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# *Current Contents*

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## **FOREWORD**

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

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- 1 Examining the association between urban green space and viral transmission of COVID-19 during the early outbreak/ Zhai, Wei ; Yue, Haoyu and Deng, Yihan, N.D.

This article talks about the exposure to urban green spaces (UGS) has physical and mental health benefits during COVID-19, whether visiting UGS will exacerbate viral transmission and what types of counties would be more impacted remain to be answered. In this research, the authors adopted mobile phone data to measure the county-level UGS visitation across the United States. The authors developed a Bayesian model to estimate the effective production number of the pandemic. To consider the spatial dependency, the authors applied the geographically weighted panel regression to estimate the association between UGS visitation and viral transmission. The authors found that visitations to UGS may be positively correlated with the viral spread in Florida, Idaho, New Mexico, Texas, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Especially noteworthy is that the spread of COVID-19 in the majority of counties is not associated with green space visitation. Further, the authors found that when people visit UGS, there may be a positive association between median age and viral transmission in New Mexico, Colorado, and Missouri; a positive association between concentration of blacks and viral transmission in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Florida; and a positive association between poverty rate and viral transmission in Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico, and the Northeast United States.

- 2 An innovative approach to assess the impact of urban flooding: Modeling transportation system failure due to urban flooding/ Abenayake, Chethika ; Jayasinghe, Amila ; Kalpana, Hasintha Nawod ; Wijegunaratna, Eshi Eranga and Mahanama, P.K.S., N.D.

From this study, the authors can see that the transportation system is often considered a critical infrastructure as the failure of its components can have a substantial impact on the economy and social well-being of a country. Extreme weather events such as urban flooding disrupt transportation networks with delays, diversions, and partial or full closure of roads and, thereby, influence human movement patterns. Most studies in the field of transportation network failure due to urban flooding are focused only on micro-scale, in-situ approaches rather than referring to the holistic impact on the entire transportation system. Moreover, such approaches are failed to address the changes in travel behaviour concerning their trip purpose, mode choice, and income which can be changed due to inundation. Hence, this study presents a novel approach to assess the entire transportation system failure due to urban flooding. Consequently, the impact of urban flooding on human movement patterns was assessed. The proposed framework is developed based on the network centrality measures, namely, betweenness centrality and closeness centrality. The study is predominantly based on Open-Source GIS tools and the case study is carried out in Colombo, Sri Lanka which has the highest concentration of population and transportation network. The hotspots of the failure of the network were statistically and spatially illustrated. The study revealed three key findings; (a) the fragmented network due to inundated road segments triggers the spatial changes in the accessibility, particularly decreasing the accessibility in most of the core areas whereas increasing the accessibility in some peripheral areas which are not significant under the baseline condition (2) the functional changes of the entire transport network occurs due to flooding events (3) the considerable changes in the trip length occurs due to the disruption of transport network links and the impact is mostly notable in long-distance trips compared to short distance trips. The proposed framework can be utilized as a planning tool for both disaster practitioners and infrastructure operators in identifying the

flood risk; and prioritizing flood mitigation investments, thereby, making the transportation system more robust to extreme flooding.

- 3 Settlement intention of migrants in urban China: The effects of labor-market performance, employment status, and social integration/ Wang, Chenglong and Shen, Jianfa, N.D.

This article talks about growing scholarly interest in settlement intention of migrants in urban China. But little is known about how settlement intention of migrants is shaped by their labor-market performance, employment status, and social integration. Using the structural equation modelling approach, this paper attempts to reveal the trajectory from migrants' labor-market performance to their decision to stay at destinations. Based on the survey data collected from 8 Chinese cities, the authors found that migrants' labor-market performance positively influences their settlement intention. The impact tends to be more influential for migrants in wage-employment and self-employment groups. For these two groups, the impact consists of direct effect and indirect effect. Perceived labor-market performance, social relation, sense of belonging, and group identity mediate the relationship between labor-market performance and settlement intention. For migrant entrepreneurs, there is only indirect effect of labor-market performance on settlement intention. The results support that the advantage in economic status could break the institutional barrier in migrants' settlement. But for the low-income-level group, the role of individuals' economic status in shaping their settlement intention is strengthened by the hukou system. Findings point to the significance of adopting distinguished steps to promote settlement intention of migrants for different employment groups.

- 4 Assessing ecotourism in a mountainous landscape using GIS – MCDA approaches/ Fadafan, Fatemeh Khazaei ; Soffianian, Alireza ; Pourmanafi, Saeid and Morgan, Mark, N.D.

This study talks about Creation of spatial models are of utmost importance for tourism development in environmentally vulnerable areas. This paper aims to classify a mountainous landscape, Fereydounshahr Township (Iran), using a naturalness continuum with respect to ecotourism potential. In doing so, a conceptual model was developed that consisted of two clusters (natural and anthropogenic), including nine attributes. A Best Worst Method (BWM) was applied for weighting of the criteria. Results indicated that the presence of wildlife scored the highest value, whereas visibility of power lines was the lowest. A Weighted Linear Combination (WLC) was used for combining the criteria to produce a reliable map for ecotourism development, as measured by a sensitivity analysis. It consisted of five classifications: extremely natural (V); highly natural (IV); moderately natural (III); marginally natural (II); and not natural (I). Findings revealed that nearly 60% of the area was covered by Class IV and V, indicating a high degree of naturalness throughout the region. Owing to the fragile nature of the environment, tourism development at this location should focus on hard, rather than soft ecotourists (i.e., minimal development). This same methodology can be used by managers to adopt appropriate strategies regarding possible development options at other tourism destinations, worldwide.

- 5 Visual attention and ethnic landscape perception: A case of three cities in the Guangdong–Hong Kong–Macao greater bay area/ Yuan, Guangsheng ; Wang, Hongfeng ; Wang, Min and Lin, Mingliang, N.D.

This paper looks into whether or not In recent years, scholarly attention to ethnic landscapes in cities has surged. The authors need to understand how individuals perceive these settings, as they are significant platforms for diverse immigrant community life and social integration. Previous studies have used questionnaires and interviews to understand residents' perceptual

processes, but little is known about the relationship between visual attention and landscape-perception processes. This study used eye-tracking methods to investigate how residents in three Chinese cities perceive urban ethnic landscapes and how the residents' cultural backgrounds influence ethnic landscape perceptions. Multinomial logistic regression models were also used to investigate the connection between visual attention and landscape recognition. The results revealed that the participants in Hong Kong and Macao had significant differences in visual attention than did those in mainland China. The participants had higher cognitive loads when observing the urban ethnic landscape in Macao compared to Hong Kong and Guangzhou. The visual attention, participants' residential locations, and ethnic landscape regions were all found to be significantly associated with the participants' landscape recognition. This finding is consistent with the desire of today's urban planners to derive greater value from visual attention research to guide urban development, providing insights into the shaping of diverse cities

- 6 Land-cover change and urban growth in the Mexico-Lerma-Cutzamala Hydrological Region, 1993–2018/ Manley, Ethan ; Himmelberger, Yelena Ogneva ; Ruelle, Morgan ; Hanumantha, Ravi and Downs, Timothy J., N.D.

The point of this piece is to The Mexico-Lerma-Cutzamala Hydrological Region (MLCHR) encompasses all areas serving water needs of Mexico City Metropolitan Area and is home to 26.8 million people. Historically, this region has experienced extensive environmental and land cover changes due to urbanization, agricultural expansion, deforestation, growing population, floods and droughts. The main objectives of the study are to quantify the land cover changes and to identify spatial/temporal patterns of urban growth during 1993–2018. The results revealed that within the MLCHR over 25 years, urban land cover grew by 82% from its original extent in 1993. Shrubland and cropland contributed the most to the new urban land. The rate of change to urban has been increasing, from 38 km<sup>2</sup>/year in 1993–2004 to 53 km<sup>2</sup>/year in 2004–2018. Additionally, the spatial pattern of urbanization has become more dispersed over time, as new transitions to urban are happening farther away from existing urban land. This study is the first to quantify and locate urbanization within the entire hydrological region that serves the water and sanitation needs of the megalopolis. Its results will support future modeling efforts to understand the impacts of climate change on surface water bodies and aquifers within the MLCHR under different climate-change scenarios and to identify populations most vulnerable to projected water stress.

- 7 Impacts of land-use and land-cover change on rural livelihoods: Evidence from eastern Sierra Leone/ Lahai, Morrison K.; Kabba, Victor T.S.and Mansaray, Lamin R., N.D.

This study talks about Land-use and land-cover (LULC) changes have been observed in Sierra Leone, but to what extent they impact rural livelihoods, amidst investment by multinational companies in non-food crops and mining, remains a grey area in the scientific discourse. Against this backdrop, this study attempts, for the first time, to investigate the spatio-temporal dynamics of LULC changes and their impacts on household livelihoods in a rural area in eastern Sierra Leone, using remote sensing and ancillary socio-economic and livelihood data. For this purpose, temporal Landsat images at 1986, 2000 and 2020 were subjected to the Maximum Likelihood classification algorithm to map and detect the change of the six most informative LULC classes in the test site. Ground-truth LULC and socio-economic and household livelihood surveys were conducted to obtain ancillary data. Results indicate a substantial (51%) decrease in Wetland area (29,525 ha to 14,554 ha) but an increase in Dense Forest of 24% (8,873 ha to 11,036 ha) over the 34-year period. While the natural assets of households are on the decline, physical and financial assets are on the increase. However, household livelihood outcomes are less

favourable and households are therefore vulnerable to food insecurity as changes in LULC persist.

- 8 Proof of concept study using GPS-based tracking data to build agent-based models of visitors' off-trail behavior in nature-based tourism settings/ D'Antonio, Ashley ; Monz, Christopher A.; Crabb, Benjamin ; Baggio, Jacopo A. and Howe, Peter D., N.D.

This study tells us about Spatial components of visitor behavior in nature-based tourism settings have the potential to influence both the biophysical environmental and recreational experience. Previous efforts to model visitor spatial behavior in these settings have largely been deterministic and probabilistic. Comparatively, agent-based models (ABM) are often considered a more accurate technique for representing complex human behaviors such as visitor use. A key challenge in the development of ABM in nature-based tourism settings has been the lack of detailed, individually-based, georeferenced data on visitors, especially in locations where visitors leave trails. This study is a proof of concept exercise using global position system (GPS) data, collected from visitors in Yosemite National Park, to develop an example ABM of visitor use. Results from this study demonstrate that it is feasible to use GPS tracking data to provide insight into the generation of agent rules, yet knowledge gaps remain for the further development of ABMs in nature-based tourism research.

- 9 Monitoring cocoa-driven deforestation: The contexts of encroachment and land use policy implications for deforestation free cocoa supply chains in Ghana/ Ashiagbor, George ; Asante, Winston Adams ; Forkuo, Eric Kwabena ; Acheampong, Emmanuel and Foli, Ernest, N.D.

This research analyzed cocoa deforestation within the framework of land-use policies to support efforts to implement deforestation-free cocoa commitments in Ghana. Land-use maps for 1986, 1999, and 2017 were used to explore cocoa deforestation around three contexts: (1) Gross deforestation – forest conversions irrespective of the legal provisions governing land use; (2) Forest reserves encroachment - conversions within forest reserves; and (3) 'Admitted farms' and off-reserve deforestation - conversions within the framework of applicable national legislative provisions. The results showed 90.71% 'admitted farms' and off-reserve deforestation, and 9.29% forest reserve encroachments. The conversions in the off-reserve and 'admitted farm' constitute land-use decision-making conforming to the Forests act 1927 and the Land Use and Spatial planning act 2016. Thus, the authors seek to argue the following: (1) the dynamics of deforestation should be situated within the land use policy provisions; (2) The use of gross deforestation as the basis for any legislative due diligence provision would be at variance with national legislation and might pose difficulties in achieving the deforestation-free objectives; (3) Gross deforestation should be separated from admitted farm, and off-reserve deforestation. Once this is done, stakeholders will be able to formulate targeted response interventions to address cocoa-led deforestation.

- 10 Identifying the most important life expectancy factors for individual U.S. counties/ Qiu, Xiaomin and Wu, Shuo-sheng, N.D.

The point of this piece is to The main goal of this study is to identify the most important life expectancy factors for individual U.S. counties to allow county governments to prioritize the local factors to improve life expectancy. The methodology is to use Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR) to build local regression models for individual counties based on the six most significant life expectancy variables derived from nationwide Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression. The results show that Smoking is the most critical life expectancy factor for the majority, approximately 45% of the 3108 contiguous U.S. counties. The second major factor



being most important to local counties is Inconsistent Food Supply, for 25% of the total counties. Other four significant nationwide variables, including Insufficient Sleep, Single Parent Household, Physical Inactivity, and Few Fruits and Vegetables, are the most important for 14%–1% of the total counties. Results of this study allow individual counties to target their most influential life expectancy factors to formulate public health strategies and policies that would most effectively improve the county's life expectancy. In addition, findings of the regional patterns of life expectancy factors would help state governments to more efficiently prioritize and allocate health resources in support of county public health programs.

- 11 Income inequality and the geography of residential burglaries: A spatial model applied to Campinas, Brazil/ Ramos, Rafael G. and Melo, Silas N., N.D.

This article talks about Although income inequality has been often pointed out as an important cause of crime, it is yet unclear how spatial patterns of income in a city can explain its geography of crime. In this study, the authors apply a model to test the influence of income inequality on the spatial concentration of residential burglaries in the city of Campinas, Brazil. Following criminological theory, our model decomposes income inequality into two hypothetical effects: that of local income, which determines how attractive residences are to burglary, and exposure to poverty, where poverty boosts criminal motivation through economic hardship. Our study reveals that higher local income is indeed significant and positively associated to higher burglary risk, but that exposure to poverty does not increase risk. Therefore, higher income areas more surrounded by poor areas do not feature a particularly increased burglary risk if compared to other higher income areas, contrary to what could be expected from some criminological frameworks such as relative deprivation and strain theories. Instead, our findings suggest that the geography of residential burglaries can be explained by the distribution of burglary opportunities, that is, of where the most profitable targets are. To conclude, the authors compare our findings to other existing studies.

- 12 Socio-economic vulnerability assessment of shifting cultivators (Jhumias) amidst the changing climate in Mizoram, northeast India/ Thong, Pentile ; Thangjam, Uttam ; Sahoo, Uttam Kumar and Pebam, Rocky, N.D.

This study utilizes household data to examine the Jhumias susceptibility to the changing climate by using the lens of socio-economic vulnerability framework. 150 households spread across 6 villages were surveyed to understand association between Jhumias and their physical and social surroundings. The data was comprehensively consolidated and scrutinized to assess the vulnerability. Principle Component Analysis (PCA) was used to select and group the indicators. Varimax rotation was executed on all selected indicators and factors with eigenvalue >1 was incorporated for weight assignment. Results revealed that Muallungthu was socio-economically the most vulnerable village while the least vulnerable village was Chhungte. Households which fall short to adopt any adaptation strategies to the impacts of climate change were most vulnerable. Exposure to natural hazards was the basic indicator of climate change in the region and the sole dependence on agriculture made the households highly sensitive to climate variability. With the aim to improve the economic status of Jhumias, Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) interventions were advocated for climate resilient approach in Jhum. The study calls for policy makers and development planners to invest in education and rural income diversification. Effort should be made to assess the effect of previous disasters and hazard events so as to come up with obligatory preventive measures and consequently emphasize in adopting new measures for households to make them less vulnerable henceforth.

- 13 Evaluation of traditional rain-fed agricultural terraces for soil erosion control through UAV observation in the middle mountain of Nepal/ Chidi, Chhabi Lal ; Zhao, Wei ; Thapa, Pankaj ; Paudel, Basanta and Khanal, Narendra Raj, N.D.

This article analyses The livelihood of most people in the mountainous region of Nepal depends on traditional farming practices. Farmers modify their lands by constructing narrow outward sloping terraces to control soil erosion in the mountain and hill of Nepal. However, preliminary observation reveals that farmers adopt different strategies to manage outward sloping terraces according to the amount of rainfall so as to avoid the impact from soil erosion due to excessive rainfall. Thus, this study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the traditional practice of topographic management of outward sloping rain-fed terraces to control soil erosion. The study makes a comparative analysis of topographic values of terraces and the estimated rates of soil erosion in different rainfall regions. Topographic values were derived from high spatial resolution (20 cm) Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data acquired by Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) was used to estimate the rate of soil erosion based on this high-resolution DEM together with other required variables. The research revealed that the traditional practice of topographic modification is highly effective to control soil erosion, as no significant differences in the rates of soil erosion were found even though the amount of rainfall considerably varies at different sites.

- 14 Examining the impact of multidimensional accessibility on regional poverty in Laos/ Liang, Yutian ; Li, Shangqian ; Zeng, Jiaqi and Wu, Tianbang, N.D.

This study discussed Accessibility is a crucial way to overcome geographical restrictions and provides an essential path for alleviating regional poverty. Existing studies have focused on the impact of single accessibility factors on poverty reduction, while less attention has been paid to the effect of multi-accessibility on poverty patterns. Therefore, the contribution of this study is to analyze the driving mechanism of multidimensional accessibility factors on the spatial differentiation of poverty and explore the impact of different accessibility interactions on poverty patterns. The results are as follows: (1) The effects of multidimensional accessibility on spatial stratified heterogeneity of poverty the authorsre significant, among which economic accessibility, market accessibility, and traffic accessibility are the main driving factors. (2) Poverty was lower in districts closer to special economic zones, provincial capitals, and primary roads, while educational facilities and natural factors have limited influence on poverty patterns. (3) From the results of the interaction detector, the interaction of two accessibility factors is more obvious than that of a single factor. Market accessibility and traffic accessibility are the main interaction factors. This study is of great significance for poverty reduction in Laos and can be a good case for high-quality development in Southeast Asia.

- 15 Public participation GIS can help assess multiple dimensions of environmental justice in urban green and blue space planning/ Silviya Korpilo, Roope Oskari Kaaronen, Anton Stahl Olafsson, Raymond, Christopher Mark, N.D.

This study discussed In the last two decades, there has been an exponential increase in application of public participation GIS (PPGIS) methods to urban green and blue space (UGBS) planning. However, integrating different elements of environmental justice in PPGIS research is still in its infancy, especially in regards to the deep and less visible issues related to recognition and participation of different groups in local green space planning and management.

Here the authors present a new method for assessing perceived recognition and procedural justice with respect to UGBS in the Amager island of Copenhagen, Denmark. The authors collected survey data together with 2187 place-based values and preferences from 298 local residents. Using Exploratory Factor Analysis, the authors classified respondents in four clusters representing low to high perceived recognition and procedural justice. The authors then examined how these clusters relate to socio-demographics and the spatial distribution of mapped values and preferences. Results indicated no significant differences in terms of income and age between clusters. However, there was clear variation in the spatial distribution and type of values and preferences respondents from different clusters assigned, particularly for those who feel unrecognized and do not participate in local environmental decision-making compared to all other groups. In addition, gender had a significant effect on the perceptions of recognition and procedure. Female respondents scored lower on procedural justice than male and mapped landscape values and preferences closer to home than males, thus suggesting that gender inequalities can be deeply embedded in everyday public spaces and practices. Planning inclusive and environmentally just UGBS requires not only incorporating such gender perspectives, but a more flexible, intersectional and relational understanding of space that reflects the everyday needs of different and marginalized groups.

- 16 Assessing the spatial variability of raising public risk awareness for the intervention performance of COVID-19 voluntary screening: A spatial simulation approach/ Kuo, Fei-Ying and Wen, Tzai-Hung, N.D.

This research talks about The rapid spread of a (re)emerging pandemic (e.g., COVID-19) is usually attributed to the invisible transmission caused by asymptomatic cases. Health authorities rely on large-scale voluntary screening to identify and isolate invisible spreaders as well as symptomatic people as early as possible to control disease spread. Raising public awareness is beneficial for improving the effectiveness of epidemic prevention because it could increase the usage and demand for testing kits. However, the effectiveness of testing could be influenced by the spatial demand for medical resources in different periods. Spatial demand could also be triggered by public awareness in areas with two geographical factors, including spatial proximity to resources and attractiveness of human mobility. Therefore, it is necessary to explore the spatial variations in raising public awareness on the effectiveness of COVID-19 screening. The authors implemented spatial simulation models to integrate various levels of public awareness and pandemic dynamics in time and space. Moreover, the authors also assessed the effects of the spatial proximity of testing kits and the ease of human mobility on COVID-19 testing at various levels of public awareness. Our results indicated that high public awareness promotes high willingness to be tested. This causes the demand to not be fully satisfied at the peak times during a pandemic, yet the shortage of tests does not significantly increase pandemic severity. The authors also found that when public awareness is low, concentrating on unattractive areas (such as residential or urban fringe areas) could promote a higher benefit of testing. On the other hand, when awareness is high, the factor of distances to testing stations is more important for promoting the benefit of testing; allocating additional testing resources in areas distant from stations could have a higher benefit of testing. This study aims to provide insights for health authorities into the allocation of testing resources against disease outbreaks with respect to various levels of public awareness.

- 17 An analysis of Amud Anan - A unique volunteered geographic information platform for nature-based recreation in Israel/ Elinson, Rotem and Levin, Noam, N.D.

This research aims to Nature-based recreation activities are popular worldwide, yet traditional monitoring methods and their derived databases often limit spatial studies of these activities,

partially due to the large area and remoteness of many open spaces. Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) from crowdsourced data could be used to study nature-based recreational activities. Most studies using VGI for recreation analysis are based on international English-speaking apps, and thus may miss information which is only available in local languages. Here the authors used a database from the Israeli unique VGI app and Hebrew website ‘Amud Anan’ (<https://amudanan.co.il/>) to study spatial patterns of recreation activity, using the points of interest's (POIs) density as the response variable, and several explanatory variables such as accessibility and attraction of the POIs. The authors also conducted in-depth interviews to study the motivations of users to share POIs. The authors found strong correlations between POIs' density and accessibility variables such as distance from roads and hiking trails, as well as with attraction variables such as distance from camping and picnic sites. The authors conclude that the Amud Anan database and VGIs in general can serve as effective tools for mapping nature-based recreational activity Israel and world-wide.

- 18 Window Expeditions: A playful approach to crowdsourcing natural language descriptions of everyday lived landscapes/ Baer, Manuel F. and Purves, Ross S., N.D.

This study discusses Measuring what citizens perceive and value about landscapes is important for landscape monitoring. Capturing temporal, spatial and cultural variation requires collection of data at scale. One potential proxy data source are textual descriptions of landscapes written by volunteers. The authors implemented a gamified application and crowdsourced a multilingual corpus of in-situ descriptions of everyday lived landscapes. Our implementation focused on the aesthetics of exploration, expression and fellowship in the mechanics, dynamics, aesthetics (MDA) framework. The authors collected 503 natural language landscape descriptions from 384 participants in English (69.7%), German (25.1%) and French (5.3%) and most contributions were made in urban areas (54.7%). The most frequent noun lemma in English was “tree” and in German “Fenster” (window). By comparing our English collection to corpora of everyday English and landscape descriptions, the authors identified frequent lemmas such as “tree”, “window”, “light”, “street”, “garden” and “sky” which occurred significantly more than expected. These terms hint as to important components of the everyday landscapes of our users. The authors suggest a number of ways in which our corpus could be used in ongoing research on landscapes, complementing existing PPGIS approaches, providing data for domain specific lexicons for landscape analysis and as an input to landscape character assessment.

- 19 Visible green space predicts emotion: Visible from social media and street view data/ Wang, Ruoyu ; Browning, Matthew H.E.M.; Qin, Xiaofei ; He, Jialv and Liu, Ye, N.D.

This work shows that Social media data are increasingly used to examine associations between environmental exposures and mental wellbeing. In particular, studies highlight that exposure to natural outdoor environments (NOEs) is associated with fewer negative emotions. Also, people in socioeconomically disadvantaged neighbourhoods tend to benefit more from NOEs than their counterparts in more privileged neighbourhoods ("equigenic" effects). However, exposure to NOEs is principally studied with remotely sensed data that fail to measure peoples' lived experience and the visible environment at eye-level. The current study explored relationships between two forms of NOEs (green and blue spaces) using Tencent Map street view imagery and negative emotions from social media Weibo microblogs in 1540 neighborhoods of Guangzhou, China. Negative emotions and exposure to visible green and blue space were assessed at the neighborhood-level (averaged by neighborhood). Higher levels of visible green space were associated with lower levels of negative emotions (3rd quartile: coefficient [coef.] = -0.006, 95% confidence interval [CI] = -0.012 to -0.000; 4th quartile: coef. = -0.007, CI =

–0.013 to –0.001), and these associations were stronger during non-work times. No associations were observed for visible blue space except in interactions with socioeconomic status (SES); blue space provided an equigenic effect whereby people in lower-SES neighborhoods expressed fewer negative emotions than other lower-SES neighbourhoods without blue space. Because negative emotions are strongly linked to depression and anxiety, the importance of green and blue space visible at eye-level should be considered when promoting equitable public health.

- 20 Detecting the sinks and sources of transportation energy consumption and its forces driving at multiple spatiotemporal scales using trajectory data./ Cao, Zheng ; Guo, Guanhua ; Xu, Yong ; Wu, Zhifeng and Zhou, Weiqi, N.D.

This study discussed Accurate and detailed transportation anthropogenic heat release (TAHR) datasets would benefit atmospheric research and public health. However, detailed temporal and spatial descriptions are yet to be obtained because of the low spatiotemporal resolution of basic data in previous studies. Therefore, the authors here developed a low-cost and efficient TAHR construction method by introducing trajectory data. Furthermore, the authors constructed an index to examine TAHR sinks and sources. This enabled the quantification of spatial associations between workplace/residential functional zones and TAHR sinks/sources. The results showed that TAHR varied dramatically at multiple temporal scales. Peak–trough shapes of TAHR variations were found at hourly levels, while increasing trends were found at daily levels. Central downtown areas experienced significant variation trends at both hourly and daily levels. Sinks of TAHR were more closely associated with workplaces, while TAHR sources were more closely associated with residential functional zones at daily levels. This study provides a reference for the explanation of ecological scientific questions using spatiotemporal big data and provides insights into the mechanisms underlying urban energy consumption, urban planning, and energy conservation.

- 21 Spatial matching and correlation between recreation service supply and demand in the Ili River Valley, China/ Yang, Liangjian and Cao, Kaijun, N.D.

This research aims to Natural ecosystems provide various material and nonmaterial services to individuals. The provision of nature-based recreation services has become an important means to meet the spiritual needs of mankind. However, the increasing demand for recreation services and the unclear supply of recreation services have brought many challenges for recreation service planning. Therefore, to achieve high-quality regional development, scientific exploration of the relationship between recreation service supply and demand is necessary. In this study, the authors integrated multiple data sources into an indicator system for the supply and demand of recreation services. Environmental and landscape attribute indicators were applied in this study as proxies for the supply of recreation services, and population, gross domestic product grid data, and nighttime usage data were used to represent the local demand for recreation services. Finally, matching patterns and correlations between the supply and demand of recreational services in the Ili River Valley were identified. Overall, the results showed that the Ili River Valley has great potential for recreation services supply, but the local demand for recreation services is relatively lower than the supply. Therefore, there is a spatial mismatch between the supply and demand for recreation services in the Ili River Valley.the authorsapplied bivariate spatial autocorrelation analysis to examine autocorrelation among recreation service indicators. The results showed a significant spatial correlation between recreation services supply and demand. Therefore, this study can provide information for Ili River Valley's recreation planning and management.

- 22 Multifaceted land use change and varied responses of ecological carrying capacity: A case study of Chongqing, China/ Liao, Xia ; Fang, Chuanglin and Shu, Tianheng, N.D.

This article explores the sustainability of land use is a key issue for ecological conservation; therefore, it is imperative to understand how land use change (LUC) impacts the ecological carrying capacity (ECC). The authors developed a “direction-speed-pattern” tri-dimensional framework for characterizing LUC and assessed ECC by incorporating the resource provision capacity and environmental support capacity. GTWR model was further employed to examine the impacts of LUC on ECC. Afterwards, an empirical study was conducted in Chongqing city in Southwest China during the period of 2000–2018. The results indicate that the multifaceted LUC exerted spatial-temporally varying impacts on the ECC: (i) Among various LUC directions, afforesting cropland positively affected ECC and this effect was more significant in south-eastern Chongqing, while both encroaching on forest/cropland through urban expansion and converting forests/grass to cropland caused far-reaching negative impacts; (ii) Regarding the relationship between LUC speed and ECC, there was a negative-positive shift in Chongqing from 2010 to 2018; (iii) In terms of LUC pattern, the authors found various landscape metrics played a significant and heterogeneous role in ECC performance. Accordingly, by synthesizing the lens of direction, speed, and pattern, tailored land use strategies are recommended for Chongqing's ECC improvement, which also provides heuristic experiences for other regions worldwide.



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- 23 Did Indians Import Gold Only for Hoarding? A Re-Examination of Gold Flows in British India Between 1861 and 1919/ Iyer, Vibha, pp. 203-224.

This article explores the An inadequate understanding of the nature of the colonial economy of India characterised by tax-financed transfers to Britain coupled with the incomplete nature of trade data in the Statistical Abstracts of British India, has led economic historians to wrongly conclude that India imported gold only for hoarding. Using Council Bills data to define India's commodity export surplus more accurately, this paper offers a retrospective re-classification of British India's gold flows from 1861 to 1919 into Commodity and Financial gold and shows that a substantial proportion of gold imported towards the end of the nineteenth century was for financial purposes.

- 24 Resurgent Asia: Reinforcement Faith Back in Flexible Capitalism (Markets)/ Pandit, M.L., pp. 225-245.

This research aims to While the developed world's transformations had materialised exclusively under capitalism, attempts to explore new systems, ostensibly for faster and inclusive growth, began after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. But communist China's 1978 pioneering and rewarding market embrace did not only reinforce faith back in capitalism, broadly defined, but also made the embrace nearly universal soon after. How rewarding has the embrace really been? Since Asia, the world's most populous and impoverished continent until 1950, has been the fastest growing region of the world economy thereafter, notably after wider market embrace, it offers an ideal field to investigate and identify the best performing economic system.

- 25 Small Exporting Firms in the Fruits and Vegetables Sector in India: An Empirical Study/ Pimkord, Vanida and Sarma, Mandira, pp. 246-264.

This paper presents an empirical study on the determinants of export orientation and export performance of the Fruits and Vegetables based Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in India. Using firm level data from the fourth all-India MSME census and applying econometric models, the authors find that firms' individual characteristics, location specific factors, access to institutional credit and business environment were positively associated with export orientation of these MSME units. Larger MSMEs had significantly higher export growth. Promotional schemes of the government for MSME sector did not have any impact on export potential and export performance of these MSMEs, indicating that benefits of such schemes have not penetrated in these MSMEs.

- 26 Is the Growth Pro-Poor in Odisha Since 1990's?/ Sahoo, Priyabrata and Padhi, Balakrushna, pp. 265-282.

This study examines whether the economic growth in Odisha is pro-poor since the 1990s by applying, Pro-poor Growth Index (PGI), Poverty Equivalent Growth (PEG), Growth Incidence Curve (GIC) methods and using the NSSO 1993-1994, 2004-2005 and 2011-2012 Consumer Expenditure Survey. The change in poverty has been decomposed into growth in income (MPCE) and redistribution to look into the pro-poorness effect of growth. The results show that the slower rise in MPCE and faster increase in inequality, which offset the poverty reduction in the 1st period, causes a slow reduction in poverty. The faster reduction in inequality in the 2nd period with an increase in real MPCE has resulted in more rapid reduction in poverty in the





- 29 A longitudinal analysis of the social information in infants' naturalistic visual experience using automated detections/ Long, Bria L.; Kachergis, George; Agrawal, Ketan; Frank, Michael C., pp. 2211-2229.

This article explores the The faces and hands of caregivers and other social partners offer a rich source of social and causal information that is likely critical for infants' cognitive and linguistic development. Previous work using manual annotation strategies and cross-sectional data has found systematic changes in the proportion of faces and hands in the egocentric perspective of young infants. Here, the authors validated the use of a modern convolutional neural network (OpenPose) for the detection of faces and hands in naturalistic egocentric videos. The authors then applied this model to a longitudinal collection of more than 1,700 head-mounted camera videos from three children ages 6 to 32 months. Using these detections, the authors confirm and extend prior results from cross-sectional studies. First, the authors found a moderate decrease in the proportion of faces in children's view across age and a higher proportion of hands in view than previously reported. Second, the authors found variability in the proportion of faces and hands viewed by different children in different locations (e.g., living room vs. kitchen), suggesting that individual activity contexts may shape the social information that infants experience. Third, the authors found evidence that children may see closer, larger views of people, hands, and faces earlier in development. These longitudinal analyses provide an additional perspective on the changes in the social information in view across the first few years of life and suggest that pose detection models can successfully be applied to naturalistic egocentric video data sets to extract descriptives about infants' changing social environment.

- 30 Maternal postpartum depression impacts infants' joint attention differentially across cultures/ Astor, Kim; Lindskog, Marcus; Juvrud, Joshua; Wangchuk; Namgyel, Sangay Choden; Wangmo, Tshering; Tshering, Kinzang; Gredebäck, Gustaf., pp. 2230-2238.

This research aims to assess whether the negative association between maternal postpartum depression (PPD) and infants' development of joint attention (gaze following) generalizes from WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic) to Majority World contexts. The study was conducted in Bhutan (N = 105, M = 278 days, 52% males) but also draws from publicly available Swedish data (N = 113, M = 302 days, 49% males). The authors demonstrate that Bhutanese and Swedish infants' development follows the same trajectory. However, Bhutanese infants' gaze following were not related to maternal PPD, which the Swedish infants' were. The results support the notion that there are protecting factors built into the interdependent family model. Despite all the benefits of being raised in a modern welfare state, it seems like Swedish infants, to an extent, are more vulnerable to maternal mental health than Bhutanese infants.

- 31 Mothers' aversion sensitivity and reciprocal negativity in mother-child interactions: Implications for coercion theory/ Moed, Anat., pp. 2239-2251.

This paper investigates that Coercion theory well characterizes the behavioral aspects that often lead to dysfunctional family processes. Recent conceptualizations have incorporated emotion into models of coercive interactions, yet empirical evidence has been limited. In this study, repeated measures of mother-child dyads (N = 319) were assessed over the course of 2 years to examine whether within-mother (i.e., intraindividual) levels of aversion sensitivity—their negative emotional arousal when faced with aversive child behavior—are associated with four

known components of coercive parent–child interactions: initiation, length, frequency, and the tendency to end the negative cycle. During multiple assessments over 2 years, conflictual conversations between newly divorced mothers (Mbaseline age = 36.8, SDbaseline age = 6.6; 64% non-Hispanic White) and their 4- to 11-year-old children (Mbaseline age = 7.77, SDbaseline age = 2.0; 52% female) were observed and microcoded. Forty-seven observed child behaviors were ranked from low to high aversive. Mothers’ general rates of negative emotional expression and the rates at which their negative expression increased as children’s behavior became increasingly aversive (i.e., their aversion sensitivity) were recorded. Results were consistent with coercion theory, revealing significant within-dyad associations between mothers’ aversion sensitivity and all four components of coercive parent–child interactions. These findings suggest the importance of understanding the functions that parents’ intraindividual emotional processes have in difficult, coercive family processes. Understanding such processes holds promise for clarifying how to intervene to reduce parent–child interactions known to be problematic for children’s development.

- 32 Early maternal sensitivity and markers of physical health: Enduring or transient associations from childhood to adulthood?/ Kunkel, Jacob J.; Magro, Sophia W.; Bleil, Maria E.; Booth-LaForce, Cathryn; Vandell, Deborah Lowe; Fraley, R. Chris; Roisman, Glenn I., pp. 2252-2263.

This article talks about Individual differences in the quality of early experiences with primary caregivers have been reliably implicated in the development of socioemotional adjustment and, more recently, physical health. However, few studies have examined the development of such associations with physical health into the adult years. To that end, the current study used prospective, longitudinal data from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development (N = 1,306, 52% male, 77% White/non-Hispanic) to investigate whether associations between direct observations of maternal sensitivity in the first 3 years of life and repeated assessments of two commonly used, objective indicators of physical health (i.e., body mass and mean arterial blood pressure) remained stable or diminished in magnitude over time. Associations between early maternal sensitivity and lower body mass remained relatively stable from age 54 months to 26 years and were robust to the modeling of autoregressive and second-order stability processes as well as the inclusion of potential demographic confounders. In contrast, although associations between early caregiving and lower mean arterial pressure remained relatively stable from Grade 4 to age 15 years (the oldest age for which mean arterial pressure was assessed thus far), these associations were not robust to the inclusion of covariates and the modeling of second-order stability processes

- 33 The stability of early developing attentional bias for faces and fear from 8 to 30 and 60 months in the FinnBrain Birth Cohort Study/ Kataja, Eeva-Leena; Eskola, Eeva; Pelto, Juho; Korja, Riikka; Paija, Sasu-Petteri; Nolvi, Saara; Häikiö, Tuomo; Karlsson, Linnea; Karlsson, Hasse; Leppänen, Jukka M., pp. 2264-2274.

From this study, the authors can see that Most infants exhibit an attentional bias for faces and fearful facial expressions. These biases reduce toward the third year of life, but little is known about the development of the biases beyond early childhood. The authors used the same methodology longitudinally to assess attention disengagement patterns from nonface control pictures and faces (neutral, happy, and fearful expressions) in a large sample of children at 8, 30, and 60 months (N = 389/393/492, respectively; N = 72 for data in all three assessment; girls > 45.3% in each assessment). “Face bias” was measured as a difference in disengagement probability (DP) from faces (neutral/happy) versus nonface patterns. “Fear bias” was calculated as a difference in DP for fearful versus happy/neutral faces. At group level, DPs followed a

nonlinear longitudinal trajectory in all face conditions, being lowest at 8 months, highest at 30 months, and intermediate at 60 months. Face bias declined between 8 and 30 months, but did not change between 30 and 60 months. Fear bias declined linearly from 8 to 60 months. Individual differences in disengagement were generally not stable across age, but weak correlations were found in face bias between 8- and 60-month, and in DPs between 30- and 60-month ( $r_s = .22-.41$ ). The results suggest that prioritized attention to faces—that is, a hallmark of infant cognition and a key aspect of human social behavior—follows a nonlinear trajectory in early childhood and may have only weak continuity from infancy to mid childhood.

- 34 Children's dynamic use of face- and behavior-based cues in an economic trust game/ Siddique, Saba; Jeffery, Linda; Palermo, Romina; Collova, Jemma R.; Sutherland, Clare A. M., pp. 2275-2286.

This article talks about Who do children trust? The authors investigated the extent to which children use face-based versus behavior-based cues when deciding whom to trust in a multiturn economic trust game. Children's ( $N = 42$ ; aged 8 to 10 years; 31 females; predominantly White) trust decisions were informed by an interaction between face-based and behavior-based cues to trustworthiness, similarly to those of adults ( $N = 41$ ; aged 17 to 48 years; 23 females; predominantly White). Facial trustworthiness guided children's investment decisions initially, such that they invested highly with trustworthy-looking partners and less with untrustworthy-looking partners. However, by the end of the trust game, after children had experienced game partners' fair or unfair return behavior, they overcame this bias and instead used partners' previous behavior to guide their trust decisions. Using partners' return behavior to guide decisions was the most rational strategy, because partners' facial trustworthiness was not an accurate cue to their actual trustworthiness. This dynamic use of different cues to trustworthiness suggests sophisticated levels of social cognition in children, which may reflect the social importance of trust impressions

- 35 Executive functions, motivation, and children's academic development in Côte d'Ivoire/ Finch, Jenna E.; Wolf, Sharon; Lichand, Guilherme, pp. 2287-2301.

This work proves The role of executive function skills and motivation in supporting children's academic achievement is well-documented, but the vast majority of evidence is from high-income countries. Classrooms in sub-Saharan Africa tend to be large, teacher-driven, and lecture-focused, which may provide extra challenges for children to stay engaged in the learning process. Based in self-regulated learning theory, the authors tested the contributions of executive functions and motivation for children's literacy and numeracy skills over 1 school year. Our preregistered study of 2,500 primary school students in Côte d'Ivoire used lagged models with a robust set of demographic covariates. Executive functions were directly assessed, and children reported on their levels of motivation for schooling. Findings indicated strong longitudinal continuity of both literacy and numeracy skills over the academic year. Further, the authors found unique associations of executive functions and intrinsic motivation with changes in children's literacy skills and a unique association of executive functions, but not intrinsic motivation, with changes in children's numeracy skills over the school year. Overall, these results provide evidence for the importance of nonacademic skills for children's learning in a rural, sub-Saharan African context. Implications include improving access to preprimary education, the quality of primary school experiences, and teacher training and supports to increase children's early academic skills, self-regulation skills, and motivation for learning.

- 36 Exploring the foundations of early scientific literacy: Children’s causal stance/ Booth, Amy E.; Shavlik, Margaret; Haden, Catherine A., pp. 2302-2309.

This paper looks into how From an early age, children show a keen interest in discovering the causal structure of the world around them. Given how fundamental causal information is to scientific inquiry and knowledge, this early emerging “causal stance” might be important in propelling the development of scientific literacy. However, currently little is known about the development of children’s causal stance, or how it might relate to concurrent or subsequent scientific literacy. In this study, 153 children from diverse backgrounds were evaluated at 3, 4, 5, and 6 years of age. Results demonstrate that causal stance at 3 years of age consistently predicted scientific literacy at each wave of data collection, extending through preschool, kindergarten, and into first grade. This relation was particularly pronounced across the earliest 2 measurement time-points, when children’s causal stance predicted growth in scientific literacy above and beyond initial scores. The reciprocal relation did not hold: scientific literacy did not predict future causal stance. Implications for school readiness and early STEM engagement are discussed

- 37 Children’s active physical learning is as effective and goal-targeted as adults’/ Bramley, Neil R.; Ruggeri, Azzurra, pp. 2310-2321.

This study talks about how children and adults actively experiment within the physical world to achieve different epistemic goals. In our experiment, one hundred one 4- to 10-year-old children and 24 adults either passively observed or used a touchscreen interface to actively interact with objects in a dynamic physical microworld with the goal of inferring one of two latent physical properties: relative object masses or local forces of attraction and repulsion. The authors find an age improvement in judgments as well as an advantage for active over passive learning. With the help of Bayesian statistics and a computational modeling framework for the quantitative analysis of participants’ actions, the authors show that children’s and adults’ actions are equally successful in targeting their goal-relevant uncertainty, but that adults and older children are better able to use this information to respond correctly. The authors further unpack children’s and adults’ experimental strategies qualitatively, finding adults more likely to use a “deconfounding” strategy to isolate properties of interest, potentially creating evidence less susceptible to cognitive and perceptual errors.

- 38 Formal explanations shape children’s representations of animal kinds and social groups/ Muradoglu, Melis; Marchak, Kristan A.; Gelman, Susan A.; Cimpian, Andrei., pp. 2322-2335.

The point of this piece is to In certain domains, people represent some of an individual’s properties (e.g., a tiger’s ferocity), but not others (e.g., a tiger’s being in the zoo), as stemming from the assumed “essence” of the individual’s category. How do children identify which properties of an individual are essentialized and which are not? Here, the authors examine whether formal explanations—that is, explanations that appeal to category membership (e.g., “That’s ferocious because it’s a tiger”)—help children to identify which properties are essentialized. The authors investigated this question in two domains: animal kinds (Study 1) and social categories (specifically, gender; Studies 2 and 3). Across studies, the authors introduced children to novel behaviors and preferences of individuals using either a formal explanation or closely matched wording that did not express a formal explanation. To measure the extent to which children essentialized the novel properties, the authors assessed their inferences about the stability, innateness, and generalizability of these properties. In Study 1 (N = 104; 61 girls, 43 boys; predominantly White and multiracial children from high-income backgrounds), the authors found that formal explanations led 5- and 6-year-old children to view

novel properties of individual animals as more stable across time. In Studies 2 and 3 (total N = 163; 84 girls, 79 boys; predominantly White, Asian, and multiracial children from high-income backgrounds), the authors found that formal explanations led 6-year-olds, but not 5-year-olds, to view novel properties of individual girls and boys as more stable across contexts. These studies highlight an important mechanism by which formal explanations guide conceptual development

- 39 Development of students' social support profiles and their association with students' study wellbeing/ Ulmanen, Sanna; Soini, Tiina; Pietarinen, Janne; Pyhältö, Kirsi., pp. 2336-2349.

This paper looks into whether or not Effective social support from teachers, peers, and guardians is a key to promoting students' study wellbeing at school. However, little longitudinal research has examined the implications of distinctive combinations of social support for students' study wellbeing. To address this limitation, the authors measured multiple dimensions of school-related social support (teacher, peer, and guardian support), study engagement, and study-related burnout in a sample of 1,545 Finnish lower secondary school students in Grades 7, 8, and 9 (age 13, girls 51%). Latent transition analyses identified a six-profile solution for each wave of data and revealed substantial inequality in perceived social support. First, the authors found four profiles where social support from all three sources was experienced either on high, moderate, low, or very low level labeled as strong support (33%), moderate support (43%), low support (13%), and exceptionally low support (3%), respectively. In addition, two "mixed profiles" were found, where a low level of social support from one source was combined with moderate levels of social support from two other sources. These two profiles were labeled as adult support (5%) and low teacher support (3%) profiles. The social support profiles differed from each other in terms of study engagement and study-related burnout, suggesting that social support from specific sources has a somewhat different effect on features of students' study wellbeing. Moreover, the results showed that the experiences of school-related social support and study wellbeing are prone to change, highlighting the importance of each source of support throughout the students' school path.

- 40 Friends' discussions of interpersonal and noninterpersonal problems during early and middle adolescence: Associations with co-rumination/ Rose, Amanda J.; Smith, Rhiannon L.; Schwartz-Mette, Rebecca A.; Glick, Gary C., pp. 2350-2357.

This study talks about Friendships are important sources of support during adolescence. However, a growing literature indicates some adolescents co-ruminate, or talk with friends about problems in a way that is excessive, speculative, and negatively focused, which confers risk for internalizing problems. Still, previous research had not examined the types of problems co-ruminators discuss. Using self-reported co-rumination and observations of friends' conversations about problems, the present study of early and middle adolescents addressed this gap. Participants (N = 628) were approximately half female (52% of the sample) and primarily European American and African American (63% and 29% of the sample, respectively). Adolescents who reported greater co-rumination spent more time discussing interpersonal problems with friends, including problems with families, peers, and romantic interests. Interpersonal problems may lend themselves to co-rumination because they can be ambiguous, multifaceted, and difficult to resolve. In contrast, co-rumination was not related spending more time discussing noninterpersonal problems. In addition, middle adolescents were observed to spend more time than early adolescents discussing problems related to developmentally salient tasks (e.g., romantic relationships, academics), and girls spent more time than boys discussing interpersonal problems. Taken together, the findings contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of co-rumination. Moreover, the study has applied implications in that findings

suggest that adolescents experiencing interpersonal problems may be at elevated risk of co-ruminating. In addition to steering these adolescents away from co-rumination, fostering better problem-solving skills for interpersonal problems may lead to the resolution of these problems before they become topics of co-rumination

- 41 Reducing educational disparities between Australian adolescents in regional and metropolitan communities: The compensatory effects of extracurricular activities/ O'Donnell, Alexander W.; Redmond, Gerry; Thomson, Cathy; Wang, Joanna J. J.; Turkmani, Sabera, pp. 2358-2371.

This article teaches us about Australian adolescents living in regional communities are significantly more likely to perform worse at school, relative to those in metropolitan communities. These disparities are partially due to the development of lower educational expectations among regional adolescents. In the current study, the author tested whether the differences in educational expectations across communities were reduced when adolescents engage in extracurricular activities, and any subsequent downstream effects on academic outcomes. The current study used a subsample of 1,477 adolescents recruited as part of the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children who have graduated from high school. Using a random-intercept cross-lagged panel model, the authors found that residing in a regional community at the start of secondary education predicted worse academic performance when graduating 6 years later. This association was partially mediated by lower educational expectations and school functioning, measured biennially. However, the significant difference between adolescents in metropolitan and regional communities dissipated when participants engaged in three or more types of extracurricular activities. These results highlight that increasing access and support to participate in extracurricular activities in regional communities may contribute to reducing inequities in educational outcomes

- 42 Identity trajectories and narratives during the transition out of undergraduate education among Georgian emerging adults/ Skhirtladze, Nino; Javakhishvili, Nino; Syed, Moin; Klimstra, Theo; Schwartz, Seth J.; Luyckx, Koen., pp. 2372-2387.

This article talks about The transition out of university education and into the workforce represents a turning point in terms of the evolution of one's goals, roles, responsibilities, relationships, and lifestyle. For this reason, this transition might create important challenges and opportunities for identity formation. The present mixed-method longitudinal study examined identity formation processes in a sample of Georgian final-year undergraduate students over an 11-month period at four different points before and after graduation. At time 1, 369 participants (20% male, mean age = 21.83) completed self-report questionnaires. Life narratives were collected from a subsample of 40 individuals who participated at the last (i.e., fourth) time point. Latent class growth analysis (LCGA) was used to identify developmental typologies of identity formation based on dimensions of commitment and exploration, collected at all four time points. Four trajectory classes—Moratorium, Foreclosure, Troubled Diffusion, and Undifferentiated—were identified. Qualitative results suggest that childhood and family relationships, independence/autonomy/adulthood, education/occupation, and romantic relationships represented salient identity related themes among the study participants. Narratives of trajectory representatives provided insights and the phenomenological accounts of emerging adults' experiences during the transition and highlight specific characteristics of each trajectory class

- 43 Multivariate growth trajectories of parenting practices in adolescence predicting young adult relationships with parents/ Fang, Shichen; Fosco, Gregory M.; Redmond, Cleve R.; Feinberg, Mark E., pp. 2388-2400.

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject Guided by the life course perspective, this study investigated the developmental antecedents of contact, closeness/warmth, and negativity in young adults' relationships with their parents. Taking the developmental systems approach, the authors considered interindividual differences in not only initial levels of parenting quality in early adolescence (Grade 6) but also developmental changes in parenting quality across adolescence (Grades 6–12) as predictors of young adult-parent relationship quality. Data were from a large sample of young adults (N = 1,631; Mage = 22.84; 57% female; 90% White; 25% received free/reduced-price school lunch in Grade 6) followed from the fall of Grades 6 to 12 at eight time points, plus a young adult assessment. Using multivariate latent growth curve modeling, the authors identified a nuanced pattern of predictors of the three relationship dimensions. Higher initial levels of and lower rates of decline in parental involvement across adolescence predicted more young adult contact with mothers and fathers. Higher initial levels of parental warmth and parental involvement, as well as lower rates of decline in parental warmth, predicted greater closeness/warmth with mothers and fathers in young adulthood. Higher initial levels of and lower rates of decline in effective discipline predicted less young adult negativity toward mothers and fathers. These results held even when accounting for important adolescent and young adult covariates (adolescent sex and race, adolescent family income and structure, adolescent aggressive behavior tendencies, young adult living arrangement). The study offers new insights into how parenting practices in adolescence contribute to parent–child relationship in young adulthood

- 44 Developmental antecedents of friendship satisfaction in adulthood./ Vieth, Grace; Englund, Michelle M.; Simpson, Jeffrey A., pp. 2401-2412.

This paper is examining a particular issue Cross-sectional studies have shown that greater friendship satisfaction in adulthood is associated with many positive outcomes (Chopik, 2017; Gillespie, Frederick, et al., 2015). However, the developmental antecedents of satisfaction with close friends in adulthood have not been examined using prospective data. The authors do not know, for example, whether certain key experiences early in life, such as infant attachment security versus insecurity or the quality of maternal sensitivity, prospectively predict the degree of satisfaction with close friends in adulthood. The authors also do not know whether other salient experiences, such as the degree of peer competence in childhood or friendship security in adolescence, mediate relations between early life attachment and/or maternal sensitivity and adult friendship satisfaction. Leveraging data from the Minnesota Longitudinal Study of Risk and Adaption, the authors examined four developmental models containing these theoretically relevant antecedents of friendship satisfaction at age 32. The sample was approximately evenly split by gender (female = 82, male = 76), with the following ethnic distribution: White = 67.1%, Black = 8.9%, mixed race = 18.4%, other = 5.6%. All participants were born to mothers living below the poverty line at birth but on average were lower middle class by age 32.the authorsfound that the model containing direct paths from infant attachment security versus insecurity and from the quality of maternal sensitivity to friendship satisfaction at age 32 provided the best fit, suggesting that early parent–child relationships provide a foundation for later adult relationships with close friends. The implications of these findings are discussed



- 45 Political dynasties and electoral outcomes in India/ Panda, Sitakanta, pp. 465-492.

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding Political dynasties, a salient feature of the electoral politics in many electoral democracies, have critical governance implications. However, careful empirical estimates of the dynasty premium in Indian elections and explanation of their constituency-level demand side (voters) and supply side (political parties) determinants are absent. To fill this gap, the authors analyze the candidate-level (N = 8251) data on the 2014 Lok Sabha elections and find that a dynastic candidate is a significant 13% more likely to win and has a significant 18%–20% higher vote share than a non-dynastic candidate. This result is robust to consideration of an alternative dynasty variable as outcome, usage of alternative indicators of candidate criminality as controls, and a procedure of deducing bias due to selection on unobservables from selection on observables. In the constituency-level analyses, having a dynastic incumbent legislator in fray and dynasts' relative wealth increases the probability of a dynastic winner and a more competitive election given the dynastic incumbent reduces it. Voter dissatisfaction, dynasts' relative wealth, reserved constituency, and given a dynastic incumbent, higher political competition reduce voter preference for dynasts, whereas dynastic entrenchment and dynastic incumbent reduce it. The dynastic incumbent, dynasts' relative wealth, and voter dissatisfaction significantly increase political parties' preferences for dynasts.

- 46 Evolving rationales of boundary making in India: beyond states/ Dutta, Sayak, pp. 493-511.

The subject matter of this study is being examined Academic scholarship on boundary making in India is disproportionately concentrated on state boundaries. Isolated attention given to other areas fails to adopt a holistic framework. The present paper traces the evolving rationales of delimiting district boundary, scheduled area boundary, and parliamentary constituency boundary. It further attempts to find a common thread to organize the boundary making principles in different arenas. Since its inception, India has embarked on a path of steady decentralization. Initially, the State reorganization commission and several constituency delimitation commissions tried to implement a pan-Indian objective. Ethnic diversity was gradually recognized in boundary making from 1970 onward, most notably in the Northeast. A drive toward ever smaller states and districts is observed under the “small is better” paradigm since 1990s. Overall, boundary making in India is intricately intertwined with political agenda and is increasingly being used for electoral expedience over achieving cardinal visions.

- 47 Locusts vs. the gigantic octopus: the Hindutva international and “Akhand Bharat” in V.D. Savarkar's history of India/ Mishra, Atul, pp. 512-545.

This paper reads V.D. Savarkar's last work, *Six Glorious Epochs of Indian History*, and advances two arguments concerning Hindutva international thought. Firstly, it foregrounds and theorizes an organicist conception of the international that is embedded in the text. Savarkar's narrative contains a social evolutionary account of India's historical international relations. Drawing upon a history of over two thousand years of warfare, they are extremely violent, visceral and mediated by caste and race. These aspects have not been adequately discussed within existing expositions, which emphasize culture and geopolitics. Secondly, the paper examines the Savarkarite framing of the “Akhand Bharat” problematic and the strategy for its resolution. Savarkar situates this post-partition problematic within a long and glorious record of the Hindus in successfully resisting their homeland's internationalization. The resolution – the



establishment of a subcontinental polity of the Hindus – gains within Savarkarite thought the legitimacy and force of a millennialist, affectively-charged history.

- 48 Internationalizing the Kashmir dispute: an analysis of India and Pakistan's statements at the United Nations General Assembly/ Jan, Mohammad Waqas and Ahmed, Zahid Shahab, pp. 546-575.

This research has identified a particular point No other issue has influenced the India–Pakistan relationship more adversely than the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. To understand the discourse surrounding the dispute, and how it has evolved within the foreign policies of both countries, this research undertakes a critical discourse analysis of both countries' official statements at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) between 1948 and 2020. The findings of this study are crucial to not only understanding how the two states have been internationalizing the Kashmir dispute but also what lessons can be learned from the past as both countries attempt to slowly reengage with one another. Our analysis points to the fact that both India and Pakistan's stances on the Kashmir dispute, despite their varying phases throughout the conflict, have essentially remained the same. The authors argue that, despite seeming to have converged toward some form of resolution during the first decade of the twenty-first century, the current context of India–Pakistan relations presents a worsening trajectory that has not been witnessed since their last major war in 1971. In highlighting the cyclical, almost scripted nature of this debate, this paper attempts to suggest ways to break free from age-old tropes and help pave the way toward more meaningful ways to redefine the issue in light of a radically altered geo-political context.

- 49 Violence and insurgency in Kashmir: Understanding the Micropolitics/ Majid , Iymon, pp. 576-598.

This research is looking at a particular subject matter One of the longest-surviving insurgent groups fighting the Indian state in the disputed region of Jammu and Kashmir is Hizb ul Mujahedeen. It has been linked with the Kashmiri offshoot of the Islamist organization Jama'at e Islami and has been called its armed wing. By looking at the degree of involvement of Jama'at e Islami in the Kashmir insurgency and its relationship with Hizb, the article focuses on existing organization structures. Existing structures affect the effectiveness of the insurgent group. More specifically, the paper inverts the focus from Jama'at e Islami as the political front of Hizb ul Mujahedeen and argues that the latter, in a clear understanding of the 'micropolitics of rebellion,' used the former to organize themselves. This article also investigates the militantization of Jama'at e Islami – a perception that its political program is inherently violent – because of its association with the insurgency.

- 50 The antinuclear power movement in India after the Fukushima disaster: the case of Koodankulam/ Prabu, Naphalin, pp. 599-636.

This article shows how the international nuclear disaster in Fukushima affected the antinuclear movement in Koodankulam by using the cross-national diffusion model proposed by Kriesi, Koopmans, Duyvendak and Giugni (1995) . It examines the impact of the international disaster on the antinuclear movement and its subsequent expansion in terms of protest events and organizational trajectories. It also describes the new participants and actors in this antinuclear power issue. The research questions are addressed through archives, handbills, unpublished documents, and semi-structured interviews.the author argue that diffusion of information and domestic opportunities helped the antinuclear groups erect a protest camp that offered manufactured vulnerability. This induced several meso and micro level social movement

organizations and political parties to join the antinuclear movement, leading to expansion at the organizational level and the formation of coalitions. Further, the participation of newly joined social movement organizations and political parties in the mobilization helped the movement expand its protest events and led to an increase in the level of contention. The study contributes to the study of antinuclear movements and cross-national diffusion.



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- 51 Drivers of e-government adoption amidst COVID-19 pandemic: The Information Adoption Model (IAM) approach/ Mensah, Isaac Kofi ; Adams, Samuel ; Adjei, Joseph Kwame and Mwakapes, Deborah Simon, pp. 494–509.

The study scrutinized the behavioral adoption of informational e-government services among Chinese citizens in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. A structural equation modeling (SEM) technique was applied for the data analysis using Smart PLS 3.0 statistical software. The results show that information quality, information credibility, and ease of COVID-19 informational e-government services are significant in determining citizens' perception of the usefulness of COVID-19 information shared on e-government platforms. Also, the study revealed that the perceived usefulness of COVID-19 informational e-government services was significant in predicting citizens' intention to adopt and recommend COVID-19 informational e-government services. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings are interrogated further.

- 52 Connecting industries to research outputs: The role of academic libraries/ Cobblah, Mac-Anthony; Arthur, Paulina Afful ; Filson, Christopher K.and Donkor, Gloria Tachie, pp. 510–521.

This study sought to explore the role academic libraries can play in connecting industries to research outputs emanating from universities and research institutions in Ghana. This study adopted the explanatory sequential mixed methods design. Purposive and disproportionate stratified sampling were used to select a sample size of 196, which included researchers, academic librarians and industrialists. The response rate was 78%. Data was collected through a semi-structured interview guide and questionnaire. Narrative analysis of qualitative data was employed, while quantitative data from the questionnaire was analysed descriptively (frequencies, means, standard deviations) and inferentially (ANOVA) using SPSS version 21. The significant finding indicates that academic libraries can play a key role in the effective transmission of research outputs to industries, hence, the need for a stronger collaboration among researchers, academic libraries, and industries to ensure high productivity, leading to national development. The study recommended the use of the Academic Libraries Transfer of Research Outputs to Industry (ALTROI) Model to ensure effective collaboration among researchers, academic libraries and industries as far as the proper use of research outputs is concerned.

- 53 Performance evaluation of web search engines in image retrieval: An experimental study/ Sohrabi, Mehrdad (Mozaffar) Cheshmeh and Sadati, Elham Adnani, pp. 522–534.

This experimental study used a checklist to evaluate the performance of seven search engines consisting of four Image General Search Engines (IGSEs) (namely, Google, Yahoo DuckDuckGo and Bing), and three Image Specialized Search Engines (ISSEs) (namely, Flicker, PicSearch, and GettyImages) in image retrieval. The findings indicated that the recall average of Image General Search Engines and Image Specialized Search Engines was found to be 76.32% and 24/51% with the precision average of 82/08% and 32/21%, respectively. As the results showed, Yahoo, Google and DuckDuckGo ranked at the top in image retrieval with no significant difference. However, a remarkable superiority with almost 50% difference was observed between the general and specialized image search engines. It was also found that an intense competition existed between Google, Yahoo and DuckDuckGo in image retrieval. The

overall results can provide valuable insights for new search engine designers and users in choosing the appropriate search engines for image retrieval. Moreover, the results obtained through the applied equations could be used in assessing and evaluating other search tools, including search engines.

- 54 Managing and accessing indigenous knowledge for national development: The role of academic libraries in Ghana/ Arthur, Paulina Afful ; Kwafoa, Paulina Nana Yaa ; Johnston, Matilda Ampah and Mensah, Vida, pp. 535–548.

This paper is to examine the role academic libraries can play to organize and make indigenous knowledge accessible for national development. The target audience for the paper are academic librarians in Ghana, researchers of African studies in Ghana and other stakeholders. This is a qualitative study with data from interviews with the librarians and a desk-top literature review. Academic librarians in Ghana recognize the importance of indigenous knowledge organization, but little has been done by way of research. Most academic libraries in Ghana have the basic resources to manage indigenous knowledge. Academic librarians need to be proactive in their collaborative efforts to manage indigenous knowledge. Academic librarians in Ghana should be proactive towards effective management of indigenous knowledge, for easy accessibility. Again, academic libraries need to be well resourced to manage indigenous knowledge. Finally, academic libraries need to create awareness about the importance of indigenous knowledge using different media platforms to all stakeholders.

- 55 Information communication technology acceptance and usage in the microfinance sector: The perspective of least developed countries/ Homaid, Abdo Ali, pp. 549–569.

This study aims to identify the determinants that influence the acceptance and usage of ICT among microfinance employees in the least-developed countries. It extended the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model with the inclusion of Innovativeness (IN) from the Diffusion of Innovation (DOI) theory. The quantitative approach was adopted, with a survey questionnaire distributed online to microfinance employees in Yemen, completed by 195 respondents. Both measurement and structural data analyses were employed through Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM), using Smart PLS software. The results show that the UTAUT variables Performance Expectancy (PE), Effort Expectancy (EE), Facilitating Conditions (FC) and IN were significant predictors of Behavioural Intention (BI) to accept and use ICT by microfinance employees, but not Social Influence (SI). The results also reveal that the most significant factors affecting BI were EE followed by PE, IN and FC respectively; BI was the most significant factor affecting Use Behaviour (UB) of ICT among the tested relationships in the study model. Significantly, the results show that IN was a crucial factor as it significantly affected PE, EE and BI to use ICT. The outcomes of the study will assist decision makers to make appropriate interventions for the effective use of ICT by employees in a flourishing and infant industry like microfinance. Consequently, it will help in eradicating and eliminating poverty, a global issue.

- 56 E-learning adoption in higher education: A review/ Baig, Maria Ijaz ; Shuib, Liyana and Yadegaridehkordi, Elaheh, pp. 570–588.

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective In recent years, e-learning has become pivotal in higher education sectors. Researchers are correlating novel approaches with e-learning to facilitate education. However, despite the increase in e-learning research, there is still a lack of comprehensive literature analysis of e-learning in the higher education sector. Thus, this study aims to conduct a systematic literature review of the literature on e-learning in

higher education. This study classifies the selected studies according to the focus of the study, utilizes a theoretical model and framework, and research methods. Also, it presents limitations and future research directions of e-learning in the higher education sector. A systematic approach is conducted, and a total of 47 relevant articles published between the year 2011 and 2019 were selected based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The findings on selected studies focus on the adoption, acceptance, readiness, and user insight, as well as e-learning expansion and challenges in the higher education sector. This study also classified theoretical models and frameworks based on their usage in the pre-adoption, adoption, and post-adoption stages. The findings revealed that most of the theoretical models and frameworks were used at the post-adoption stage. Nevertheless, this study revealed that most of the current studies in this domain were conducted using a quantitative research approach. Finally, this study highlighted limitations and presented possible future research directions as a guide for further enhancement in e-learning and higher education studies.

- 57 Interoperability in electronic records managements systems: An evaluation of the universities in Ankara/ Dişli, Meltem and Külçü, Özgür, pp. 589–598.

In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the electronic records management systems (ERMS) used in universities in the context of interoperability from a technical and organizational perspective. For this purpose, a survey was applied to the administrative staff of universities in Ankara, Turkey and 104 people participated in the survey. In the light of the data obtained, it was concluded that the records management procedures in universities are carried out in a distributed manner and are not gathered under a single unit. Official correspondence between institutions in universities is mostly carried out by registered electronic mail (REM). It was determined that while there are not many legal and technical obstacles to the interoperability of electronic records management systems, there are more organizational and administrative problems. Within the scope of the results, some suggestions have been made to university administrators and system developers. The study may guide universities in the transition and development stages to ERMS.

- 58 Examining online health community users' sharing behaviour: A social influence perspective/ Zhou, Tao, pp. 599–608.

This paper investigates Online health communities (OHC) provide a platform for users to exchange health-related information and seek emotional support. However, users often lack the intention to share their knowledge, which may lead to the failure of OHC. Drawing on the social influence theory, this research examined OHC users' sharing behaviour. The results indicated that users' sharing intention is influenced by three social influence factors, which include subjective norm, social identity and group norm. In addition, social support and privacy concern have effects on these three social influence factors. The results imply that OHC need to leverage social influence in order to facilitate users' sharing behaviour.

- 59 Effect of good meeting practices and interactional justice on online workplace informal learning in Korea/ Kim, Minjung and Park, Min Jae, pp. 609–622.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the contextual factors that facilitate informal workplace learning during the meeting process or after the meeting in the online context. This research utilized structural equation modeling technique and the target sample of this study was fulltime workers employed at various levels within a wide range of organizations. The results show that good meeting practice has a positive impact on external scanning among the three types of informal learning. Specifically, good meeting practice is not significantly related to

learning with others and self-experimentation but is positively associated with external scanning. Interactional justice, which is comprised of interactional and informational justice, has a significant effect on learning with others and the self-experimentation learning type. Neither interactional nor informational justice is significantly related to external scanning. Furthermore, the moderating effects of the relationship among good meeting practices, interactional justice and informal learning are based on demographic profiles, especially gender. The findings are distinctively different in terms of several hypotheses depending on gender.

- 60 Cultural factors that influence the adoption of e-commerce: A Palestinian case study/ Rabayah, Khaled S.; Maree, Mohammed and Alhashmi, Saadat M., pp. 623–640.

The objective of this study is to explore the impact of various cultural dimensions on the acceptance of E-commerce in the Palestinian context. The developed theoretical framework is a modified version of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), wherein the trust, perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use act as mediators for the intention to use E-commerce. As such, five cultural dimensions were employed in the proposed model. These are; uncertainty avoidance, power distance, masculinity, collectivism, and long-term orientation. Data was collected from a non-probabilistic sample of 418 participants using a pre-tested and validated questionnaire. Findings demonstrate that the hypothesized model was able to explain 62% of the variability of the intention towards the use of E-commerce. In particular, they signify a strong correlation between acceptance of E-commerce and the domestic culture of consumers, where uncertainty avoidance and power distance are the most vital cultural dimensions influencing the decision to transact online.

- 61 Determinants of Facebook use among students and its impact on collaborative learning/ Alwreikat, Asma ; Zaid, Mohammed Khair Abu and Shehata, Ahmed, pp. 641–657.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the determinants of Facebook use among university students in Jordanian universities, and its impact on collaborative learning. The study compares Facebook use between students of social sciences disciplines and students of sciences disciplines. The study used a quantitative research approach. The research instrument used is a questionnaire. The results of the study showed that the relationship between Facebook use and collaborative learning is above average, which means that the more time spent on Facebook, the better academic performance students achieve through collaborative learning. Additionally, the study revealed that Facebook use was posited to affect collaborative learning, though the level of effect varies between social sciences and science disciplines. The study proposes a model that describes the relation between collaborative learning and Facebook use, which bridges a gap in the Arabic context that lacks models showing this type of relationship.

- 62 Web archiving of indigenous knowledge systems in South Africa/ Balogun, Tolulope and Kalusopa, Trywell, pp. 658–671.

The purpose of the paper was to highlight the digitization of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) in institutional repositories in South Africa with a view to develop a framework for Web archiving IKS-related websites in South Africa. Anchored on the interpretivist paradigm, the qualitative research method was adopted for this research. The multiple case study research strategy was considered appropriate for the study. Data was gathered through face-to-face in-depth interviews and content analysis. Interviews were conducted with eight IKS staff at the IKS Documentation Centres across four provinces in South Africa. The study revealed that although there are efforts to digitize IKS and make them accessible through some channels online, there are no specific digital preservation policies guiding the project. Apart from the fact

that there are policies in place to support any Web archiving initiative, the concept of Web archiving was generally unfamiliar to the respondents. The respondents admitting to the lack of a standard policy guiding the digitization project also admitted to a lack of knowledge or in-depth understanding of Web archiving and its prospect as a digital preservation measure. The research, therefore, proposes a Web archiving framework that should be incorporated in the digital preservation policy framework. This research will be useful to policymakers and all stakeholders in South Africa and other parts of Africa.

- 63 Mobile apps use for wellness and fitness and university students' subjective wellbeing/ Aboelmagd, M; Ali, Imran and Hashem, G, pp. 672–687.

This study talks about subjective wellbeing among mobile application users attracted researchers' interest in recent years due to its prevalent role in enhancing everyday life, particularly during the recent coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). While previous work has primarily focused on users' intention to adopt mobile apps for wellness and fitness (MAWF) purposes, scarce attention has been paid to the post-adoption impact of these apps on users' subjective wellbeing. This study empirically integrates 'technology readiness' and 'technology acceptance' models (TRAM) to predict subjective wellbeing among MAWF users. It also critically assesses the strength of the mediating effects on the link between technology readiness and subjective wellbeing. Data analysis of 694 actual users of MAWF by means of SEM-PLS approach proves the robust power of the TRAM model in predicting subjective wellbeing. In addition to their mediating effects, technology acceptance constructs tend to be more influenced by positive dimensions (i.e., optimism and innovativeness) than that of negative dimensions (i.e., insecurity and discomfort) of technology readiness. This study is one of the first attempts to predict subjective wellbeing among actual users of MAWF. The study also delineates a broad spectrum of implications that enrich existing research and better inform decision makers in mobile health field.

- 64 Education and learning about research methodology: Views of LIS authors in Pakistan/ Ullah, Ahsan and Rafiq, Muhammad, pp. 688–703.

This study tells us about research is vital for generating knowledge and methodology is a core component for the execution of research ideas. Research methodology education is considered to be a core area of the degree in LIS education programs of almost every school worldwide. The aim of the study is to explore the status of methodology education in the LIS field in Pakistan. In depth interviews were used to explore empirical data. The recorded interviews were transcribed, translated, and thematic analysis was conducted. Patronage and instruction by faculty, effective education on quantitative methodology and tools and openness of students were major strengths of library schools. Over reliance on theoretical education, absence of PhD teachers, lack of coordination and discussion, less focus on qualitative methodology and lower interests of students were major flaws in the education of methodology at library schools. Private library schools were ranked lower because students pursue education for sake of the degree and teachers' focus was on exposure and earning. Reading, writing and publishing, enrolment in research degree programs, peer learning, advice from experts and participation in workshops were major strategies of learning used by Pakistani authors. The respondents proposed an effective role of library schools, revision of course contents, development of collaboration and promotion of reading culture for enhancing the of methodology. Research methodology is always in a state of rapid change, so the understanding of challenges related to education and learning of methodology may contribute to enhance the quality of research methodology education and its competence.

- 65 Living and Dying in America: An Essay on Deaths of Despair and the Future of Capitalism/ Ruhm, Christopher J., pp. 1159-87.

The point of this piece is to This essay reviews Deaths of Despair and the Future of Capitalism (hereafter, DEATHS) by Anne Case and Angus Deaton, a fascinating account of life and death in the United States during the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. While primarily targeted toward a popular audience, the volume will be of interest to many economists and other social scientists. It postulates how American capitalism run amok—combined with and partially causing the declining economic circumstances of the less educated—has increased mortality from drugs, suicide, and chronic liver disease. After describing the material in DEATHS in considerable detail, the author suggest a variety of research questions that need to be answered to confirm or refute Case and Deaton's arguments and describe challenges to their key hypotheses. Among the latter are the ability of the postulated relationships to explain the sharply differing mortality trajectories of non-Hispanic Whites, compared with other groups, and the timing of the observed mortality changes. Along the way, the author raise doubts about the usefulness of the "deaths of despair" conceptualization, with its strong implications about causality.

- 66 Graduate Student Mental Health: Lessons from American Economics Departments/ Bolotny, Valentin; Basilico, Matthew & Barreira, Paul, pp. 1188-1222.

The authors study the mental health of graduate students at eight top-ranked economics PhD programs in the United States using clinically validated surveys. The authors find that 24.8 percent experience moderate or severe symptoms of depression or anxiety—more than two times the population average. Though our response rate was 45.1 percent and sample selection concerns exist, conservative lower bounds nonetheless suggest higher prevalence rates of such symptoms than in the general population. Mental health issues are especially prevalent at the end of the PhD program: 36.7 percent of students in years 6+ of their program experience moderate or severe symptoms of depression or anxiety, versus 21.2 percent of first-year students. Of economics students with these symptoms, 25.2 percent are in treatment, compared to 41.4 percent of graduate students in other programs. A similar percentage of economics students (40–50 percent) say they cannot honestly discuss mental health with advisers as say they cannot easily discuss non-academic career options with them. Only 26 percent find their work to be useful always or most of the time, compared to 70 percent of economics faculty and 63 percent of the working age population. The authors provide recommendations for students, faculty, and administrators on ways to improve graduate student mental health.

- 67 Measurement Systems/ Schennach, Susanne, pp. 1223-63.

This study talks about Economic models often depend on quantities that are unobservable, either for privacy reasons or because they are difficult to measure. Examples of such variables include human capital (or ability), personal income, unobserved heterogeneity (such as consumer "types"), et cetera. This situation has historically been handled either by simply using observable imperfect proxies for each of the unobservables, or by assuming that such unobservables satisfy convenient conditional mean or independence assumptions that enable their elimination from the estimation problem. However, thanks to tremendous increases in both the amount of data available and computing power, it has become possible to take full advantage of recent formal methods to infer the statistical properties of unobservable variables from multiple imperfect



measurements of them. The general framework used is the concept of measurement systems in which a vector of observed variables is expressed as a (possibly nonlinear or nonparametric) function of a vector of all unobserved variables (including unobserved error terms or "disturbances" that may have nonadditively separable affects). The framework emphasizes important connections with related fields, such as nonlinear panel data, limited dependent variables, game theoretic models, dynamic models, and set identification. This review reports the progress made toward the central question of whether there exist plausible assumptions under which one can identify the joint distribution of the unobservables from the knowledge of the joint distribution of the observables. It also overviews empirical efforts aimed at exploiting such identification results to deliver novel findings that formally account for the unavoidable presence of unobservables.

- 68 Legal Markets/ Hadfield, Gillian K., pp. 1264-1315.

This article teaches us about the existence of an effective legal system is assumed throughout economic analysis, and yet there has been little study of the economics of legal markets themselves. Research to date has focused narrowly on the economics of markets for lawyers. In this review, the author distinguish legal markets from the market for lawyers and show how excessive regulation of our legal markets—by lawyers themselves—distorts economic activity and growth. It does so primarily by inhibiting investment in the legal and regulatory technologies needed to respond to the transformation of the economy wrought by globalization, digitization, aspirations for inclusion, and the coming of artificial intelligence.

- 69 Agri-food Value Chain Revolutions in Low- and Middle-Income Countries/ Barrett, Christopher B. ; Reardon, Thomas ; Swinnen, Johan and Zilberman, David, pp. 1316-77.

This article talks about Agri-food value chains (AVCs) intermediate the flow of products between largely rural farmers, fisherfolk, or herders and increasingly urban consumers. The theoretical models that historically structured research on the economic development process assumed away AVC functions, however, and AVC firms and workers were necessarily omitted from the household data that generated most empirical findings in the agricultural and development economics literatures. As a result, the discipline has somewhat overlooked the rapid growth and structural change in AVCs over the past few decades that turned AVCs into major employers and sources of value addition, as well as key loci for technology transfer and foreign investment. This paper offers an integrated, structured, empirical narrative of how and why AVC revolutions occur in developing countries, the impacts of those changes, and the abundant economic research opportunities these structural changes afford economists.

- 70 Local Policy Choice: Theory and Empirics/ Agrawal, David R.; Hoyt, William H. and Wilson, John D., pp. 1378-1455.

This paper critically surveys the growing literature on the policy choices of local governments. First, the authors identify various reasons for local government policy interactions, including fiscal competition, bidding for firms, yardstick competition, expenditure spillovers, and Tiebout sorting. The authors discuss theoretically what parameters should be estimated to determine the reason for competition among local governments. The authors emphasize how the policy outcomes emerging from this competition are affected by the presence of constraints imposed by higher-level governments. Second, the authors integrate theoretical and empirical analyses on the effects of fiscal decentralization on mobility, spillovers, fiscal externalities, economic outcomes, and distributional issues. Third, the authors identify key issues that arise in the empirical estimation of strategic interactions among local governments and highlight recent

quasi-experimental evidence that has attempted to identify the mechanism at work. Finally, a synthesis model, containing multiple mechanisms and fiscal instruments, resolves some puzzles and provides guidance for future research.

71 Carbon Taxes/ Timilsina, Govinda R., pp. 1456-1502.

In this article, the authors investigate that there is a growing interest in using carbon taxes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, not only in industrialized economies but also in developing economies. Many countries have considered carbon pricing, including carbon taxes, as policy instruments to meet their emission reduction targets set under the Paris Climate Agreement. However, policy makers, particularly from developing countries, are seeking clarity on several issues—particularly the impacts of carbon taxes on the economy, the distribution of these impacts across households, carbon tax design architectures, the effects of carbon taxes on the competitiveness of carbon-intensive industries, and comparison of carbon taxes with other policy instruments for climate change mitigation. This paper aims to offer insights on these issues by synthesizing the literature available since the 1970s, when the concept of carbon tax was first introduced. This paper also identifies the areas where further investigations are needed.



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- 72 The End of Economic Growth? Unintended Consequences of a Declining Population/ Jones, Charles I., pp. 3489-3527.

The findings of this investigation indicate that in many models, economic growth is driven by people discovering new ideas. These models typically assume either a constant or growing population. However, in high income countries today, fertility is already below its replacement rate: women are having fewer than two children on average. It is a distinct possibility that global population will decline rather than stabilize in the long run. In standard models, this has profound implications: rather than continued exponential growth, living standards stagnate for a population that vanishes. Moreover, even the optimal allocation can get trapped in this outcome if there are delays in implementing optimal policy.

- 73 Persistent Polarizing Effects of Persuasion: Experimental Evidence from Turkey/ Baysan, Ceren, pp. 3528-3546.

In this article, the authors investigate the author evaluate randomly varied neighborhood exposure to information campaigns regarding either executive performance, or increases in executive power, prior to a Turkish referendum on weakening checks and balances on the executive. The campaigns increased voter polarization over the referendum, and subsequently changed party affiliation in national and local elections over the next two years, leading to partisan polarization. My results suggest that, when voters disagree on whether increasing executive power is a good policy, more information can increase voter polarization. Finally, the author conclude that because potential polarization is often ignored, the impact of information campaigns on civil society is underestimated.

- 74 Job Search and Hiring with Limited Information about Workseekers' Skills/ Carranza, Eliana; Garlick, Robert; Orkin, Kate & Rankin, Neil, pp. 3547-3583.

The authors assess South African workseekers' skills and disseminate the assessment results to explore how limited information affects firm and workseeker behavior. Giving workseekers assessment results that they can credibly share with firms increases workseekers' employment and earnings and better aligns their skills, beliefs and search strategies. Giving workseekers assessment results that they cannot easily share with firms has similar effects on beliefs and search, but smaller effects on employment and earnings. Giving assessment results only to firms shifts interview decisions. These findings show that getting credible skill information to the right agents can improve outcomes in the labor market.

- 75 Evaluating Deliberative Competence: A Simple Method with an Application to Financial Choice/ Ambuehl, Sandro ; Bernheim, B. Douglas ; Lusardi, Annamaria, pp. 3584-3626.

The authors examine methods for evaluating interventions designed to improve decision-making quality when people misunderstand the consequences of their choices. In an experiment involving financial education, conventional outcome metrics (financial literacy and directional behavioral responses) imply that two interventions are equally beneficial even though only one reduces the average severity of errors. The authors trace these failures to violations of the assumptions embedded in the conventional metrics. The authors propose a simple, intuitive, and broadly applicable outcome metric that properly differentiates between the interventions, and is

robustly interpretable as a measure of welfare loss from misunderstanding consequences even when additional biases distort choices.

- 76 Vulnerability and Clientelism/ Bobonis, Gustavo J. ; Gertler, Paul J. ; Navarro, Marco Gonzalez & Nichter, Simeon, pp. 3627-3659.

This study argues that economic vulnerability causes citizens to participate in clientelism, a phenomenon with various pernicious consequences. To examine how reduced vulnerability affects citizens' participation in clientelism, the authors employ two exogenous shocks to vulnerability. First, the authors designed a randomized control trial to reduce household vulnerability: our development intervention constructed residential water cisterns in drought-prone areas of Brazil. Second, the authors exploit rainfall shocks. The authors find that reducing vulnerability significantly decreases requests for private goods from politicians, especially among citizens likely to be in clientelist relationships. Moreover, reducing vulnerability decreases votes for incumbent mayors, who typically have more resources for clientelism.

- 77 Social Media and Mental Health/ Braghieri, Luca ; Levy, Ro'ee & Makarin, Alexey, pp. 3660-3693.

The following is discussed in this research The authors provide quasi-experimental estimates of the impact of social media on mental health by leveraging a unique natural experiment: the staggered introduction of Facebook across US colleges. Our analysis couples data on student mental health around the years of Facebook's expansion with a generalized difference-in-differences empirical strategy. The authors find that the rollout of Facebook at a college had a negative impact on student mental health. It also increased the likelihood with which students reported experiencing impairments to academic performance due to poor mental health. Additional evidence on mechanisms suggests the results are due to Facebook fostering unfavorable social comparisons.

- 78 The Psychosocial Value of Employment: Evidence from a Refugee Camp/ Hussam, Reshmaan ; Kelley, Erin M. ; Lane, Gregory & Zahra, Fatima, pp. 3694-3724.

The reason for writing this post is to Employment may be important to well-being for reasons beyond its role as an income source. This paper presents a causal estimate of the psychosocial value of employment in refugee camps in Bangladesh. The authors involve 745 individuals in a field experiment with three arms: a control arm, a weekly cash arm, and an employment arm of equal value. Employment raises psychosocial well-being substantially more than cash alone, and 66 percent of the employed are willing to forgo cash payments to continue working temporarily for free. Despite material poverty, those in our context both experience and recognize a nonmonetary, psychosocial value to employment.

- 79 Human Capital Depreciation and Returns to Experience/ Dinerstein, Michael ; Megalokonomou, Rigissa & Yannelis, Constantine, pp. 3725-3762.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate if Human capital can depreciate if skills are unused. But estimating human capital depreciation is challenging, as worker skills are difficult to measure and less productive workers are more likely to spend time in nonemployment. The authors overcome these challenges with new administrative data on teachers' assignments and their students' outcomes, and quasi-random variation from the teacher assignment process in Greece. The authors find significant losses to output, as a one-year increase in time without formal employment lowers students' test scores by 0.05 standard deviations. Using a simple

production model, the authors estimate a skill depreciation rate of 4.3 percent and experience returns of 6.8 percent.

- 80 Immigration and Spatial Equilibrium: The Role of Expenditures in the Country of Origin/ Albert, Christoph & Monras, Joan, pp. 3763-3802.

In this study, they discuss The authors document that international migrants concentrate more in expensive cities—the more so, the lower the prices in their origin countries are—and consume less locally than comparable natives. The authors rationalize this empirical evidence by introducing a quantitative spatial equilibrium model, in which a part of immigrants' income goes toward consumption in their origin countries. Using counterfactual simulations, the authors show that, due to this novel consumption channel, immigrants move economic activity toward expensive, high-productivity locations. This leads to a more efficient spatial allocation of labor and, as a result, increases the aggregate output and welfare of natives.



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- 81 Dynamics of Fiscal Imbalance in India: Relative Roles of Political and Economic Cycles/ Srivastava, D. K. ; Pandey, Sumedha & Bharadwaj, Muralikrishna, pp. 337-356.

The following is discussed in this research Two primary motivations that induce governments to incur periodically higher than average fiscal imbalances relate to political and economic cycles. The evolution of fiscal imbalances in India over the period 1950-51 to 2021-22 can be explained in terms of the impact of both these motivations. The resultant outcome of periodically higher than average fiscal deficits has been a progressive increase in the level of government debt-GDP ratio in India. Each cycle, whether political or economic, can be divided into two phases, (a) expansionary phase and (b) contractionary phase. If the upsurges in the fiscal imbalance in the expansionary phase are higher on average than the reductions in the contractionary phase, the resultant would be a continuing increase in the outstanding debt-GDP ratio subject to the relative dynamics of growth and interest rates. In this paper, the authors have divided the overall period under study into three phases. Phase 1: 1950-51 to 1975-76, Phase 2: 1976-77 to 2007-08 and Phase 3: 2008-09 to 2021-22. The authors find that outstanding debt in India has continued to rise because of three factors:(i) continued fiscal imbalance due to the political motive, which was dominant in Phases 1 and 2, although partially curbed after the enactment of the FRBM, (ii) continued fiscal imbalance due to the economic cycle motive which is justified even by the FRBM and was witnessed during major global crises of 2008 and 2021 and (iii) asymmetry in the magnitude of fiscal imbalance in the slowdown and expansionary phases of the economic cycles. It is as a result of the persistence of these factors that the post Covid combined debt-GDP ratio of the central and state governments has increased to close to 90%, calling for a revised fiscal responsibility framework and concerted effort to undertake corrective action.

- 82 Doubling Farmers Income by 2022: A Case Study of Paddy and Banana farmers in Sreekrishnapuram-1 Village, Palakkad District-Kerala/ Girish, Aparna ; Peter, Pesala & Maruthi, I., pp. 357-375.

The following is discussed in this research Over the years, India has transformed from the condition of food deficiency to a self-sufficient country. Now it is high time that the focus be shifted to improving the livelihood of the farmers of the country and help them relish the fruits of their labor. The Union Budget 2016-17 had stated that an important objective of the Government is to double the income of farmers by the year 2022. The study is pertaining to the village called Sreekrishnapuram-1 in the Palakkad district of Kerala and based on a primary survey of paddy and banana farmers of the village. The area, production, productivity, cost of cultivation and net income of the paddy and banana farmers in the village has been analyzed for the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2022. The paper also looks into the socioeconomic characteristics and land particulars of the farmers in the village. While the possibility of doubling net income of paddy farmers is low, it is expected that the banana farmers be able to double their net income by 2022. The views of farmers about the extent of effectiveness of each of the strategies suggested by previous studies and previously implemented programmes in the context of doubling of income has been documented to have a profound understanding of the situation persisting in Kerala and prepare a roadmap therein.

- 83 Varying Profitability and Determinants of Gram Crop Using Cost of Cultivation Data: A Fixed Effect Approach/ Mandal, Amit, pp. 377-390.

The present paper attempts to find out the gap between different cost and gross value of output (GVO), dynamics of the inputs use and important indicators for gross value of output of gram crop across major producing states during 2004-05 to 2014-15. The results corroborate that there has been a sharp increase in GVO and total cost for all the states after 2009-10. It was found that the rapid increase in operational cost from 2009-10 was due to the introduction of farm waiver scheme by Government of India in 2008-09. It was also evident that the compound annual growth rate is higher during 2009-10 to 2014-15 when compared during 2004-05 to 2007-08. The magnitude of profit in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan was impressive showing the positive trend over cost. There are no evidences that show that the high productive regions have used their inputs efficiently. It was observed from the fixed effect regression analysis that efficiency of different inputs are not same for gram crops. It was revealed that the irrigation cost and pesticides cost are not significant while total labour cost seems to have been used efficiently and significantly across the states for gram cultivation over the time period.

- 84 Demonetisation and Growth of Retail Digital Payment of India/ Samal, Laxmidhar, pp. 391-412.

In this article, the authors investigate Payment and settlement are the backbones of every economic system. With the objective of making available retail electronic payment to all at an affordable price with innovative product variants and thereby shifting the economy from cash denominated to digital, National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) was established in December 2008. It was established as an umbrella organisation for all kinds of retail payment and settlement under the initiative of RBI and the Indian Banks' association. Further, on 8th November 2016 Government of India announced demonetisation banning the high denominated currency notes of ₹500 and ₹200 which constitutes 86.9 percent of the total value of the currency notes in circulation with the primary objective of curbing black money and secondly to encourage the digital economy. In light of the above facts, this paper analyses the growth of retail electronic payments in India from 2004-05 to 2018-19 and critically evaluates the impact of demonetisation on retail electronic payments. To study the growth rate the paper uses the log-lin model and by studying the impact of demonetisation Welch's two samples mean equality t-test is employed

- 85 The Sustainable Development Goals 2030 –Agenda:3 and Health Expenditure in India/ Singh, Soni & Singh, Anjali, pp. 413-431.

The following article examines UN agenda for the sustainable development were resolved in September 2015, a set of 17 goals to be achieved till 2030. India is one of the 169 countries to be committed to achieve the above said targets. UN Goals 2030 are unprecedented partnership to achieve peace and prosperity for humanity and planet. “The Sustainable development goals are a collection of 17 global goals designed to be a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.” The centre of focus of UN agenda is human, as Goal: One is to End poverty in all its forms everywhere is tended to eradicate poverty for all people everywhere. The second Goal is to End hunger, whereas the health is the third target of the above said agenda. Health is a core issue of the sustainable development Goal-3 aims to “Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages”. The Sustainable Development Goal-3 is a multifaceted and universal objective on which human development policies of nation may propose future plans. In this paper the focus of researcher is to study the goal – 3 that is to be achieved till 2030, by all the 169 member countries. To examine India’s health expenditure in view of Goal-3 is

also an objective of this paper. The researcher shall also look into the strategies of the Indian States in relation with Goal-3. The magnitude of this paper is to study the achievement of Indian states in reducing maternal mortality ratio and neonatal mortality rate.

- 86 College Education in India: A Survey Through NIRF Lens/ De, Sanjoy & Sengupta, Atanu, pp. 433-448.

The paper tries to examine the performances of undergraduate colleges in India from inequality and efficiency perspective. For this, it uses the recently published NIRF data. A significantly high concentration of top colleges in only a few districts is observed. This reflects a severe lack of opportunities in quality education in the country which viciously impede the development of human capital. Also, the high inequality index shown for the parameter 'Perception', puts question mark to the inclusion of any subjective parameter in the determination of ranks. The ranks prepared on the basis of resource use pattern diverge a lot from the NIRF ranking. There is huge upheavals and upsurge in the ranking based on data envelopment analysis, indicating gross disagreement. The Kendall's tau test testifies this discordance.

- 87 Urbanisation and Migration in India during 1991-2011: An Inter-State Analysis/ Kundu, Pritha & Pal, Pranakrishna, pp. 449-464.

This study tells us about Urbanisation is the process by which more and more people leave the rural area and live in cities and towns. Urbanisation depends on several factors. These are: a) natural increase of population b) net rural to urban migration c) relocation of rural settlements in urban areas and d) the emergence of new points of concentration. India has been experiencing the rapid urbanization flow from rural to urban migration. The important push factors of migration are, famine, drought, poor living conditions, low agricultural productivity, poor medical care and unemployment on the other hand the important pull factor of migration are Employment opportunity, higher income, education, urban facilities, security and quality of life. Present study has estimated inter-state and intra-state net migrants and the reason behind migration during 1991-2011. Using regression technique, positive relations between urban population and net-migrants have been established i.e. with the increase in the net flow of rural to urban migrants the urban-population always increases, irrespective of sex.

- 88 Determinants of FDI Inflow in India/ Singh, Digvijay & Niranjana, Sunil Kumar, pp. 463-471.

The point of this piece is to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a crucial role in economic development and growth. In this research paper, the researcher examines the basic determinants of FDI and how these factors affecting foreign investment inflow in India. In this paper, Inward FDI is a dependent variable whereas GDP size, Trade openness, Exchange Rate, Stock Exchange index are taken as independent variables. This study has used time-series data and the Augmented Dickey- Fuller test used for determining the stationarity of the data. In this study, the researcher concludes that the size of the GDP is the most important determinant that attracting foreign Direct Investment in India

- 89 A comparative Sector-Wise Assessment of Exports from India to Japan Under Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement/ Siddiqui, Areej Aftab, pp. 475-487.

This article looks into In recent years, Southeast Asia has emerged as a major hub for manufacturing and has resulted in trade agreements and economic partnerships which have been found to have positive relationships with trade and investment. In 2011, Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was signed between India and Japan with an



anticipation to enhance trade between the two nations. In the present study, this trade agreement has been analysed to study the macro and sector-specific impact of India's exports to Japan from 2007 to 2016. The sectors selected for the analysis are Minerals Oils, Chemicals, Vehicles and Machinery. The results indicate that CEPA is beneficial for Indian exports as a whole and also for all the sectors except Mineral Oils chosen in the study

- 90 Imposition Times and Plight of Inter-State Migrant Labourers from Assam/ Guha, Pradyut, pp. 489-506.

Present study made an attempt to assess the regional differences in distress among inter-state migrant labourers from Assam following nationwide full lockdown during initial phase of pandemic outbreak in India. The analysis of data confirmed regional differences in economic distress among the labourers with labourers immigrated to Maharashtra and Kerala were the worst sufferers relative to those in the rest of Indian states. The economic distress was higher among the elderly labourers with additional days of lockdown added to their agony. Steps towards strict monitoring of public initiatives/programs at the grass root level are necessary in addressing the imperfections in allocation of resources and help the needy in times of health/national emergencies.



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### **Professional Skill Development and Networking**

- **Apprenticeship**

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

- **Vocational Training Program:**

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

- 91 The long-term effects of genocide on antisocial preferences/ Gangadharan, Lata ; Islam, Asad ; Ouch, Chandarany and Wang, Liang Choon, N.D.

This body of work examine the long-term effects of exposure to violence due to the Cambodian genocide (1975–1979), during childhood and adolescence, on individuals’ antisocial behaviors using an artefactual field experiment . Since antisocial behavior can co-exist with other preferences, the authors also investigate the effect of this exposure on prosocial and risk-taking behaviors. The authors find that as district-level mortality rates increase, individuals who directly experienced violence during the genocide period exhibit greater antisocial and risk-taking behaviors decades later. These effects are relatively muted among individuals who did not directly experience genocidal violence. The results imply significant long-term effects on antisocial and risk preferences in association with direct exposure to genocidal violence.

- 92 Governance for global integration: Designing structure and authority in international advocacy NGOs/ Ebrahim, Alnoor; Brown, L. David and Batliwala, Srilatha, N.D.

The authors examine the design of governance in international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) engaged in global advocacy. A central governance challenge facing INGOs is how to integrate their global advocacy efforts across diverse country units and memberships, in the face of limited authority and weak ownership over those units. Through a qualitative multi-case study of ten organizations, the authors analyze governance reforms intended to enhance global integration. The authors identify and discuss: a) four distinct governance structures for enabling more coherent global decision making (federation, confederation, network, constituency backbone); b) various mechanisms of formal and informal authority employed by headquarters in order to integrate the diverse interests and actions of their units; and, c) decision rights allocated to units or members to secure commitment to global goals. The authors synthesize these findings to offer a contingency perspective on designing governance for global integration. The authors hope this research will not only help to advance scholarship on governance in complex global organizations, but will also be useful to the leadership and boards of international organizations in strengthening the collective voice of their diverse constituencies.

- 93 The economic efficiency of aid targeting/ Yishay, Ariel Ben ; DiLorenzo, Matthew and Carrie, Dolan, N.D.

From this study,the authorscan see that How efficient is the targeting of foreign aid to populations in need? A long literature has focused on the impacts of foreign aid, but much rarer are studies that examine how such aid is allocated within countries.the authorsexamine the extent to which donors efficiently respond to exogenous budget shocks by shifting resources toward needier districts within a given country, as predicted by theory. The authors use recently geocoded data on the World Bank’s aid in 23 countries that crossed the lower-middle income threshold between 1995 and 2010 and thus experienced sharp aid reductions. The authors measure locations’ need along a number of dimensions, including nighttime lights emissions, population density, conflict exposure, and child mortality. The authors find little evidence that aid project siting is increasingly concentrated in worse-off areas as budgets shrink; the only exception appears to be a growing share of funding in more conflict-affected areas. The authors further analyze the relationship of health aid to child mortality measures in six key countries, again finding little evidence of efficient responses to budget shocks. Taken together, these

results suggest that large efficiency gains may be possible in the distribution of aid from the World Bank and other donors.

- 94 Examining the transfer of knowledge and training to smallholders in India: Direct and spillover effects of agricultural advisory services in an emerging economy/ Varshney, Deepak ; Joshi, Pramod K.; Kumar, Anjani ; Mishra, Ashok K. and Dubey, Shantanu Kumar, N.D.

This study talks about evaluation of a large-scale model of agricultural advisory services, known as Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) or Farm Science Centers, introduced by the Government of India to facilitate smallholder adoption of new agricultural technologies. The study first evaluates the impact of frontline demonstrations and capacity-building programs conducted by KVKs and aimed at promoting a new wheat variety (HD-2967); it then examines gains in the speed of diffusion at the district level. The study's second objective is to estimate the spillover effects of KVKs through social networks. The study identifies network beneficiaries based on a "networks within sample" approach. The study uses a matched difference-in-differences approach and sample of 1496 wheat farmers in Uttar Pradesh, India. The finding shows that frontline demonstrations and capacity-building programs positively impact the adoption of HD-2967. The magnitude of the impacts is larger for KVK beneficiaries, but substantial gains also arise for network beneficiaries. The study underscores the importance of frequently conducting interventions to influence adoption on aggregate at the district level. From a policy perspective, the study offers new insights for strengthening outreach and extension services designed to facilitate the transfer of agricultural knowledge and information, emphasizing frontline demonstrations, capacity-building programs, and spillovers in extending the scope of KVKs.

- 95 Temperature and risk of diarrhoea among children in Sub-Saharan Africa/ Flückiger, Matthias and Ludwig, Markus, N.D.

The point of this piece is to assess the effects of temperature on the risk of diarrhoea, one of the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among children under 5. Our analysis focuses on Sub-Saharan Africa, the continent where temperatures have been rising at twice the global rate and diarrhoea prevalence rates are highest. Drawing on child-level survey data and exploiting quasi-random variation in temperature realisations around the date of interview, the authors show that temperature strongly influences diarrhoea incidence as well as prevalence of wasting (low weight-for-height ratios). Using binned regressions, the authors document that the effects are particularly strong in the temperature range 30–37.5 °C. The authors further find that access to improved sanitation and drinking water facilities mitigates these temperature-induced risks. This implies that building up such capacities is a particularly pressing issue in regions that will experience strong increases in temperatures and lack adequate access to sanitation and safe water. The authors use our estimates together with climate projections to identify these areas.

- 96 Armed conflict, institutions and deforestation: A dynamic spatiotemporal analysis of Colombia 2000–2018/ Cantillo, Tatiana and Garza, Nestor, N.D.

This paper assesses the impact of the Colombian internal armed conflict on local development processes and deforestation during 2000–2018. The paper develops a theoretical framework of the deforestation process, as determined by the spatiotemporal patterns of socio-economic and conflict related variables. These determinants are examined using a system of spatial dynamic panels by land-use activity, and emphasizing interactions and spatiotemporal lags. The theoretical approach is innovative and applicable to other cases where political, economic and ideological interests interact in deforestation processes. In addition, the methodological structure of our spatial panels allows us to determine the effect of armed conflict agents' and

socio-economic structures, combined and in isolation. Our results formally verify that different armed actors' strategies and ideologies, determine different and contrasting spatiotemporal patterns of deforestation/conservation, in the context of structural socio-economic determinants in Colombia. The authors argue about the need of context-specific modelling in any microeconomic or agent-based analysis of deforestation.

- 97 Organizational, economic or cultural? Firm-side barriers to employing women in Saudi Arabia/ Eger, Claudia ; Fetzer, Thiemo ; Peck, Jennifer and Alodayni, Saleh, N.D.

This article talks about All-male firms are common around the world, particularly in the Middle East, North Africa, and South Asia, where local norms often favor gender segregation. The integration of women into these previously all-male firms is an important driver of growth in economic opportunity for women. However, the determinants of firm integration decisions are complex and engage a broad set of issues including leadership priorities and beliefs, physical workspace constraints, organizational structure, regulatory compliance, and labor costs. The authors systematically analyze the results of a survey of firm owners and hiring managers in Saudi Arabia on the barriers to integrating women into the workplace. The authors show that personal opinions and manager demographics are of core importance: the features that are best able to identify firms that employ women are the respondent's perceptions of women's personal qualities, the cultural appropriateness of professional tasks, and the respondent's own demographic characteristics. Other tangible costs or operational constraints to female hiring are second-order in a statistical sense. Firms that employ women are much more likely to view female employees favorably, and this seems to be the result of experience with women in the workplace rather than a manager's broad attitude toward employing women.

- 98 Urban wild meat markets in Cameroon: Actors and motives/ Randolph, Shannon G.; Ingram, Daniel J. ; Curran, Lisa M. ; Jones, James Holland and Durham, William H., N.D.

The subject matter of this study is being examined Wild meat (called 'bushmeat' or 'viande de brousse' in Central Africa) embodies a centuries-old livelihood and cultural exchange system that continues to play an important role in informal urban economies. From earlier studies, the authors know that selling the meat from wild animals provides a vital source of income to people in both rural and urban areas. Yet, little is known about the actors involved in wild meat markets, their entry to the informal market economy, or their motivations. Using the wild meat trade in two urban areas in Cameroon as case studies, the authors address why people choose to sell wild meat as an alternative to selling legal commodities and investigate whether urban wild meat traders rely upon particular ethno-linguistic or other ties to generate a network of buyers. The authors collected qualitative data through interviews in ten wild meat markets in Yaoundé and Abong Mbang and conducted long-term participant observations in markets and along urban trading routes in Yaoundé. Our data also include quantitative sales and profit data in the primary market of Yaoundé. The authors found that women comprised 74% of wild meat market vendors (45 of 54) in all the markets the authors studied. The majority of traders (85%), meat cleaners (89%), and vendors (95%) within the primary market originated from forest-based southern Cameroonian ethnic groups. Livelihood benefits, ethnic ties, and poor formal economic options drove the choice to pursue this particular trade. Our study highlights the role that improved access to employment and education for women and girls could play in reducing the drive to join the urban wild meat trade. This study also highlights the need to engage the expertise of wild meat market actors, and traders, in particular, in testing and revising wild meat management practices and policies.

- 99 Beyond a generalized deagrarianization: Livelihood heterogeneity and its determinants in the Mixteca Alta, Mexico/ Morales, Carlos Dobler ; Lorenzen, Matthew ; Ramírez, Quetzalcóatl Orozco and Bocco, Gerardo, N.D.

This research has identified a particular point In recent decades, rural livelihoods across the global South have increasingly turned away from farming. This process of “deagrarianization” is frequently seen as a uniform reaction to pervasive institutional and economic pressures against small-scale farming. Evidence at local scales, however, shows that households tend to adjust heterogeneously to such pressures, which challenges assumptions of uniform obstacles and/or motivations shaping deagrarianization. Studying this heterogeneity in livelihood adjustments and their drivers represents a key first step towards understanding the varying implications in terms of welfare and vulnerability for rural households. To that end, this paper investigates the manifestations and determinants of livelihood heterogeneity in the Mixteca Alta, a region in southern Mexico whose economy has shifted drastically away from agriculture over recent decades. Drawing on cluster analysis and machine learning applied to survey and secondary data, the authors show that this economic shift has actually unfolded in contrasting ways across households, with some diversifying across both agricultural and non-agricultural activities and others specializing in non-agricultural occupations. Much of this differentiation in livelihood strategies rests upon an unequal distribution of assets like land, education, and financial capital interacting with an uneven economic context in terms of road accessibility and aggregate poverty. By revealing the underlying conditions that enable and restrict occupational opportunities across households, our study emphasizes the need to move beyond one-size-fits-all interventions to enhance livelihood security in rural spaces.

- 100 Governance through community policing: What makes citizens report poaching of wildlife to state officials?/ Sjöstedt, Martin ; Sundström, Aksel ; Jagers, Sverker C. and Ntuli, Herbert, N.D.

This research is looking at a particular subject matter Conservation rules – e.g. protected area regulations that aim to reduce wildlife poaching – often have an inherent challenge: while relying on that locals should share intelligence about observed crime to authorities, such rules tend to be weakly supported by these communities. Enforcement officials of conservation authorities (such as rangers) are seldom trusted, and this in turn raises doubts about whether locals will provide sufficient information about conservation crime, which is not the least needed in all those settings where a small number of rangers are tasked to monitor vast areas. The case of wildlife poaching in African countries illustrates this tension, where rangers are few, sometimes have a dubious record, and where offenders often are on good terms with locals. This article asks: Why do some locals choose to assist rangers and report on poachers, while others refrain from doing so? The authors conducted a survey in the years 2017–2018 directed towards 2300 residents in and near the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park in Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe, where a major challenge is both subsistence and commercial forms of poaching. Our focus was primarily on subsistent poaching. The authors also conducted in-depth interviews with rangers and park officials to corroborate that our quantitative insights point to the same description of the situation. Our survey demonstrates that people that are afraid of rangers and perceive them as corruptible are less willing to assist in information-sharing. Seeing poaching as condemnable increases people’s propensity to report on illegal activities. In contrast, individuals’ stakes in conservation and perceptions of wildlife as threatened do not predict our outcome. Our findings suggest that to achieve a more thorough involvement of locals in the enforcement of conservation laws, policy needs to change how communities perceive both officials and rules.

- 101 Statistical disclosure and economic growth: What is the nexus?/ Hodelin, Reynaldo Senra, N.D.

This study is discussing a particular subject matter Although the benefits of information for the quality of economic decisions have been highlighted by numerous theoretical studies, only a few empirical studies have investigated the relevance of statistics for the economy. It is particularly surprising that no previous empirical study has researched the existence of a causal link running from statistical disclosure to long-run economic growth. Our research investigates the existence of this nexus in a panel of 105 countries. The authors applied methodologies for non-stationary panel data in order to assess the long-run causality. The authors found that data availability was causing long-run economic growth in all income level groups but in the high income one. However, the higher certainty about a positive causality was found in middle income nations. This is true because bidirectional causality was found in poor nations, where it is possible that statistical production demand more resources than it may generate by boosting economic growth. With regard to short-run causality, it was only found in middle income nations. Finally, the authors find that the publication of the indicators in the World Bank's World Development Indicators database is in fact relevant for economic growth.

- 102 From 'prison' to 'paradise'? Seeking freedom at the rainforest frontier through urban-rural migration/ Silva, Mariana Piva da ; Fraser, James A.and Parry, Luke, N.D.

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue The lives of the urban poor in the majority world are unfree: blighted by social injustice in its manifold forms, from violence and ill-health to absent economic opportunities. The authors explore the pursuit of freedom through migration away from the metropole to ramais (colonisation tracks) at the rainforest frontier. Drawing on a case study in Brazilian Amazonia, the authors reveal urban-rural migration as a frontier dynamic driven by the search for a good life. The authors theorize freedom and the good life using the capabilities approach, starting from the observation that people in the ramais reported feeling better, and asking why that is. The authors find that frontiers provide a safer environment, which fosters individual and collective capabilities. A lower risk of violence reduces fears around bodily integrity, pervasive in Latin American cities. This safety fosters freedom and dignity by reducing worries and anxieties, leading to improvements in emotional well-being. The authors understand this increased sense of freedom as enhanced agency, that is, empowerment. In addition to new forms of political activity and subjectivity, the authors report a flourishing of senses, imagination and affiliation with others. Inequalities are reduced, positively influencing dignity and self-worth. These new freedoms are threatened by lack of rights provisioning by the State, however. The authors recommend that the Brazilian state should address social and environmental dimensions of these new forest frontiers. The state should recognize and support these settlements as valid forms of development, because they so clearly contribute to human wellbeing and flourishing. The state should guide and assist livelihood and landscape management toward more ecological approaches such as agroecology and agroforestry, to mitigate deforestation risks typical of forest frontiers.

- 103 Vote-buying, anti-corruption campaigns, and identity in African elections/ Kao, Kristen; Lust, Ellen and Rakner, Lise, N.D.

The findings of this work reveal a particular outcome The literature on democracies in the developing world paints a picture of rampant vote buying. A growing research field has shed light on how politicians decide whom to target, how individuals view vote buying, and the consequences of such practices. Yet, most research compares support for candidates offering handouts to those who do not. It fails to explore how offering handouts compares to other campaign strategies – promising future targeted goods or community goods, explicitly

eschewing vote buying campaign tactics, or garnering support based on ethnic or local social ties. In this study, the authors employ a conjoint experiment fielded in Malawi ( $n = 1,166$ ) to examine the relative power of vote buying versus other campaign tactics. Our experimental results reveal that respondents view candidates who promise community service provision or criticize vote buying more positively than those who offer handouts. The authors also find that the magnitude of the effects for community service provision and anti-vote buying campaigns are greater than that of platforms associated with coethnicity and local social ties. These findings are both substantively and theoretically important. Policymakers and practitioners engaged in voter education efforts may counter vote buying by informing candidates of the potential electoral benefits to championing anti-vote buying platforms and providing community services. Likewise, scholars can better understand elections, representation and democracy by further exploring how different types of voters respond to various campaign appeals in Africa.

- 104 Aspirational hope, dairy farming practices, and milk production: Evidence from a randomized controlled trial in Bolivia/ Cecchi, Francesco; Garcia, Adriana ; Lensink, Robert and Wydick, Bruce, N.D.

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective Development economics has increasingly studied the role of diminished aspirations and other internal constraints that may form poverty traps.the authorspresent results from a controlled experiment to develop aspirational hope among 531 dairy farmers in Bolivia. Subjects in the treatment group participated in three coaching sessions that involved watching an inspiring documentary and participating in group workshops designed to augment aspirations related to dairy production. Results three months after baseline show an increase of  $0.20\sigma$  in both an aspirational hope index and a business goals index, a  $1.07\sigma$  increase in an index of quality-enhancing practices, but an insignificant increase in milk production. Increases in aspirations and best practices were strongest among those displaying high levels of intrinsic motivation at baseline.

- 105 Conflicts between core purposes: Trade-offs associated with organizational shifts in Mexican community forest enterprises/ Engbring, Gretchen and Hajjar, Reem, N.D.

This article talks about community forest enterprises (CFEs) have been promoted globally in conservation and rural development initiatives. CFEs, which are considered social firms, commercialize various forest products and services to provide income, employment, public goods, and services. However, as with other social firms, CFEs may experience a tension between generating revenue and fulfilling their social mission. The authors explored this tension through a qualitative case study that examined the organizational choices of four CFEs in Oaxaca, Mexico, including the processes and practices they adopted that prioritized their social mission or more profit-oriented aims, and the way they navigated the tensions between their social and financial goals. Interviews revealed that the different organizational features of CFEs, including leadership structures, decision-making processes, enterprise locations, and benefit-distribution schemes, often elevated CFEs' social mission or more profit-oriented aims, typically at the cost of the other. With some exceptions, the authors found that the organizational processes and practices CFEs adopted to generate more revenue often negatively impacted trust, transparency, and participation. The authors build on scholarship that has documented tensions between historical communal governance and enterprise management in Mexico by demonstrating how communities are modifying their organizational structures in ways that blur the lines between traditional governance and enterprise management and, in some cases, in ways that mitigate trade-offs. Better understanding organization and associated trade-offs may allow CFEs—or other stakeholders interested in their proliferation and success—to make more transparent and deliberate decisions and avoid or adapt to undesirable outcomes and

unanticipated consequences. As CFEs are promoted and replicated globally, our study is an important step in understanding the perverse outcomes and unintended feedbacks that arise from enterprise organization and illustrates the tension between social and financial performance in CFEs.

- 106 Going subnational: Wage differentials across levels of government in Brazil, Mexico, and Uruguay/ Baez, Maria Josefina ; Brassiolo, Pablo; Estrada, Ricardo and Fajardo, Gustavo, N.D.

From this study, the authors can see that Workers at subnational governments play a prominent role in the delivery of public services in most countries. Yet, information about their remuneration is scarce. Using data for Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay, the authors document that national government employees earn on average higher wages than observationally similar subnational employees; consequently, public–private sector wage gaps vary significantly by level of government. Then the authors use individual fixed-effects to estimate the wage premium to public sector employment (the wage gap net of selection effects) for Brazil and Mexico. The authors find that (i) both national and subnational public employees receive a significant wage premium with respect to private sector employment; and (ii) the difference between the national and subnational wage premiums is small in Brazil and null in Mexico.



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

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



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