallholder processors of maize-based product could be reduced drastically through interventions targeted at mitigating the identified constraints.

- 120 Agri-Environmental Sustainability of Indian Agriculture: A State Level Analysis/ Sacchidananda Mukherjee, pp. 184–205

The objective of this paper is to improving the economic viability of Indian agriculture is contingent upon agri-environmental sustainability (AES). Objective assessment of environmental costs of agriculture is lacking in India. Unless internalise environmental impacts of agriculture will be borne by the society at large, in terms of depletion and degradation of water resources, land degradation and emissions of greenhouse gases, etc. To assess AES of Indian agriculture, the present article builds a comprehensive agri-environmental sustainability index (AESI) based on 40 agri-environmental indicators. The study captures both spatial and temporal aspects of AES by covering 17 major Indian states over 24 years (1990–1991 to 2013–2014). The estimated AESI scores are validated with outcome indicators (e.g., groundwater depletion, depletion of soil nutrients). The results show that states having higher score in Sustainable Irrigation Index are facing lower fall in groundwater level and there are negative correlations across sub-indices of AESI and macronutrient deficiencies in soil. An inverse relationship between AESI scores and agricultural intensity (as measured by average productivity of foodgrains in kilograms per hectare) is also observed. The study comes out with policy suggestions which could help to attain AES of Indian agriculture.

- 121 Adaptation Strategies and Farmer-led Agricultural Innovations to Climate Change in Mbire District of Zimbabwe/ Peter Asare-Nuamah, Mclarence Shungu Mandaza and Athanasius Fonteh Amungwa, pp. 206–231

This study explores adaptation and farmer-led agricultural innovation strategies of smallholder farmers in Mbire District of Zimbabwe. Guided by explanatory sequential mixed methods design, 201 smallholder farmers were selected through multistage

probability sampling technique and 18 participants were purposively selected. The instruments for the study included questionnaire and interview, which were analysed through basic descriptive and thematic analysis, respectively. The results show that smallholder farmers have adapted to climate change through multiple strategies including planting improved and drought resistant crops, cultivating fewer plots, mixed cropping, keeping more livestock, applying agrochemicals and local ecological knowledge as well as livelihood diversification, which are influenced by gender, education and farm size of respondents. The respondents have diversified their livelihood by engaging in brick moulding, sales of livestock, petty trade and dependence on remittance and social safety net as well as reduction in size and number of diets. The study identified financial, technological, social, institutional and information barriers to farmers' adaptation. Farmer-led innovations identified by this study included planting Kanongo open pollinated variety of maize, pen fattening, over mulching, cassava cultivation and staggered planting. The implications of the results are teased out and policy recommendations are suggested.

- 122 Influence of Economic Benefits and Social Interaction on Buyer Participation in a Rural Retail Institution: Study of an Indian Periodic Market/ Sanal Kumar Velayudhan, pp. 232–249

This research evaluates retail institutions that offer economic and social benefits to the participants in a market. It is expected that in a less developed economy the social factors influence economic behaviour much more than in developed economies. The rural markets offer increased opportunities for the influence of social factors on economic transactions. This study examined the case of a rural periodic market. To ensure reliability the case study protocol questions reflected propositions developed on the research questions. It was expected that the participants would exhibit the influence of social relations in their market transactions. The results indicated that the economic benefits than social considerations influenced participant behaviour in the rural periodic market. Contrary to expectations not all consumers in a less developed economy exhibit social embeddedness in economic behaviour. Implications are for policymakers involved in planning and regulating rural markets. They need to take into consideration the differing behaviour of consumer groups in designing or regulating retail markets. This study examining the social embeddedness of buyer behaviour in the rural retail context of a less developed economy is presumably the first.

- 123 Impact of Competition on Efficiency of Microfinance Institutions: Cross Country Comparison of India and Bangladesh/ Joyeeta Deb and Ram Pratap Sinha, pp. 250–270

This work shows the increased competition that coupled with commercialisation in the Indian microfinance sector has brought about many major transformations. From an impact-driven development programme, microfinance institutions (MFIs) today emerged as commercially oriented profit-making entities. In addition to bringing their commercial and social objectives into balance, MFIs today are striving for efficient level of operation. Efficiency in the level of operation of MFIs allows them to remain competitive and attain financial sustainability. However, it is also imperative for MFIs to remain socially committed towards the ultimate mission of reaching the poorest at the bottom of the pyramid. Hence, it is of research interest to see the trade-off between MFIs' social objective of spreading outreach and at the same time remaining financially sustainable. Against this backdrop, this article is devoted to study the potential impact of competition

and commercialisation on efficiency of MFIs in India and Bangladesh. The study is carried over 75 MFIs altogether over the period of 8 years from 2009 to 2016. The data have been collected from microfinance information exchange database. Efficiency is measured through technical efficiency (TE) scores as estimated under data envelopment analysis. In order to establish the association between competitions, which is estimated by the Herfindahl–Hirschman index (HHI), tobit regression is used. The study evidenced increasing level of competition in the sector over the years, but it is more pronounced in India as against Bangladesh. In order to analyse the trade-off, TE scores are separately estimated under both financial and social measures. TE score is found to be higher in case of social measures of efficiency as against financial efficiency. Further, under both the measures, competition is found to be having a significant impact on both financial and social efficiency.

- 124 Designing a Model for the Management of Educational Non-governmental Organisations Active in the Field of School Construction (Barekat Foundation)/ Seyyed Ali Mahboub, Alireza Araghieh, Abbas Khorshidi, Aliakbar Khosravi Babadi, and Saied Moradi, pp. 271-288

This research aims to present a model for educational NGOs active in the field of school construction. The research approaches used were mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative) and exploratory analysis. In the qualitative part of the research, the grounded theory method and purposive sampling were used, whereas in the quantitative part, the cross-sectional survey method and random stratified sampling were adopted. The data collection tool used for the qualitative part was semi-structured interviews, and for the quantitative part a researcher-made questionnaire with 117 questions was used. The validity of the questionnaire was established by the Cronbach's alpha of 0.90. Results of the quantitative part confirmed the chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ), goodness of fit, adjusted goodness of fit, mean deviation root and rounded squares of the qualitative part of the research. The results also show that the combination of the management's characteristics and beliefs and organisational and social factors influences the management of educational NGOs. Also, the consequences of the utilisation of the management pattern for educational NGOs are divided into two: individual and social aspects. In terms of influencing the manner of management, contextual factors were influential in two environmental and policymaking aspects, and intervening factors were influential in two internal and external aspects. Furthermore, it was found that non-localised execution and implementation of patterns shall result in the failure of most management programmes throughout these organisations. As a result, the organization shall gain productivity and success if it manages educational NGOs with reliance on factors effective in paradigmatic model of grounded theory.

- 125 The Rural Texture of Azghad Village: Historical Context of Collective Housing/ Marjan Moradi and Akram Hosseini, pp. 289-310

The current study aims to contextualise cohousing with a focus on analysing a traditional rural settlement in Iran. Azghad is a historical village located in Iran, which has been developed throughout centuries based on strong social and environmental systems. The research uses field studies in the form of observing the environment of Azghad village, initial and natural explanation of housing pattern and interviews with local people with a qualitative research approach and documentary studies examines the physical characteristics of this rural community. Through investigating the physical pattern of the village in the area under study, the elements of the social–physical system which form

the residential type of the village were extracted. The comparison of the social and physical system of the residential fabric of the Azghad and its residential neighbourhoods showed that the residential pattern of Azghad could be introduced as an example of a collective housing model. The rural housing type is an example of a collective housing style that has been formed over time based on the shared values of residents and the activities they wanted to do collectively.

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- 126 The Brexit effect: Political implications of the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union/ Gianfranco Baldini and Nicola Chelotti, pp. 319-328

This article illustrates the rationale, scope and research questions of the special issue, which investigates the first Brexit effects in the five years following the 2016 referendum. Taking the distribution of political power as our primary focus and analysing mainly – though not exclusively – British politics, we trace the first developments in the three domains of politics, polity and policy since the UK’s decision to leave the EU. In the politics domain, after the political uncertainties surrounding the referendum period, we detect a return to the power-hoarding dynamics typical of the Westminster model. However, the territorial and constitutional architectures of the British polity are under considerable strain, with Brexit strengthening the nationalistic movements in Scotland and Northern Ireland. In the policy domain, despite strong common interests, Brexit has failed to produce cooperative EU–UK arrangements in finance and foreign policy.

- 127 Back to the Westminster model? The Brexit process and the UK political system/ Gianfranco Baldini, Edoardo Bressanelli and Emanuele Massetti, pp. 329-344

This article investigates the impact of Brexit on the British political system. By critically engaging with the conceptualisation of the Westminster model proposed by Arend Lijphart, it analyses the strains of Brexit on three dimensions developed from Lijphart’s framework: elections and the party system, executive– legislative dynamics and the relationship between central and devolved administrations. Supplementing quantitative indicators with an in-depth qualitative analysis, the article shows that the process of Brexit has ultimately reaffirmed, with some important caveats, key features of the Westminster model: the resilience of the two-party system, executive dominance over Parliament and the unitary character of the political system. Inheriting a context marked by the progressive weakening of key majoritarian features of the political system, the Brexit process has brought back some of the traditional executive power-hoarding dynamics. Yet, this prevailing trend has created strains and resistances that keep the political process open to different developments.

- 128 Brexit and party change: The Conservatives and Labour at Westminster/ Richard Hayton, pp. 345-358

This article analyses the extent of party change in response to the vote for Brexit in the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. It focuses particularly on how both parties struggled to manage internal divisions and ideological conflict, and how each sought to manage the issue in terms of party competition. It argues that the Conservative Party victory at the 2019 UK general election was the result of an ultimately more effective response to the electoral dynamics unleashed by Brexit, as the party adjusted its position to successfully mobilise the coalition of Leave voters into party competition, while Labour struggled to do the same with Remain voters. In short, it suggests that substantial party change, particularly by the Conservatives, effectively averted major party system change and the realignment of British politics many analysts predicted. This case study analysis consequently contributes to the wider theoretical literature on external system shocks and party change.

- 129 Brexit and the future of the UK constitution/ Stuart White, pp. 359-373

This article discusses the potential for constitutional impact of Brexit on the United Kingdom's constitution. Some argue that Brexit entails the restoration of effective parliamentary sovereignty and, thereby, a reaffirmation of the UK's traditional constitution. However, Brexit increases pressure on unstable points in the traditional constitution, making other outcomes possible. One possibility is the emergence of a 'populist' democracy which, while retaining the legal framework of the traditional constitution, gives the UK executive greater power relative to the UK parliament, judiciary and devolved governments. The institution of referendum might also have a distinctive place within this new populist democracy, though the constitutional status of the referendum remains very unclear. In this scenario, UK developments have something in common with shifts towards 'post-liberal' and 'populist' polities in other nations. Alternatively, the pressures increased by Brexit might yet push the UK – or post-UK – further in the direction of democratic constitutionalism, ultimately making it a more 'normal' – ironically, perhaps a more 'European' – democratic state.

- 130 Brexit and the union: Territorial voice, exit and re-entry strategies in Scotland and Northern Ireland after EU exit/ Nicola McEwen and Mary C Murphy, pp. 374-389

This article examines the effects of Brexit on the internal boundaries and territorial future of the United Kingdom (UK). Divergent Brexit preferences, coupled with the process of negotiating and preparing for Brexit, have raised new questions about the ability of the UK to remain united. Focusing upon Scotland and Northern Ireland, where territorial challenges are most acute, the article draws upon and adapts Hirschman's voice, exit and loyalty framework to examine the strategic choices and options faced by institutional actors in each case when determining constitutional and political options in response to Brexit. The article contends that, while credible exit threats were used to bolster voice in the Brexit negotiations, the Brexit vote and subsequent process have exposed the limitations of territorial voice, and unleashed new exit dynamics. We enhance the framework by exploring the concept of re-entry, exploring the contrasting paths these territories would face to re-enter the European Union (EU).

- 131 Rule maker or rule-taker? Brexit, finance and UK regulatory autonomy/ Scott James and Lucia Quaglia, pp. 390-403

This study examines the integration of the City of London into the single market for financial services in the European Union (EU), theories of transnational governance would expect the United Kingdom (UK) to favour close regulatory alignment with the EU27 post-Brexit to maximise market access and financial stability. Surprisingly, however, the UK has consistently demanded regulatory flexibility in financial services and has accepted reduced market access. They argue that the explanation is twofold. First, UK preferences reflect the need to balance the competing demands of elected officials, the financial industry, and financial regulators. Second, drawing on a bureaucratic politics perspective, we suggest that UK preferences have been strongly shaped by the importance to UK regulators of retaining autonomy over high-status policy competences. This article contributes to the broader literature on the politics of financial regulation by highlighting the added value of incorporating a bureaucratic politics perspective when explaining financial regulatory preferences.



- 132 When politics trumps strategy: UK–EU security collaboration after Brexit/ Benjamin Martill and Monika Sus, pp. 404-417

This paper discusses both the United Kingdom (UK) and the European Union (EU) that have significant incentives for close collaboration in foreign, security and defence policies, given their shared strategic interests, the clear potential for efficiency savings in working together, and the intensity of prior working relations. That the recently negotiated EU–UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement contains no provisions in this area is thus puzzling for followers of European security, who predicted prompt agreement, and for theories of international cooperation, which emphasise the importance of shared threats, absolute gains and prior interaction. We argue the failure to reach such an agreement stemmed from the politics of the withdrawal process itself, which resulted in acute problems of institutional selectivity, negotiating dynamics that polarised the relationship, institutional change that made an agreement less likely, and distributional scrabbling to supplant the UK. Our findings show that the dynamics of moving away from existing forms of cooperation are highly distinct from those motivating cooperation in normal times.

- 133 Agenda dynamics and policy priorities in military regimes/ T Murat Yildirim, Alper T Bulut and Emel Ilter, pp. 418-432

This research analyses the policy-relevant aspirations of military regimes, scholars have shown surprisingly little interest in exploring the agenda dynamics and policy processes in these regimes. We sought to close this gap by analysing the original datasets of over 13,000 legislative speeches, public budgets, and the background characteristics of 160 representatives who served in the Consultative Assembly of the military regime of Kenan Evren in Turkey (1980–1983). Empirical analyses indicate that the regime’s policy priorities did not differ significantly from those of democratic governments, and that while representatives with military backgrounds showed far more interest in the core functions of the government, the process through which they were selected (whether or not directly appointed by the National Security Council) appeared to have no explanatory power. Perhaps more importantly, there were more similarities than differences between the military regime of Kenan Evren and the coalition, minority and majority governments of the 1970s and 1980s. Our findings imply that the effect of institutions on policy agendas is overstated.



- 134 Are smart sanctions smart enough? An inquiry into when leaders oppress civilians under UN targeted sanctions/ Jiyoung Park and Hyun Jin Choi, pp. 433-449

This paper points out that Why do some UN targeted sanctions (or “smart” sanctions) cause collateral damage to the general population, while others minimize it? We suggest the scope and the effectiveness of smart sanctions, as well as the political institutions of target countries, are critical determinants of sanctions’ adverse effects on human rights. Leaders targeted by sanctions with a broad scope will have a greater incentive to oppress people to ward off potential support for challengers. The degree to which they can carry out successful oppression, however, hinges upon the effectiveness of the implementation of sanctions. Furthermore, we expect that authoritarian systems are more likely to encourage oppression than other ones. We conduct a quantitative analysis of 56 UN-imposed smart sanction episodes. Our study reveals sanctions with a broad scope that are less effective result in deteriorated human rights conditions, especially in

authoritarian countries. However, we find when sanctions with a narrow scope work effectively, they do not hurt innocent citizens.

- 135 Dynastic rule in Syria and North Korea: Nepotism, succession, and sibling rivalry/  
Douglas A Yates, pp. 450-463

Dynastic rule in republics is a global trend. Using a qualitative life-story-and-family-history method to compare two republican dynasties – the Assads of Syria and Kims of North Korea – this article examines how ruthless kin groups establish themselves in power, practice nepotism and corrupt republican institutions of government with dynastic succession. Focusing on sibling rivalry, a potentially destructive threat to dynasties, it contributes to an emerging political science literature on republican political families by exploring five factors that shape sibling conflict and cooperation.

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- 136 Then What? Assessing the Military Implications of Chinese Control of Taiwan/ Brendan Rittenhouse Green and Caitlin Talmadge, pp. 7-45

This research examines the military implications of Chinese control of Taiwan that are understudied. Chinese control of Taiwan would likely improve the military balance in China's favor because of reunification's positive impact on Chinese submarine warfare and ocean surveillance capabilities. Basing Chinese submarine warfare assets on Taiwan would increase the vulnerability of U.S. surface forces to attack during a crisis, reduce the attrition rate of Chinese submarines during a war, and likely increase the number of submarine attack opportunities against U.S. surface combatants. Furthermore, placing hydrophone arrays off Taiwan's coasts for ocean surveillance would forge a critical missing link in China's kill chain for long-range attacks. This outcome could push the United States toward anti-satellite warfare that it might otherwise avoid, or it could force the U.S. Navy into narrower parts of the Philippine Sea. Finally, over the long term, if China were to develop a large fleet of truly quiet nuclear attack submarines and ballistic missile submarines, basing them on Taiwan would provide it with additional advantages. Specifically, such basing would enable China to both threaten Northeast Asian sea lanes of communication and strengthen its sea-based nuclear deterrent in ways that it is otherwise unlikely to be able to do. These findings have important implications for U.S. operational planning, policy, and grand strategy.

- 137 Strategic Substitution: China's Search for Coercive Leverage in the Information Age/ Fiona S. Cunningham, pp. 46-92

This study talks about the China's approach to gaining coercive leverage in the limited wars that it has planned to fight against nuclear-armed adversaries differs from the choices of other states. A theory of strategic substitution explains why China relied on threats to use information-age weapons strategically instead of nuclear threats or conventional victories in the post-Cold War era. Information-age weapons (counterspace weapons, large-scale cyberattacks, and precision conventional missiles) promise to provide quick and credible coercive leverage if they are configured to threaten escalation of a conventional conflict using a "brinkmanship" or "calibrated escalation" force posture. China pursued information-age weapons when it faced a leverage deficit, defined as a situation in which a state's capabilities are ill-suited for the type of war and adversary that it is most likely to fight. China's search for coercive leverage to address those deficits became a search for substitutes because its leaders doubted the credibility of nuclear threats and were unable to quickly redress a disadvantage in the conventional military balance of power. A review of original Chinese-language written sources and expert interviews shows that China pursued a coercive cyberattack capability to address a leverage deficit after the United States bombed China's embassy in Belgrade in 1999. China's low dependence on information networks shaped its initial choice of a brinkmanship posture for large-scale offensive cyber operations. China switched to a calibrated escalation posture in 2014, following a dramatic increase in its vulnerability to cyberattacks.

- 138 Narratives and War: Explaining the Length and End of U.S. Military Operations in Afghanistan/ C. William Walldorf Jr., pp. 93-138

The purpose of this article to focuses why did the U.S. war in Afghanistan last so long, and why did it end? In contrast to conventional arguments about partisanship, geopolitics, and elite pressures, a new theory of war duration suggests that strategic narratives best answer these questions. The severity and frequency of attacks by al-Qaeda and the Islamic State across most of the 2000s and 2010s generated and sustained a robust collective narrative across the United States focused on combatting terrorism abroad. Audience costs of inaction generated by this narrative pushed President Barack Obama (2009) and President Donald Trump (2017) to not only sustain but increase troops in Afghanistan, against their better judgement. Strategic narratives also explain the end to the war. The defeat of the ISIS caliphate and a significant reduction in the number of attacks on liberal democratic states in the late 2010s caused the severity and frequency of traumatic events to fall below the threshold necessary to sustain a robust anti-terrorism narrative. As the narrative weakened, advocates for war in Afghanistan lost political salience, while those pressing retrenchment gained leverage over policy. Audience costs for inaction declined and President Joe Biden ended the war (2021). As President Biden seeks to rebalance U.S. commitments for an era of new strategic challenges, an active offshore counter-terrorism program will be necessary to maintain this balance.

- 139 Noncombat Participation in Rebellion: A Gendered Typology/Meredith Loken, pp. 139-170

This research focuses on women's participation in rebel organizations often focuses on "frontline" fighters. But there is a dearth of scholarship about noncombat roles in rebel groups. This is surprising because scholarship on gender and rebellion suggests that women's involvement in rebel governance, publicity, and mobilization can have positive effects on civilian support for and participation in rebel organizations cross-nationally. Further, women often make up the critical infrastructure that maintains rebellion. A new conceptual typology of participation in rebellion identifies four dimensions along which individuals are involved in noncombat labor: logistics, outreach, governance, and community management. These duties are gendered in ways that make women's experiences and opportunities unique and, often, uniquely advantageous for rebel organizations. Women take on complex roles within rebellion, including myriad tasks and duties that rebels perform in conjunction with or in lieu of combat labor. An in-depth analysis of women's noncombat participation in the Provisional Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland demonstrates this typology's purpose and promise. Attention to noncombat labor enables a more comprehensive analysis of rebel groups and of civil wars. Studying these activities through this framework expands our understanding of rebellion as a system of actors and behaviors that extends beyond fighting. Future scholarship may use this typology to explain variation in types of women's participation or the outcomes that they produce.

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- 140 Prediction and Judgment: Why Artificial Intelligence Increases the Importance of Humans in War/ Avi Goldfarb, Jon R. Lindsay, pp. 7–50

This study discussed on artificial intelligence (AI) and international security which focuses on the political and ethical consequences of replacing human warriors with machines. Yet AI is not a simple substitute for human decision-making. The advances in commercial machine learning that are reducing the costs of statistical prediction are simultaneously increasing the value of data (which enable prediction) and judgment (which determines why prediction matters). But these key complements—quality data and clear judgment—may not be present, or present to the same degree, in the uncertain and conflictual business of war. This has two important strategic implications. First, military organizations that adopt AI will tend to become more complex to accommodate the challenges of data and judgment across a variety of decision-making tasks. Second, data and judgment will tend to become attractive targets in strategic competition. As a result, conflicts involving AI complements are likely to unfold very differently than visions of AI substitution would suggest. Rather than rapid robotic wars and decisive shifts in military power, AI-enabled conflict will likely involve significant uncertainty, organizational friction, and chronic controversy. Greater military reliance on AI will therefore make the human element in war even more important, not less.

- 141 Defending the United States: Revisiting National Missile Defense against North Korea / Jaganath Sankaran, Steve Fetter, pp. 51–86

This paper investigates that North Korea has made significant strides in its attempt to acquire a strategic nuclear deterrent. In 2017, it tested intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and completed a series of nuclear test explosions. These may provide North Korea with the technical foundation to deploy a nuclear-armed ICBM capable of striking the United States. The Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) missile defense system is intended to deter North Korean nuclear coercion and, if deterrence fails, to defeat a limited North Korean attack. Despite two decades of dedicated and costly efforts, however, the GMD system remains unproven and unreliable. It has not demonstrated an ability to defeat the relatively simple and inexpensive countermeasures that North Korea can field. The GMD system has suffered persistent delays, substantial cost increases, and repeated program failures because of the politically motivated rush to deploy in the 1990s. But GMD and other U.S. missile defense efforts have provoked serious concerns in Russia and China, who fear it may threaten their nuclear deterrents. Diplomacy and deterrence may reassure Russia and China while constraining North Korea's nuclear program. An alternate airborne boost-phase intercept system may offer meaningful defense against North Korean missiles without threatening the Russian or Chinese deterrents.

- 142 Insurgent Armies: Military Obedience and State Formation after Rebel Victory/ Philip A. Martin, pp. 87–127

This research points out that why do some winning rebel groups build obedient and effective state militaries after the civil war, while others suffer military defections? When winning rebels face intense security threats during civil wars, rebel field commanders are

more likely to remain obedient during war-to-peace transitions. Intense security threats incentivize militants to create more inclusive leadership structures, reducing field commanders' incentives to defect in the postwar period. Intense security threats also reduce commanders' capacity for postwar resistance by forcing insurgents to remain mobile and adopt shorter time horizons in rebel-governed territory, reducing the likelihood that field commanders will develop local ties and independent support bases. The plausibility of the argument is examined using a new list of winning rebel groups since 1946. Two case studies—Zimbabwe and Côte d'Ivoire—probe the causal mechanisms of the theory. The study contributes to debates about the consequences of military victory in civil war, the postwar trajectories of armed groups, and the conditions necessary for civil-military cohesion in fragile states.

143 Assessing China-U.S. Inadvertent Nuclear Escalation/ Wu Riqiang, pp. 128–162

This article analyses China-U.S. inadvertent escalation that has been a focus of recent international relations literature. The current debate, however, has not paid sufficient attention to two important factors: the survivability of China's nuclear forces under unintentional conventional attacks; and China's nuclear command, control, and communication (NC3) system. Based on detailed analysis of these two variables, three potential mechanisms of China-U.S. inadvertent escalation are examined: use-it-or-lose-it, unauthorized/accidental, and damage-limitation. Although the possibility of a major China-U.S. conventional war inadvertently escalating to a nuclear level cannot be excluded, the risk is extremely low. China's nuclear forces would survive U.S. inadvertent conventional attacks and, thus, are unlikely to be significantly undermined. Even though China's NC3 system might be degraded during a conventional war with the United States, Chinese leadership would likely maintain minimum emergency communications with its nuclear forces. Moreover, China's NC3 system is highly centralized, and it prioritizes “negative control,” which can help to prevent escalation. China's nuclear retaliatory capability, although limited, could impede U.S. damage-limitation strikes to some extent. To keep the risk of inadvertent escalation low, both sides must take appropriate precautions and exercise self-restraint in their planning and operations.

144 A Farewell to Arms? Election Results and Lasting Peace after Civil War/ Sarah Zukerman Daly, pp. 163–204.

This research aims to assess why does fighting recur after some civil conflicts, whereas peace consolidates following others? The untested conventional wisdom is that—absent safeguards—postwar elections are dangerous for peace because electoral losers will reject the election results and remilitarize. New cross-national data on postwar election results and belligerent-level data on remilitarization contest this view. Citizens tend to elect peace because they engage in “security voting”; they elect the party that they deem best able to secure the state, using the war outcome as the heuristic that guides their security vote. Findings indicate that the chance of renewed war increases if there is an inversion in the military balance of power after war, and the war-loser performs poorly in the elections. If, instead, relative military power remains stable, or citizens accurately update their understandings of the postwar power balance, a civil war actor is unlikely to remilitarize if it loses the election. Knowing when and how these belligerent electoral actors choose to either sustain or break the peace informs important theoretical and policy debates on how to harness democracy's benefits while mitigating its risks.



- 145 Pier Competitor: China's Power Position in Global Ports/ Isaac B. Kardon, Wendy Leutert, pp. 9–47

This paper analyses that China is a leader in the global transportation industry, with an especially significant position in ocean ports. A mapping of every ocean port outside of China reveals that Chinese firms own or operate terminal assets in ninety-six ports in fifty-three countries. An original dataset of Chinese firms' overseas port holdings documents the geographic distribution, ownership, and operational characteristics of these ports. What are the international security implications of China's global port expansion? An investigation of Chinese firms' ties to the Party-state reveals multiple mechanisms by which the Chinese leadership may direct the use of commercial port assets for strategic purposes. International port terminals that Chinese firms own and operate already provide dual-use capabilities to the People's Liberation Army during peacetime, establishing logistics and intelligence networks that materially enable China to project power into critical regions worldwide. But this form of networked state power is limited in wartime because it depends on commercial facilities in non-allied states. By providing evidence that overseas bases are not the sole index of global power projection capabilities, findings advance research on the identification and measurement of sources of national power. China's leveraging of PRC firms' transnational commercial port network constitutes an underappreciated but consequential form of state power projection.

- 146 Soldiers' Dilemma: Foreign Military Training and Liberal Norm Conflict/ Renanah Miles Joyce, pp. 48–90

This study examines that the United States regularly seeks to promote the liberal norms of respect for human rights and deference to civilian authority in the militaries that it trains. Yet norm-abiding behavior often does not follow from liberal foreign military training. Existing explanations ascribe norm violations either to insufficient socialization or to interest misalignment between providers and recipients. One reason violations occur is because liberal training imparts conflicting norms. How do militaries respond when they confront the dilemma of conflict between the liberal norms of respect for human rights and civilian control of the military? The U.S. policy expectation is that trained militaries will prioritize human rights over obedience to civilian authorities. But when liberal norms clash, soldiers fall back on a third norm of cohesion, which refers to the bonds that enable military forces to operate in a unified, group- and mission-oriented way. Cohesion functions as both a military norm (particularly at the individual level) and an interest (particularly at the institutional level). If a military prioritizes cohesion, then it will choose the path that best serves its organization, which may entail violating human rights, civilian control, or both. An exploration of the effects of norm conflict on military attitudes among the Armed Forces of Liberia uses an experiment embedded in a survey to probe the theory. Results provide preliminary evidence that norm conflict weakens support for human rights and democracy. Results are strongest among soldiers with more U.S. training.

- 147 Decline and Disintegration: National Status Loss and Domestic Conflict in Post-Disaster Spain/ Steven Ward, pp. 91–129

This article evaluates the central concern of international relations scholarship, but analysts have only recently begun to investigate whether a change in international status influences a state's domestic politics. A new theoretical framework for understanding the domestic political consequences of relative national decline posits that eroding national status activates two sets of social psychological dynamics that contribute to domestic conflict inside declining states. First, eroding state status prompts some groups to strengthen their commitment to the state's status and dominant national identity, at the same time as it prompts other groups to disidentify from the state. Second, eroding status produces incentives for substate actors to derogate and scapegoat one another. These dynamics are particularly likely to contribute to center-periphery conflict in multinational states after instances of acute status loss. The plausibility of the argument is demonstrated by showing how the erosion of Spain's status (especially because of military failure in the 1898 Spanish-American War and the subsequent loss of its last colonies in the Americas) intensified domestic conflict in Spain during the first decades of the twentieth century. Findings indicate that decline may actually exacerbate domestic conflict, making it more difficult for states to adopt appropriate reforms.

- 148 Why Drones Have Not Revolutionized War: The Enduring Hider-Finder Competition in Air Warfare/ Antonio Calcara, et al., pp. 130–171

This research focuses on drones allegedly tilt the military balance in favor of the offense, reduce existing asymmetries in military power between major and minor actors, and eliminate close combat from modern battlefields. A new theory about the hider-finder competition between air penetration and air defense shows that drones are vulnerable to air defenses and electronic warfare systems, and that they require support from other force structure assets to be effective. This competition imposes high costs on those who fail to master the set of tactics, techniques, procedures, technologies, and capabilities necessary to limit exposure to enemy fire and to detect enemy targets. Three conflicts that featured extensive employment of drones—the Western Libya military campaign of the second Libyan civil war (2019–2020), the Syrian civil war (2011–2021), and the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh (2020)—probe the mechanisms of the theory. Drones do not by themselves produce the revolutionary effects that many have attributed to them.

- 149 The Nuclear Balance Is What States Make of It/ David C. Logan, pp. 172–215

This study discusses on International relations theory that nuclear superiority does not confer significant advantages, a conclusion supported by much of the qualitative literature on bargaining and crisis interactions between nuclear-armed states. New work by scholars using statistical methods to analyze data on nuclear crises, interstate disputes, and compelling threats has sought to answer these questions, producing conflicting results. Despite the contributions of these recent works, this line of research has assumed that warhead counts are an appropriate measure of nuclear capabilities and that states possess accurate information about the material balance. Instead, states use multiple quantitative and qualitative characteristics to evaluate the nuclear balance, and they often have inaccurate or incomplete information about the size, composition, and configuration of other states' nuclear forces. Using new data, replications of two prominent recent works show that results are sensitive to how the nuclear balance is



operationalized. Drawing on archival and interview data from the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War, findings show how states and leaders often understand and respond to the nuclear balance in inconsistent, asymmetric, and subjective ways.

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- 150 Multidimensional Peacekeeping: Protection Mandate and Recalibration of the UN Military Peacekeepers/ Kulwant Kumar Sharma, pp. 5-24

This paper investigates that the United Nations has introduced a layered approach to UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs) with wide-ranging enablers based on many reviews. Accordingly, a new resolution on the protection of civilians (POC) was adopted by the UN Security Council in 1999. The study attempts to understand the complexities of multidimensional PKOs, POC, 2019 policy, specific role of the UN military force and the need for new structuring and training of the UN military presence in the mission areas. A systematic reviews based study, looks at the multidimensional peacekeeping as an offshoot of the international theory of multilateralism. The study has analysed the 2019 POC policy in detail and infers that each regulation and guideline needs careful preparation by all peacekeeping components. The same has been analysed in connection with special application to the UN military, to understand the role in the execution of protection mandate. There is a need to re-orient UN peacekeeping military forces to this challenging role, which can only be accomplished by an integration of all resources and understanding protection mandates of other humanitarian components.

- 151 UN Peacekeeping and Ambiguity in Normative UN Norms/ A.K. Bardalai, pp. 25-53

This research talks about when the UN peacekeeping missions get deployed, adherence to the UN norms helps the missions get legitimacy, earn credibility, and find better acceptance in society. The UN norms namely the three principles of peacekeeping, which were conceptualised in 1958 have further evolved with different interpretations making the norms ambiguous impacting the performance of the UN peacekeeping operations.

- 152 Contemporary Technology in Peacekeeping Operations/ Swaim Prakash Singh, pp. 55-76

This article analyses since the Cold War, United Nations peacekeeping has evolved from monitoring peace treaties to multidimensional peacekeeping operations tasked with rebuilding states and their institutions during and after conflict. In June 2014, An Expert Panel on Technology and Innovation in UN Peacekeeping recommended investigating how innovative technology can strengthen peacekeeping missions. The report suggested greater use of advanced technologies, such as increased use of ground and airborne sensors and other technical data sources, advanced data analytics, and information fusion to aid in data integration. Since then, the United Nations has continuously pursued efforts in this field. India, during its tenure of the presidency of the UN Security Council in August 2021, raised three significant issues. These were 'Accountability of Crimes against UN Peacekeepers', 'Technology for Peacekeeping' and 'UNITE Aware Situational Awareness Technology Platform'. This article attempts to highlight these issues with possible solutions from contemporary technology that can be used on a larger scale by UN security forces in various missions for maintaining peace, situational awareness with rapid decision-making and conflict resolution. In addition, this article highlights the importance of sticking to the basics to arrive at specific solutions. It

also presents a perspective on exploring United Nations Peacekeeping Missions in Africa as a potential market for self-reliance under the 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan'.

- 153 UN Peacekeeping in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2003–2010: An Operational Perspective for Air Power Employment/ Rajesh Isser, pp. 77-103

This article documents the unique experience of Indian air power in 'robust' peacekeeping under the United Nations (UN) flag in Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2003–2010. A modelling is attempted to understand doctrinal and conceptual issues of this experience. Lessons are gleaned to improve air power's effectiveness in such less-than-war situations. This is an imperative in light of the increasing importance of protection of civilians during conflicts.

- 154 UN Peacekeeping Operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Lessons Learnt and the Future of UN Peacekeeping/ Chander Prakash, pp. 105-122

This paper focuses on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) that has seen conflict and violence ever since its independence, for varied reasons. The main causes are its abundant and ill-managed natural resources, lack of institutions, ethnic issues, lack of state authority and undisciplined and ill-trained national security forces. Taking note of the conflict, the humanitarian situation and the threat to international peace and security, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), from time to time, has authorised the deployment of peacekeeping missions to help maintain territorial integrity, stabilise the situation and assist in nation-building. In this respect, for the first time in the history of United Nations (UN) peacekeeping, a Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) for peace enforcement was authorised by the UNSC, to protect civilians under eminent threat and to bring peace and stability to the country. This article describes the long history of UN peacekeeping in the DRC to highlight how peacekeeping has evolved over the years to meet the challenges encountered. It examines the issues of the use of force, the role and effectiveness of the FIB and the need for institution-building. The aim is to draw some useful lessons to improve effectiveness of UN peacekeeping. Due to global recession and adverse economic effects of Covid-19, it is unlikely that the UNSC will allot more funds and resources for peacekeeping. A change in approach for managing conflicts by the international community should therefore be expected.

- 155 Four Decades of UNIFIL: Mandates, Contributions and Challenges/ Prasanta Kumar Pradhan, pp. 123-141

This research analyses from the establishment in 1978 with the objective of ensuring Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been a key factor in maintaining stability along the Blue Line between Israel and Lebanon since then. There are divergent views on the achievements of the mission after more than four decades of its deployment. While UNIFIL's contribution towards maintaining stability and preventing conflicts in the region has been widely acknowledged, it has also drawn criticism from different quarters including Israel and Hezbollah over its role, efficacy and achievements. Amid the continuing tensions along the Israel–Lebanon border, its role has become indispensable for maintaining peace and stability in the region. The key actors—Israel, Lebanon and Hezbollah—have their own set of interests and issues with the UNIFIL, which create challenges for the peacekeeping force to achieve its mandates. Despite the achievements and success in

collaborating with the key players involved in the conflict, UNIFIL continues to face massive challenges that hinder it in performing its responsibilities.

156 India–US Peacekeeping Cooperation/ Saroj Bishoyi, pp. 143-170

This article analyses and examines the evolving India–US peacekeeping cooperation, various challenges that they face in further enhancing bilateral cooperation, and prospects for future cooperation. It argues that a strong India–US strategic partnership and their increasing cooperation on peacekeeping as well as on a wide range of global issues, including health, food security, climate change. Both India and the United States (US) have a long history of supporting the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UN PKOs). Over the last two decades, the two countries have significantly expanded cooperation in peacekeeping operations to advance the purposes and principles of UN peacekeeping. In this regard, India and US established a Joint Working Group (JWG) on PKOs to deepen cooperation on peacekeeping issues. They have partnered with African countries to build and enhance the capacity of African troops to help them effectively participate in the UN PKOs. They have institutionalised bilateral cooperation through various joint statements and agreements and trained troops through simulation of UN PKOs during joint military exercises. They have also launched triangular development partnerships in Africa and Asia. Importantly, the world is confronting new challenges to international peace and security with ever-increasing geopolitical and geostrategic rivalry between the great powers, especially between the US and China. Squabble between P-5 members have led to indecision on global issues and the decisionmaking process with regard to peacekeeping mandates have become more challenging today than ever before. Meanwhile, China has scaled up its peacekeeping role by increasing financial and troop contributions to the UN PKOs. The ensuing developments offer new opportunities as well as challenges to India and the US for strengthening and deepening their peacekeeping cooperation.

157 Conduct and Discipline in United Nations Peace Operations and India's Perspective/ V. Vidyashankar, pp. 171-190

This article attempts to understand the salience of Conduct and Discipline in UN Peace Operations, Indian Army's approach to the same while deploying troops in various missions and important lessons that can be carried forward for the future. The United Nations Charter requires that all UN personnel must maintain the highest standards of integrity and conduct. The UN is committed to ensuring that all its personnel deployed globally serve with professionalism, courtesy and dignity. Allegations of Misconduct as well as Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by peacekeepers from various nations have often tarnished the image of the mission they represent and UN in general. India's excellent track record in the area of Conduct and Discipline has given it valuable lessons by keeping the levels of indiscipline to the minimum and rigorously training its peacekeepers for the same.

158 Bangladeshi Women in UN Peacekeeping: A Case Study/ Anand Kumar, pp. 191-208

This article argues that the participation of women in the UNPK has added value to it and inclusion of Bangladeshi women in the contingent sent by their country has proved useful in implementing the ever-growing mandate of the UN operations. The United Nations peacekeeping operations (UNPK) have been evolving continuously and Bangladesh as a country has been playing an important role in it. The country wants to remain a

dominant contributor to UNPK even in future as the participation brings several advantages in military, diplomatic, economic and social arena. Meanwhile, it has also been realised that to make the UNPK more effective, women have to play an important role as there are certain functions which women can perform better. Moreover, their participation ensures that peacekeepers get access to the whole population in the conflict zone. Presence of women in a contingent makes it more acceptable to the locals.

- 159 Nation-building: A Case for Armed Forces in Post-conflict Peacebuilding/ Amitabh Hoskote, pp. 209-229

This paper analyses that Indian peacekeeping forces have served the cause of international peacekeeping for over 70 years and have logged not just an enviable record doing so, but have garnered a huge bank of institutional knowledge on post-conflict transitions. With the country on the cusp of becoming a power center in the international comity of nations, it is imperative to recognise and utilise this knowledge for the armed forces to contribute to nation-building. The author argues for an enhanced role for the armed forces in post-intervention and fragile transition governance operations.

- 160 Uniformed Women in UN Peacekeeping Operations: An Assessment of India's Contribution/ Yeshi Choedon, pp. 231-255

The purpose of this article is to examine the defect in the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 has occurred by viewing rationales for increasing uniformed women peacekeepers from the instrumentalist perspective. The slow rate of increase in uniformed women peacekeepers is not solely because of the low contribution by developing countries. Indian uniformed women peacekeepers have played an impactful role in some of the most challenging operational environments, thereby shattering the general perception of women peacekeepers not being deployed in high-risk areas, or where the need for a gender perspective is greatest. Another major contribution by India is the creation of international and national specialised training courses on gender issues which are being used to prepare prospective peacekeepers. The ways to increase the participation of uniformed women peacekeepers are by addressing the challenges they confront in the field, ensuring that gender mainstreaming is the whole-of-the-mission's responsibility, and by making a conscious effort to promote gender equality.

- 161 Peacekeeping Operations by United Nations in Partnership with a Sub-regional Organisation: Experiment in Liberia 1993–98/ Mandeep Singh, pp. 257-273

This article examines the various nuances of a regional organisation and the UN operating together in such a format. For its complications, this experiment was precursor to several regional experiments particularly by the African Union. Liberia has witnessed intense internal strife, conflicts and total breakdown of law and order in the past. A West African organisation, ECOWAS and United Nations operated together in Liberia to obtain a peaceful settlement. It was the first UN peacekeeping mission undertaken in collaboration with a peacekeeping operation already being undertaken by a regional grouping. Though there are obvious advantages of regional groupings taking such initiatives there are numerous nuances which emerge when such organisations operate together. The author was a Military Observer in UN Observer Mission in Liberia from November 1995 to November 1996 during the most violent period of the First Civil War.

He functioned at the grassroots level and has put across his observations and analysis from the functional level.

- 162 Peacekeeping in Lebanon: Reminiscences of the First Indian Battalion Group Commander/ Guru Saday Batabyal, pp. 333-358

This research focuses on a couplet from an old Iranian poem, inscribed at the entrance gate of the United Nations (UN) Headquarters (HQ), conveys a message signifying the purpose of the UN. The principal aim of the UN is to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace, including actions for suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace. The UN peacekeeping attempts to help countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace. Chapter VI of the UN Charter deals with peace-making by way of 'negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlements or other peaceful means'.

- 163 An Analysis of the Future of United Nations Peacekeeping and India's Continued Participation/ Satish Nambiar, pp. 369-382

This work shows that over the years, UN peacekeeping became an extraordinary art that called for the use of the military personnel not to wage war but to prevent fighting between belligerents. To ensure the maintenance of cease-fires, and to provide a measure of stability in an area of conflict while negotiations were conducted. To that extent, it is important to distinguish between the concept of 'collective security' and peacekeeping in the international environment. Whereas 'collective security' is a punitive process designed to be carried out with some degree of discrimination, but not necessarily impartially, 'UN peacekeeping' is intended to be politically impartial and essentially non-coercive. Hence peacekeeping was, and has always been, based on a triad of principles that give it legitimacy, as well as credibility; namely, consent of the parties to the conflict, impartiality of the peacekeepers, and the use of force by lightly armed peacekeepers only in self-defence.

- 164 India and the United Nations: Past and Future/ Vijay K. Nambiar, pp. 383-395

The subject of today's discussion is peacekeeping but you have asked me to speak on a much broader plane about the past and future of the United Nations. Last year marked a hundred years of multilateralism. The founding of the League of Nations in January 1920 to maintain peace and foster international cooperation represented the first real institutionalization of multilateralism. Though the League itself became moribund in less than two decades when the world drifted into World War II, the UN that succeeded it has survived for 75 years and remains today the only promise of a rule-based global order.

- 165 Against All Odds: The Forgotten Tales of Independent India's Tryst with Peacekeeping/ D.P.K. Pillay, pp. 413-418

This article is an account of Independent India's first overseas mission under the UN – The unique role that the Indian military played in the Korean conflict.

- 166 Technology as a Force Multiplier in Contemporary UN PKO/ J.S. Lidder, pp. 419-427

This research analyses that recent years have witnessed pronounced militarization and spread of global conflicts, throwing up new challenges to the UN on managing and resolving new conflicts. With the operating environment undergoing constant

transformation, UN peace operations are experiencing a paradigm shift in their entire spectrum of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Climate security and COVID-19 pandemic have aggravated international tensions escalating political violence, social distress and economic decline.

- 167 Assessment of India's UN Missions and Impact on Host Nations/ M.A.J. Fernandez, pp. 429-438

This paper investigates multifunctional peace operations under the umbrella of the United Nations (UN) have become an integral part of the global society to the extent that they are now one of the major regulating institutions of international relations. Over the years, however, as the operational environment has become more complex and stakeholders have increased, peacekeeping has evolved and become just one of the many aspects of multinational peace operations that now include humanitarian assistance, election supervision, repatriation of refugees, disarmament, de-mobilisation and reintegration of former combatants, restoration of the state's ability to maintain security and enforce rule of law. The intent is to support the founding of legitimate and effective governance institutions.

- 168 An Experience in Military Leadership as a Sector Commander in UN Mission in South Sudan/ K.S. Brar, pp. 439-455

This study explores South Sudan which gained its independence on 9 July 2011, after an overwhelming referendum held in January 2011, and became the youngest country of the world. Although this historic event brought an end to Africa's longest civil war, the celebrations were short-lived, as the power struggle between Mr Salva Kiir Mayardit, the President (belonging to the majority Dinka tribe) and Dr Riek Machar, the First Vice President (from the second-most populous Nuer tribe) started the cycle of violence which even continues to this day, with some other causative factors not restricted only to this confrontation.

- 169 Air Power in UN Peacekeeping/ Manmohan Bahadur, pp. 457-460

This paper shows that Air power has made its presence felt ever since the Wright Flyer took to the air in 1903. The air domain, over the years and in all conflicts, has established itself as a pivotal tool in the hands of the politician and of course, the military exponent. Its attributes of speed, reach, mobility and flexibility along with the ability to be employed in a logistics, humanitarian and/or an offensive role positions it as an ideal tool to be used in all aspects of peace operations. Indeed, India has been at the forefront of such missions for bringing-in peace in troubled lands far and wide.

- 170 India and UN Peacekeeping in Africa: An Assessment/ Ruchita Beri, pp. 461-471

This work analyses that over the last seven decades, United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKOs) have helped several countries across the world to move away from the path of conflict. Africa has been a significant region for deployment of the United Nations (UN) peacekeepers, often known as 'the blue helmets'. Out of the 12 ongoing UNPKOs, six are located in Africa.<sup>1</sup> They include Western Sahara (MINURSO), Mali (MINUSMA), Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Central African Republic (MINUSCA), South Sudan (UNMISS) and Abyei (UNISFA), a disputed border area between Sudan and South Sudan.



- 171 Technology and Peacekeeping: Can India Become a Technology-Contributing Country/  
Rajeesh Kumar, pp. 473-488

This research examines that in August 2021, under India's presidency, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted a statement recognising the importance of technology in peacekeeping. At the high-level Security Council open debate on 'technology and peacekeeping', India's External Affairs Minister Dr S. Jaishankar stated that '21st-century peacekeeping must be anchored in a strong ecosystem of technology and innovation'.<sup>1</sup> In the meeting, UN Secretary-General António Guterres outlined the elements of a digital transformation strategy for peacekeeping. Another significant development of that day was the launch of UNITE AWARE, a technology platform developed by India in collaboration with the UN, aimed at providing terrain-related information to UN peacekeepers to ensure their safety and security. These developments suggest that future peacekeeping operations will be technology-enabled.



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- 172 Stratification Economics: Core Constructs and Policy Implications/ Grieve Chelwa, Darrick Hamilton and James Stewart, pp. 377-399

This article introduces the core constructs of stratification economics to provide a coherent explanation for the persistence of intergroup inequalities. Aligned with the critical race theory concept of "the property rights in Whiteness," stratification economics explicitly incorporates the concepts of identity-group investment and group-based agency in the construction of identity-group hierarchies. We survey the intellectual lineage, foundations, tenets and theoretical underpinnings of stratification economics, and conclude with a treatise on inclusive economic rights as an appropriate policy frame to empower people and counteract structural inequalities generated from inter-group conflict and competition for preferred outcomes.

- 173 Position and Possessions: Stratification Economics and Intergroup Inequality/ William A. Darity Jr., pp. 400-426

This article provides an overview of the origins and development of stratification economics as a subfield that centers the importance of identity, social ranking, and relative group position. Stratification economics developed in response to explanations for interracial/ethnic/gender inequality that invoked group-based dysfunction on the part of the subordinate community. Influences, detailed here, include the works of W. E. B. DuBois, Thorstein Veblen, Karl Marx, Eric Williams, Herbert Blumer, Claude Steele, Cecilia Ridgeway, Thomas Pettigrew, and Linda Tropp. The article concludes with an exploration of unique insights and extensions stratification economics affords a variety of themes: the impact of multiple identities, the determinants of individual productivity, variation in intensity of group identification, "passing," sources of inter-group differences in wealth, and social mobility and immigration.

- 174 A Nation of Laws, and Race Laws/ Nina Banks and Warren C. Whatley, pp. 427-453

This article reviews the history of race laws in the United States as distinct from the rule of law, an idea found in the writing and speeches of Sadie Tanner Mossell Alexander, the first African American PhD in economics (1921). We review the race laws of slavery, lynching, Negro Jobs, and the making of the Black ghetto. We highlight the life and writings of Alexander and other early African American economists as an example of the cost of racial exclusion in the economics profession and how it has impeded the production of useful knowledge about the workings of the US economy.

- 175 Black Economists on Race and Policy: Contributions to Education, Poverty and Mobility, and Public Finance/ Dania V. Francis, Bradley L. Hardy and Damon Jones, pp. 454-493

This study explores the contributions of Black economists to research on major economic and social policy problems in the United States. We focus on applications in education, poverty and economic mobility, and public finance to extract common themes and patterns. The major themes that emerge include (i) Black economists' examination of individual versus structural explanations for economic outcomes, (ii) the role played by race and discrimination, (iii) the endogenous determination of race, and (iv) the nature of objectivity and positionality in economic research. A unifying theme is a willingness of

many Black economists to engage critically on economic policy issues, using frameworks both from within as well as outside of mainstream neoclassical economics.

- 176 Racial Isolation and Marginalization of Economic Research on Race and Crime/ Patrick L. Mason, Samuel L. Myers Jr. and Margaret Simms, pp. 494-526

This essay examines the extent to which research on the economics of race and crime produced by Black economists or published in the flagship journal of the organization of Black economists, the Review of Black Political Economy (RBPE), is undervalued by mainstream economics. We use modern bibliometric methods to test for citation biases in the economics of crime literature. We also identify the contributions of three streams of research overlooked in the mainstream literature: identity, police use of force, and mass incarceration. We find evidence that Blacks publishing on race and crime in top economics journals are less likely to be cited than non-Blacks and that articles published in the RBPE are less likely to be cited than articles published in other journals. A review of some under-cited articles reveals that themes related to identity, police use of force, and mass incarceration hold valuable insights for policy makers and those seeking solutions to problems of persistent racial disparities in the criminal legal system.

- 177 An Analysis of the Literature on International Unconventional Monetary Policy/ Saroj Bhattarai and Christopher J. Neely, pp. 527-597

This paper evaluates the literature on international unconventional monetary policies (UMPs). Introducing market segmentation, limits-to-arbitrage, and time-consistent policy in standard models permits a theoretical role for UMP. Empirical studies provide compelling evidence that UMPs influenced international asset prices and tail risk in the desired manner. Calibrated modeling and vector autoregressive (VAR) exercises imply that these policies also improved macroeconomic outcomes. We assess the recent debate on the empirical evidence and discuss central bank assessments of UMP. Despite qualified successes, we recommend that UMP be reserved for crises and/or when the zero bound constrains conventional monetary policy.



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- 178 The War in Ukraine and Global Nuclear Order/ Alexander K. Bollfrass and Stephen Herzog, pp. 7-32

This article focuses on the global nuclear order that had been challenged in recent years by individual proliferators, the moribund US–Russian arms-control process, and resultant frustration over stalled progress towards disarmament. Then Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine under cover of nuclear threats against NATO. This has neither exposed the international nuclear-governance regime as toothless nor brought it to the verge of collapse. The global nuclear order’s history shows its resilience to rogue acts by great powers. It will continue to serve key nuclear-capable states’ security and energy interests in the non-proliferation domain. Arms control between Washington and Moscow has always been sensitive to their strategic whims and can be reconstituted. The main consequence of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s war is renewed public awareness of the often unpalatable role nuclear weapons play in international politics. Nuclear targeting, deterrent threats and associated risk-reduction efforts are hardly new phenomena.

- 179 Secret Intelligence and Public Diplomacy in the Ukraine War/ Huw Dylan and Thomas J. Maguire, pp. 33-74

This research analyses that Intelligence is generally collected and used in secret to inform internal audiences. Before and after Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, however, the UK and US governments have deployed intelligence extensively to influence external audiences, both publicly and privately, regarding Russian intentions, capabilities and practices, and the consequences of Russian actions. While the scale, manner and initially pre-emptive nature of these disclosures represent a significant evolutionary step in how liberal-democratic governments use their intelligence assets, current practice has built upon historical precedents. This article examines why states choose to use intelligence – including fabricated intelligence – for influencing external audiences; the different methods they deploy for doing so; the gains and costs of publicising intelligence; and how the use of intelligence during the Russia–Ukraine conflict should be understood within broader historical and contemporary trends. The authors conclude that while liberal democracies’ use of intelligence in public is to be welcomed for its greater transparency, careful risk management will be needed if this approach is to continue.

- 180 What Putin Fights For/ Andrew Doris and Thomas Graham, pp. 75-88

This study explores Russia’s invasion of Ukraine which has reignited debate over the role of NATO expansion in producing the current crisis. Robert Person and Michael McFaul dismiss Russian President Vladimir Putin’s NATO concerns as a ‘fiction’, arguing that it was actually the expansion of democracy that threatened his autocratic regime. This argument draws a false distinction between trends Russians view as deeply entwined. Democracy and NATO expansion were not separate issues for Putin and the Russian elite, but mutually reinforcing elements of a concerted Western effort to contain Russia’s ambitions as a great power. Putin’s distaste for democracy does not overshadow but rather reinforces his objections to NATO. Because NATO expansion

played an important role in producing the invasion, halting that expansion might have persuaded Putin to pursue his goals through less violent means.

181 Russia's Arctic Designs and NATO/ Liselotte Odgaard, pp. 89-104

This paper reports that the war in Ukraine has made Russia's Arctic strategy of developing the Northern Sea Route more important. Moscow and Beijing share interests in redirecting Russian energy and mineral exports towards China and expanding infrastructure along Russia's Arctic coastline to connect the Northern Sea Route with China's Polar Silk Road. Chinese investments and technology are necessary to realise the sea route's commercial potential and protect Russia's Arctic security interests. Supply lines between North America and Europe traverse the High North. China is supporting a strengthened Russian defence posture by expanding cooperation on intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance. This will help Russia challenge NATO along both China's coastline and Russia's borders with NATO. Accordingly, NATO needs to devise a strategy that recognises the interdependence of its eastern and northern flanks.

182 Russia's Demise as an Energy Superpower/ Maria Shagina, pp. 105-110

The purpose of this article is to explore Russia's status as an energy superpower is waning. While Moscow is raking in short-term gains from record-high energy prices, it stands to bear long-term losses. Western sanctions, the European Union's energy transition and Russia's limited pivot to Asia will have profound implications for the country's oil and gas industry. Since the Cold War, Russia's energy sector has been tied to Europe. Moscow exported hydrocarbons to the West in exchange for Western capital and advanced technology. The war in Ukraine has forced Europe to wean itself off Russian fossil fuel and accelerate its energy transition. Russia's energy decoupling from the EU will affect the structure of the state budget and alter the fabric of the Russian economy. The country's pivot to Asia can only partially offset Europe's decision to cut out Russian hydrocarbons. Furthermore, Moscow will become ever more reliant on Beijing, exacerbating their already asymmetrical relations.

183 The War in Ukraine and the European Central Bank/ Erik Jones, pp. 111-119

This study analyses that European monetary policymakers face tough choices regarding the inflation and uncertainty fuelled by the war in Ukraine. They need to bring an end to the large-scale asset purchases and negative interest rates that have been the bulwarks of monetary-policy accommodation since 2015. They must also ensure that European monetary policy can be applied across countries while holding down the differences in sovereign borrowing costs between those governments that are financially strong, such as Germany, and those that are in a weaker position, such as Italy. Any solution to the problem of widening borrowing costs that is consistent with fighting inflation will impose losses on the central banks of stronger countries, while making it cheaper for those governments that receive support to borrow. Whatever it decides, the European Central Bank's Governing Council does not have to be political to be perceived by the European public as making a political choice.

- 184 The US Navy's Generational Challenge/ Jeffrey E. Kline, James A. Russell and James J. Wirtz, pp. 123-136

This research focuses on technological, social, and environmental developments that are producing changes at such a rate that they threaten to overwhelm the ability of individuals, societies and governments to adapt. The pace and impact of this technological churn is especially difficult for the US Navy because of the long time frames involved in traditional navy planning, acquisition and personnel cycles. The US Navy should prepare to ride succeeding waves of techno-strategic change – particularly the 'robotics wave' – and apply the rules of strategy in thinking about the role of technology in war at sea.

- 185 The Coup that Wasn't: Jimmy Carter and Iran/ Ray Takeyh, pp. 137-150

This study investigates that Jimmy Carter is often accused of 'losing Iran'. It may therefore come as a surprise that no American tried harder to forestall the Iranian Revolution than Carter. The increasing availability of archival evidence reveals that Carter tried to press Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, who was reluctant to act, to restore order. Carter even contemplated a military coup to prevent the assumption of power by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. None of this worked, because America's allies were too fickle and its adversaries too determined. Carter was ultimately guilty not of 'losing' Iran, but of misunderstanding it.

- 186 Cold War Redux?/ Russell Crandall, pp. 151-158

This paper evaluates the Twilight Struggle, diplomatic historian Hal Brands urges readers to revisit Cold War history to gain vital insights and lessons regarding the United States' unfolding geopolitical and ideological competition with Russia and China, which he sees as unfolding in the 'no-man's land between peace and war'. The author does not believe that the Cold War is a perfect facsimile of today's fraught global environment, but the struggles of the twentieth century are nonetheless startlingly similar, not least because the threats of failure, decline and even annihilation are as acute today as they were then. Brands's timely book details the strategies employed by America's Cold Warriors in their contest with the Soviet Union, suggesting that they remain relevant today. The question is whether the United States and the West are willing and able to heed the author's warning and act accordingly.



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- 187 Organizational Practices and Second-Generation Gender Bias: A Qualitative Inquiry into the Career Progression of U.S. State-Level Managers/ Maria D'Agostino, et al., pp. 335-350

This paper discusses Ely and Meyerson's gendered organizations framework and reconceptualizes traditional gender differences defined by biology and lack of structural opportunities, to a complex set of social relations in the workplace. We apply this framework to second-generation gender bias to further understand impediments to women's career progression in the public sector workplace. In-depth interviews of state-level administrators in U.S. public sector agencies indicate that "narratives" perpetuate second-generation gender bias that is deeply ingrained in organizational practices and policies, especially for women and women of color. This framework can be applied to future studies examining the gendered nature of organizations in different workplace settings. Moving beyond already identified barriers, this study offers a comprehensive framework to understand how second-generation gender bias is central to long-standing workplace inequities.

- 188 Perception or Reality: An Examination of Police Misconduct, Organizational Justice, and Promotion Opportunities in the NYPD/ Deborah A. Carroll and Helen H. Yu, pp. 351-365

This study examines scholars across multiple disciplines who have identified numerous correlates to police misconduct. Missing, however, from this body of research is the impact of police misconduct on future promotion opportunities in a local police department. Using population data (N = 33,358) released by New York city's Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB) from September 1985 to July 2020, this study employs logistic regression to examine civilian complaints that were found to be substantiated, in comparison to complaints that were found to be unsubstantiated or exonerated, and their effect on police officers moving up in rank beyond the incident. The intent is to examine the relationship between police misconduct and promotion. In addition, recognizing the inherent differences in the promotion process for detectives from all other officer ranks, we found that the odds of detectives being promoted to higher ranks are somewhat impacted by the outcomes of complaints, but not by the types of complaints received. However, our findings suggest that all other officers are impacted by the outcomes of civilian complaints, in addition to the types of complaints received, in terms of promotion. Furthermore, we found that the severity of police misconduct, captured by the CCRB-recommended disciplinary actions associated with substantiated complaints, matters for NYPD officer promotability for first-time offenders differently than for officers who repeatedly engage in misconduct.

- 189 Explaining Sustainability Innovation in City Governments: Innovation Mechanisms and Discretion Types in Multi-Level Governance/ Jiasheng Zhang, Hui Li and Kaifeng Yang, pp. 366-381

This study examines whether state-level rules regarding local discretion moderate the effects of city governments' slack resources and learning, using local sustainability innovation as an example. We distinguish two types of discretion (fiscal and statutory)

granted by state governments. Applying a difference-in-differences (DDD) approach with a longitudinal dataset of 238 U.S. cities, we find that fiscal discretion strengthens the positive effect of fiscal slack while statutory discretion enhances the positive effect of learning. The findings uncover the complex interactions between multilevel institutional arrangements and local innovation mechanisms.

- 190 The Effect of Civilian Oversight on Police Organizational Performance: A Quasi-Experimental Study/ Jisang Kim, pp. 382-397

This study explores its theoretical basis as an accountability mechanism and suggests how it holds police agencies accountable even without direct disciplinary authority. The data from Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) program, and the Fatal Encounters (FE) database are analyzed to estimate the effect of civilian oversight on police organizational performance, using a propensity score matching analysis. Among the dependent variables included in the analysis as performance indicators, civilian oversight turns out to have a significant influence only on police agencies' clearance rates. The police agencies with civilian oversight have lower clearance rates by 2.71 percentage points on average compared to those without civilian oversight. The implications of civilian oversight's negative impact on police organizational performance are further discussed.

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- 191 Work from Home and Remote Work - Panacea to All Ills of Unionization/ Santanu Sarkar, pp. 1-10

This paper reports on the COVID-19 pandemic which led Indian organizations to take strategic action related to human capital. What came handy to them to run their businesses with a handful of workers after laying off others whom they wanted otherwise by giving the excuse of the pandemic is “work from-home”. The new work arrangement happened to be unique to the majority workforce in India as there has been no federal labor law in the country that allows employers to get work done from home. However, on a deeper analysis, we cannot dispense with its long term adverse consequences on workplace solidarity. It will cripple this small section of the workforce as employees would seldom be able to meet or have regular workplace meetings, ravaging collectivization, union coverage and union density.

- 192 Trade Unions and Effectiveness of Collective Action: Lessons from Minimum Wage Revision in Delhi/ Biju Varkkey, Sunny Wadhwanian and Rupa Korde, pp. 11-33

This study focuses on the Minimum Wage an area where trade unions engage with multiple stakeholders and through collective action protect the interest of workers. Ineffective collective action leads to not securing the right minimum wage, which has implications for trade unions’ sustainability. To explore reasons behind failures, a qualitative case study of minimum wage revision exercise in Delhi State (India) was conducted and analyzed using modified McAdam’s Political Process Model. We identified three barriers: a) Inadequacy of enforcement institutions, b) Ineffectiveness in the internal functioning of trade unions, and c) Absence of cognitive liberation among members. The paper contributes to the existing literature on trade union processes and collective action and suggests strategies to build union capacities.

- 193 Job-individual Interaction: The Preceding Role of Personality Dynamism/ Naman Dubey, Ashutosh Bishnu Murti and Basav Roychoudhury, pp. 34-47

Recruitment is one of the organisation’s most important tasks. Even before the actual recruitment process begins, an organization conducts extensive research into what characteristics may attract candidates and how to retain top talent. This paper tries to connect the psychological attribute-personality with the recruiting process and portrays the complex nature of the personality that evolves as an individual and his environment interacts. The paper brings forward a contrast between job outcomes through a model that explains how the development of interaction between a person and his job could bring about a state of submergence within each other, depending on the degree of interaction between the two. Managerial aspects of the model have also been discussed relating to attrition and person-job fit.

- 194 Human Resource Practices and Work Engagement: A Micro-level Study/ Pragati Swaroop and Varsha Dixit, pp. 48-67

This paper focusses on empirically extracting the bundles of HR practices as perceived by the employees and to predict the effect of these HR bundles on the attitude, specifically, work engagement, of employees. Analysis of data reveals four bundles of

HR practices, viz., career enhancement and support, performance evaluation and compensation, HR flexibility and participative decision-making. Structural equation modeling shows that career enhancement and support, performance evaluation and compensation, and participative decision making bundle positively and significantly.

- 195 Evolving Expectations of HR Professionals Amid the Covid-19 Pandemic in Sri Lanka/ R. Weerarathna, et al., pp. 68-82

This study explores the expectations of HR professionals in Sri Lanka in terms of their workplaces during the COVID- 19 pandemic. A qualitative research methodology was employed in this study with 16 semi -st ruct ure d i ntervi e ws of HR professionals in Sri Lanka. Results reveal that on-premise and hybrid work cultures are much preferred by HR professionals in Sri Lanka. Further, if the work culture transformation remains, their expectations are high regarding concerns in new work practices at the workplace triggered by the pandemic including worklife balance practices, crisis management practices, financial incentives, career progress and Work from Home (WFH) resources.

- 196 Effect of COVID-19 on the Financial Performance of Indian Public Family Firms/ Juili Ballal and Varadraj Bapat, pp. 83-98

This study investigates the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the financial performance of Indian companies. Using multiple regression analysis on a sample of 2154 public companies, the study determines the effects of the pandemic on the financial performance measured by Return on Assets (ROA). Findings reveal that there was an improved performance in the post pandemic year. It is also observed that the family firms outperformed their non-family counterparts. Family ownership, liquidity, size, and revenue growth positively affect firm ROA while leverage has a negative effect. Age and receivables turnover has no significant effect. Similar trends are witnessed when the performance is measured using Return on Equity (ROE).

- 197 Impact of Vipassana Mindfulness Meditation on Well-being During the Pandemic/ Nikhil Mahindroo and Manjari Srivastava, pp. 99-118

This study examined the impact of Vipassana mindfulness meditation (MM) and the underlying mechanisms through which it exerts a positive effect on dimensions of subjective well-being. One hundred eighty healthy professionals completed the pre-intervention and postintervention online surveys during the COVID-19 pandemic. The experimental group (n=90) attended their first 10 days Vipassana MM course in India, while the control group (n=90) got acceptance but could not attend the same. 2 x 2 mixed design MANCOVA and serial multiple mediation models (PROCESS macro) were used for statistical analysis. Group x time interaction effect indicated that Vipassana MM led to significant enhancement in subjective wellbeing (SWB), trait emotional intelligence (EI), presence of meaning (PM) and mindfulness vis-à-vis the control group.

- 198 Does Technical Complexity Moderate the Relationship between Organization Structure and Firm-level Innovation/ Yamini Prakash Sahay, pp. 119-132

The study explores relationship between organization structure and perceived innovation, with moderating effect of technical complexity. Structure comprises centralization, concentration of authority, participation-indecision- making and formalization. Innovation is measured by perceived innovation. A scale for perceived innovation has been designed and validated for the study. The sample consisted of 250

employees who responded to questionnaires, 171 in-depth interviews were also conducted. Data was analyzed using both statistical and qualitative techniques. Correlation, two-way-ANOVA, graphed simple effects and content-analysis were used to compute results. Positive relationship was found between participation-indecision-making and perceived innovation, and formalization and perceived innovation. Negative relationship was found between centralization and perceived innovation. Technical complexity moderated the relationship between formalization and perceived innovation, and concentration of authority and perceived innovation.

- 199 A Scientometric and Bibliographic Review of Organizational Mindfulness/ Rashmi Jha, Manish Kumar and Shailendra Singh, pp. 133-153

This study identifies the type of research and methodology adopted, research gaps, and prospects in the Organizational Mindfulness (OM) literature in the last two decades. VOS viewer software supported by the Centre for Science and Technology Studies of Leiden University is used for bibliometric analysis. EndNote from Clarivate Analytics is used for citation analysis, and Microsoft Excel is used for content analysis to identify the research gaps and future research directions. The review reveals that the OM field is rich in potential as the number of research works is on the rise. Reputed journals / influential authors across disciplines are publishing articles on the topic signifying that collaborative research works in the OM area is worth exploring particularly in the eastern context.

- 200 Culture and Servant Leadership: The Impact of Situational Strength/ Shayani Sengupta, pp. 154-167

This paper explores the perceived effectiveness of a servant leader in different cultures. Cultural factors like power distance and uncertainty avoidance act as cues that determine the situational strength in various social situations like leader-follower interaction. Drawing from the situational strength theory, mechanisms are proposed to explain the perceived effectiveness of a servant leader in cultures with high and low power distances and strong and weak uncertainty avoidance. Managerial implications have been discussed.

- 201 Intellectual Capital Efficiency and Financial Brand Value Linkage: The Role of Relational Capital/ Niyas N. and V. Kavida, pp. 168-183

This research aims to prove the nexus between Intellectual Capital Efficiency (ICE) and the financial brand value of Indian companies. The relation was studied at both aggregate and component levels of ICE. ICE was tested with the original Value Added Intellectual Coefficient model and its extended version by including the function of Relational Capital (RC) to understand the latter's effect on brand value. The paper also suggested an appropriate financial brand valuation model in the Indian context by extensively reviewing the literature on various brand valuation models. The sample consists of 208 companies listed in BSE 500 Index. The required data were collected from the Bloomberg database, Thomson Reuters Eikon, and CMIE Prowess database for ten years from 2010 to 2019.

- 202 Technophany and Its Publics: Artisans, Technicians, and the Rise of Vishwakarma Worship in India/ Kenneth M. George and Kirin Narayan, pp. 3-22

This study focuses on the worship of Vishwakarma, a god long associated with India's hereditary artisans and their tools, which has achieved new relevance with the rise of industrial capitalism in South Asia. No longer moored solely to artisanal caste interests, worship of the god heralds a range of publics in which technē (crafting, fabricating, or making) is an exalted activity and public concern. Using “technophany” as a conceptual framework, we argue that deifications of technology and technicity sit at the core of Vishwakarma worship. Rather than treat religion and technology as ontologically distinct modalities of being-in-the-world, we use this framework to show how artisans, technicians, mechanics, and engineers use Vishwakarma worship to bring industrial technologies into alignment with the cosmos. Drawing on historical and ethnographic materials, we push beyond earlier scholarship that has treated Vishwakarma worship as a holdover from peasant culture or as a set of practices pitted against industrial capitalism.

- 203 The Chinese Latin Alphabet: A Revolutionary Script in the Global Information Age/ Ulug Kuzuoglu, pp. 23-42

This article rethinks the history of Chinese script reforms and proposes a new genealogy for the Chinese Latin Alphabet (CLA), invented in 1931 by Chinese and Russian revolutionaries in the Soviet Union. Situating script reforms within a global information age that emerged out of the nineteenth-century communications revolution, the article historicizes the CLA within a technologically and ideologically contrived Sino-Soviet space. In particular, it shows the intimate links between the CLA and the Unified New Turkic Alphabet (UNTA), which grew out of a latinization movement based in Baku, Azerbaijan. The primary purpose of the UNTA was to latinize the Arabic script of the Turkic people living in Soviet Central Asia, but it was immediately exported to the non-Turkic world as well in an effort to latinize languages across Eurasia and ignite revolutionary internationalism. This article investigates the forgotten figures involved in carrying the Latin alphabet from Baku to Shanghai and offers a new framework to scrutinize the history of language, scripts, and knowledge production across Eurasia.

- 204 Constructing the Legitimacy of Governance in Hong Kong: “Prosperity and Stability” Meets “Democracy and Freedom”/ John D. Wong, pp. 43-62

This paper examines the current political crisis in Hong Kong which is characterized by a level of social unrest that the city has not seen since the riots of 1966–67. After that earlier round of turmoil, the British colonial regime secured legitimacy through socioeconomic improvement in Hong Kong. “Prosperity and Stability” became the hallmark of Hong Kong's success, which extended into the period of political uncertainty in the 1980s. Transcending the handover of Hong Kong to China in 1997, this catchphrase was adopted as the slogan of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region government in its bid for legitimacy through socioeconomic appeals. Against this perennial state rhetoric, grassroots protesters began to demand “Democracy and Freedom” around June Fourth. These public demands have escalated since the

Umbrella Movement in an environment of socioeconomic regression. Examining these two pairs of keywords—prosperity/stability and democracy/freedom—this article underscores the contention in the legitimacy of governance in Hong Kong since the closing decades of British rule. This analysis indicates that it would be unproductive for the governing authorities or the protesters to deny the earnestness of either the political or socioeconomic assertions in the ongoing contention of legitimacy to govern Hong Kong.

- 205 Between Centralizing Orthodoxy and Local Self-Governance: Taiwanese Sinophone Socialism in Hong Kong, 1947–49/ Mark McConaghy, pp. 63-80

This article examines the *New Taiwan Series* (NTS), a journal published between 1947 and 1948 in Hong Kong by Taiwanese socialists who fled the island following the 228 Uprising. It does so to intervene in ongoing debates in the field of Sinophone studies. While two major theorizations of the Sinophone exist—one that sees the field as a network of minoritized sites that operate against China-centrism, and the other grounding the Sinophone in a lyrical negotiation with cultural China—neither framework is sufficient for understanding the complex subject positions taken by Taiwanese socialists during these years. For the NTS, social activism was not a flattened binary of either ethnic identification with or resistance to a “China” articulated in terms devoid of political-economic analysis. Rather, politics had to dialectically integrate minoritarian aspirations (Taiwanese sovereignty) with majoritarian projects (the Chinese Revolution). The NTS thus encourages us to reimagine the Sinophone in socialist terms, where two analytical lenses—one grounded in the endogenous local and the other in the exogenous revolutionary center—are dialectically intertwined. The NTS navigated the resulting tensions of such a dialectical stance, making it a critical archive of Taiwanese socialist thought before the 1949 rupture.

- 206 In the Southern Half of Our Republic: Cross-Border Writing and Performance in 1960s North Korea/ I Jonathan Kief, pp. 81-100

This article offers a revisionist perspective on the relationship between 1960s North and South Korean literature by showing how writers in the North engaged with and creatively rewrote works from the South. Contextualizing such practices within a longer history of cross-border reading in the North, the article highlights how North Korean poetry and drama from the immediate aftermath of South Korea's April Revolution of 1960 took up South Korean literature's image of the volcano and reimagined it as a symbol of North-South dialogue. The article then turns to Kim Myōngsu's *Mother of the South* (1965), showing how the play rewrites the South Korean novelist An Tongnim's short story “Hope” (1963) in such a way as to engineer a convergence with a line of literary representations then being produced in the North about its own colonial-era “revolutionary heritage.” Finally, the article suggests that this convergence ended up reshaping such visions of North Korea's own revolutionary past and the figure of the militant mother that emerged within them.

- 207 A Recycling of the Past or the Pathway to the New? Framing the South Korean Candlelight Protest Movement/ Albert L. Park, pp. 101-105

This essay supplies brief historical context on the Candlelight Protest movement in South Korea (2016–17) and provides the thematic and theoretical framing for the forum “The South Korean Candlelight Protest Movement and Its Discontents.” It lays the groundwork

for approaching the study of the protests and assessing their historical and contemporary value for the push for political change, challenging economic norms and social renewal in Korea. In particular, this essay helps frame the forum as a platform for interrogating the connections between revolution, democracy, and capitalism and the limits of and potential for political change within the political economy of Korea and elsewhere.

- 208 *Protesting Precarity: South Korean Workers and the Labor of Refusal/ Jennifer Jihye Chun, pp. 107-118*

This essay examines the crisis of solidarity affecting workers who protest labor precarity under South Korea's capitalist democracy. Once considered foundational to the struggle for national democratization, the dramatic protests of aggrieved workers are frequently depicted as out of place and out of sync. Drawing upon ethnographic research on workers' protest repertoires, this essay challenges prevailing explanations and instead argues that heightened forms of drama, ritual, and suffering in workers' protests enact a willful politics of refusal. Moving beyond resistance as an all-encompassing frame, the labor of refusal foregrounds ways of being and becoming that are not rooted in the contractual fallacies of liberal capitalist democracy, but in the spaces of solidarity produced by social movement networks and grassroots communities of care. The labor of refusal may not always generate robust solidarity, but it challenges the structures of organized abandonment that treat workers as disposable under neoliberal capitalist rule.

- 209 *Out of Place in Time: Queer Discontents and Sigisangjo/ Ju Hui Judy Han, pp. 119-129*

This article discusses queer and transgender voices that took part in the South Korean Candlelight Protests of 2016–17 but became sidelined during the special election that followed Park Geun-hye's impeachment. Drawing from theories of queer temporality and feminist critiques of homogenous time, the article argues that idioms of postponement (*najunge*) and prematurity (*sigisangjo*) have significantly shaped liberal political discourses regarding the timing and timeliness of social change and minority politics in South Korea. These normative idioms of temporality articulate the stakes of being out of place in time.

- 210 *The Politics of Time: The Sewöl Ferry Disaster and the Disaster of Democracy/ Hyun Ok Park, pp. 131-144*

This article presents the Sewöl movement as the bellwether, in a synchronic sense, of the Candlelight Protests that have become a modality of direct action in South Korea. I seek to contribute to our understanding of the life politics that has become a key marker of struggles against the state-capital network since the 2000s. I ascribe the antinomies of truth finding and mourning and of massacre and accident in the Sewöl movement to the democratic collective unconscious that regards the 1987 moment in South Korea as an irrevocable rupture from dictatorship to democracy. The Sewöl movement illuminates how the axes of organization and spontaneity and of reformism and revolution in the Candlelight Protest movement are not so much binaries, or oppositions, as hieroglyphic signs of the democratic unconscious and its excesses that contest the temporalizations of the capitalist present.

- 211 Contesting Market Democracy: Possibilities and Contradictions of the Candlelight Protests/ Michelle Williams, pp. 145-149

This commentary provides a critical discussion of the three essays in this forum and reflects on the similarities and differences between the crises of democracy under globalized neoliberal capitalism in South Korea and South Africa

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- 212 Inclusiveness and Intrapreneurial Behaviours in Organisations/ Liat Ramati-Navon, Abraham Carmeli and Gila Menahem, pp. 235–273

This research has been slow to accumulate, particularly regarding how leaders motivate employees to engage in intrapreneurial behaviours. It adopts a relational leadership theory to guide and integrate research on inclusiveness, regulatory focus and work engagement to develop and test a mechanisms model that explains why inclusive leadership facilitates intrapreneurial behaviours. Structural equation modeling and meta-analysis results of multiple studies across settings in two countries indicate that psychological availability, openness to experience and promotion gains are key mechanisms whereby inclusive leadership influences intrapreneurship. In addition, psychological availability was positively related to gains, whereas other sub-dimensions of regulatory focus theory did not show a similar pattern. Our findings also indicate a positive interactive influence of openness to experience and promotion gains on intrapreneurship. This study advances the literatures of leadership and intrapreneurship by revealing the mechanisms whereby inclusive leadership facilitates employee intrapreneurial behaviours.

- 213 Risk Perception as a Mediator in Explaining the Relationship of Cognitive Biases and New Venture Creation/ S. Riasudeen, et al., pp. 274–297

The study investigates the role of risk perception in mediating the association of certain important cognitive biases such as overconfidence, illusion of control, optimism and planning fallacy with new venture creation. The study collected responses through questionnaires from 375 entrepreneurs in Central India. Partial least squares path modelling has been used to gauge the way these variables are connected. This study finds only the illusions of control and optimism to have lowered the perceptions of risk, and this lowering has resulted in the creation of a new venture. However, contrary to past studies, overconfidence and planning fallacy are directly linked with the decision to start a new project. Careful assessment of the levels of risk perception may enable entrepreneurs to minimise the cognitive biases, and they can constructively get engaged in the performance of the venture.

- 214 Social Impact: The Role of Authentic Leadership, Compassion and Grit in Social Entrepreneurship/ Louise Kelly, et al., pp. 298–329

This study examines the influence of leadership on social entrepreneurs; specifically, the impact of authentic leadership, compassion and grit on entrepreneurial processes and performance outcomes with a sample of Americans social entrepreneurs (n = 284). Entrepreneurial process dimensions include individual innovation, opportunity recognition and social networks, and performance outcomes encompass social and financial performance, capturing dual mission characteristics of social entrepreneurship. The differing impacts of authentic leadership, compassion and grit are demonstrated, where authentic leadership influences all the dependent variables listed above, while compassion has a lesser positive influence on outcomes, except economic performance. Grit, only has a positive influence on innovation and economic performance. This research highlights that authentic leadership through its meaningful engagement is a

more effective driver of multiple outcomes in social entrepreneurship, confirming that this new social business form works well with this newer social entrepreneurship leadership style.

- 215 Exploring the Immigrant Entrepreneurs and Their Entrepreneurial Engagement/ Adesuwa Omorede and Karin Axelsson, pp. 330–363

This study explores how immigrants perceive their entrepreneurial selves and their strategies to find opportunities when migrating to a new country. It focuses on their journey to find these opportunities and their experiences from the endeavour. Thus, it focuses on the conditions of immigrant entrepreneurs and their experiences by capturing entrepreneurs' experiences across different phases of their entrepreneurial endeavours. The article addresses the recent surge in the entrepreneurship literature focusing on immigrant entrepreneurship, including its consequences for integration, job creation possibilities and relationship to the national economy. Findings show that immigrant entrepreneurs adopt a multi-strategy opportunity approach during the early phase that then influences their self-image. Furthermore, for the immigrant entrepreneurs included in this study, identifying and capturing these business opportunities become as important as how they perceive themselves. In addition, the immigrant entrepreneurs' affective motivation served as an essential mechanism leading their strong self-image towards their aspirational goals. In addition, their descriptions indicate that most of them chose to start their ventures out of passion and enthusiasm rather than out of necessity.

- 216 Digital Transformation Taking Centre Stage: How Is Digital Transformation Reshaping Entrepreneurial Innovation?/ Hasirumane Venkatesh Mukesh, pp. 364–401

This research explores that digital transformation has a profound implication for entrepreneurial innovation. In contrast, scholarly attention is mainly towards entrepreneurial innovation in pure digital businesses at the organisational and individual levels. However, our understanding of its implication at a higher level of aggregation, like the regional and national levels, is limited. Drawing on the national systems of innovation, I conceptualise digital transformation as changes in digital institutional and digitally relevant individual factors and examine its implication for digital business model innovation and entrepreneurial innovation at the country level. Using fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis for a sample of 55 countries, I explore the causal configurations explaining the implication of digital transformation. The result indicates that digital transformation fuels digital business model innovation in specific and entrepreneurial innovation in general at the country level. This study contributes to understanding the broader implication of digital transformation and extends the boundary condition of the national systems of innovation in the digital context.

- 217 Entrepreneurial Activity and Economic Growth of BRICS Countries: Retrospect and Prospects/ Ashok K. Gaba and Nitika Gaba, pp. 402–424

The objective of the study was to determine the relationship among economic growth (GDP), entrepreneurial intention (EI), total early-stage entrepreneurial activity (TEA), established business ownership (EBO) rate and high job creation expectation (HJCE) rate. The research design followed a quantitative approach to annual secondary data from 2014 to 2018 for the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). The dynamic ordinary least squares model was used to test the relationship among variables. Results indicated that EI is a significant determinant for economic

growth. The study added to the prior literature by confirming that EI drives economic growth which can be useful for the policymakers.

- 218 The Predictive Power of Turkish Middle School Students' Entrepreneurial Competencies on STEM Attitudes/ İsa Deveci and Fatma Zehra Konuş, pp. 425–457

This study aimed to investigate the correlational and causal relationship between middle school students' entrepreneurial competencies and science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) attitudes. A total of 648 middle school students (seventh and eighth grade) participated in this study. STEM attitude scale and two entrepreneurial competency scales that were developed in different studies in the literature were used as data collection tools. In addition, a simple regression, a multiple regression and a stepwise multiple regression analysis were executed to analyse the data. The correlational analysis showed that there was a moderate level, positive correlation between the STEM attitudes of students and their overall entrepreneurial competencies. Also, the multiple regression analysis showed that entrepreneurial competencies consisting of professionalism, risk-taking, creativity and tenacity explained 41% of the change in STEM attitude. The stepwise multiple regression analysis indicated that professionalism predicted the most the STEM attitude statistically more.



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- 219 The Case for an Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian Confederation: Why Now and How?/ Alon Ben-Meir, pp. 9-58

This extended article argues a case for an Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian Confederation, proposes the central elements necessary to realize this in practice, and offers policy advice to the key players as well as to policy makers in the United States, Germany, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. After 73 years of conflict, following the Arab Spring, and the intermittent violence between Israel and the Palestinians, the Palestinians will not give up on their aspiration for statehood. Ultimately, a two-state solution remains the only viable option to end their conflict. The difference, however, between the framework for peace discussed in the 1990s and 2000s—where the focus was on establishing a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza—versus the present time is that many new, irreversible facts have been created: the interspersing of the Israeli and Palestinian populations in the West Bank, Jerusalem, and Israel; the status of Jerusalem, where both sides have a unique religious affinity; Israeli settlements in the West Bank, the majority of which will have to remain in place; the intertwined national security concerns involved; and the resettlement of/compensation for Palestinian refugees. I argue that independent Israeli and Palestinian states, therefore, can peacefully coexist and be sustained only through the establishment of an Israeli-Palestinian confederation that would subsequently be joined by Jordan, which has an intrinsic national interest in the resolution of all conflicting issues between Israel and the Palestinians. To that end, all sides will have to fully and permanently collaborate on many levels necessitated by the changing conditions on the ground, most of which can no longer be restored to the status quo ante.

- 220 The Democratic Union Party(PYD) and People's Protection Units (YPG) in Turkish Official Discourse/ Azad Deewanee, pp. 59-90

This article explores the construction of the Syrian Kurdish Democratic Union Party (PYD) and the People's Protection Units (YPG) in Turkish official discourse. In the article, I employ critical discourse analysis (CDA) to analyze written texts produced during the years 2014–2019 that reflect the position of the Turkish authorities. The article sets out the main narratives that construct the PYD and YPG as terrorist organizations and posits them as a threat to both Turkey and the international community. The analysis reveals that these narratives serve the purpose of delegitimizing the PYD and YPG and legitimizing Turkish military operations and violations against Syrian Kurds. It highlights that the Turkish official position regarding the PYD and YPG is driven by two ideological factors: first, the influence of Kurdish autonomy in Syria on the action of Kurds in Turkey, and second, the barrier that the PYD and YPG have created against the Islamist agenda of Turkey's Justice and Development Party (AKP) in Syria.

- 221 Order vs Justice in the Middle East: The Kurdish Question in the English School Perspective/ Hawre Hasan Hama, pp. 91-113

This article analyzes the Kurdish question in the Middle East from the English School perspective in international relations. The central argument is that the international

community consistently deals with the Kurdish question through the principle of order rather than justice. It has respected the sovereignty of those nation-states hosting the Kurds rather than protecting the Kurdish population from grave human rights violations. Consequently, the Kurds have failed to achieve a semblance of autonomy, let alone independence. However, I argue that while the implementation of the no-fly-zone over northern Iraq in 1991 by the international community is a case for justice, it is not necessarily a case against the principle of order. In other words, the international community only dealt with the Kurdish issue using the principle of justice when implementing the 1991 no-fly-zone—but, notably, this was not against the principle of order.

- 222 Erdogan's Endless Dreams: The Theoretical and Operational Framework of Turkey's New Foreign Policy/ Ali Bagheri Dolatabadi, pp. 114-146

This paper analyses that after the Justice and Development Party (AKP) rose to power in 2002, Turkey's Middle East policy underwent a radical change. Erdoğan's readings of the Arab Spring events are a vivid example of Turkey's new foreign policy. In the last months of 2019 and 2020, Turkey took two other important steps that have attracted the attention of the international community: engagement in Operation Peace Spring in northern Syria without UN Security Council authorization, and steps to reach an agreement with the Libyan government on oil and gas exploration in the Mediterranean in tandem with sending troops to Libya. Turkey's recent actions, which violate international law and UN resolutions, raise several questions: what changes have taken place in Turkey's foreign policy? What are its core drivers and main components? And what results will the new policy deliver in the future? We argue that Turkey's behavior conforms to the principles of offensive realism. The shift in Turkey's foreign policy and the trend toward offensive realism are rooted in the 2011 Arab Spring and subsequent events in the Middle East. The failed coup of 2016 accelerated these changes and pushed them in new directions. Turkey is now seriously aiming to maximize its power, particularly in the politico-military field, which could increase tensions in the sensitive region. We submit that Turkey cannot be guided by offensive realism in the long term, however.

- 223 The Neorealism and Neoliberalism behind International Relations during Covid-19/ Abdullah Alhammedi, pp. 147-175

This study reviews the conceptual frameworks underpinning neorealism and neoliberalism and applies them to key state behaviors during the COVID-19 outbreak. Some examples of neorealism attached to the current pandemic include: criticism of the role of the World Health Organization, the closure of international borders, international competition to collect pharmaceutical products, bans on exports, richer states protecting their national interests, the international misuse of power during emergency orders, restrictions placed on the international media, and the deployment of military forces. By contrast, neoliberalism's focus on international cooperation is noted in U.S., Chinese, and other countries' attempts to distribute knowledge and aid internationally, as well as in the efforts of key international organizations like the World Health Organization and the global Covax initiative. I offer an evidence-based conceptual framework using neorealism and neoliberalism to show how both have informed international behavior during the COVID-19 outbreak—although continued emphasis on the former shows few signs of abating as the pandemic approaches its third year.

224 President Clinton's Nonintervention in the Rwanda Genocide: An Analysis of US Presidential Foreign Policy Decisions/ Eric James Szandzik, pp. 176-206

This research analyzes Clinton's decision to not intervene in the Rwandan genocide. The methodology used is a historical analysis and interpretation of primary and secondary source material. Clinton admitted that not intervening in the Rwandan genocide was one of the greatest regrets of his presidency. There was not a substantial amount of domestic support for an intervention into Rwanda and Clinton did not attempt to use his influence to change that disposition. Clinton did not attempt to change domestic sentiments due to his priorities of reduced funding for foreign operations and the avoidance of 'mission creep.' The most common fault in the current historiography is the claim that Clinton did not intervene in Rwanda because of the failed mission that had recently occurred in Somalia, which does not align with the available evidence. Upon leaving office, he accepted ownership of his poor decisions and expressed sincere regret.



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- 225 From Oligarchs to Oligarchy: The Failure of U.S. Sanctions on Russia and its Implications for Theories of Informal Politics/ David Siegel, pp. 249-284

This paper examines theories about Russia's informal politics, American sanctions were designed to change Russian foreign policy by exploiting political conflict among oligarchs and the state elite; however, after nearly eight years of sanctions, Russian elites seem more united than ever. I propose that Russia's oligarchs—the ruthless self-interested economic elite in Russia's informal political system—might sometimes act as a cohesive oligarchy, particularly when their wealth is threatened from external rather than domestic sources, as has been the case under Western sanctions. Through an in-depth case study on the design and outcome of sanctions, this article seeks to develop a more dynamic theory of Russia's informal politics and explain the apparent cohesion among state and economic elites since 2014 as the result of a politics of wealth defense induced by Western sanctions.

- 226 The High Representative in Bosnia-Herzegovina: The Unusual Institutional Arrangement of a Non-Authoritarian, Yet Controlled, Democracy/ Gerrit S.A. Dijkstra and Jos C.N. Raadschelders, pp. 285-311

This study discusses How difficult it is to introduce democratic institutional arrangements in a territory that had mainly experience with authoritarian government illustrated by the case of Bosnia-Herzegovina (BH). The Dayton Peace Accord of 1995 established the (Office of the) High Representative (OHR) to help the new republic of BH develop into a democracy. After more than 25 years, one cannot but conclude that the creation of democratic institutions has not worked for lack of collaboration between the three most important ethnic groups. At best, BH is a controlled democracy, held together by OHR. The development of this office is analyzed in terms of a neo-institutional framework. We argue that the republic survives so far on the basis of negative legitimacy (accepting the OHR as the binding institutional arrangement). This also suggests that neither developments in a past long gone nor more recent developments (i.e., 'strong' path-dependency) prohibit a development toward positive legitimacy (i.e., 'lean' path-dependency). The case of BH also illustrates that democracy is hard, if not impossible, to establish when people are internally divided and where (some) domestic and international actors exploit these divisions in the international arena.

- 227 Commentary- The Bosnian Tinderbox: Is Putin Holding the Wick?/ Gerrit S.A. Dijkstra and Jos C.N. Raadschelders, pp. 312-318

This article was submitted to World Affairs Journal some days before the Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. Given the extreme unpredictability of the situation regarding Ukraine and Russia, we elected not to provide substantive updates since late February 2022. Given the pace of contemporary events, this brief commentary is intended as an addendum and recent update to our original research article that is also published in this issue of World Affairs (vol. 185, no. 2) entitled "The High Representative in Bosnia-Herzegovina: The Unusual Institutional Arrangement of a Non-Authoritarian, yet Controlled, Democracy" (see Dijkstra and Raadschelders 2022). We focus here on Russia's role in Bosnia and raise some tentative questions that are likely



to remain extremely important for world affairs in the Balkans and beyond over the coming months.

- 228 Commentary- Should Washington have pressed Kyiv into a compromise with Moscow?/  
Andreas Umland, pp. 319-330

This article was submitted in late 2021 and became dated after Russia's demonstrative preparation as well as start of an open, large-scale invasion of Ukraine early 2022. We nevertheless publish this commentary here in order to document the debate about the events leading to the escalation. No adaptations to the original 2021 article were made after the outbreak of high-intensity war on 24 February 2022. Avoiding a larger military escalation in the Russian–Ukrainian conflict is an important aim. Yet, historical experience suggests that concessions by Ukraine or its Western partners toward Russian revanchist aspirations in the Donbas may not help achieve it. On the contrary, Western softness, and Ukrainian weakness vis-à-vis the Kremlin will lead to further confrontation.

- 229 Iran's Model of Water Diplomacy to Promote Cooperation and Prevent Conflict over  
Transboundary Rivers in Southwest Asia/ Yasaman Yeganeh and Ehsan Bakhshandeh,  
pp. 331-358

This article focuses on many countries of the world that are suffering from the adverse consequences of water scarcity. The United Nations has estimated that, by the middle of the present century, about 7 billion people in 48 countries, mostly from Southwest Asia, will encounter water scarcity. This may be expedited by the adverse consequences of climate change and global warming which would escalate the risk of war and conflict over transboundary resources. The present research explores the ways water diplomacy can mitigate the dire effects of water scarcity and promote “treaty making” and “institution building” as well as multilateral cooperation on shared waters. The focus is on Iran's water diplomacy with neighboring countries over transboundary resources to forge cooperation and hamper conflict. Our findings suggest that Iran's water diplomacy is constructed on principles of “goodwill and cooperation,” “non-significant harm,” “environmental protection,” and “exchange of data and information” on shared water resources with its neighboring riparian states. Such a model, which has resulted in no dispute between Iran and some of its neighbors such as Pakistan, Turkmenistan, and Armenia in recent years, demonstrates the broader benefits of Iran's approach to water diplomacy and paves the way for stronger cooperation in other areas of mutual interest. Additionally, it encourages multilateral engagement and “hydrosolidarity” within the framework of agreements and the formation of joint “water commissions” for the equitable and reasonable distribution of water among riparian states in line with the 1997 UN Watercourses Convention.

- 230 Financial Access and Value Added in Sub-Saharan Africa: Empirical Evidence from the  
Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Service Sectors/ Simplicie A. Asongu and Nicholas M.  
Odhiambo, pp. 359-382

This research assesses the importance of financial access on value added in three economic sectors in 25 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa using data for the period 1980–2014. The empirical evidence is based on the Generalized Method of Moments. Financial access is measured with private domestic credit, while the three outcome variables are: value added in the agricultural, manufacturing, and service sectors, respectively.

Enhancing financial access does not significantly improve value added in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors, while enhancing financial access improves value added in the service sector. An extended analysis shows that, in order for the positive net incidence of enhancing credit access on value added to the service sector to be maintained, complementary policies are required when domestic credit to the private sector is between 77.50 percent and 98.50 percent of GDP. Policy implications are discussed.

- 231 Commentary- The Making of Quad Realism: The “Idea of India” Meets the Biden Doctrine/ William H. Thornton and Songok Han Thornton, pp. 383-407

This work examines that once again, the world is polarizing along ideological lines and this time India can neither stand aside nor stand alone. In the face of China's mounting provocations and patent military superiority, Narendra Modi knows that India has no choice but to seek security through Sino-resistant channels like the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (or Quad), in league with America, Japan, and Australia. It is no accident that India's most dependable allies are liberal democracies. This puts Modi in a stupendous ideological bind. The Davos globalism he has courted in the past was so economistic that his domestic repression was all but ignored. Now, however, he is playing in a liberal international league where his style of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) autocracy will not be condoned. His fate as well as India's hinges on how he navigates a post-globalist geopolitics that is presently defined by the moral realism of the Biden Doctrine.

- 232 Commentary- Fire Bell in the Night: The Urgent Threat to Freedom From Anti-abortion Activism/ Max J. Skidmore, pp. 408-430

This research analyses abortion as an issue around the world, varying in intensity by location. In the United States, it generates enormous controversy, especially because Protestant fundamentalists have joined Roman Catholics in strenuous opposition and have essentially captured one of the two major political parties. This extended commentary essay contends that anti-abortion arguments are flawed and that an effective anti-abortion policy requires a harsh authoritarian, if not totalitarian, government, fueled by misogyny and disregard for human rights. Such policies force pregnant women into what must be described as a condition of slavery.



- 233 Hyperrealism and Realist International Relations Theory/ Bidyanta Soumyadeep, pp. 10-23

This paper examines three schools of thought that have been identified in Indian Foreign Policy: Nehruvian, Neoliberal and Hyperrealist. The paper looks to critically examine the Hyperrealist Foreign Policy to see if it conforms with the tenets of Realist theory in International Relations (IR). It does so by examining the policy prescription of major Indian Hyperrealist Foreign Policy scholars with respect to nuclear policy and engagement with important nations such as the US, China, Pakistan, etc. The paper concludes that, while for the most part Hyperrealist policy prescriptions indeed conform to tenets of Realism, in some cases they are biased towards the nationality of the scholars, resulting in skewed judgement and prescription.

- 234 War Crimes in Afghanistan/ Hashmy Sayed Qudrat, pp. 24-39

This article investigates war crimes that are identified as violations of the law of war at the time of armed conflict. It is an extensive concept and if any harm is caused to mankind during peacetime, it is regarded as a war crime. Any kind of infringement of human rights falls under war crimes. The suffering of Afghans was ignored by the world for a couple of decades but what is not acceptable is that Afghanistan's government is doing the same. Afghanistan does not have any substantial law on genocide. War crimes in Afghanistan include acts such as abuse of civilians or prisoners of war. It is important to deal with the problem of genocide and related violence. Hence, war crimes in Afghanistan are violations of international humanitarian laws incurring individual criminal responsibility and must be adequately investigated.

- 235 Mexican Drug Cartelisation: The Long War and Role of the United States (2000-2016)/ Yadav Suhasini, pp. 40-59

The article points out that there is no easy all-around solution to this disease which affects all areas of the Mexican state and economy. Much of the traffic in narcotics in the United States originates in Mexico where drug cartels have proliferated and benefitted from the collapse of the Colombian ones at the end of the last century. The article traces the history of these Mexican criminal organizations and analyses their conflicts and their complex and ambivalent connections with Mexican state institutions and officials and with the US arms business.

- 236 Socio-Economic Condition of Assam's Tea Garden Workers: The Situation in Biswanath District/ Kanchan Devi, pp. 60-75

This study evaluates that tea is considered one of the oldest industries in India. Among the four major tea-producing states (West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Assam), the name Assam is prominent. Tea cultivation in Assam has a very long history. Most of the tea garden workers were brought from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century from the tribal heartlands of Central-Eastern India as indentured labourers. The conditions of the most of the tea garden workers of Assam are very dissatisfactory until

today. This study explores the socio-economic conditions of tea garden workers in the various tea estates of the Biswanath district of Assam.

- 237 Criminal Abortion in Nigeria: A Case for Legal Reform/ Amade Roberts Amana, pp. 76-101

This paper represents a contribution to the literature on abortion regulation in Nigeria by specifically advocating legal reform in order to liberalise access to abortion services. Presently, abortion can be performed only to save the life of a mother. However, restricting access to abortion services, other than in cases of the endangerment of maternal health, has led to an increase in maternal mortality. A prohibitory regime is counter-productive because women who seek abortion, but cannot legally access it, resort to backstreet abortion clinics, with attendant risks. Although the Nigerian abortion law was derived several decades ago from England and Queensland in Australia, it has not undergone any review, unlike the laws of these jurisdictions. The author argues that a reform is imperative to bring the legal regime in tandem with the realities in the country.

- 238 Kazakhstan's Energy Resources: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow/ Eugene M Khartukov, pp. 102-127

This study focuses on the current status and the future of the Kazakh oil sector are considered and described. The author uses methods of comparative and systematic analyses, which are implemented for assessing the Kazakh oil reserves and production in the context of the world, Europe and Eurasia. The article mainly concludes that the Kazakh oil sector is doing quite well, despite the decrease in oil production in 2020, reflecting the restrictions imposed by the OPEC+ deal and the effects of the coronavirus pandemic.

- 239 Information: The Great Leveller: Reforming Money-Systems and Extending Money-Free Information-Based Barter Trading Systems/ Hazel Henderson, pp. 128-139

This article analyses multiple causes of poverty and inequality, like lack of adequate food, shelter, health care, education and geography, climate and culture have been examined from many disciplines but here they form the integral base of a forward-looking perspective of hope for all. The international forces that are making economic development processes more complex and destructive are highlighted and a fresh approach explored.

- 240 Real Economies and the Illusions of Abstraction: An Overview of the Current Scenario/ Hazel Henderson, pp. 140-149

This paper shows that Abstract economic theories are greatly responsible for the massive crisis that began in 2008 and for its recent predecessors. In particular, the mathematical compounding of interest on borrowed capital has proven to be unsustainable in the real world, as it contravenes the laws of thermodynamics and leads to bubbles spurred by aggressive deregulation. The world must reorganise economic systems according to multidisciplinary data that take "externalities" into account. High frequency trading and currency speculation should be drastically curbed through taxes and legislation and, in the US in particular currency emission reclaimed from private banks. In such a "real" economy, sustainable "green" technologies may be properly funded and promoted to create employment and solve environmental problems.

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