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FOREWORD

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- 1 Meeting Belongingness Needs: An Inclusive Leadership Practitioner's Approach/ Canlas, Aimee L. and Williams, Michael R., pp. 225–241.

This article talks about theoretical and practical frameworks delineating the individual and relational needs inherent to creating perceptions of belongingness in the workplace which are absent in human resources development (hrd) literature. For inclusive leadership practitioners, the literature itself lacks direct mentioning of belonging, causing the awareness around the concept to be problematic. Without a clear understanding of factors that influence perceptions of belonging, leaders lack direction in building inclusive workplaces and reaping the beneficial business outcomes these have the potential to bring, including increased employee engagement, performance, and innovation. Solution - the individual and relational belongingness (irb) model is introduced to explore and define the unique needs that are vital for individual to perceive a sense of belongingness in the workplace across individual, relational, personal, and organizational dimensions. Stakeholders - organizational and human resources development scholar practitioners benefit from understanding the nuanced and complex needs that drive perceptions of belongingness, since these bring additional context to the scholarship and practice of inclusive leadership.

- 2 Developing Leaders for Disruptive Change: An Inclusive Leadership Approach/ Simmons, Sara V. and Yawson, Robert M., pp. 242–262.

From this study, the authors can see that across all sectors, leadership decision-makers question how to professionally develop leaders who foster cohesive, collaborative, and high performing workforce environments in diverse organizations. They doubt the efficacy of traditional leadership development modalities when confronted by unpredictable emerging workforce and workplace challenges. Solution - the article's conceptual framework is centered on the premise that the best interaction between leader and led in diverse organizations is inclusive leadership. Leaders who deliberately role model inclusive leadership behaviors create a culture where everyone works to their full potential, stimulate learning organizations, and catalyze workforce relationships towards achieving strategic goals. Stakeholders - this article is ideal for human resources, human resource development, organizational development, and diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility professionals, trainers, facilitators, consultants, practitioners, change agents and leaders. It may be helpful in generating ideas and practices for developing interventions catalyzing inclusive practices among leaders and workforce members.

- 3 An Inclusive Leadership Model Insights From the Tech Industry/ Booker, Dante L. and Williams, Michael R., pp. 263–274.

This article talks about problem of inclusive leadership models that have been introduced to represent a shift from traditional leadership approaches. However, missing from these models are principles of social justice and forward-thinking outcomes for building human relations. An examination of the detrimental consequences of exclusion is needed to realize the benefits of inclusion. Solution - the deconstructing exclusion for inclusive leadership model, a framework for practice, is offered as a practical guide for deconstructing exclusionary practices and building positive, healthy human relations. The model is supported by affective behaviors and traits and cognitive competencies that inclusive leaders need to discourage exclusion and advocate for more inclusive relationships and

social justice outcomes. Stakeholders - leaders, managers, practitioners, human resource development scholars, researchers, and educators.



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- 4 Re-imagining care transitions for people with dementia and complex support needs in residential aged care: using co-designed sensory objects and a focused ethnography to recognise micro transitions/ Smith, Louisa; Phillipson, Lyn and Knight, Pat, pp. 1-23.

This study talks about the concept of transition is often used in health and lifecourse research to understand a significant movement from one state or place to another. While people with dementia experience more major transitions than their peers, they are often excluded from transitional care research. This study set out to develop meaningful transitional supports for people with dementia and complex support needs who were undertaking a significant planned geographical transition from their current residential aged care facility to a new purpose-built facility. Using the language of complex support needs acknowledges that participants in this study have a breadth and depth of need, including cognitive, physical, and psycho-social and communication impairments and social and cultural disadvantage associated with ageing, institutionalisation and social isolation. To support their move, participatory action research was used to support the co-creation of transitional objects (personalised scarves and blankets) with 15 people with dementia, their families and care staff. Whilst these objects were useful in supporting transition, it was not in the way the authors imagined. Whilst our initial focus had been on supporting a significant geographical transition, rather it was four types of micro transitions in which the transitional objects were used: small physical transitions (from one place to another); social transitions (entering or exiting personal interactions); activity transitions (moving between activities); and time travel (moving between different times). Reimagining transitions from the perspective of people with dementia and complex support needs involves the recognition of the need for supports for micro as well as macro transitions. Personalised objects to support these everyday micro transitions have the potential to make the lives of people with dementia and complex support needs more manageable, meaningful and comprehensible. Reimagining transitions in dementia in this way helps us reimagine dementia itself, as a constantly fluid, dynamic and responsive series of moments which also has implications for the re-imagination of dementia care.

- 5 The role of social communication technologies in cognition and affect in older adults/ Resor, Jessica; Cooke, Steph and Katz, Benjamin, pp. 24-52.

This paper looks into whether or not affect and cognition have been associated with communication across one's social network during ageing. Thus, it is important to consider how communication varies by different aspects of one's social network, and by communication mode, including phone, email and social media. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between technology-mediated communication, depression and an executive function-related fluid-reasoning measure among older adults. Data were drawn from the health and retirement dataset's 2016 wave. Hierarchical regression analyses were conducted to examine the link between communication modes (phone, email and social media) with children, family and friends with a fluid-reasoning cognition measure and center for epidemiologic studies depression scale, controlling for demographic covariates, among 3,798 older american adults. Phone and email communication, but not social media, were significantly related to depression and cognition. The model fit was considerably stronger for the analyses with cognition than depression. Curvilinear associations were found for communication via phone and email with cognition, suggesting moderate amounts of communication by phone and email across social groups were most closely linked with higher scores on fluid reasoning. For depression, curvilinear relationships were found for talking on the phone with family and friends, and emailing for children

and family, indicating that moderate communication levels revealed the lowest depression levels. Implications for how older adults' social support may contribute to depression and cognition status are discussed.

- 6 Functional difficulties and toileting among older adults in Ghana: evidence from the World Health Organization Study on global AGEing and adult health (SAGE) Ghana Wave 1/ Awuviry-Newton, Kofi; Tavener, Kylie Wales Meredith; Kowal, Paul and Byles, Julie, pp. 53-75.

The point of this piece is to ghana's older population is projected to increase in coming decades and as a result will see increasing care needs. Understanding the functional difficulties older adults experience, and the associated factors, will help identify relevant intervention to assist older adults in meeting their care needs. This study aimed to analyse the prevalence of functional difficulties among older adults in ghana, and examine how the world health organization international classification of functioning, disability and health (who-icf) conceptual framework can relate to toileting difficulty to understand the factors that increase older adults' care needs. Data were for 5,096 adults aged ≥ 50 years from the WHO study on global ageing and adult health (sage) ghana wave 1. Difficulties were assessed using self-reported difficulty on 22 functional items, including toileting. Multivariate logistic regression tested associations between toileting and other factors as related to the WHO-ICF conceptual framework. Older adults reported climbing one flight of stairs without resting as a common functional difficulty. Difficulty eating was the item least identified. Toileting difficulty was ranked second among five total activities of daily living difficulties. Age, marital status, self-reported health, memory, bodily pain, short- and far-distance vision, obesity, stroke, chronic lung disease, trust at individual and neighbourhood level, toilet facility type, socialising with co-workers, and public and religious meeting attendance were statistically significantly associated with toileting difficulty in the final parsimonious model. Post-hoc analysis testing interaction revealed that interaction existed between female sex and never married marital status ($p = 0.04$), and obesity and widowed marital status ($p = 0.01$), with toileting as the outcome. A significant level of functional difficulty existed among ghanaian older adults in this sample. Toileting difficulty was associated with factors across different components in the WHO-icf, emphasising functional, social and environmental factors related to this fundamental human activity.

- 7 Are social media users more satisfied with their life than non-users? A study on older Italians/ Sala, Emanuela; Cerati, Gabriele and Gaia, Alessandra, pp. 76-88.

This study talks about despite older people's increasing use of social media (sm), there is relatively little research investigating the impact of sm use on wellbeing in the ageing population. This study investigates the relationship between sm use and life satisfaction, a key dimension of wellbeing, in three age groups. The authors focus on the italian case, which is particularly relevant because italy is one of the countries both with the highest incidence of older people and the lowest uptake of sm in europe. Applying linear regression modelling techniques, the authors analyse data from the 2018 multipurpose survey – aspects of everyday living, a large probability-based household survey. For two age groups, the authors find a positive relationship between sm use and life satisfaction which weakens after controlling for older people's demographic and socio-economic characteristics, health conditions and social network characteristics. Given the grey digital divide that still exists in some european countries, the authors conclude with a call for urgent interventions to remove the hurdles that prevent frail older people from enjoying the benefits of an active ageing, fully exploiting the potential of sm use.

- 8 Theatre production: a positive metaphor for dementia care-giving/ Wilson, Christine Brown; Hinson, Jan; Wilson, Jacinda L.; Power, Stephanie; Hinson, Daniel and Petriwskyj, Andrea, pp. 89-104.

This study tells us about language can shape and reinforce attitudes and stereotypes about living with dementia. This can happen through use of metaphors. However, common metaphors may not capture the complexity of experience of dementia from the perspective of the individual person or a family carer. This paper presents an alternative metaphor – that of a theatre production – based on the strategies used by carers to support people with dementia to live well in the community. The authors conducted face-to-face semi-structured interviews with 12 family members caring for someone with dementia in the community in Queensland, Australia. Our aim was to explore the strategies these carers used to provide support. Interview recordings were fully transcribed and thematically analysed. The authors identified positive care-giving strategies that described multiple roles that carers fulfilled as they felt increasingly responsible for day-to-day decision making. Family carers explained how they supported the person with dementia to remain a central character in their life and continued to support the person to be themselves. To achieve this, family carers embodied roles that the authors identified as similar to roles in a theatre production: director, stage manager, supporting cast, scriptwriter, and costume designer and wardrobe manager. Our metaphor of a theatre production offers a fresh perspective to explore the experience of informal care-giving in the context of dementia.

- 9 Learning to deliver LGBT+ aged care: exploring and documenting best practices in professional and vocational education through the World Café method/ Hafford-Letchfield, Trish; Pezzella, Alfonso; Connell, Sandra; Urek, Mojca; Jurček, Anže; Higgins, Agnes; Keogh, Brian; Vaart, Nina Van de; Rabelink, Irma; Robotham, George; Bus, Elisa; Buitenkamp, Charlotte and Lewis-Brooke, Sarah, pp. 105-126.

This article teaches us about substantial evidence on the adverse impact of ageing on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (lgbt+) populations through the lack of inclusive care services has highlighted the need for education and training of the health and social care workforce to enhance their skills, knowledge and capabilities in this area. The authors describe a cross-national collaboration across four European Union countries called being me. This collaboration examined the current pedagogic environment within professional, vocational and community-based education to identify what is most valuable for addressing these needs. The world café method enabled a process of structured learning and knowledge exchange between stakeholders resulting in: (a) identification of best practices in pedagogies, (b) generation of tailored co-produced educational resources, and (c) recommendations on how to improve the knowledge and capabilities of future care professionals in the area of lgbt+ affirmative practices. Combined with themes from the post-café evaluation, our findings suggest that underpinning professional and vocational education with a person-in-environment perspective facilitates going some way to acknowledging the historical context of older lgbt+ people's lives. Addressing the unique needs of sub-populations within lgbt+ communities and setting these in the context of holistic and person-centred care may better enable the meeting of their unique diverse needs for ageing. Recommendations are made for learning and teaching strategies to support improved lgbt+ aged care.

- 10 A cross-cultural investigation of the conceptualisation of frailty in northern Tanzania/ Lewis, Emma G.; Rogathi, Jane ; Kissima, John ; Breckons, Matthew ; Lee, Richard and Urusa, Sarah, pp. 127-160.

The point of this piece is to frailty prevalence is higher in low- and middle-income countries (lmics) compared with high-income countries when measured by biomedical frailty models, the most widely used being the frailty phenotype. Frailty in older people is becoming of global public health interest

as a means of promoting health in old age in Imics. As yet, little work has been done to establish to what extent the concept of frailty, as conceived according to 'western' biomedicine, has cross-cultural resonance for a low-income rural african setting. This study aimed to investigate the meaning of frailty contextually, using the biomedical concept of the frailty phenotype as a framework. Qualitative interviews were conducted with a purposive sample of older adults, their care-givers and community representatives in rural northern tanzania. Thirty interview transcripts were transcribed, translated from kiswahili to english and thematically analysed. Results reveal that despite superficial similarities in the understanding of frailty, to a great extent the physical changes highlighted by the frailty phenotype were naturalised, except when these were felt to be due to a scarcity of resources. Frailty was conceptualised as less of a physical problem of the individual, but rather, as a social problem of the community, suggesting that the frailty construct may be usefully applied cross-culturally when taking a social equity focus to the health of older people in Imics.

- 11 Marital offence-specific forgiveness as mediator in the relationships between personality traits and marital satisfaction among older couples: Perspectives on Lars Tornstam's theory of gerotranscendence/ Brudek, Paweł and Kaleta, Kinga, pp. 161-179.

This article talks about as a result of the gerotranscendence process, marital satisfaction becomes especially important in old age. At the same time, researchers emphasise that the effect of seniors' personality on their marital satisfaction depends on many mediators. The analysis of literature suggests that one such variable might be forgiveness. Thus, the aim of the present research was to investigate whether forgiveness mediates the relationship between personality traits and marital satisfaction in late adulthood. The study involved 315 participants aged 60–75. Three psychological methods were used: (a) the marital satisfaction questionnaire for older persons; (b) the neo-five factor inventory; and (c) the marital offence-specific forgiveness scale. The analyses that have been undertaken revealed a number of significant associations. Neuroticism was positively related to resentment-avoidance and negatively to benevolence and marital satisfaction, whereas extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness were negatively correlated with resentment and positively with benevolence and satisfaction. The results also showed that both dimensions of dyadic forgiveness mediated the relationships between personality traits and marital satisfaction in ageing persons. The y suggest that forgiveness of a spouse, when enhanced, could work as a buffer against the negative impact of neuroticism on marital happiness, as well as allowing the transfer of positive aspects of extraverted, agreeable and conscientious tendencies into marriage. Practical implications of the study for counselling older adults are recommended.

- 12 Sexual satisfaction of older adults: testing the Interpersonal Exchange Model of Sexual Satisfaction in the ageing population/ Santos-Iglesias, Pablo and Byers, E. Sandra, pp. 180-202.

This study aimed to provide information about the sexual satisfaction of older adults in a relationship, using the interpersonal exchange model of sexual satisfaction (iemss) as a theoretical framework. Participants were 187 sexually active individuals (98 men and 89 women) in a romantic relationship (age 65–75 years). The y were recruited using amazon's mechanical-turk, and completed the interpersonal exchange model of sexual satisfaction questionnaire and two open-ended questions asking what they enjoyed most and least about their sexual relationship. On average, participants were highly sexually satisfied. In keeping with the iemss, greater sexual satisfaction was predicted by a more favourable balance of sexual rewards to costs, greater equality of sexual costs and higher satisfaction with the non-sexual aspects of the relationship. Four themes emerged regarding what participants liked most and least about their sexual relationship: emotional aspects of the relationship, physical aspects of the relationship, dyadic aspects of the relationship and age-related aspects of being sexual. None of the four themes were specific to men or women, although some gender/sex differences

were found. The results paint a positive picture of the sexual relationships of older adults and support the utility of the iemss as a framework to understand sexual satisfaction in older adults.

- 13 Cultural generativity in perspective: motivations of older Jewish volunteers/ O'Dea, Eireann ; Wister, Andrew and Canham, Sarah L., pp. 203-221.

This article analyses the physical, mental and social benefits for older adults who volunteer are well-documented. Absent from this area of research is an understanding of volunteer motivations among ethnoculturally diverse older adults. This paper addresses this research gap by examining motivations to volunteer related to cultural generativity among jewish older adults, a group that remains underexplored in research. Cultural generativity is defined as an impulse to pass down one's culture to the next generation, and thus to outlive the self. The jewish community is notable for possessing high levels of social capital, indicated by close community ties and the large number of faith and culturally based organisations, and therefore makes them an important ethnocultural group to study. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with 20 adult volunteers age 65 and over. The guiding research questions for this study are: what are the motivations to volunteer among older jewish adults? And do these motivations align with the concept of generativity applied to jewish culture? Data analysis identified three themes related to cultural generativity: volunteering to preserve and pass down jewish traditions and teachings; a jewish ethic of giving back perceived as a duty; and experiences of anti-semitism and discrimination motivating jewish participants to volunteer. Findings suggest the ways in which cultural generativity may be expressed through volunteerism.

- 14 Understanding older adults' use of social technology and the factors influencing use/ Wilson, Gemma ; Gates, Jessica R.; Vijaykumar, Santosh and Morgan, Deborah J., pp. 222-245.

This study discussed that having access and skills to use social technology, I.E. Social internet use, social media and social applications, are considered as being vital to online social connection. Whilst evidence exists around facilitators and barriers to general technology use, evidence is limited with regards to the motivators, skills and tangible offline benefits older technology users experience with social technology. The refore, this study used a qualitative, exploratory method to understand older adults' experiences of using social technology to connect with others. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 older adults (65+ years) across england, scotland and wales. Despite having access to social technology for social connection, and using this technology regularly, multiple barriers impacted motivators and skills for use, namely perceived self-efficacy and fear, the culture of online communication, absence of social capital and physical functioning. Some of these barriers of social technology use are reminiscent of barriers of wider technology use and emphasise the importance of addressing these barriers for digital exclusion, as well as social connection. However, some of these barriers were specific to social technology use and should be considered when providing guidance or interventions to increase older adults' online social connection. Social connection was a clear tangible outcome to social technology use, and individuals discussed the benefits of using social technology, particularly visual communication tools, for online connection.



- 15 Offering green roofs in a compact city: Benefits and landscape preferences of socio-demographic cohorts/ Jim, C.Y. and Hui, Ling ChuiN.D..

This study discussed that urbanization and densification have extended some urban greenery skyward. Understanding expectations of aboveground green space can enhance public support and benefits. The authors evaluated the perceived benefits and preference for landscape elements of green roofs based on a questionnaire survey of 477 hong kong residents using principal component and cluster analyses. Benefits on recreation and health, air quality, and microclimate were strongly expected, but ecological and hydrological benefits were inadequately recognized. Respondents strongly preferred recreational hardware facilities like seats, kiosks and footpaths, soft landscape features like lawns, attractive flowers, pergolas and hedges, and simple ornamental planting design with low-stature vegetation and low biomass structure and complexity. Tree planting was the least desired among the three planting types. Hard landscape features were the least preferred, and some groups expected water features. Preference profiles identified six clusters of respondents, with inter-cluster dissimilarity associated with socio-demographic characteristics and benefit perception. The findings suggested that public education could enhance citizens' knowledge on benefits to secure their support of environmentally-sound green roof design and a need for the user-oriented design of green roofs to cater to specific potential users. Strategically located sited could alleviate accessibility inequality in urban green space, especially for low-income people.

- 16 Measuring individuals' mobility-based exposure to neighborhood physical disorder with wearable cameras/ Li, Wenyue ; Long, Ying ; Kwan, Mei-Po ; Liu, Ningrui and Zhang, YuyangN.D..

This research talks about the fact that to date, most studies have assessed individual exposure to neighborhood physical disorder (npd) through the static residence-based approach, which ignores elements of human mobility and may lead to inaccurate estimates. This study assessed individual exposure to neighborhood physical disorder through the mobility-based approach using wearable cameras. The use of this approach allowed us to leverage innovative tools to accurately assess exposure to npd in individuals' activities in space-time. The authors assessed the volunteers' exposure to neighborhood physical disorder by manually auditing pictures taken by wearable cameras on an online browser-based assessment platform. The results illustrated that wearable cameras can clearly capture the exposure while volunteers were engaged in travel behaviors. The authors also compared the proposed approach (mobility-based, using wearable cameras to take photos) with other approaches (with consideration of travel behaviors to varying degrees, using street view images) to demonstrate that wearable cameras can record individual exposure to neighborhood physical disorder accurately and conveniently, and the assessment results might be significantly different from those obtained by other approaches. Thus, the proposed approach is of great significance.

- 17 Exploring the accuracy and completeness patterns of global land-cover/land-use data in OpenStreetMap/ Zhou, Qi ; Wang, Shuzhu and Liu, YaomingN.D..

This research aims to openstreetmap (osm) can supply useful information to improve land-cover/land-use (lclu) mapping. However, many concerns have been paid attention to osm data quality, because the data were edited by global volunteers and they have only been assessed at a city/regional scale rather than at a global scale. This study assesses the quality of osm-lclu data for 168 countries

worldwide. Osm-based lc datasets are firstly produced for different countries by referring to global open lc data, and these dataset are then compared in terms of accuracy and completeness. Moreover, a number of variables and three regression models (ols, slm and sem) are used to understand the accuracy and completeness patterns at a global scale. The authors found that: 1) although most countries are characterized by a low completeness, they have a relatively high accuracy. 2) both socio-economic variables and the area percentages of various osm-lclu types have been found to be significantly correlated with these patterns. 3) the slm and sem models are preferred, and most of countries with a relatively high completeness are spatially aggregated in europe. Not only the global pattern of the osm-lclu data quality have been recovered, but also the analytical method can be applied to different countries and regions.

- 18 Identification of spatial and functional interactions in Beijing based on trajectory data/ Xu, Jun ; Liu, Ju ; Xu, Yang ; Lv, Yunshuo and Zhou, ChenghuN.D..

This study discuss that the spatial interactions in a city help us understand how the city spaces are structured. Human needs change constantly throughout the day, leading to changing functions of urban space and spatial interactions. Most existing studies on spatial interaction are confined to static interaction, which does not reflect the dynamic spatial interactions and urban space functions. Taxies are an important means of urban transportation, and their trajectories are time sensitive. The clusters of pick-up and drop-off points of taxies directly reflect the spatiotemporal human mobility pattern in a city, and their implicit semantic information can be used to infer the passengers' activities. Using beijing as a case study, this paper employs taxi origin and destination trajectory data to explore the dynamic spatial and functional interaction patterns. First, the authors apply tensor decomposition to obtain the spatial and temporal patterns of human mobility. Second, geotagged weibo texts are incorporated to extract the dynamic urban functional areas. The n, the authors obtain the spatial and functional interactions by trajectory clustering and visualization. The results reveal two daily patterns and four hourly patterns of human mobility. The spatial interactions and the functional interaction reveal the spatial patterns and semantics of human taxi travel behaviors in different time periods.

- 19 Empirical measure of cultural sustainability/ Osman, AdamsN.D..

This work shows that in developing countries like Ghana, there is an urgency for focusing development on social, environmental and economic issues without a critical assessment of the sustainability of culture which is undergoing acculturation and assimilation. This limited focus is because of the non-existence of a clear measure for cultural sustainability. Consequently, this study sought to develop a measure for cultural sustainability by using the ga/dangme culture of ghana as a reference since it has been one of the most threatened cultures from pre-colonisation to the present. The study employed a questionnaire for data collection and adopted exploratory, confirmatory, compositing and path analysis techniques to measure and assess the interaction between the indicators of cultural sustainability and spatial techniques to assess the effects of land cover change on cultural sustainability. Areas with high land cover change saw high cultural change which negatively affected all the seven indicators of cultural sustainability. Locality negatively affected diversity and eco-cultural resilience. High diversity was observed because of chieftaincy disputes which affected the eco-cultural civilisation of the younger generation. The ghana cultural commission and the ga/dangme traditional council should, therefore, embark on programs to stimulate vitality and resolve chieftaincy disputes to promote the eco-cultural civilisation of the ga/dangme for a sustainable culture.

- 20 Examining the impact of COVID-19 vaccination rates on differential access to critical care/ Cromley, Gordon and Lin, JieN.D..

This study discussed the measurement of potential access to health care has focused primarily on what might be called “place-based” access or the differential access among geographic locations rather than between different populations. The vaccination program to inoculate the population against the effects of the covid-19 virus has created two different at-risk populations. This research examines the impact of covid-19 vaccination rates on access to critical care for persons fully-vaccinated versus those not fully-vaccinated. In this situation, additional tools are necessary to understand: 1) if there is a significant difference in accessibility between different populations, 2) the magnitude of this difference and how it is distributed across accessibility levels, and 3) how the differences between groups are distributed across the state. A study of access to intensive care unit (icu) beds by these two populations for the state of illinois found that although there was a statistically significant difference in access, the magnitude of differences was small. A more important difference was being located in the chicago area of the state. The not-fully vaccinated in the chicago area had higher than expected spatial access due to the lower need for icu beds by a higher percentage of fully vaccinated people

- 21 Rural social-ecological systems vulnerability evolution and spatial-temporal heterogeneity in arid environmental change region: A case study of Minqin Oasis, northwestern China/ Zhang, Jian ; Li, Juanjuan ; Yang, Xinjun ; Yin, Sha and Chen, JiaN.D..

This research aims to study theoretical and methodological approaches of social-ecological system's vulnerability that provide a new perspective for the sustainable development of arid areas. However, the spatial distribution heterogeneity of internal elements of vulnerability has always been ignored in current academic research and policy practice. Especially in low-exposure but high-vulnerability areas, it is more urgent to explore the vulnerability-causing factors and construct the response capacity. The refore, according to the concept of vulnerability and its internal element relationship, this study proposes an analysis method for the spatial-temporal heterogeneity of exposure risk and vulnerability. With the aid of gis, while assessing the spatial-temporal evolution of the overall vulnerability of the minqin oasis since the comprehensive management of shiyang river basin, the authors pay more attention to the spatial-temporal heterogeneity of the internal elements of vulnerability. The n applying the stepwise regression and geographically weighted regression, the article further analyzed the intrinsic reasons for spatial-temporal heterogeneity of ses's vulnerability and exposure risk. The results are as follows. 1) The vulnerability in minqin county from 2008 to 2016 was relatively low and showed an evolutionary trend of increased and then decreased. In addition, the vulnerability area was high in the quanshan and dam districts and low in the lake district; 2) the spatial-temporal heterogeneity of system exposure risk and vulnerability was significant and gradually reduced; and 3) the five main factors affecting spatial-temporal heterogeneity of the vulnerability of ses in minqin oasis include: per capita cultivated area, disaster-affected area, domestic water consumption, financial savings, and afforestation area. Finally, the authors proposed targeted recommendations for effective adaptive management and sustainable development for exposure-vulnerability heterogeneous regions.

- 22 Identifying localized amenities for gentrification using a machine learning-based framework/ Zeng, Jin ; Yue, Yang ; Gao, Qili ; Gu, Yanyan and Ma, ChenglinN.D..

This article explores that the process of gentrification changes the composition and character of urban neighbourhoods in cities worldwide. Amenities such as art galleries, designer boutiques, fine dining, and specialty cafés interact with most gentrification processes and could act as indicators for

measuring gentrification. Previous literature has explored the role of amenities in gentrification, and some have found distinctive amenity landscapes in different spatial contexts. However, there is a lack of a more generalized approach for identifying gentrification-related amenities across different regions. This study proposed a machine learning-based framework to identify localized gentrification amenities. Specifically, amenities were represented by points of interest (pois) and matched to the north american industry classification system (naics), an industry classification system commonly used in amenity-related studies. Bridging poi categories and the naics hierarchy enables a dialog between big data and conventional statistical data. The n, given typical gentrification neighborhoods in an area, featured amenities can be identified via a supervised gradient boosting method. The framework was applied to shenzhen, a major chinese city. Results showed that shenzhen has a distinct amenity landscape in its gentrified neighborhoods; for example, bubble tea beverage shops were recognized as a dominant amenity, as opposed to the cafés in many western cities, as well as financial institutions, digital electronics, and car-related amenities. The proposed machine learning-based framework not only provides a generalized approach to identifying gentrification-related amenities in different regions, but also enables dynamic and fine-grained tracking of gentrification on the basis of big data.

- 23 Evolution of subcenter structure in Bangkok metropolitan development from 1988 to 2018/ Nishiura, Sadatsugu and Leeruttanawisut, KttimaN.D..

This article explores the struggle of unplanned urban expansion in Bangkok. It has been striving to transform itself from a mono-centric to a multi-centric urban structure through subcenter planning, and land use and transportation planning. To determine the effectiveness of its attempts, the authors conducted field surveys in bangkok in 1988, 1998, 2008, and 2018 to collect agglomeration data on business and commercial activities in more than 60 subcenters designated in bangkok's three comprehensive plans. The authors found that while the structures over the three decades have unique characteristics in terms of agglomeration size and kinds of business and commercial activities, each structure obtained from four time survey holds unique hierarchical order and functions correspondingly. This evolutionary phenomenon the authors revealed from three decades survey data is unprecedented result and lure additional research toward deep thoughts on urban growth in rapidly growing metropolis. Another finding is that railway and highway network expansion together have influenced urban expansion and growth of subcenters. The extension of railway services to suburban areas, and the corresponding establishment of railway stations there, likely led to residential development in the areas, and the residents use private cars in their daily life to shop near subcenters while they commuted to the cbd by train. The refore, urban growth will continue with the combination of railway and highway network expansion. The authors seriously doubt this would lead bangkok metropolis to sustainable urban growth since it may produce low density urban area and consume green areas. In order to achieve compact urban growth in smarter way, it may need strict land use control around railway stations and along major road. Applied geographers can gain deep relevant implication of not just the superficial results, but the facts behind the phenomenon of the evolutionary change of urban structure

- 24 Deforestation, forest degradation, and land use dynamics in the Northeastern Ecuadorian Amazon/ López, SantiagoN.D..

This research aims to land cover transformations throughout the amazon basin have significantly intensified in recent decades due to increased human activity. Using a land change science approach, combining remotely sensed data, field observations, and multinomial regression analysis, this article evaluates deforestation and forest degradation between 2013 and 2019 in the northeastern ecuadorian amazon. Results show that the likelihood of deforestation is associated with proximity to markets and

population centers, distance to main roads and waterways, road density, population density, and terrain conditions. The study suggests that although deforestation rates have remained relatively unchanged, or even decreased in comparison to the early 2000s, the fragmentation of secondary forests due to the expansion of african palm cultivation and other forms of agriculture is an issue of concern. The information presented in this study may assist decision makers in planning local and geolocated interventions that directly respond to the socio-environmental contexts of amazonian communities.

- 25 A micro-level analysis of commuting and urban land using the Simpson's index and socio-demographic factors/ Momeni, Ehsan and Antipova, AnzhelikaN.D.

This study explores the association between urban form, socio-demographics, and travel behavior for 1990, 2000, and 2010 in shelby county, tennessee, at a micro-level using u.S. Census tracts capturing active and passive transportation modes. The authors used bivariate correlations between land use and land cover mix (estimated separately by simpson's index), population, race, age, education, and commuting modes. Major findings indicate that land use mix is positively related to public transportation use while the land cover mix is negatively related; the opposite is found for both diversity measures and working from home. Greater land cover diversity discourages walking and biking and encourages car commuting; blacks are the majority who use public transportation; older travelers are more likely to use transportation alternatives; higher-educated people tend to work from home or commute by bike. This study helps city planners in designing sustainable cities and increasing active modes use. Understanding travel patterns may help policymakers to control local/regional problems like increasing traffic congestions and emissions due to a modal shift in commuting to a private car during a covid-19 pandemic, as well as develop strategies for encouraging active modes and public transport use in the post-covid-19 world.



- 26 Disparities in spatio-temporal accessibility to fresh foods in Shanghai, China/ Wang, Donggen and Li, LinglingN.D..

This article explores disparities in fresh food accessibility are an important topic in health geography. Existing studies focus on the spatial component of food accessibility and are mostly conducted in north america and europe. This study addresses both the spatial and temporal dimensions of food accessibility and investigates the disparities in fresh food accessibility in the asian context.the authors examine the impacts of socioeconomic and built environment factors on spatio-temporal accessibility to supermarkets and wet markets in shanghai. The opening hours of markets and people's daily time use patterns are considered. Both first-hand questionnaire survey data and second-hand poi and statistic data are used. The authorsfind that shanghai's urban districts have a slightly higher density of wet markets than the suburban districts, but the latter have a much higher density of supermarkets than the former. The built environment at home and workplace is found to be more influential than socioeconomic variables in explaining disparities in fresh food accessibility. Household income, age and private car ownership are associated with fresh food accessibility. The findings of this study enrich the existing literature on food environment and food accessibility and may help policymakers address the deficiency in fresh food accessibility.

- 27 Regional integration in the Horn of Africa through the lens of inter-city connectivity/ Wang, Mingshu ; Derudder, Ben; Kunaka, Charles and Liu, XingjianN.D..

This article analyses urban challenges are increasingly framed in the context of broader objectives of socio-economic development and macro-regional evolutions. Cities and the myriad networks in which

they are embedded have thus been placed at the center of regional integration agendas. This paper benchmarks contemporary regional integration levels in the horn of africa by examining its cities' connectivities in transport networks. To this end, the authors specify a composite network consisting of air/train/road connectivity and analyze cities' eigenvector and betweenness centralities within these networks. The authors find that the importance of national spaces for inter-city connectivity is much more evident in the horn of africa than in other parts of the world, which is also visible in the peripheralization of cities in borderlands. The authors argue that the region's connectivity needs to be understood from a multiscalar and multimodal perspective and provide a baseline against which the impact of future interventions aimed at enhancing city connectivity/regional integration can be examined.

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|  | Indian Council of Social Science Research National Social Science Documentation Centre |  |
| <u>Professional Skill Development and Networking</u> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apprenticeship | | |
| <p>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.</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vocational Training Program: | | |
| <p>Training is available for One/ Three Months for B.L.I.Sc./ M.L.I.Sc. Students to fulfil their course requirements.</p> | | |

- 28 Urbanization, land conversion, and arable land in Chinese cities: The ripple effects of high-speed rail/ Yu, Meng; Chen, Zhenhua; Long, Ying and Mansury, YuriN.D..

This research points out that since 2005, Chinese transit authorities have made substantial investments in high-speed rail (hsr) infrastructure, driven by the ambition to connect all cities with over half a million people. This study estimates the impact of hsr network expansion on agricultural land conversion using a panel dataset for 171 chinese cities that developed hsr infrastructure between 2005 and 2012. Structural equation modeling (sem) estimation results show that hsr contributed indirectly to arable land requisition but directly to agricultural land converted for urban uses. At the same time, real-estate investments are driving agricultural land depletion in the process of china's urbanization. In addition, hsr network expansion exhibits a geographical pattern where the effect on agricultural land conversion was considerably stronger in the western region than among eastern cities, suggesting that hsr-driven land conversion was more likely to occur in less developed places.

- 29 Spatial configuration and the Messina Strait question: A discussion on Reggio-Calabria and Messina road-networks linkage/ Altafini, Diego; Musolino, Dario; Braga, Andrea da Costa and Cutini, ValerioN.D..

This article explores the permanent traverse across the messina strait connecting sicily to the italian mainland at calabria has been discussed since the 19th century. From this period onwards, several studies addressed aspects that ranged: from its political significance; to project costs and engineering-design feasibility. Interest in the matter declined during the 2010's due to the ever-unstable italian political scenario. This, associated to an incipient development of instruments and methods to analyze urban networks, has hindered further studies on messina and reggio di calabria cities' spatial configuration, or the consequential changes that their permanent connection across the strait would ensure. As the messina strait question resurfaced in the 2020–2022, exploratory analyses on urban configuration become crucial in providing spatial-knowledge for decision-making process, as southern italy's territorial and transport integration are part of the italian government and european union agenda regarding post-pandemic recovery. This paper addresses this question from a territorial-configurational standpoint and simulates spatial changes in the advent of a permanent connection amongst messina and reggio di calabria road-circulation networks. The objective is to compare and discuss these changes within the context of twin-cities, as messina and reggio di calabria have the potential to be interdependent in geographical and socio-economic terms. Modeled with space syntax – a quantitative method that estimates centralities and movement patterns in urban road-networks – simulations demonstrate how changes in the strait cities' urban configuration could alter the twin-cities functional and hierarchical dynamics. Results and discussion present evidence on how the road-circulation networks react to the cross-strait connection, and conclusions point-out lessons to be learned from the simulations and what can be applied in other projects worldwide.

- 30 Geographical indications in cheese mountain areas: Opportunity or threat to landscape and environmental conservation? The case of Cabrales (Spain)/ Hernández, Cristina García; -Fernández, Jesús Ruiz and Gutiérrez, Fermín RodríguezN.D..

This paper examines the impact of geographical indications in cheese mountain areas, exploring their potential to contribute to landscape and environmental sustainability by drawing on field work and

documental evidences from cabrales (asturias, nw spain). The cabrales mountain, nestled in the picos de europa national park, embraces a millenary culture linked to the elaboration of an intense flavor blue cheese. The commercial success of this cheese motivated, 40 years ago, and the creation of the cabrales protected designation of origin (pdo). From that moment on, the implementation of certain control measures that affect the production process, together with the increase in demand, led to the disappearance of small producers and to the intensification of livestock management practices. Cheese producers took the opportunity that the pdo label gave them, and the pdo provided the context in which cheese production became an effective barrier against the degradation of the rural system. However, nowadays the intensification of livestock management practices constitutes the main threat to landscape and environmental conservation. The refore, local administrators and stakeholders should consider the need to reinforce the idea of a product whose quality is linked to environmental and landscape sustainability through the maintenance of the traditional extensive management practices.

- 31 Perceptions of land use and land cover analysed using geospatial data/ Saldias, Daisy San Martin ; Aguayo, Liliana Guzman ; Wallace, Luke ; Reinke, Karin and McLennan, BlytheN.D..

This paper investigates that considering how individuals perceive landscape is important when undertaking land management decisions. However, understanding how the community perceives a landscape is complex involving their experiences in that landscape, their lived experiences and other socio-cultural processes. One of the key challenges to understanding perception is linking the landscape properties to what is experienced when individuals interact with the landscape. Increasingly the use of geospatial data offers a tool for understanding the landscape and perceptions. This study compares satellite estimates of land use with the perceptions of the inhabitants of yungay, chile. Viewshed analysis is used to reconcile the differences seen in the satellite image cover estimates and those of the participants. It was found that restricting the cover estimate to the visible landscape, provided similar estimates of cover to those made by the participants. This varied between demographic groups. With differences between participants living in urban and rural settings particularly evident.

- 32 Exploring the evolution of road centrality: A case study of Hong Kong from 1976 to 2018/ Lan, Tian ; Zhang, Hong and Li, ZhilinN.D..

This article talks about centrality, which originated from sociology, has been one of the most powerful measures to describe structural properties of road networks. Among existing road centrality studies, it is noticed that most studies explore relationships between road centrality and urban quantities; a few studies use centrality to predict traffic flow or interpolate traffic volume; but few studies focus on the evolution of road centrality under long-term time series. In this study, the authors have explored evolutionary centrality characteristics of hong kong urban road networks from 1976 to 2018. The acquired centrality values are normalized, and four zones for the normalized values are formed, I.E. Very low [0–0.25], low (0.25–0.50], high (0.50–0.75] and very high (0.75–1.00]. It is found that the cumulative degree distributions are long-tail distributions, and the matthew effect appears (I.E. The degree values of those highest-degree roads are increasing, while those of lowest-degree roads keep low). In terms of closeness centrality, the corresponding distributions are evolved to be normal distributions with the adjusted r-square increasing approximately from 0.7 to 0.9. In terms of betweenness centrality, the number of roads with very high betweenness centrality is decreasing. The above findings show the self-organized optimization process in the structural evolution of road networks, which is helpful to improve our understanding of how cities evolve.

- 33 Alerting people prioritising territories over technologies. A design framework for local decision makers in France/ Bopp, Esteban and Douvinet, JohnnyN.D..

From this study, the authors can see that public alerting is a major challenge in a world where risks and communication modes are constantly evolving. Since a few years, new massive alerting tools geolocating the population in real time (cell broadcast or location-based sms) have been deployed at national level in several countries. However, this evolution does not always reach with local needs. Decision-makers can use a wide multiplicity of tools and this can induce vulnerability differences from one territory to another. To help decision makers in their choice of equipment, this study proposes a spatial decision support system and applied it in 40 various french municipalities in order to observe how 13 alerting tools are adapted (or not) to the characteristics of the municipalities. Early findings highlighted a great diversity of adapted tools between municipalities and within municipalities, in different alert zones. Alerting tool equipment must be considered at an infra-municipal scale to fully consider the diversity of alert zones. The greater the number of inhabitants, the more diverse the alerting tools needed. Also, few tools are suitable for municipalities with a low population and poor access to telecommunication networks. Finally, as tools geolocating individuals are suitable for highly populated municipalities, such national equipment shall not be used on small alert zones involving few individuals.

- 34 Do polycentric structures reduce surface urban heat island intensity?/ Han, Shuaishuai ; Li, Wan ; Kwan, Mei-Po ; Miao, Changhong and Sun, BindongN.D..

This article talks about city planners are increasingly captivated by the possibilities of transforming urban spatial structures as an important strategy for reducing heat island intensity. This study addresses the mixed findings of polycentric urban spatial structures on surface urban heat island intensity, using a multiple regression method and pathway analysis for the city region and city proper in china. The authors found that the polycentric spatial structure can reduce the surface urban heat island intensity at the scale of both the city region and city proper, although the reduction was economically insignificant at the city region scale. Path analysis explained the reduction in surface urban heat island intensity in the city proper: polycentric structures disperse industrial firms to the “rural” areas and centralizes green spaces in the “urban” areas. Our findings may serve as references for policymakers when optimizing urban spatial structures to improve the thermal environment.

- 35 Intergenerational and gender differences in satisfaction of farmers with rural public space: Insights from traditional village in Northwest China/ Zhao, Xueyan; Ju, Shengliang; Wang, Weijun ; Su, Huizhen and Wang, LucangN.D..

This work proves with the rapid advance of urbanization, the rural public space in china is undergoing a drastic change. Studying the satisfaction of farmers with rural public space is of great significance for promoting the reconstruction of rural space, enhancing rural resilience, and building sustainable rural communities. This paper constructed an evaluation index system of the satisfaction of farmers with rural public space. Taking the traditional ancient village in the chinese loess plateau as an example, the authors analyzed the differences in satisfaction of various groups of farmers with public space based on questionnaire survey data and in-depth interview data. This paper found that there is a certain degree of dislocation between the supply of rural public space and the demand of villagers in rural china, resulting in a relatively low overall satisfaction with rural public space. Among them, farmers have the highest satisfaction with production and lives public space, followed by the folk beliefs public space and entertainment public space. There are significant intergenerational and gender differences in the satisfaction of farmers with rural public space. The elders are more satisfied

with the rural public space than the young people, and women are more satisfied with public space in production, life, organization and management than men. The refore, future policies should pay attention to the modern transformation of the village traditional culture, and the requirements of different groups with rural public space. In addition, it is necessary to actively cultivate rural social organizations, enhance the ability of the village public management.

- 36 Understanding relocation in flood-prone coastal communities through the lens of place attachment/ Bukvic, Anamaria ; Whittemore, Aaron ; Gonzales, Jack and Wilhelmi, OlgaN.D..

This paper looks into how place attachment has been acknowledged as an important factor in mobility decision-making. However, it has not yet been explored in the context of permanent relocation in coastal communities due to accelerated flooding. The literature shows that people may be more committed to staying in place versus moving elsewhere in response to stressors if they have a stronger place attachment. Such sentiments may deter residents from considering relocation regardless of the effectiveness of this strategy in addressing the flood risk. This paper aims to develop a new approach for the spatial assessment of coastal locations based on their place attachment characteristics that will help indicate how different places may respond to the possibility of flood-driven relocation. The authors first conducted a structured literature review to identify the appropriate indicators of place attachment in the context of coastal flooding and population mobility. Next, the authors evaluated the literature's content to identify study characteristics such as methodological approach, geographic focus and attributes deemed important determinants of place attachment. Based on this analysis, the authors developed a coastal relocation place attachment index consisting of sixteen indicators and applied it to six coastal rural and urban locations in the mid-atlantic region of the united states. The indicators were aggregated and mapped to show the spatial distribution of the relocation place attachment index in the case study locations. The results show a significant variation in place attachment attributes between rural and urban locations, with rural locations having an overall higher place attachment than urban areas.

- 37 Near real time monitoring and forecasting for COVID-19 situational awareness/ Stewart, Robert ; Erwin, Samantha ; Piburn, Jesse ; Nagle, Nicholas and Bhaduri, BudhendraN.D..

This study talks about in the opening months of the pandemic, the need for situational awareness was urgent. Forecasting models such as the susceptible-infectious-recovered (sir) model were hampered by limited testing data and key information on mobility, contact tracing, and local policy variations would not be consistently available for months. New case counts from sources like john hopkins university and the ny times were systematically reliable. Using these data, the authors developed the novel covid county situational awareness tool (ccsat) for reliable monitoring and decision support. In ccsat, the authors developed a retrospective seven-day moving window semantic map of county-level disease magnitude and acceleration that smoothed noisy daily variations. The authors also developed a novel bayesian model that reliably forecasted county-level magnitude and acceleration for the upcoming week based on population and new case count data. Together these formed a robust operational update including county-level maps of new case rate changes, estimates of new cases in the upcoming week, and measures of model reliability. The authors found ccsat provided stable, reliable estimates across the seven-day time window, with the greatest errors occurring in cases of anomalous, single day spikes. In this paper, the authors provide ccsat details and apply it to a single week in june 2020.

- 38 Cognitive-affective responses to online positive-psychological interventions: The effects of optimistic, grateful, and self-compassionate writing/ Heekerens, Johannes Bodo ; Eid, Michael ; Heinitz, Kathrin ; Merkle, Belinda, pp. 1105-1128.

The point of this piece is to growing evidence suggests that online positive-psychological interventions effectively increase well-being, and a wealth of evidence describes cognitive-affective responses to such interventions. Few studies, however, have directly compared responses across popular exercises such as the best-possible-self intervention, the gratitude letter, or self-compassionate writing. In addition, current evidence is ambiguous regarding the effects of potential moderator variables such as trait gratitude and emotional self-awareness. To address these issues, the authors randomized 432 german adults to perform either optimism, gratitude, self-compassion, or control writing interventions in an online setting. Participants reported trait gratitude and trait emotional self-awareness before the interventions, as well as momentary optimism, gratitude, self-compassion, positive affect, and current thoughts immediately after the interventions. Results indicate higher momentary optimism after the best-possible-self intervention and higher momentary gratitude after the gratitude letter than after the control task. The re were no differences when comparing the best-possible-self intervention with the gratitude letter. Both interventions increased the number of positive self-relevant thoughts. The self-compassion condition showed no effects. Moderation analysis results indicate that neither emotional self-awareness nor trait gratitude moderated the intervention effects. Future studies should compare responses across different positive-psychological interventions using more comprehensive exercises to ensure larger effects.

- 39 Acculturation, urban identity, and psychological well-being of rural–urban migrants in China/ Li, Yuxue ; Chen, Juan ; Xie, Shenghua & Xu, Huang, pp. 1129-1150.

This paper looks into whether or not acculturation and identity are two significant determinants of the psychological well-being of migrants, but how they interactively affect psychological well-being is still underexplored. This study proposes an interactional perspective that links acculturation and urban identity to the psychological well-being of rural–urban migrants in china. Using data from the 2014 national migrant population dynamic monitoring survey, the results of multilevel modeling indicate that both acculturation and urban identity significantly affect the psychological well-being of rural–urban migrants. Migrants who adopt the integration and assimilation strategy show better psychological well-being than those who adopt the separation and marginalization strategy. Rural–urban migrants who have a stronger sense of urban identity show better psychological well-being than those with a weaker sense of urban identity. Meanwhile, urban identity and acculturation also interactively affect the psychological well-being of rural–urban migrants. In particular, urban identity alleviates the negative pressure generated in the process of acculturation for those who adopt the acculturation strategy of separation. In addition, the effect of acculturation and urban identity on the psychological well-being of rural–urban migrants varies by migration distance. The research contributes to the literature by demonstrating that cultural identity and place identity interactively affect the psychological well-being of internal migrants.

- 40 App-based mindfulness meditation reduces perceived stress and improves self-regulation in working university students: A randomised controlled trial/ Frankenfeld, Poul Maria Schulte ; Trautwein, Fynn-Mathis, pp. 1151-1171.

This study talks about time working university students. Mindfulness and cognitive reappraisal were analysed as potential mediators. A total of 64 university students working at least 20 h per week during the semester were randomised to either a mindfulness-based mobile intervention or a wait-list control condition. Participants in the intervention group were asked to complete one training session of 10–15 min per day using the app. Psychological measures were assessed via a self-report questionnaire at baseline and after 8 weeks. The online mindfulness programme was found to significantly decrease perceived stress ($\eta^2 = .180$, a large effect). It also increased self-regulation ($\eta^2 = .195$, a large effect), mindfulness ($\eta^2 = .174$; a large effect) and cognitive reappraisal ($\eta^2 = .136$, a medium effect). Increments in life satisfaction were not significant. Changes in self-regulation were mediated by increased mindfulness. Overall, the mobile application was effective in improving mental well-being and coping abilities in a non-clinical sample, encouraging further development of digital health treatments.

- 41 Identifying barriers and facilitators to implementing mindfulness-based programmes into schools: A mixed methods study/ Nguyen, Dong; Kleeman, Nicholas J.; Yager, Zali ; Parker, Alexandra G. ; Shean, Mandie B. ; Jefferies, Willow ; Evered, Elisabeth Wilson; Pucinischi, Christopher P. & Pascoe, Michaela C., pp. 1172-1188.

This article teaches us about mindfulness-based initiatives have been shown to improve psychological wellbeing and increase academic engagement in school settings. The current study explored barriers and facilitators to the implementation of mindfulness-based (mb) programmes in schools. Ninety-five teachers completed an online survey, and six principals were interviewed, with questions for both informed by the theoretical domains framework (tdf). Quantitative data was analysed via descriptive statistics and independent sample t tests. Qualitative interview data were analysed via thematic analysis. Teachers reported facilitators to successful mb programme implementation as self-efficacy and motivation, knowledge about mb programmes, acceptance of responsibility to deliver mb programmes and belief of negative consequences if mb programmes are not delivered. Principals reported organisational-level facilitators as having a school-wide positive education framework relevant to the school context, taking a long-term approach, school leaders supporting the initiatives and understanding the evidence behind mb programmes and empowering staff to engage in mindfulness. Individual-level facilitators included staff buy-in and commitment to practice and understanding mindfulness. Barriers included time, resources/money, staff buy-in and competing strategic priorities within the school. The se findings are important for consideration by policymakers determining the way forward for more widespread implementation of mb programmes in australia.

- 42 GROUPS 2 CONNECT: An online activity to maintain social connection and well-being during COVID-19/ Bentley, Sarah V.; Haslam, Catherine ; Haslam, S. Alexander; Jetten, Jolanda ; Larwood, Joel & Rue, Crystal J. La, pp. 1189-1210.

This article talks about covid-19 has had significant negative consequences for well-being. As well as the primary effects of the virus itself, secondary effects have resulted from the social isolation caused by the lockdowns imposed to slow the spread of the virus. Recognising the toxic effects of isolation, researchers, practitioners and policy-makers are conscious of the need to mitigate the negative effects of social distancing. Drawing on insights from a large body of research on the social identity approach to health, the authors devised an online activity—groups 2 connect (g2c)—aimed at helping people to maintain social connectedness when face-to-face interaction was not possible. Across four studies (n = 1021), the authors found that after completing the g2c activity, participants reported an increase in perceived quality of social connection, perceived ability to stay connected and well-being, with results showing that for two of the three longitudinal studies these uplifts were stable over time, and

for all studies, the uplifts remained consistently higher for those who reported completing their social connection goals. These findings provide initial evidence of the value of g2c as a tool to support social connection, thereby reducing the risk of social isolation.

- 43 Adaptive self-objectification in the context of breast cancer: A theoretical integration of the terror management health model and research on objectification/ Courtney, Emily P.; Goldenberg, Jamie L. Goldenberg, pp. 1211-1227.

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject integrating theorizing from the terror management health model with research on the objectification of women's bodies, the authors present a novel framework for understanding reactions to breasts in the context of breast cancer: adaptive self-objectification. The authors suggest that, despite evidence that objectifying the body has harmful consequences for women, viewing the breasts as objects has the potential to lead to positive outcomes in the context of breast health and cancer. The authors find evidence for this in the context of mass communication about breast cancer screening, in women's willingness and comfort with engagement in breast cancer screening, and in the decisions women make with respect to cancer treatment (e.g. Mastectomy). The authors conclude with a call to action for research to examine the impact of objectification of the breasts on screening behavior and treatment decisions, and consider how adaptive self-objectification can be encouraged, with the aim of saving lives.

- 44 Effectiveness of an online positive psychology intervention among Tunisian healthcare students on mental health and study engagement during the Covid-19 pandemic/ Krifa, Imen ; Hallez, Quentin; Zyl, Llewellyn Ellardus van ; Braham, Amel ; Sahli, Jihene ; Nasr, Selma Ben & Shankland, Rebecca Shankland, pp. 1228-1254.

This paper is examining a particular issue research indicates that university students present higher levels of psychological distress compared with non-student age-matched youth. These levels are higher among healthcare students, and even higher during the covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, cost-effective large-scale interventions are needed in order to prevent further development of psychological distress during this period, and more generally. The aim of the current study was to assess the effectiveness of an 8-week internet-based positive psychology intervention for healthcare students in Tunisia. A two-armed randomized controlled trial was conducted among a sample of 366 health care students (183 in the experimental group and 183 in the control group), with a majority of women (94%). The average age was 20.74 years (± 1.64). The participants completed the following online questionnaires at three time-points (before the program, immediately after, and three months later): stress, anxiety, depression, emotional regulation, optimism, hope, study engagement, and well-being. Repeated-measures anovas revealed significant positive effects of the intervention on all the measured variables for the experimental group. The results showed a significant improvement immediately after the intervention compared to the control group, which was maintained three months later. This program may thus be considered as a promising means of improving students' mental health and study engagement.

- 45 Positively Pregnant: Development and piloting of a mobile app for social and emotional well-being in pregnancy/ Barber, Carol Cornsweet & Awatere, Bridgette Masters, pp. 1255-1272.

This paper describes development of a mobile e-health application, positively pregnant, which provides tools to meet the psychological challenges of pregnancy and transition to parenthood. Positively pregnant was developed with input from maternity carers and consumers, incorporating local cultures and contexts as well as international research on effective interventions for stress

management and mental well-being. The prototype app was piloted with 88 new zealand women. Participants in the pilot used an average of 11.96 (sd = 7.44) components, and most were satisfied (45.1%) or neutral (40.3%) regarding the app. For 23 of the 26 interactive components, the majority of those who tried the component reported that they found it helpful. Participants reported a significant reduction in subjective stress ($\eta^2 = .088$, $p = .023$). Feedback from pilot participants was incorporated in a version of the app that was publically launched as a free tool to support developing families. Mobile e-health applications are a promising medium for providing preventative interventions and psychoeducation about the social and emotional challenges of pregnancy and early parenting; positively pregnant is an example of a tool, grounded in strength-based, empirically supported strategies, to provide parents with support and information at this critical time.

- 46 Personal willingness to receive a Covid-19 vaccine and its relationship with intergroup psychology: Evidence from the Philippines and Pakistan/ Zagefka, Hanna; Paz, Erwine dela; Macapagal, Ma. Elizabeth J. & Ghazal Saima, pp. 1273-1290.

The subject matter of this study is being examined high levels of vaccine hesitancy are an obstacle to the successful management of the covid-19 pandemic. In this research, the authors identify psychological correlates of reluctance to personally receive a covid-19 vaccine, with a focus on intergroup relations. Insights are based on two survey studies conducted in traditionally underresearched settings, the philippines (n = 289) and pakistan (n = 275). Results show that trust in vaccines, concerning both the vaccine's efficacy and the vaccine's safety, was associated with willingness to use the vaccine. Perceptions of trust were related to intergroup psychology, such that vaccine donations from political opponents rather than allies were trusted less. This meant that in the philippines, there was a preference to use vaccines from the united states over those from china, although the pattern was less clear in pakistan. Having said this, the highest levels of trust and willingness to use vaccines in both countries were for vaccines offered by the world health organization (who). Last but not least, a perception of global common fate of all humans in the face of the pandemic was positively associated with willingness to get vaccinated, even when controlling for concerns about the vaccine's efficacy and safety. Implications are discussed in relation to intergroup psychology and public health management.

- 47 Mainstreaming global mental health: Is there potential to embed psychosocial well-being impact in all global challenges research?/ Madill, Anna; Shloim, Netalie; Brown, Brian ; Jones, Siobhan Hugh; Plastow, Jane & Setiyawati, Diana, pp. 1291-1313.

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding the authors explore if there is potential to embed psychosocial well-being impact in global challenges research where the primary aims are not mental health related. The authors are interested in the use of material practices to deliver impact through routine project activities of working with concrete things together. The uk research and innovation (ukri) gateway to research was searched for information on global challenges research fund (gcrf) grants from 2015 to may 2020. Analysis shows that only 3 per cent of projects self-categorise as engaging with mental health. Thirty-six non-mental health gcrf grants were purposefully sampled for diversity, and each was coded independently by two researchers for relevant information. Findings suggest that 50–70 per cent of non-mental health gcrf projects already engage implicitly, but nonstrategically, with psychosocial well-being impact; opportunities for psychosocial well-being impact, from most to least frequent, are community mobilisation, community building, skills development, positive sense of self, positive emotions and sociocultural identity; the presence of material practice from most to least frequent is as follows: (I) interactions between or enactments upon people, (ii) written materials or images, and (iii) objects; when a material practice was present, it was usually considered usable as a focus to enhance psychosocial well-being. Our study provides

evidence that there are low hanging fruit opportunities to impact psychosocial well-being across sustainable development goals (sdgs) through routine project activities.

- 48 No party no joy?—Changes in university students' extraversion, neuroticism, and subjective well-being during two COVID-19 lockdowns/ Krautter, Kai ; Friese, Malte ; Alexander Hart & Reis, Dorota, pp. 1314-1332.

This research has identified a particular point the covid-19 lockdowns represent a major life event with an immense impact on university students' lives. Findings prior to the pandemic suggest that changes in personality and subjective well-being (swb) can occur after critical life events or psychological interventions. The present study examined how university students' extraversion, neuroticism, and swb changed during two covid-19 lockdowns in germany. To this end, the authors conducted a partly preregistered, two-cohort study with four measurement points each from october 2019 to may 2021 (nstudy 1 = 81–148, nstudy 2 = 82–97). The authors used both multilevel contrast analyses and multi-group random-intercept cross-lagged panel models to examine within-person changes over time. Levels of life satisfaction, extraversion, and, unexpectedly, neuroticism were lower during both lockdowns. Students' affect improved during the first but deteriorated during the second lockdown, suggesting that similar experiences with the deceleration of daily life were associated with different affective outcomes during the two lockdown periods. Following the introduction or termination of a lockdown, changes in extraversion (neuroticism) were consistently positively (negatively) associated with changes in swb. Our results stress the importance of disentangling between- and within-person processes and using pre-covid baseline levels to examine changes in personality and swb.

- 49 A day in the life of a college student during the COVID-19 pandemic: An experience sampling approach to emotion regulation/ Lohani, Monika; Dutton, Sam & Elsey, Jamie S., pp. 1333-1352.

This research is looking at a particular subject matter covid-19 has contributed to unexpected stressors in daily life, and emotion regulation is an important area of research during and post-pandemic to gain knowledge of the effect of the pandemic on emotion regulatory processes. The authors adopted an ecologically valid approach to collect 10 experience sampling events within the same day to examine how college students regulated their emotions on a typical weekday during the pandemic and the simultaneous hedonic association of these strategies on their affective experience. Several emotion regulation strategies (including acceptance, calming, reappraisal, problem solving, and social sharing) were associated with increased positivity or reduced negativity that may be better for psychological health. In contrast, other emotion regulation strategies (including rumination, experiential avoidance, catastrophizing, lack of clarity, self-blaming, and other-blaming) were associated with increased negativity or reduced positivity that may worsen psychological health. In these findings, self-reported stress was a crucial contextual moderator to consider while understanding the relationship between emotion regulation strategies and experienced affect. The current study documents variability in affect in response to stressors experienced by college students even within a single day and provides a real-world perspective on the emotion regulation strategies that were adaptive and maladaptive in the context of the covid-19 pandemic.

- 50 Do beliefs in the malleability of well-being affect the efficacy of positive psychology interventions? Results of a randomized placebo-controlled trial/ Gander, Fabian; Proyer, René T. & Ruch, Willibald, pp. 1353-1368.

The present study examines the role of beliefs about the malleability of well-being in a randomized, placebo-controlled, online positive psychology intervention targeting 267 German-speaking adults (83% women, mean age = 43.16 years). The participants of the experimental group (“three good things” intervention) and placebo control group (“early memories”) reported their levels of happiness before and immediately after the 1-week intervention, as well as 2, 4, and 12 weeks after the intervention. Furthermore, the researchers recorded how participants completed the exercises and to what extent they liked the exercises. This study also assesses the participants' beliefs surrounding two different aspects of malleability (well-being is modifiable in general, and one knows how to change their well-being). Although both aspects of malleability were strongly intercorrelated, beliefs about how to change one's well-being seemed particularly relevant in the context of positive psychology interventions: those who reported a stronger belief about how to change their well-being liked the intervention better and more often completed the activity as instructed. Further, they reported greater increases in well-being as compared with the control group. The authors conclude that beliefs about the malleability of well-being might represent an important moderating variable in the effectiveness of positive psychology interventions.

- 51 How do I know how I am doing? Use of different types of comparison in judgment of well-being in patients seeking psychological treatment and healthy controls/ Morina, Nexhmedin; Meyer, Thomas & Sickinghe, Marthe, pp. 1369-1388.

The goal of this article is to explore a particular area judgment of well-being is formed on the spot, and the authors know little about its foundations. The authors aimed at examining the role of comparison standards in informing evaluations of well-being in a clinical and a nonclinical sample. In a semi-structured face-to-face interview, individuals seeking psychological treatment and healthy control individuals rated how they have been feeling in general and relative to specific comparison standards and were each time invited to substantiate their ratings. Independent coders assessed number, type, direction, and specificity of reported comparisons. When asked to explain why they chose a particular rating of their well-being, 93% of clinical participants and 61% of nonclinical participants spontaneously reported some type of comparison standard. Both groups reported highest well-being ratings relative to social and past temporal comparisons and lowest relative to prospective temporal comparison. Furthermore, clinical participants engaged in more upward than downward comparisons, whereas this was not the case for healthy control participants. Our findings suggest that evaluations of well-being are informed by different comparison types and that individuals with clinical complaints use more comparisons when evaluating their well-being. The results encourage further investigation of comparative thinking as an underlying mechanism of judgment of well-being and ill-being.

- 52 One SMS a day keeps the stress away? A just-in-time planning intervention to reduce occupational stress among apprentices/ Schenkel, Konstantin ; Haug, Severin ; Castro, Raquel Paz ; Lüscher, Janina ; Scholz, Urte ; Schaub, Michael P. & Radtke, Theda Radtke, pp. 1389-1407.

The authors of this research are discussing a specific topic "Background: occupational stress is one of the main sources of stress in apprentices with physical and psychological health consequences. Just-in-time planning interventions (jitpis) are one opportunity to deliver intervention components at the right times and locations to optimally support apprentices in stressful situations. The aim of this study was to test the proximal effect of a mobile phone-delivered jitpi to reduce occupational stress in 386 apprentices within a planning intervention. Methods: an ab/ba crossover design in which participants were randomly allocated to (a) the planning intervention or (b) the assessment only condition was implemented. Results: the analyses of the study “ready4life”, multilevel modeling, revealed no

significant effect of the planning intervention on occupational stress reduction. Conclusions: possible reasons for the missing effect might be the low stress level of participants or the type of the intervention delivery. Since apprenticeships in Switzerland differ considerably, future studies should enable more adapted interventions for the apprentices and consider individual circumstances of stress. Further, the intervention should focus on apprentices with high occupational stress levels or a high-risk of stress. Studies should investigate exactly when and why a person needs support regarding her/his occupational stress. The refore, objective measurements of stress could be helpful."

- 53 Online Isha Upa Yoga for student mental health and well-being during COVID-19: A randomized control trial/ Chang, Tracy F. H. ; Ley, Barbara L.; Ramburn, Triya T. ; Srinivasan, Sangeetha ; Hariri, Sepideh ; Purandare, Pradeep & Subramaniam, Balachundhar, pp. 1408-1428.

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue college student's experienced increased stress and anxiety during the covid-19 pandemic. This study evaluated the effect of brief online isha upa yoga modules on undergraduates' mental health and well-being. Randomized control trial (rct) with waitlist control crossover (n = 679). The intervention group was instructed to learn and practice the modules daily for 12 weeks. At the end of the 4-week rct, the control group was instructed to learn and practice the modules for the remaining 8 weeks. Primary outcomes included stress and well-being. Secondary outcomes included anxiety, depression, resilience, positive affect and negative affect. Linear mixed-effects models were used for analyses. Isha upa yoga significantly reduced stress (group [intervention, control] × time [baseline, week 4] interaction, $p = .009$, $d = .27$) and increased well-being (group × time interaction $p = .002$, $d = .32$). By the study's end, the intervention and control groups experienced significant improvements in well-being ($p < .001$, $p < .001$), stress ($p < .001$, $p < .001$), anxiety ($p < .001$, $p < .001$), depression ($p < .001$, $p = .004$), positive affect ($p = .04$, $p < .001$), and negative affect ($p < .001$, $p < .001$). Online isha upa yoga shows promise for mitigating the pandemic's negative impact on undergraduates' mental health and improving their well-being.

- 54 Subjectively felt and objectively measured: Wellbeing in the context of globalization/ Janicki, Wojciech & Dłużewska, Anna, pp. 1429-1447.

The article contributes to the discussion on the relationship between wellbeing (wb) and subjective wellbeing (swb). Our aim is to develop a method for measuring swb by creating a moving matrix scale that will be a reference point in different communities' research on swb. To do so, the authors analyzed the relationship between objective wb-swb indicators in 146 countries and other political entities where studies on self-reported life satisfaction (srls) were conducted between 2005 and 2017. Srls values were compared with the values of several of the most frequently accepted objective wb indicators. Additionally, the authors analyzed variables showing the level of advancement within the process of globalization. The results confirmed that a comparative scale is crucial in determining swb. The refore, in many societies, there is a growing awareness of the gap between one's own quality of life and that of others. The re is a strong link between hdi and srls on a global scale, as well as in the subgroups of high and medium developed countries; this link is missing in poorly developed countries. The disconnection between objective and subjectively perceived change in the situation—that is, the improvement in living standards—does not translate into increased life satisfaction.

- 55 Intra-individual trajectories of subjectively prioritizing health over other life domains/ Meyerhof, Hannah; Jones, Christopher M. & Benjamin Schüz, pp. 1448-1463.

The findings of this work reveal a particular outcome subjectively prioritizing health over other life domains is an indicator of health motivation and is associated with higher levels of health behaviors

and more effective health behavior self-regulation. However, little is known about when individuals prioritize health over other life domains and which factors predict prioritizing health. Here, the authors examine 3644 older adults in Germany (mean age 60.79) over a period of 6–9 years from a population-representative survey. Latent growth curves were estimated to examine individual change in prioritizing health. Socio-structural (gender, educational attainment) and indicators of health status (baseline status and change in [a] number of illnesses, [b] functional health, and [c] self-rated health) were tested as predictors of changes in health prioritization. Participants prioritized health over other life domains, and this increased over time. Women and those with worse health status (lower functional and lower self-rated health) prioritized health more than men and those with better health status, respectively. Lower educational attainment was associated with higher increases in prioritizing health, and interactions between educational status and health indicators show that increases are larger in those with worse health and lower educational attainment. This indicates individual differences in the degree and the changes of prioritizing health.

- 56 Identifying as someone who avoids virus transmission strengthens physical distancing habit-behaviour relationships: A longitudinal multi-national study during the COVID-19 pandemic/ Kain, Genevieve Cushman; Gardner, Benjamin; Verplanken, Bas; Lally, Phillippa ; Rhodes, Ryan E.; Kwasnicka, Dominika ;Alfrey, Kristie Lee & Rebar, Amanda L., pp. 1464-1482.

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective physical distancing remains an important initiative to curb COVID-19 and virus transmission more broadly. This exploratory study investigated how physical distancing behaviour changed during the COVID-19 pandemic and whether it was associated with identity with virus transmission avoidance and physical distancing habit strength. In a longitudinal, multinational study with fortnightly repeated-assessments, associations and moderation effects were considered for both overall (person-level means) and occasion-specific deviations in habit and identity. Participants ($n = 586$, m age = 42, 79% female) self-reported physical distancing behavioural frequency, physical distancing habit strength, and identity with avoiding virus transmission. Physical distancing followed a cubic trajectory, with initial high engagement decreasing rapidly before increasing again near study end. Physical distancing was associated with both overall and occasion-specific virus transmission avoidant identity and physical distancing habit strength. People with strong virus transmission avoidant identity engaged in physical distancing frequently regardless of fluctuations in habit strength. However, for those with weaker virus transmission avoidant identity, physical distancing was strongly aligned with fluctuations in habit strength. To enhance engagement in physical distancing, public health messaging might fruitfully target greater or more salient virus-transmission avoidance identity and stronger physical distancing habit.

- 57 Job crafting and employee life satisfaction: A resource–gain–development perspective/ Shi, Yanwei; She, Zhuang; Zhou, Zhiqing E. ; Zhang, Nan ; Zhang, Hui, pp. 1483-1502.

This research focuses on job crafting has been shown to be associated with multiple positive work-related outcomes. However, whether and how it affects nonwork-related outcomes has been less examined. Grounded on the resource–gain–development perspective and conservation of resources theory, the present study investigated the effects of job crafting on employee life satisfaction via work–nonwork facilitation and work–nonwork conflict. Further, the present study examined the moderating roles of workload on these relationships. The authors collected two waves of data with a 1-month lag from 481 fulltime Chinese employees. The results of regression analyses revealed that job crafting was positively related to employee life satisfaction through higher work–nonwork facilitation and lower work–nonwork conflict. In addition, these indirect effects were stronger for employees with higher workload than those with lower workload.

- 58 Conflict management or conflict resolution: how do major powers conceive the role of the United Nations in peacebuilding?/ Badache, Fanny; Hellmüller, Sara & Salaymeh, Bilal, pp. 547-571.

This article examines how major powers conceive the role of the United Nations (UN) in peacebuilding. The authors conceptualize the UN's role along the distinction between conflict management and conflict resolution and distinguish between the types of tasks and the approach the UN can adopt. The authors map states' conceptions of the UN's role in peacebuilding by coding peace-related speeches at the UN Security Council (1991–2020) delivered by China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States as well as Brazil, South Africa, and Turkey as rising regional powers. Our findings show that states' conceptions differ regarding the type of tasks the UN should do. However, the main fault line between the countries lies in the approach the UN should adopt to conduct peacebuilding tasks. The authors conclude that major powers see a role for the UN beyond mere conflict management as long as it is done with respect for national sovereignty.

- 59 Peace by piece: China's policy leadership on peacekeeping fatalities/ Fung, Courtney J., pp. 572-593.

This research points out that how do states respond to peacekeeper fatalities. Peacekeeper fatalities incur costs for contributing states, leading to recalculations of whether voluntary troop deployments generate benefits. Yet it remains unclear how states with non-democratic regime types respond to peacekeeping troop fatalities, whether the ensuing foreign policy decision rests on tactical decisions to continue troop contributions to the mission, and if states affix the same costs to every peacekeeper fatality regardless of how the fatality occurs. This article builds upon existing studies with a detailed case study of China, a non-western, non-liberal UN troop contributor. China only recently experienced peacekeeper fatalities by malicious acts, which prompted China to become an emerging policy leader regarding peacekeeper safety and security. China's policy response highlights discomfort about accepting higher levels of danger as a given for UN peacekeeping, with implications for the debate on the robust use of force and China's approach to international institutions.

- 60 Winning a seat at the table: Strategic routes by emerging powers to gain privileges in exclusive formal clubs/ Heimann, Gadi & Paikowsky, Deganit, pp. 594-621.



This article talks about established powers enjoy privileges in world politics coveted by emerging powers. These privileges vary in their level of institutionalization: full formal privileges, partial formal privileges, and informal privileges. The authors identify two alternative strategic routes through which emerging powers target these three types of privileges: a top-down and a bottom-up route. The authors analyze two factors that impact the choice between these two routes: restrictiveness of eligibility criteria for winning privileges, and the expected levels of opposition by both established powers and outsiders. The authors examine the impact of these factors on two cases in which India negotiated privileges: India's top-down campaign to win a permanent seat on the UN Security Council; and India's bottom-up campaign to enter the nuclear club as a de facto nuclear weapon state. Highly restrictive eligibility criteria along with high levels of opposition drove India to gradually seek nuclear privileges through a bottom-up route.

- 61 Who lost Ethiopia? The unmaking of an African anchor state and U.S. foreign policy/ Verhoeven, Harry & Woldemariam, Michael, pp. 622-650.

From this study, the authors can see that in november 2020, ethiopia descended into full-scale civil war which, owing to mass atrocities and regional intervention, metastasized into among the most acute humanitarian emergencies in the world. The violent fragmentation of state authority tarnished ethiopia’s internationally sanctioned role as regional peacekeeper and developmental leader—an “anchor state” of the pax americana in the horn of africa. While acknowledging the complex, multi-dimensional origins of the conflict, this article examines how efforts by the u.S. Government to reinvent the strategic relationship during the 2018–2020 political transition in addis ababa helped pave the road to war. The authors argue that u.S. Policymakers provided largely unconditional support to ethiopia’s new prime minister abiy ahmed, creating problems of moral hazard that encouraged confrontation between rival political forces. The story of u.S. Engagement in ethiopia in this period illustrates the perils of washington’s efforts to rebalance fraught relations with its most important regional anchors.

- 62 Making nuclear possession possible: The NPT disarmament principle and the production of less violent and more responsible nuclear states/ Panico, Carolina, pp. 651-680.

This article interrogates the disarmament principle under article vi of the npt, drawing attention to how the disarmament discourse shapes and reproduces the nuclear status quo. Building on the work of kimberly hutchings and maja zehfuss, the author argue that the disarmament discourse renders nuclear possession more acceptable. It enables nuclear states to present themselves as less violent and more responsible actors glossing over the nature of possessing nuclear weapons. Using a feminist poststructuralist lens and examining empirical illustrations, the article explains how declarations of strict observance of the disarmament principle reaffirm traits and values that underpin social expectations of what is considered ethical and appropriate in nuclear politics. Moreover, it shows how the rhetorical commitment to a world free of nuclear weapons reinstates and preserves existing understandings around nuclear responsibility that define the bounds of acceptable nuclear possession, perpetuating the dominant status quo.

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- 63 The making of the Malayalee public sphere and the exclusion of Mappila women: Language and communal politics in Colonial Malabar/ Sunil, Babu C.T., pp. 133–155.

This article discusses the formation and distinctive evolution of the Malayalee public sphere in Malabar from the second half of the 19th century. When the press was introduced, versions of Malayalam, such as Arabi Malayalam, Suriyani-Malayalam, and Aryanezhuthu/modern-Malayalam, were seen to be associated with different communities. The varied community and religious orientations of Malayalam were reflected in the newly emerging Malayalee public sphere. The tensions that racked the public sphere on this count compelled the Mappila intelligentsia to turn to modern Malayalam in order to contest claims alluding to their criminality. It led to their withdrawal from Arabi Malayalam which was the language of their community. The waning of Arabi Malayalam had an impact on Mappila women annihilating the possibility of their voices being heard in the newly emergent public sphere.

- 64 The Mother's children: The making of memory and intimacy at the Gurus' Samadhi/ Ganguly, Tuhina, pp. 156–185.

This study tells us about tombs of gurus and religious leaders are central to the consolidation of religious communities through memorialisation and the public performance of rituals. In Hindu and neo-Hindu religious movements, the guru's samadhi is one such important sacred space. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, this article focuses on one ashram in India and the importance of the samadhi shrine in the life of its members. The article argues that the samadhi constitutes the spatial heart of an otherwise spatially dispersed ashram. It is at the samadhi that the devotees become present to the gurus and one another, creating a community of devotees through both a linear 'chain of memory' and lateral 'intimacy grids'. At the same time, the creation of such a community grapples with the wider locational specificities of the ashram and the politics of making it a home.

- 65 Beyond contiguity: Space, caste, and statues in Tamil Nadu/ Janarthanan, Dhivya, pp. 186–211.

The point of this piece is to the contiguity of the divine, the human, and the object is routinely noted in scholarship on South Asia. In this article, the author re-examines this model of contiguity by focusing on the vandalism of what the author terms a caste-iconic statue in 2008 in Madurai, Tamil Nadu, and tracks the effects of this incident in a village and on its caste groups until 2015. Beyond contiguity, the author here offers a relational approach to studying space, caste, and statues.

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- 66 Prosocial choices: How do young children evaluate considerate and inconsiderate behavior?/ Sierksma, Jellie; Klootwijk, Christel L. T.; Lee, Nikki C., pp. 2013-2021.

The point of this piece is to adults often act considerately toward others, for example, by leaving the last cookie on a plate or stepping aside on a busy sidewalk. What do young children infer from observing considerate behavior? In three preregistered studies, the authors assess how young children evaluate considerate and inconsiderate behavior by showing them animated videos in which targets make decisions that either leave or limit choice options for others. Study 1 (n = 372 6- to 12-year-old children, 170 girls, 187 boys [15 not reported], 84.4% native dutch) showed that older children, but not younger children (I.E., 6 years), evaluated considerate others (I.E., who leave a choice for others) as nicer than inconsiderate others, and they were also more willing to lend their toys to them. Moreover, children's evaluations were specific to the social domain, as children of all ages evaluated both targets as equally smart. Focusing on younger children (5–7 years), study 2 (n = 99; 57 boys, 42 girls, 78.8% native dutch) showed that when the consequences of considerate or inconsiderate behavior were made explicit and videos showed one target at a time, children as young as 5 years old evaluated considerate targets as nicer. Study 3 (n = 43; 20 boys, 23 girls, 92.5% native dutch) showed that young children also evaluated considerate behavior as nicer when the consequences of considerate behavior were not made explicit. The se studies extend developmental research on prosocial behavior and suggest that considerate behavior conveys a clear social signal early in life.

- 67 False belief understanding and moral judgment in young children./ Ochoa, Karlana D.; Rodini, Joseph F.; Moses, Louis J., pp. 2022-2035.

This study talks about although the influence of intent understanding on children's moral development has been long studied, little research has examined the influence of belief understanding on that development. In two studies the authors presented children with morally relevant belief vignettes to examine the extent to which they incorporate both intent and belief information in their moral judgments. In study 1 (n = 64), 5-year-olds with higher false belief understanding (fbu) rated agents with false beliefs as more positively intentioned in good intent trials (even though the outcome was bad) than in bad intent trials (even though the outcome was good). In contrast, 4-year-olds with higher fbu were generally unable to integrate their belief understanding with their moral evaluations, performing no better on intention questions than children with lower fbu. Neither age group significantly differentiated reward and punishments as a function of intent when a false belief was involved. In study 2 (n = 109 children, n = 42 adults), the authors found that by simplifying our study design and reducing the task demands, 4-year-olds with higher fbu were able to make appropriate intent judgments. Yet, as in study 1, all children had difficulty assigning punishment/reward based on intent. For both moral intentions and moral consequences, 4- and 5-year-olds with higher fbu differed from those of adults in several respects, indicating that moral reasoning develops substantially beyond the preschool years.

- 68 Relations between social attention, expressed positive affect and behavioral inhibition during play/ Vallorani, Alicia; Brown, Kayla M.; Fu, Xiaoxue ; Gunther, Kelley E.; MacNeill, Leigha A.; Ermanni, Briana ; Hallquist, Michael N.; Pérez-Edgar Koraly, pp. 2036-2048.

This article teaches us about flexible social attention, including visually attending to social interaction partners, coupled with positive affect may facilitate adaptive social functioning. However, most research assessing social attention relies on static computer-based paradigms, overlooking the dynamics of social interactions and limiting understanding of individual differences in the deployment of naturalistic attention. The current study used mobile eye-tracking to examine relations between social attention, expressed affect, and behavioral inhibition during naturalistic play in young children. Children ($n = 28$, $\text{mage} = 6.12$, 46.4% girls, 92.9% white) participated in a 5-min free play with a novel age- and sex-matched peer while mobile eye-tracking data were collected. Interactions were coded for social attention and expressed affect and modeled second-by-second, generating 4,399 observations. Children spent more time dwelling on toys than on peers or anywhere else in the room. Further analyses demonstrated children were almost twice as likely to gaze at their peer when simultaneously self-expressing positive affect. Additionally, children were more than twice as likely and more than three times as likely to self-express positive affect when dwelling on peer or in the presence of peer-expressed positive affect, respectively. Behavioral inhibition was not significantly related to social attention. However, children higher in behavioral inhibition were less likely to self-express positive affect in the presence of peer-expressed positive affect. The current results provide a snapshot of relations between social attentions, expressed affect and individual differences during play and provide guidance for future work assessing the roles of social attention and positive affect in facilitating positive social interactions.

- 69 How does inhibitory control predict emotion regulation in preschool? The role of individual children's interactions with teachers and peers./ Alamos, Pilar; Williford, Amanda P.; Downer, Jason T.; Turnbull, Khara L. P., pp. 2049-2063.

This article talks about emotion regulation is foundational to children's psychological wellbeing and future school adjustment. As young children are spending increasing amounts of time in preschool programs, investigating how early childhood classrooms can foster emotion regulation development is warranted. In this study, the authors tested individual children's interactions with teachers and peers as potential mechanisms through which inhibitory control supports emotion regulation in the preschool classroom. Participants included 767 preschool children (49% female; $m = 4.39$ years old, $sd = .08$) from low-income households (income-to-needs ratio $m = 1.45$, $sd = 1.06$). Fifty percent of children were black, 22% white, 13% latino, and 15% other race/ethnicity. Children completed direct assessments of inhibitory control in the fall, teachers reported on children's emotion regulation in the fall and spring of the preschool year, and trained observers rated the quality of individual children's interactions with teachers and peers in the fall, winter, and spring. Accounting for earlier emotion regulation, mediation analyses indicated that children's inhibitory control operates through individual children's (a) positive interactions with peers and (b) negative interactions with teachers and peers to support their subsequent emotion regulation. The se findings underscore the role of the preschool classroom as an emotion socialization context for children from low-income households, along with providing additional evidence about the importance of social interactions to understand children's emotional development in context.

- 70 The ability to use contextual cues to achieve phonological constancy emerges by 14 months./ Feng, Ye; Kager, René; Lai, Regine; Wong, Patrick C. M., pp. 2064-2080.

This article looks into the ability to map similar sounding words to different meanings alone is far from enough for successful speech processing. To overcome variability in the speech signal, young learners must also recognize words across surface variations. Previous studies have shown that infants at 14 months are able to use variations in word-internal cues (I.E., acoustic cues within the target

word) to form phonological categories and to learn words. The present study takes into consideration the fact that talker variability can easily lead to acoustic overlap between phonological categories, in which case reliance on word-external cues (I.E., acoustic cues in the context preceding and/or following the target word, also referred to as contextual cues) as a frame of reference is obligatory for successful talker adaptation. In a series of experiments, the present study examines when infants are able to use word-external cues to tune to different talkers for the benefit of word learning. Cantonese-learning 14-month-old, 18-month-old, and 24-month-old infants (n = 258) were tested on the associative learning of cantonese tone 1–tone 3 contrast. Results showed that talker variability that yielded acoustic overlap between the two tonal categories compromised infants' ability to map the contrast onto word meanings. However, when given speaker-matched contextual cues, infants as young as 14 months of age demonstrated a certain degree of talker adaptation which may have subserved their use of phonetic details in novel word learning.

- 71 Pathways between family SES, parent characteristics, early experiences, and child language outcomes in South Korea: A combined analysis of the family stress model and the family investment model./ Shin, So Yeon; McCoy, Dana Charles., pp. 2081-2095.

In this article, the authors investigate whereas previous research has examined the role that parenting and home environments play in explaining the relation between family socioeconomic status and children's language development in the united states, relatively little is known about the associations between these constructs in other cultures. This study tested an integrated model of language development within a longitudinal data set of 1,894 socioeconomically diverse korean children (48.35% girls; > 99% native-born korean citizens) from the first year of life (age 3–8 months) to ages 3 and 6 years. A model integrating parent and environmental characteristics from the family stress model and the family investment model that also included maternal self-efficacy and knowledge of child development was shown to adequately explain the associations between family socioeconomic status and children's language development. Implications for applying similar integrated models in international contexts are discussed.

- 72 The effect of older sibling, postnatal maternal stress, and household factors on language development in two- to four-year-old children./ Havron, Naomi; Lovcevic, Irena; Kee, Michelle Z. L.; Chen, Helen; Chong, Yap Seng; Daniel, Mary; Broekman, Birit F. P.; Tsuji, Sho., pp. 2096-2113.

The findings of this investigation indicate that previous literature has shown that family structure affects language development. Here, factors relating to older siblings (their presence in the house, sex, and age gap), mothers (maternal stress), and household size and residential crowding were assessed to systematically examine the different roles of these factors. Data from mother–child dyads in a singaporean birth cohort, (677–855 dyads; 52% males; 58% to 61% chinese, 20% to 24% malay, 17% to 19% indian) collected when children were 24, 48, and 54 months old, were analyzed. The re was a negative effect of having an older sibling, moderated by the siblings' age gap, but not by the older sibling's sex, nor household size or residential crowding. Maternal stress affected language outcomes in some analyses but not others. Implications for understanding the possible effects of family structure on language development are discussed.

- 73 Examining longitudinal associations between internalizing problems, body mass index, and language during childhood./ Bryant, Lindsey M.; Duncan, Robert J.; Marceau, Kristine; Schmitt, Sara A., pp. 2114-2126.

The current study examines the extent to which associations between internalizing problems, body mass index (bmi), and language skills from early (36 months) to late childhood (fifth grade) are due to relatively stable between-child differences, time-specific correlations, or cross-lagged paths. Data from the nichd study, early child care and youth development (n = 1,364) were used. Results showed that internalizing problems and language are significantly and negatively correlated due to relatively stable between-child differences, with some evidence of positive cross-lagged paths, where better language at 36 months, 54 months, and third grade predicted more internalizing problems at the subsequent timepoint, and more internalizing problems at third grade predicted better language at fifth grade. Time-specific associations for bmi showed a negative correlation with language at 36 months and a positive correlation with internalizing problems at 54 months only. Additionally, higher internalizing at third grade predicted higher bmi at fifth grade, though the association was small and no other cross-lagged paths between internalizing and bmi emerged. The se findings suggest that previous research documenting cross-lagged associations between bmi and internalizing problems, and between language and internalizing problems may be biased due to between child differences not fully controlled for in prior models. Implications for understanding these key aspects of youth's healthy development are considered.

- 74 Mothers' and fathers' mind-mindedness in infancy and toddlerhood predict their children's self-regulation at preschool age./ Nikolić, Milica; Zeegers, Moniek; Colonna, Cristina; Majdandžić, Mirjana; de Vente, Wieke; Bögels, Susan M., pp. 2127-2139.

This body of work demonstrates that the ability to regulate one's emotions and behaviors is essential for adaptive functioning in society. The authors investigated whether parental mind-mindedness—parents' tendency to treat their children as mental agents—in infancy and toddlerhood predicts school-age children's self-regulation. The sample consisted of 125 mostly dutch and white families. The authors assessed mothers' and fathers' appropriate and nonattuned mind-related comments during free play with their 12- and 30-month-old child (70 girls and 55 boys). The authors measured children's physiological, temperamental, and behavioral self-regulation when children were 4 1/2 years old. Fathers' appropriate mind-related comments predicted children's higher temperamental and behavioral self-regulation and mothers' and fathers' nonattuned mind-related comments predicted children's lower physiological and temperamental self-regulation. Our findings emphasize the importance of both parents' mind-mindedness in children's socioemotional development.

- 75 "It bites!": The transmission of negative information about snakes and spiders through a naturalistic picture book interaction./ Reider, Lori B.; Mahaffey, Elise M.; Barylski, Brian; LoBue, Vanessa., pp. 2140-2157.

This investigation report looks into the fact that snakes and spiders are two of the most commonly feared animals worldwide, yet the authors know very little about the mechanisms by which such fears are acquired. The authors explored whether negative information about snakes and spiders from parents shapes children's fear beliefs. Study 1 included 27 parents (22 mothers, five fathers) and children (12 female, 15 male, m age = 5.33 years, 18 white, one hispanic, eight more than one race). Most parents reported having an advanced degree (78%) and an annual household income of above \$100,000 (74%). Participants read an animal picture book and then rated their fear toward each animal. Study 2 included 54 parents (44 mothers, eight fathers, two legal guardians) and children (27 female, 27 male, m age = 5.52 years, 30 white, one hispanic, seven asian/pacific islander, four south asian/indian, 12 more than one race). Most parents reported holding an aa/ba degree (28%) or an advanced degree (59%) and reported an annual household income of \$60,000–\$100,000 (28%) or above \$100,000 (59%). In study 2, half of the parents were primed about how their conversations

might shape children's fear prior to reading the book. Across both studies, the authors found that participants provided more negative than positive information about snakes and spiders and provided less positive (study 1) and more negative (study 2) information compared to other animals. Our results highlight the prominence of negative information in conversations about snakes and spiders and suggest that the way parents talk about these animals may shape the development of children's fears.

- 76 Parents' math anxiety and their controlling and autonomy-supportive involvement in children's math learning: Implications for children's math achievement. / Oh, Dajung Diana; Barger, Michael M. and Pomerantz, Eva M., pp. 2158-2170.

This research examined how parents' math anxiety is associated with their controlling and autonomy-supportive involvement in children's math learning; the contribution of such involvement to children's math achievement was also evaluated. Parents ($n = 562$; 62% white, 21% black; 65% with at least a bachelor's degree) of young elementary school children (age = 7.48 years; 50% girls) reported on their math anxiety as well as controlling and autonomy-supportive involvement in children's math learning; observations were also made. At the same time and a year later, children's math achievement was assessed. Parents with higher math anxiety were more controlling (in both parents' reports and the observations) and less autonomy supportive (only in the observations) with children who had poorer math achievement. Notably, controlling parenting (in both parents' reports and the observations) was most likely to predict lower math achievement a year later among such children. The findings suggest math-anxious parents are prone to using practices with children struggling in math that further undermine their math achievement, which can create an unconstructive cycle for children's math learning

- 77 Examining mindset and grit in concurrent and future reading comprehension: A twin study./ Martinez, Kimberly M.; Holden, LaTasha R.; Hart, Sara A.; Taylor, Jeanette., pp. 2171-2183.


The following is discussed in this research that noncognitive factors have gained attention in recent years as potential intervention targets for academic achievement improvement in students. Two notable facets, intelligence mindset and grit, have been of particular interest. Both have been shown to consistently improve educational outcomes, although little work has focused on reading ability. As such, the authors examined the relation between both grit and mindset on current, future, and change in reading comprehension ability in a twin sample. The authors used data from 422 twin pairs (171 monozygotic pairs, 251 dizygotic pairs) drawn from the florida twin project on reading, behavior and environment (taylor et al., 2019). The racial composition of the sample included 1.00% american indian or alaska native, 2.25% asian, 13.25% black or african american, 22.63% hispanic, 1.00% native hawaiian or other pacific islander, 56.13% white, and 3.75% more than 1 race. The household income of the sample at time 1 was 16.15% below \$25,000, 18.06% \$25,000–49,999, 36.34% \$50,000–99,999, and 29.45% \$100,000 or more and closely align with the overall composition reported for the state of florida (united states census bureau, 2021). Twins were on average 13 years old when the questionnaire and first reading ability measure were collected, and on average 15 years old when the second reading ability measure was collected. Weak and moderate positive correlations were found between both mindset and grit and with each reading ability score and neither were significantly related to change in reading ability. Twin modeling suggested little to no common genetic or environmental influences between mindset and grit to reading ability. In total, our results do not lend support to the notion of mindset or grit being a mechanism of change for reading ability.

- 78 Consistency of gender identity and preferences across time: An exploration among cisgender and transgender children. / Hässler, Tabea; Glazier, Jessica J.; Olson, Kristina R., pp. 2184-2196.


The reason for writing this paper is to while considerable research has examined gender development in middle childhood, little longitudinal work has been conducted at this time to indicate whether, for example, youth who show more or less gender conformity at one point continue to do so later. The present study investigated the consistency of gender identity and preferences for gender-stereotypical toys, clothing, and same-gender peer preferences among groups of transgender youth (n = 158), their siblings (n = 79), and an unrelated group of cisgender youth (n = 128) from a mean age of 7.0 (range 3.0–10.9) to a mean age of 9.6 (range 5.1–12.0). Furthermore, 65.5% of the youth were girls, 69.7% were white, 72.8% grew up in households with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more, and 89.9% of parents had a bachelor's degree or higher. Overall, the authors found a small-to-medium correlation over this 2.6-year span within each group, both across the composite of measures and most measures individually. Despite the moderate stability over time, the authors found a decrease in the composite and individual scores over this time span for girls and for transgender participants. Together these results suggested some stability in children's gender identity and preferences in middle childhood and that this was true regardless of whether the child's gender did or did not align with their sex assignment at birth.

- 79 Perceptions of the future in adolescence predict depressive symptoms in adolescence and early and middle adulthood. / Allemand, Mathias; Fend, Helmut A.; Hill, Patrick L., pp. 2197-2209.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the current longitudinal study examined the predictive associations between the development of future perceptions in adolescence and depressive symptoms in adolescence and early and middle adulthood. Participants (n = 1,527; 48.3% female; broadly representative of western germany with respect to race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status) were measured yearly in adolescence at the age of 12 to 16 years and then in adulthood at the age of 35 and 45. Future perceptions were assessed during adolescence, whereas depressive symptoms were assessed at the age of 16, 35, and 45. Three important results stand out. First, the measure of future perceptions functioned equivalently across adolescence. Second, the development of future perceptions during adolescence varied across individuals, though mean-level stability was evidenced in the sample. Third, individual differences in the level and change of future perceptions during adolescence predicted depressive symptoms in adolescence and adulthood. The se findings demonstrate that one's perception of the future not only has short-term affective consequences but may have long-term effects on depressive symptoms beyond adolescence.



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- 80 Soil Nutrition and Fertiliser Use in Crop Production/ Saha, partha & karmakar, krishnanu, pp. 37-44.

This paper explores the determinants of fertiliser application in punjab through an analysis of both secondary data and a primary survey-based case study. Analysis of primary data indicates that the fertiliser policy favouring urea has encouraged its overuse, which is incongruent with the soil nutrient level, and this might be one of the possible contributing factors to the soil nutrient imbalance in the study location.

- 81 Dalit Hindus in Bangladesh : A Study of the Scavenging Community/ Ghoshal, Anindita ; Shah, Fairouz Jahan & Ehsan, Md Azimul, pp. 45-52.

The following is discussed in this research most dalit hindus in bangladesh had migrated during the british raj in search of secure livelihoods and a good life. The ir historic betrayal by the colonial and postcolonial masters resulted in subjugation and stigma as a scavenging community. By using both qualitative and interpretative methods complemented by field visits, this paper attempts to trace this community's movement from forced migration into ascribed untouchability. The ir present socio-economic status and living conditions in dhaka are explored as also the recent spotlighting of their underdevelopment by civil society and government action. The dalit hindus of bangladesh remain discontents of its rise as a "developing wonder" in the subcontinent, even after 50 years of independence.

- 82 Urban Cooperative Banks in Crisis? Financial Inclusion in the Aftermath of the PMC Bank Collapse/ Rajauria, Awantika, pp. 53-60.

The following is discussed in this research the collapse of the punjab and maharashtra cooperative bank in 2019 raised questions about the dependability of the urban cooperative banking system in india. Started as a movement to address issues of rural credit, cooperative banks have witnessed a substantial increase in their scope of operations and have played a significant role in increasing liquidity in the hands of lower- and middle-class people. However, the misconduct of a few banks has maligned the entire urban cooperative banking system, leading to decreasing depositor trust. The se instances cannot be allowed to demean the efforts put in by these banks in attaining the aims of financial inclusion, specifically with respect to the role played by them in the priority sector advances. This paper examines the problems faced by urban cooperative banks and analyses their future potential against the backdrop of their historical performance in financial inclusion. Also, it examines the various reform measures taken by the reserve bank of india in tandem with government efforts to keep the dependability and viability of the sector intact.



- 83 Intergenerational Effects of Educating Girls on Empowering the Next Generation/ Raushan , Mukesh Ravi and Jejeebhoy, Shireen J, pp. 40-47.

The study was undertaken with financial support from a consortium of funders, including bank of america foundation, chanel, kiawah trust, tata trusts, the children's investment fund foundation, the david and lucille packard foundation, and the united states agency for international development through grants awarded to dasra, mumbai; their support is gratefully acknowledged. Funding agencies played no role in designing the study, collecting, analysing, and interpreting the data, writing up this paper, or submitting it for publication. The authors are grateful to sreya bhattacharya, shivani gupta, shailja mehta, and harihar sahu for their comments and support and to dasra, mumbai, for permission to use the data.

- 84 DCR33: From Development Control to Promotion/ Indorewala, Hussain, pp. 48-55.

In this article, the authors investigate in 2018, almost 10 years after the process was initiated in 2009, and the development plan of mumbai was sanctioned. The first draft of the plan, which sought to significantly reform urban planning in mumbai, was scrapped in 2015. However, contrary to the widespread assumption that the first draft was rejected due to public opposition, this paper argues that a key factor behind the scrapping was to reform one of the central regulations of the 1991 development plan of mumbai, regulation 33, which provides development rights incentives and planning relaxations to property developers in mumbai. Through an analysis of mumbai's development plan process, this paper offers a glimpse into the divergent values and interests of powerful groups, and how these interests are coordinated and reconciled in the city. The process reveals the extent to which real-estate capital shapes urban space and common sense of urban planning in mumbai.

- 85 Import Surge and Domestic Competitiveness/ Chaturvedi, Tamanna & Wali, O P, pp. 56-63.

The following article examines the recent import surge of raw agarbatti in India presumes to have a detrimental impact on the employment and profitability of the domestic firms. A deep dive indicates that imports of bamboo sticks from china and raw incense sticks from vietnam have adversely affected the domestic incense stick units. The import surge is partly associated with positive trends in firms' productivity, mainly through the import of intermediate inputs indicating significant heterogeneity of these effects in terms of firms' proximity to the ports and the initial productivity level.



- 86 Downward professional mobility, cultural difference and immigrant niches: Dynamics of and changes to migrants' attitudes towards interpersonal communication and work performance/ Przybyszewska, Anna, pp. 1249–1265.

This study talks about immigrants' labour market participation is a crucial indicator of their assimilation within the host societies. The workplace is a key site of intercultural transmission, where migrants receive opportunities to recognise, evaluate and prospectively adapt to the norms, values and standards of the new socio-cultural field. Drawing on 30 in-depth interviews with poles working below their skill level in Norway, this article analyses two work-related areas where cultural difference is encountered: (1) interpersonal communication and (2) work performance and attitude. Migrants take jobs in niche economies, thereby working below their qualifications. Degradation limits their opportunities to encounter non-migrants and hinders them from recognising the cultural codes typical for the host community. A purely occasional contact with non-migrants leads to numerous cultural misunderstandings and cultural distrust in the long term. Those migrants who work outside of immigrant niches more easily comprehend cultural differences; as a result, they more effectively adapt in Norway. In the Bourdieu-inspired theoretical framework, the author proposes to recognise 'moments of consciousness' of the habitus as key moments in the reflexive adaptation process, offering a new perspective on habitus change as an element of adaptation to a new socio-cultural working environment.

- 87 The limits of humanisation: 'ideal' figures of the refugee and depoliticisation of displacement in virtual reality film *Clouds Over Sidra*/ Suzuki, Moe, pp. 1266–1285.

This study tells us about the enthusiastic embrace of virtual reality films as 'the ultimate empathy machine' by humanitarian organisations and technology companies can be positioned as an attempt to change attitudes towards refugees through a strategy of 'humanisation'. This article offers a critique of humanising approaches to displacement as they manifest in the United Nations' first-ever virtual reality film *Clouds Over Sidra* (2015), targeted at policy makers, donors, and the general public in the global north. Through an experiential and textual analysis of the film, the author analyses two strategies of humanisation in *Clouds Over Sidra*: reproduction of 'ideal' figures of the refugee through the depiction of daily life in Za'atari camp and overrepresentation of children, and depoliticisation of displacement via technological disembodiment in the film. The former results in a never-ending search for purity, and the latter depoliticises displacement through an erasure of differential exposure to colonial and racial regimes of immobility. The author argues that humanising approaches based on a logic of inclusion ultimately affirm the colonial and racial hierarchy of humanity as they leave unquestioned the already colonial and racial nature of 'the human'. This article provides an original contribution to debates about VR technology, empathy, and displacement by going beyond a generalised critique of VR films to foreground a critique of humanising approaches to displacement. The author concludes by asking what it might mean to think about displacement relationally, an approach that is grounded in a politics of location and global relations of power.

- 88 Narrating the pandemic: COVID-19, China and blame allocation strategies in Western European popular press/ Franger, Monika Pietrzak; Lange, Alina and Söregi, Rebecca, pp. 1286–1306.

The point of this piece is to blame the emergence and spread of covid-19 on various social groups has been a central theme in narrating the pandemic. In such narratives, china has often emerged as a convenient scapegoat. However, systematic research into transcultural and culture-specific strategies of stigmatisation in the context of the corona pandemic is still scarce. With the help of a cultural studies perspective and multimodal analysis, the authors contribute to this effort by tracing the blame allocation strategies of the online platforms of three Western European newspapers – daily mail (the united kingdom), Bild (Germany) And Neue Kronen Zeitung (Austria). The authors argue that, in their early accounts of the covid-19 pandemic, all three newspapers perpetuated narratives of the pandemic outbreak that were then skilfully choreographed to support narratives of invasion that register anxieties over china’s potential rise to world dominance. While the strategies the venues apply show striking similarities, occasional differences account for the respective countries’ differing relations with and attitudes to China.

- 89 Affective academic time management in the neoliberal university: From timeliness to timelessness/ Valovirta, Elna and Mannevu, Mona, pp. 1307–1323.

In this article, the authors discuss affective time management discourses in academia. Drawing on our experiences of time management and brain fitness trainings at a finnish university, the authors examine how the use and control of time are increasingly pressing societal and political matters affecting academic work globally. Time management training resources, such as guidebooks, websites and neuroscience-inspired staff training sessions, are seen as potentially fostering harmful productivity imperatives arising from the legacy of scientific work management doctrines. The authors argue that time-related affects, such as guilt and time poverty, need to be taken seriously to find the sustenance, such as a sense of collectivity, to persist through these counterproductive scenarios created by neoliberalist academic management styles.

- 90 Tourismification narratives and the ‘Transformative turn’ in tourism. An analysis derived from the Spanish press debate on the Barcelona tourism model/ Reverté, Francesc González and Guix, Anna Soliguer, pp. 1324–1343.

This article analyses the content of 2742 news items on tourismification and tourism-phobia in barcelona published in the spanish press between 2008 and 2020. Based on foucault’s theoretical approach to the study of discourse and applying a content analysis method, the social construction of a tourism model is critically analysed through the examination of tourismification narratives. The dominant discourse on tourismification expressed by the spanish press is organised into the following three narrative axes: the use of a local community point of view to highlight mass tourism as a contested social issue, governance as a solution for tourismification within the framework of the debate about the city’s tourist identity and the use of tourism-phobia as a formula for politicisation of the discourse on tourism, to influence public opinion and develop power relations. The press discourse proposes a narrative that incorporates a critical reading of tourism in place of the previous growth-based discourse. However, while this discourse advocates for tourism as an invariable, necessary and strategic element of the city, even during episodes of extreme tourism crisis, it fights shy of alternative approaches that call for a ‘transformative turn’ in tourism.

- 91 Platformed intimacies: Professional belonging on social media/ Soronen, Anne and Koivunen, Anu, pp. 1344–1360.

This article explores how social media presence and platform engagements inform and affect creative workers' sense of professional agency and craft. Focusing on Finnish theatre, film and TV actors' perceptions of their social media interactions, the article proposes the concept of platformed intimacy to capture the simultaneous importance and ambivalence of mobile attachments that characterise actors' platformed lives. The research participants consisted of 15 freelancers and theatre employees, aged between 29 and 64 years. The analysis was based on the diary-interview method and close reading. In this article, the authors suggest that to understand the complexities involved in creative workers' presence on social media platforms, it is important to broaden the investigation from self-promotion to questions of professional identities and communities. The concept of platformed intimacy captures how actors experience social network sites and apps, such as Instagram and Facebook, as 'grey areas' in which they deal with the frequent uncertainty about the meaning of social media visibility for their employability and future collaborations. For actors in our study, social media presence is intimately entangled with their sense of professionalism and desire of to belong to a professional community of peers. As such it articulates senses of proximity and reciprocity as well as feelings of discomfort and anxiety.

- 92 I was never in it for the money: Media narratives of celebrity chefs and the gastro-capitalist social entrepreneur/ Müller, Anders Riel and Sørensen, Bo Ærenlund, pp. 1361–1376.

This article critically interrogates media coverage of Claus Meyer, Danish gastro-entrepreneur, founder of New Nordic Cuisine, and co-founder of the restaurant Noma. The article analyzes how the Danish press has constructed Meyer as an exemplary social entrepreneur on a mission to take on established agro-industrial interests and change the ways the authors produce and consume food. The authors argue that uncritical media narratives, that positioned Claus Meyer as the little man who successfully took on the establishment, in fact helped to produce brand value for his company in part by glossing over his close ties to state and corporate interests as well as Meyer's quite conventional business practices. The media's portrayal of Meyer as an entrepreneur on a social mission constitutes an uncritical celebration of the social entrepreneur and the marketization of society.

- 93 Jauría: Documentary fiction and the transformative potential of sexual violence testimony/ Puente, Sonia Núñez and Gelado, Rocío Gago, pp. 1377–1394.

We examine the various strategies that *Jauría* employs to bear witness to sexual violence. *Jauría*'s script is based on the official court transcripts of a trial for the gang rape of a woman at the San Fermín festival in Pamplona, Spain. Our analysis focuses on how the narration of violence from new representational frameworks questions the hegemonic paradigms in which violence makes itself intelligible. The authors address how sexual violence testimony, in the form of documentary fiction, has the transformative potential of appealing to a shared responsibility with the audience. To that end, the authors analyze the *mise-en-scène* and conduct a long series of interviews with the play's actors, director and playwright. To carry out this analysis, the authors use the framework of ethical testimony that the authors apply as an analytical model both to the *mise-en-scène* and to the interviews conducted, which have been categorized along four dimensions of analysis. This article contributes to the current studies around the transformative potential of sexual violence testimony and ultimately proves how the testimony's ethical dimension can transform the discursive conditions in which this type of violence is typically interpreted.

- 94 At home with Gumtree: A cultural analysis of Australia's popular secondhand online marketplace/ Podkalicka, Aneta, pp. 1410–1432.

This study talks about shopping has received extensive scholarly attention across humanities and social science disciplines as an important set of activities that shape values, identities and politics in consumer societies. Cultural (or culturally inspired) investigations have offered rich accounts of department stores, shopping centres, street markets and secondhand outlets, theorising complex dynamics that create consumption spaces and shopping experiences in context-specific ways. This literature, and particularly Gregson and Crewe's influential studies of secondhand retail, serves as the theoretical framework for my cultural analysis of Gumtree, the popular online classified site used for trading secondhand goods, accommodation and services in Australia. Online marketplaces are redefining everyday trade but have not been the subject of much comprehensive discussion within cultural studies. The article examines representational and branding strategies pursued by the platform, which, now owned by the global company Adevinta and previously by eBay, promotes itself as a sustainable, local and social marketplace. The study discusses interrelated and ambiguous areas in Gumtree's identity-making to explain its distinct place in Australia's secondhand consumer markets, and more broadly, the role that online marketplaces play in contemporary retail cultural economies.

- 95 The morbid romance of the good job: News and the emotional social imaginary in late capitalism/ Payson, Alida and Moore, Kerry, pp. 1433–1447.

The point of this piece is to the question of how to identify and secure 'good' jobs has long confounded researchers, politicians and workers alike, and seems only to have intensified post-2008 recession and with the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, late capitalism seems to be defined by a widening disconnect between the optimism of economic indicators and the grim reality of many people's everyday working lives and livelihoods. Yet, hope that good jobs will guarantee a good future stubbornly persists, with profound consequences for public investments of all kinds. Research on the social imaginary has explored how common-sense ideas come to grip us through discourse. At the same time, research into the politics of emotion and affect has demonstrated how public feelings like hope might attach us to (and entrap us in) particular economic circuits and futures. However, scholars in these fields have not adequately addressed how emotion shapes the social imaginary in everyday discourse. Yet, understanding how emotion might form specific social imaginaries of 'good jobs', and attach publics to them, is vital to understanding how and why the authors keep deeply investing in economic systems that injure our wellbeing, equity and environment. Here, the authors address this gap by tracking feelings, figures and metaphors in a case study of news about jobs in a moment of crisis. The authors theorise what emerges as a 'morbid romance', a romantic, gendered, mythical ideal of good industrial jobs and good entrepreneurship that is always haunted by a morbid awareness of the threat of job loss, bad jobs and post-industrial death. Beyond our case study, as the pandemic produces profound shifts in working lives, the authors argue that the morbid romance of the good job can help us to understand the structure of feeling and social horizon of late capitalism.

- 96 More than perfect: Cosmetic surgery and ageing single women in contemporary China/ Chow, Yiu Fai, pp. 1448–1466.

In this article, the author wants to connect my inquiry into cosmetic surgery not only to a general category of women, but to its intersections with ageing, singlehood and China. Facilitating dialogues between cultural studies, feminist studies and ageing studies, the author argues for the need to be less normative, but more inquisitive, for the need to heed specificities, to hear what the women themselves have to say. Departing from the dominant feminist and neoliberal critique against beautification

practices in general and cosmetic surgery in particular, the author argue for alternative ways to connect with, and the concomitant refusal to flatten, women's experience. In other words, the author am less interested in how they are used by the beauty industries, but how they use beautification practices – under their specific circumstances. The author draw from intersectional perspectives to re-examine the dominant critique against beauty work through this group of single, ageing, chinese women. What motivates them to agree to acid filling, botox injection, facial manipulation and other bodily interventions? How do they choose what to do? What factors are involved? How does the surgery impact on their personal and professional life? To answer these questions, the author recruited 12 women, born between 1970 and 1989, who have undergone a diversity of interventions. Far from the type or stereotype of women who desire perfection, they articulate their experiences using four repertoires: to demonstrate they are more thoughtful, knowledgeable and mature; to underline their single sisterhood; to distance themselves from the perfectionist longing; and to experience themselves better as single women.

- 97 'Hitting from the waves': Public pedagogy and free radio as a counter-narrative to neoliberalism/ Rodríguez, Francisco Miguel Martínez; López, María Carmen López and Herrería, Alfonso Fernández, pp. 1467–1484.

The aim of this article is to analyse a free radio experience in Spain, radio Almaina, as a model of public pedagogy. The authors begin by problematising the concept of public pedagogy which, according to Savage, is immersed in a kind of 'theoretical haze'. The authors intend to contribute to its clarification by explaining what the authors understand by 'pedagogy', 'education' and 'public space'. Public pedagogy will always be a reflection, a source of knowledge about what happens, from the educational perspective, in those public spaces which have been redefined by political action. Thus, radio Almaina is contextualised as a free, independent and assembly-style radio station, open to social movements and critical cultural initiatives. It presents a counter-narrative that unveils neoliberal logic from a critical perspective along with a social praxis. Furthermore, it encourages socio-ecological activism, in addition to supporting feminist, social and economic struggles. The authors analyse three radio Almaina programmes, relevant because of their themes and diversity of styles, and because of their commitment to citizen mobilisations. Public pedagogy must highlight transformative alternatives and spend less time criticising neoliberalism. By understanding pedagogy in this way, radio Almaina is fostering forms of resistance and educationally and ethically liberating learning practices, thus shaping an alternative construction of subjectivity.

- 98 'Scatter my ashes at Saks Fifth Avenue': Boundary work and intermediation in the fashion landscape/ Foster, Jordan, pp. 1485–1503.

The subject matter of this study is being examined past research shows that intermediaries exercise a significant amount of authority and power in cultural fields. In this article, the author investigate the case of cultural intermediaries who might appear to have a deficit of power and authority. Stylists and visual merchandisers in luxury fashion cater to elite clients who possess high levels of cultural and economic capital. How do these cultural intermediaries mobilize their cultural capital and expertise to bridge the social boundaries between themselves and their elite clients? Drawing on 17 in-depth interviews and 30 site visits, the author find that stylists and visual merchandisers rely on a set of place-based and affective techniques for mobilizing their capital. The case of luxury fashion highlights the role of place in cultural intermediary work and the variation in how intermediaries generate and deploy authority and expertise to bridge social boundaries with consumers of fashion.

- 99 Jo Cox, public feeling and British political culture: #MoreInCommon/ Johnson, Beth and Parry, Katy, pp. 1504–1526.

This research has identified a particular point five years after the murder of British MP, Jo Cox, during the European Union referendum campaign in 2016, this article examines the More in Common initiative through two sites of participatory practice: on Twitter via two related hashtags—#moreincommon and #lovelikejo—and the ‘more in common’ exhibition (2021–2022) at the People’s History Museum in Manchester. The authors consider how both spaces help to organise public feeling and consider the ways in which these sites draw on Cox’s identity politics and values to curate her political legacy. The authors identify three emergent logics through our thematic analysis of the tweets posted with the hashtags in the month following her death: connected, visual and resistant. Considering the political legacy of ‘more in common’ 5 years later, the authors then trace the movement of the campaign from the digital to the physical and assess the ways in which Cox’s values are crystallized through co-created participatory artistic projects displayed in public gallery space.



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ICSSR Data Service: Social Science Data Repository” and hosts NSS and ASI datasets generated by MoSPI. The ICSSR Data Service hosts a comprehensive set of statistical datasets in social sciences generated and contributed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), New Delhi.

- 100 The changing nature of dominant castes: a case study of caste-based identity construction in Varanasi/ Mitra, Debashish, pp. 129-152.

This research is looking at a particular subject matter the idea of “dominant caste” has been important in the discourse of caste that saw the movement from social intercourse (hierarchy, purity-pollution) to political mediation (representation, demand for positive discrimination) in various literature. This paper offers a longitudinal study of caste relations in and around varanasi in north india, focusing on the brahmin caste vis-à-vis another dominant caste (non-brahmin). It combines historical material with individual-level data set, the findings of which are presented as a case study. The essay’s objectives are as follows (a) description and analysis of two different “dominant” castes to understand the functioning of the caste identity in contemporary india. This is done to reevaluate how the castes have sought to convert their historically accrued caste capital into social or political capital; (b) the relationship between the two “dominant” castes. It was found that dominance was regionally located in both cases, but in the colonial period, it depended on caste hierarchy, unlike in post-colonial/modern days. This recreated a sort of discrimination manipulated by the dominant castes at their respective levels.

- 101 Nehru’s Bandung moment: India and the convening of the 1955 Asian-African conference/ Benvenuti, Andrea, pp. 153-180.

This article explores jawaharlal nehru’s role in convening the 1955 bandung conference. Drawing upon previously embargoed indian and western government records, it sheds light on a largely overlooked aspect of nehru’s cold war diplomacy. By doing so, it shows that nehru did not attach, at least initially, much importance to indonesia’s calls for an asian-african conference. Only in late 1954 did he show more interest in the indonesian proposal. Three factors pushed nehru in this direction: his reluctance to embarrass indonesia, his concerns about american regional policy and his desire to exploit china’s support for peaceful coexistence. Confronted with renewed regional tensions but able to capitalize on beijing’s new-found reasonableness, nehru threw india’s diplomatic weight behind indonesia’s proposal with the view to furthering his vision of “areas of peace.” nehru’s “bandung moment,” however, was short-lived. Although the bandung conference appeared to have advanced india’s national interests in the short term, its benefits were more questionable in the long run. In the end, india was unable to tie china down to its regional vision and protect itself against chinese belligerence. Faced with a mounting chinese challenge, nehru’s strategy, centered upon nonaligned peaceful coexistence, manifested all its limitations.

- 102 Peace by committee: state, society, and the control of communal violence in Bhagalpur, Bihar/ Malik, Aditi and Prasad, Monica, pp. 181-215.

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue why do communal provocations generate violence in some moments but not in others? Drawing on 52 interviews and archival and ethnographic evidence from bhagalpur, bihar, the authors develop a theoretical framework to explain how communal conflict might be controlled. In bhagalpur, the authors find that a state-society partnership has helped the city to avoid active violence since 1989. Civil society elites gain and maintain local followings by drawing on their access to the state to resolve quotidian problems for their constituents. Doing so cements their status in their communities and imbues them with the credibility to calm

communal tensions. The se findings illuminate the governance strategies through which state actors might delegate the performance of important state functions, such as maintaining order, to non-state groups. The y also reveal a range of tactics through which state-society partnerships might thwart communal conflict in divided societies like india.

- 103 Addressing the norms gap in international security through the India-US nuclear relationship/ Saha, Aniruddha, pp. 216-248.

The findings of this work reveal a particular outcome while scholars (mainly from the global north) in international relations have been turning to a (critical) constructivist agenda in norms research, the field has increasingly become devoid of applying this area of research in understanding the nuclear behavior of deviant states from the global south. The paper therefore attempts to bridge this research gap by using the case of the india-us nuclear relationship. To do so, the paper: I) identifies the probable convergences of the existing literature on nuclear policy and the research on constructivist norms, ii) highlights india’s racial treatment as a southern nuclear state in academia and policy discourse, and iii) recognizes plausible avenues for the expansion of the western dominated normative research agenda by analyzing india’s nuclear relationship with the us — with a specific focus to norm contestation and normative change. In bringing together (critical) constructivists and scholars in nuclear politics to further our understanding of how the authors perceive security of non-western states, this work makes an epistemological and ontological contribution in the field of international security studies.

- 104 The rise of political consultancy in India/ Phadnis, Ajit and Khandelwal, Akansh, pp. 249-276.

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective around the world, the practice of politics has taken a turn toward “professionalisation.” a key political actor that is facilitating this change is the political consultant. However, despite the influential role that consultants play in contemporary politics, they have been subject to little scholarly attention. The authors introduce a study on political consultants for the context of india, a large middle-aged democracy that has seen a growing presence of consultants over the last two decades. The study investigates four main questions: (a) what factors have fueled the growth of political consultancy? (b) what are the characteristics of the industry, such as the number and types of firms and types of clientele? (c) what are the range of services that consultants provide to political clients? (d) how have political consultants grown and evolved over time in the indian context? The data for the study come from a combination of primary sources such as interviews with political consultants, and secondary sources such as media and industry reports, and personal accounts published by consultants. The study concludes with a forecast of the future of political consultancy in india, and identifies the pain points that are likely to stifle its growth potential.



- 105 Perception and Attitude of Library and Information Science Professional towards knowledge Management: A Survey/ Padmavathi, R and Sethuraj, P, pp. 159-171.

This article talks about the point that knowledge management can be closely linked with activities that overlapped with library practices. Lack of credence on how this two concept interwoven makes library and information science professionals to held distinct understanding of the concept knowledge management, most especially on how it relate to librarianship and information management, that there is no unity of consensus on which knowledge management definition should be considered universally acceptable. The study adopted a survey research design in exploring the perception and attitude of library and information science professionals in tamil nadu towards knowledge management. Librarians in (clns) constitute the unit of analysis and their total population stood at 5,437 from which a sample size of 3000 was drawn using clustered random sampling techniques. Questionnaire is the instrument for data collection which was administered on a web-based platform, proprofs survey maker (www.Proprofs.Com). But due to difficulties associated with web-based questionnaire, only 389 participants respond to the survey, and a total number of usable, fully completed questionnaire is 369. Collected data was subjected to descriptive statistical analysis. The study reported that lis professionals in tamil nadu perceived knowledge management as an allied field of study that expands the horizon of the profession, even though some still perceived it as another name for information management. This study suggested that, regulatory bodies and library associations should educate professional on the position of lis professionals in knowledge management through seminars, research report, conference proceedings, symposiums and any other means at their disposal.

- 106 What Botanists Tend to Cite?/ Dhiman, Anil Kumar and Rehman, Hafeezur, pp. 173-183.

From this study, the authors can see that citations are the documents which are referred in writing any research paper, article or the scholarly publication. They show interlinking with the articles which is being written by an author (s) and they are considered as the formal source to any research paper or the articles. Citation studies are used to ascertain various objectives, such as the most cited author, books, edited books and the journals etc. They also help in developing the collection of any library in any particular discipline. The present study is carried out to ascertain that what are the major sources of information in botany discipline and what the botanists tend to cite. This study further will be useful in developing library collection in botany subject.

- 107 Role of Information Technology on Modern Librarianship: An Overview/ Padmavathi ,R and Sethuraj ,P, pp. 187-193.

This article talks about libraries play a vital role in meeting the information needs of users. Therefore the university libraries and libraries need the application of ict in their daily library activities, considering the importance and roles it plays in ones' information dissemination. This paper assessed the need for ict application in modern librarianship. It discusses the impact of ict in academic libraries and the gains of ict. It went further to see ict as revolutionary trend instead of as a tool. This paper went further to assess application of ict in libraries as a window of opportunity the factors that affect information technology in modern librarianship.

- 108 A Study on Role of Academic Libraries in Development of Higher Education in Karnataka/ Kumara, Vinoda M C, pp. 195-199.

This work proves the issues and challenges of open access products and services were discussed in this paper. In addition it also discussed the benefits of open access, open source, and open standards are numerous on the internet. Benefits include lower costs, great accessibility, and better prospects for long-term preservation of scholarly works. It is an attempt to study open access products on the internet and their services.

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|  | <p>Indian Council of Social Science Research National Social Science Documentation Centre</p> |  |
| <p><u>Online Remote Access Portal for E-Resources (ORAPER)</u></p> <p>Library members to access the scholarly content through E-resources i.e EconLit with full text, SocIndex with full text, Political Science Complete, Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA), Education Sources, JSTOR, PsycArticles, J-Gate Social Science Collection in the following link after due registration.</p> <p>https://nassdoceresources.remotexs.in</p> | | |

- 109 Curating new ethnicities in a digital era: Women and media work in the British South Asian diaspora/ Punathambekar, Aswin; Giese, Julia and Bisht, Diwas, pp. 616–634.

This article analyses the unfolding impact of social media platforms on the politics of race, ethnicity, and gender in the uk. Revisiting stuart hall's foundational work on 'new ethnicities' and building on recent critiques of anti-racist struggles premised on mainstream media visibility and recognition, the authors explore how british south asian women are navigating opportunities opened up by the digitalization of media industries. First, the authors examine how an interlocking set of shifts involving social media, techniques of self-making, and media industry logics has sparked the curation of ethnicities that challenge dominant ideas of britishness and cultural citizenship. The authors then show that their success hinges on performing two forms of labour: crafting brand-ready representations that satisfy the media industries' diversity mandates and, at the same time, subsuming their religious and ethnic identities into a picture of entrepreneurial womanhood that resonates with the logics of popular feminism.

- 110 The border as "other space"/ Winkler, Dominik, pp. 635–654.

This study talks about refugees played a central role in public discourse in the past decade, however, self-representations were marginal. In this article, the author analyze the documentary *my escape / meine flucht*, which portrays the flight of 15 people based on footage from their mobile phones on their journey and interviews. Starting from foucault's concept of the heterotopia, the author approach the mediterranean sea as a place in which different power regimes intersect, engage and compete. The self-representation of border-crossing makes the enacted power on refugees visible and challenges common framings of refugees and border-crossing. The author pick up the argument that the rise in migration in 2015 offers a healing potential which could mirror the reality in the "global south" to a european union (eu) public. The author argue that self-representations in media reveal the contradictions in the self-imagination of the eu and its reality. Yet their impact remains limited.

- 111 Chinese translational fandoms: Transgressing the distributive agency of assemblages in audiovisual media/ Wang, Dingkun, pp. 655–672.

This article seeks to critically reassess common interpretations of translational fandoms light of recent developments in the chinese context. It further negotiates the rationale and theoretical implications of fan-based engagement for altering media globalisation and fandom studies, with reference to the transgressive engagement of fan translators with the transnational distribution of audiovisual media. Building on this, the ensuing exploration situates the non-representational work of fansubbing in a distributive agency of media assemblages and aligns it with the theory of digital intermediation. This article further argues that fansubbing is no longer the sole mechanism for translating global entertainment media on the chinese internet, as shown by the fan work of translational remix. In this emerging translatorial engagement, media fans transgress linguacultural boundaries to recalibrate the distributed media into local contexts of prosumption. The findings may yield significant reevaluation of preconceived ideas and, accordingly, more comprehensive understanding of translational fandoms.

- 112 Bilingual fiction series, genre conventions, and the economy of linguistic interaction in Israeli television/ Ribke, Nahuel, pp. 673–689.

This study talks about during the last decade, an increasing number of transnational and multilingual television shows have been produced, distributed, and consumed via global streaming platforms. The present study aims to examine bilingual fiction series through the analysis of two high-impact hebrew-arabic bilingual television shows, produced by the israeli television industry: arab labor (2007–13) and fauda (2015–present). While previous studies on these shows focused on the on-screen representation of the jewish-israeli and palestinian population, and the israeli-palestinian conflict, the present article proposes a methodology for a quantitative and qualitative analysis of multilingual fiction series. Instead of a linear textual analysis, it suggests focusing on the genre conventions, televisual structure, and linguistic performances that made possible the complex amalgamation of the languages spoken in both series.

- 113 Vicarious expertise: Locating skilled knowing in craft reality competition television/ Luckman, Susan and Tower, Ash, pp. 690–705.

This article examines how qualities of expertise are constructed and sustained within the televisual world of craft reality competition television. The authors suggest that part of the appeal of this relatively recent media typology beyond any didactic or instructional interest, is a desire to observe expertise and thus gain perceived but highly circumscribed access to the community of practice that is presented by these television shows. The authors identify three principal expertise positions as common to the contemporary mediation of expertise presented by craft reality competition television: ‘keystone’, ‘relative’ and ‘vicarious’ expertise. It is argued that these different forms of expertise are mobilized as roles across a variety of craft reality competition television programs to enable entertaining access to craft practice-specific expertise which enables the audience to become experts of spectating expertise, masking the real time, effort, and access to hands-on training involved in becoming proficient in crafts practice.

- 114 Craft fields and the temporal structures of quilting/ Hosking, Sara and Scott, Michael, pp. 706–723.

This article develops a bourdieusian-inspired structuralist model of how craft and commerce intersect. Through interpretative engagement with targeted interviews (n = 17) of ‘serious leisure’ quilters drawn from a larger quantitative survey (n = 440), the authors find that attitudes to pattern sharing suspends the field between commercial and communitarian poles. Unlike fine art and popular culture fields, where the usurpation of dominant styles leads to a succession temporality, quilting evinces a stasis: communitarian and circular temporalities of reciprocity and inclusion counterpose commoditization, notions of just (market) rewards, and their linear temporality. Developing from this chiasmic – crosswise – structure, the authors argue craft's temporal organization of materials and actors differentiates quilting from art and other cultural forms; what is new is old; what is old is new. Generalizing this analysis, the authors suggest craft fields can appear unchanging due to the co-constituting, yet unresolvable, symbolic oppositions between commercial and communitarian temporalities.



- 115 Livelihood Promotion: Can the Collectives of NRLM Really Do It?/ Shylendra, H. S., pp. 323–357.

The point of this piece is to as a new generation development programme, the national rural livelihood mission (nrlm) has sought to promote collectives of the poor women as the corner-stone of its strategy for livelihood promotion. The livelihood enhancement is meant to be actualised through a multi-dimensional strategy of livelihood protection and promotion. The paper hypothesised that despite their avowed goal, the collectives of women are bound to face enormous challenges in the livelihood promotion in the absence of an integrated approach more so in the context of neoliberalism. The findings of the paper corroborate the hypothesis to a great extent. Contrary to the theoretical visualisation of institutionalists, collectives of poor have faced challenges in their self-reliant emergence. The intervention has emerged more as a minimalist microfinance with inherent limitations regarding poverty alleviation. The paper concludes that the collectives of nrlm have a long way to go before they can emerge as strong livelihood promoting agencies. Sustained support to build the capacities of the fledging collectives, a reversal of the top-down elements of their multi-tier structure and the strong need for greater role clarity for the collectives along with professional support are some of the policy suggestions.

- 116 Assessing the Prospects of Agricultural Sustainability in Central Brahmaputra Floodplain Environment of Darrang District, Assam/ Nath, Pabitra Kumar and Saikia, Chinmoy Raj, pp. 358–375.

This article looks into ensuring agricultural sustainability with escalating population is a real challenge before humanity. At present, heightened demand of state's rich farmland for non-agricultural activities is posing a pressing need for assessing the prospects of agricultural sustainability. Being a part of central brahmaputra floodplain in assam, sipajhar revenue circle of darrang district has experienced extraordinary population pressure on land resources over time, which leads to vulnerability of agro-ecological conditions. As per census report, the circle has witnessed 108% increase of population over 40 years. The circle with diverse agriculture and its allied activities has borne the brunt of population pressure in some caste-community concentration areas. The present study assesses the prospects of agricultural sustainability across the gram panchayats of the circle on the basis of six sustainability indicators, namely castes and communities; agriculture and allied practices; spatial pattern of crop productivity; agricultural input-output relation; agro-ecological conditions; and sustainable methods of agriculture selected from social, economic and ecological dimensions of sustainable development. After synthesising these indicators, prospects of agricultural sustainability have been assigned to three groupings of gram panchayats in the circle. This investigation is also intended to provide a rationale for future orientation of agricultural planning in laggard districts like darrang of assam.

- 117 Financing Agribusiness: Potential Determinants of Financial Inclusion for Smallholder Rural Farming Communities in Kenya/ Gichuki, Castro N. and Kamau, Charles Wambu, pp. 376–393.

The purpose of this article is to empirically examine and compare the factors or determinants of financial inclusion in commercial banking institutions, microfinance banks, and mobile banking platforms and table banking groups (informal banking groups) in kenya. The data used in the study were obtained from 631 small and micro-sized (sms) farming enterprises in kenya. The authors use

probit model to empirically establish the factors that determine the probability of small and micro-sized farming enterprises in accessing agricultural credit from the four major lending institutions. Also, the authors apply heckman selection model to establish the determinants of agricultural credit rationing. Ols model is used to investigate the determinants of agricultural credit delinquency rates in the lending institutions. The results show that female-owned sms farming enterprises are likely to access less agricultural credit amount from table banking groups, own small farms with no title deed and own less valued assets compared to male-owned sms farming enterprises which access agricultural credit from commercial banks and microfinance banks. Further results revealed that household dependency ratio was a significant determinant factor in agricultural credit access from mobile banks, commercial banks and table banking groups. Additionally, agricultural credit delinquency in mobile banking is significantly reduced by distance to the banking agent. The availability of mobile banking agencies within village centres would considerably enable agri-entrepreneurs to make credit repayment within the required period.

- 118 Disclosure of Silent Branding During COVID-19 Pandemic: A Study of Sarsiwa Village in Chhattisgarh State of India/ Agrawal, Shiv Ratan, pp. 394–409.



The study tried to explore the adopted branding strategy in trading essential goods in lockdown during the covid-19 pandemic. The lead researcher observed the buying behaviour of 600 rural customers as a participant–observer in grocery shops. Additionally, he interviewed five grocery shopkeepers in that village to cross-check the customers’ observations. The study categorised these observations into similar themes using content analysis. The sorting of the study data resulted in six main categories. Out of six categories, two are the most important, which reveal that customers don’t want to compromise with their choice of products/brands even in this adverse situation and they ask their preferred products/brands in code word very often to their nearby shopkeepers. Actually, these code words are the impact of silent branding of a product in their mind. The current study reveals that silent branding works long-lasting for customers and could be beneficial for firms. The study imperatively adds the concept of silent branding in the existing literature on branding.

- 119 Financial Performance of Farmer Producer Companies of India: A Study from 2013–2014 to 2018–2019/ Kakati, Shivam and Roy, Arup, pp. 410–428.

The prime objective of the study is to analyse and evaluate the financial performance of the fpcs in india. Financial ratios, trend analysis and grey relational analysis (gra) were the tools used to achieve this objective. The present study analysed the financial performance of 83 fpcs in india from 2013–2014 to 2018–2019. The liquidity position of the fpcs was found to be above satisfactory levels. The solvency position of the fpcs was found to be improving as they were shifting from debt financing to equity financing. The efficiency and profitability positions of the fpcs were below par. Almost one-third of the fpcs were loss-making in 2018–2019. Using gra, ‘howrah agro producer company’ from west bengal was found to be the best performing fpc among the select 83 fpcs. The solvency position of the fpcs was found to have a strong positive association with the overall financial performance of the fpcs. The study also proposed financial ratio benchmarks for the fpcs using quartiles. The present study finally proposes to incorporate ‘second-class shareholders’ into the fpc model. The se shareholders would have limited rights and voting power, and they would provide fpcs with capital, marketing channels and managerial support.

- 120 Analysis of Causes and Coping Strategies of Food Insecurity: The Case of Central and North Gondar Zone, Ethiopia/ Awoke, Wondim ; Eniyew, Kefale and Meseret, Belete, pp. 429–448.

In this study, they discuss in Ethiopia, food insecurity is a major problem, which affects the livelihood of rural communities. Hence, this study was conducted in central and north Gondar zones with the main aim of analysing causes and coping strategies of food insecurity. Primary data were collected through an interview schedule, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. A total of 500 sample respondents were selected through a systematic sampling technique. Data were analysed through simple descriptive statistics and a chi-square test. Frequently used coping strategies by sample respondents were planting early maturing crop (82.4%), turning to low-quality and cheaper foodstuff (81.2%), changing cropping pattern (78.6%), sale of livestock (75.6%) and purchasing food on cash 75.0%. Sex, educational status, fertiliser utilisation, livelihood diversification and off-farm activities had an association and significant with a food security status of sample respondents at $p \leq 0.01$. Furthermore, farmland and on-farm were significantly associated with food security status at $0.01 < p \leq 0.05$ and $0.05 < p \leq 0.10$, respectively. To ensure food security, different organisations that support rural households should be aware of peak food insecurity seasons. Moreover, due attention should be paid to practical-oriented education and training to diversify the household's livelihood.

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

- 121 Unmanned Battlefield Systems: Future Unknowns/ Guruprasad, S., pp. 7-20.

The following is discussed in this research the unmanned systems, either remotely operated or autonomous to different degrees, have already become a part of defence inventory and are fast becoming a significant part of the combat forces apart from being used for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR). The unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) with days of endurance and inter-continental ranges with strike capability are redefining war doctrines and operational tactics. The naval and ground forces are going to be new dominions of unmanned systems which was till now dominated by UAVs. The real turning point would be teaming up human and autonomous unmanned systems, be it any battlespace. Another area would be collaboration of air, ground and naval heterogeneous unmanned systems with quick formation of operational autonomous teams. It is important to acknowledge that the human tactical judgement with critical information at hand cannot be replaced by algorithmic computations whether based on deterministic models or artificial intelligence. The so-called situational awareness can be comprehended better by a well-experienced battlefield commander rather than a laboratory-trained autonomous system. The teaming up would be challenging in complex situations, especially in identification of friend and foe, decoys, and in prioritising targets. The autonomous systems will need to learn to conserve energy and ammunition and have survival skills to tackle adverse situations. Another important domain would be the development of 'autonomous by birth' platforms that would outperform all manned platforms, especially large platforms. Inherently, the limitations of human attention duration and the biological necessities were major challenges for defence system designers. The unmanned autonomous systems (UAS) overcome these limitations at the same time foregoing the unique human acumen and heuristic knowledge. The possibility of compactness, the risk-taking ability and immense endurance and range, and above all, the numbers that can be deployed outweigh every aspect. The domain of unmanned battlefield systems is still in infancy and has pioneer advantage and hence will always define the leaders. The domain belongs to those who dare and don't dither the unknowns and uncertainties. The simple rule for innovations in this domain would be to fail fast and develop faster.

- 122 Global Developments in Sea-based Unmanned Crafts/ Sharma, Sanur, pp. 21-50.

The reason for writing this post is to sea-based unmanned crafts are increasingly being used by navies across the globe because of their utility and multi-mission capabilities. The future of naval warfare will be driven by unmanned systems thereby reducing the risk to human lives. This article explores the sea-based unmanned crafts that includes a survey of unmanned surface vehicles (USVs) and unmanned underwater vehicles (UUVs) for military use. It includes a description of sea-based unmanned crafts, the present doctrines and standards, technology advancements and applications. This work presents the challenges and legal issues in deploying such technologies, global developments with their typical applications and the prospects of their applicability. In the future, it is believed that with the imminent fusion of the military-civil and the academia, unmanned systems will be used widely in civil and military matters.

- 123 'Anusandhan'-led 'Atmanirbhar' UAS Industry in India/ Narang, R.K., pp. 51-86.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate if policy and technology initiatives are important pillars for building high-value, high-technology industries. Information technology and automobile industries,

despite their contribution to indian economy, have remained relatively low-value industries as maximum profits go to foreign companies. The indian unmanned aircraft systems (uas) industry, led by start-ups and micro, small and medium enterprises (msmes), has the potential to change the trajectory and become intellectual property-led high-value industry. The drone rules, 2021, notified on 25 august, has set into motion a series of policy reforms, providing much-needed stimulus to the indian uas industry. India is aiming to become a global drone hub by 2030; however, its uas manufacturing industry faces certain challenges and policy implementation contradictions. An examination of technological initiatives taken by global leaders in uas technologies and lack of corresponding initiatives in india indicates significant technological gaps. The reform, 'anusandhan' (research) becomes an important pillar for covering these gaps and building a self-reliant high-technology, high-value globally competitive uas industry in india.

- 124 Maintenance Ecosystem of Small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS) in Military Aviation/ Karunakaran, A., pp. 87-104.

The reason for writing this post is to india's commercial drone industry is growing and the drone market is expected to become a multi-billion-dollar industry over the next decade. In this drone era, the smaller drone systems, that is, small unmanned aircraft system (suas) are also gaining traction in indian armed forces for use in intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance (ISR) and as armed suas for kamikaze role. The robust suas is technology-dependent and capable of autonomous operation in highly challenging, contested and congested environments. The technology verticals like artificial intelligence and machine learning may induce wide applications of suas to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence like making predictions or taking action. Considering the future of aviation and its implications on the indian armed forces, great challenges are being seen in the suas operations and maintenance aspects. Even though the operations are heading towards automation with lesser human intervention, maintenance of these systems is likely to remain human-centric for a long period of time. Maintenance ecosystem depends on its skilled tradesmen and the technical infrastructure. As the maintenance philosophy of suas is different from the traditional maintenance of conventional aircraft and of bigger uas, a study is essential in this initial stage itself, to suggest measures for a robust maintenance ecosystem that can adapt to the technological disruptions and strengthen maintenance safety.

- 125 The Matador's Sword: Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Against Urban Terror/ Chandrasekaran, A.V., pp. 105-124.

In this study, they discuss terrorism continues to be a major source of concern to nations as it poses a serious and evolving threat. It also constitutes a direct challenge to the national security and, more importantly, to national unity. India has been in the crosshairs of terrorism for over four decades hence it is imperative that there should be a robust technology driven anti-terror mechanism in place to effectively counter terror. Unmanned aerial vehicles would fit the bill perfectly in india's fight against terror, especially urban terror. They have numerous advantages and can provide effective intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities as well as enhance india's operational preparedness to safeguard its citizens and thwart any terrorism attempts.

- 126 Drones and Arms Control/ Manish, pp. 125-140.

The following is discussed in this research the unmanned aerial vehicles (uavs) or the unmanned aircraft, commonly called 'drones', have emerged as the new face of a technologically oriented warfare today. They provide the state with the technological capabilities to strike with utmost

accuracy without the risk of endangering human lives of the armed forces. Today, drones have become the strategic weapons of choice for most of the states, including India. However, as the military technologies keep advancing and proliferation methods become more sophisticated (the case of UAVs illustrates this point), there is a challenge to the effectiveness of the existing arms control and export control regimes, like the missile technology control regime (MTCR), Wassenaar Arrangement, the Arms Trade Treaty. Indeed, one would wonder if the current international control measures are enough to prevent the proliferation of drones. This article aims to investigate some of these issues and answer whether proliferation of drones challenge the existing arms control regimes, and if so, how states should establish or modify the drones/arms control regimes to limit the proliferation of drones without endangering national security.

127 Nuclear Mission of Drones/ Nayan, Rajiv, pp. 141-158.

In this article, the authors investigate drones are increasingly proving their relevance in a number of areas, including military. These unmanned systems could also have utility for different missions relating to nuclear science and technology. Although drones have demonstrated their usefulness in radiation monitoring in 1940s, yet their role as delivery vehicles is being debated. The weight, range, speed and endurance factors make a nuclear weapon country to prefer missiles and bombers. Technology is progressing very fast, and drones are taking advantage of the rapid developments in new technologies. Tomorrow, drones may be considered relevant for delivering at least some categories of nuclear weapons if these technological advancements result in enhancing the required capabilities of drones. However, even with the existing technological level, these unmanned systems are useful not merely for surveillance of adversary's nuclear facilities and assets but also for nuclear safety and security.

128 Biological and Chemical Threats and UAV Delivery Systems: A Lethal Combination/ Bhushan, Mrinmayee, pp. 159-180.

The following article examines the chemical or biological weapons (CBW) of mass destruction and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) technology both have dual-use potential, and can be manufactured cost-effectively, covertly utilising the same set of equipment, manufacturing unit and manpower, which makes it a deadly combination. The proliferation of CBW technology has always been a global threat. The threat of CBW-weaponised drones from non-state actors has been escalating with increasing covert support to terrorism by state actors. The UAV technology is a truly disruptive technology having facilitated covert and asymmetric warfare and blurring the conventional concepts of combats, conflicts and sovereignty. The entry of sophisticated UAV technology, weaponised with emerging highly potent synthetic biological agents or nerve agents have brought in tectonic shifts in biological and chemical warfare of the future. Throughout history, chemical and biological weapons have evoked fear. The marriage between modern CBW and UAV technologies is a lethal combination; an attractive proposition for state- or non-state-sponsored warfare or terrorism respectively, and another potent challenge for global security agencies.

129 Counter UAS Technologies for India: A Prognosis/ Upadhyay, Akshat, pp. 181-202.

This paper is seeking to investigate a particular issue unmanned systems pose grave threat to several countries and their interests due to a number of reasons: low barrier of entry into the procurement sector, commercial availability off the shelf (COTS), ubiquity, persistence and low radar cross section (RCS). Due to this, counter drone systems have been either deployed piecemeal or existing air defence systems have been used to fill the gap. The Indian armed forces have a very limited experience of

dealing with either drones or counter-drone systems in an operational environment. The jammu attack using improvised drones was a wake-up call. With the impetus to indigenisation given through 'atmanirbhar bharat', this is an opportune time for the indian defence industry to rise up to the challenge. However, it is equally important that certain guiding philosophies, based on other countries' experiences, role of drones, threats posed and possible counter-measures be analysed so that a definite addition can be made in the drone literature in the indian context. This article intends to do the same. By first briefly analysing the historical context under which the role of unmanned systems gained ground, followed by their unique characteristics and qualities, various counter-drone systems in vogue and case studies, the article attempts a prognosis on a practical counter-drone philosophy for the indian armed forces, using a combination of academia and a practitioner's perspective.

- 130 Concerns for Drone Proliferation in India and Challenges to Air Space Management/ Singh, Swaim Prakash, pp. 203-220.

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject the launch of drone policy 2021 has dramatically liberalised the procurement and operation of drones, or unmanned aircraft systems (uas), in the indian skies. Prime minister narendra modi's personal insights into the outreach of technology to the masses is a booster step towards the success of drone industry in india. As part of 'atmanirbharta', the government has rolled out a vision to make india a drone manufacturing hub by 2030. The unprecedented confidence instilled in major companies and start-ups seems to be the direct result of production linked investment (pli) schemes as incentives by the government. However, even as the drone industry gears up to take flight, it is also prudent to keep pace with counter-drone measures and issues of airspace management. The air defence agencies need to be fully equipped with sensors, shooters, and integrated procedures for the system to develop wholesomely and eliminate any security concerns. This article attempts to provide the details of drone proliferation, counterdrone measures, and the need for air space management.

- 131 Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS): Future of Warfare/ Sharma, Apratim, pp. 221-242.

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding the history of war is replete with instances where a nation that has effectively, and innovatively harnessed technology has been victorious. From innovations stem revolutions in military warfare, and the current world order is witnessing a very profound and rapid revolution through the employment of unmanned aircraft systems (uas), be it in conventional conflicts such as nagorno-karabakh (azerbaijan-armenia), the current russia-ukraine conflict or the unconventional 'global war on terror' in afghanistan. The innovative and teamed employment of uas has been the defining factor in modern conflicts. Thus, it is imperative for modern forces to possess counter-uas capability, which shall redefine the future of warfare. This article discusses the future roles of uas, analyses its tactical, operational and strategic impact, assesses its vulnerabilities and having ascertained the need for counter-uas (c-uas) capabilities in future wars, suggests a c-uas philosophy, methodology, kill chain and plausible approach in the indian context.



- 132 Understanding Dakaiti (Banditry) in the Chambal Valley and Bundelkhand/ Kaushal, Yuges, pp. 765-778.

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding is dakaiti in central and north india a unique form of banditry? Can social banditry exist in a caste-oriented society? How have normative, discursive and moral structures interacted with dakaiti in india? What was the relationship between dakait bands, the state and society—symbiotic, incompatible, or something else? These are a few of the questions this study explores. Dakaiti in india not only begets a new definition of social banditry that challenges hobsbawm’s assertion that the phenomenon may only transpire in a premodern and pre-industrial society, but also blok’s argument, contra hobsbawm, that bandits—as ‘champions of the poor’—are chimerical. Placing excessive emphasis on caste, however, has two main consequences. First, it makes it difficult to recognise social banditry in india and, second, as a result, the causes of the noteworthy decline of dakaiti in india in the 2000s are obscured.

- 133 Karva Chauth Travels: Fasting, Feasting and Everything in Between/ Sharangpani, Mukta, pp. 779-799.

This essay is a rumination on food, family and feminism. It investigates the enduring popularity of karva chauth among north indian, dominant caste, married, working women in the san francisco bay area. It highlights the significance of the fasting–feasting ritual in a range of self-shaping projects. By excavating the meanings embedded in food in women’s worlds, it privileges gendered experiential knowledge and forwards and repositions a nuanced understanding of agency, power and self-expression in the formation of diasporic identities.

- 134 Neo-Liberal Pitfalls and the COVID-19 Pandemic Challenges in Bangladesh/ Sadia, Tasmih, Tabassum & Rahaman, Arafat, pp. 800-816.

From this study, the authors can see that bangladesh has been following the neo-liberal economic model since the early 1980s. Manifestly, consecutive state authorities have failed to reduce the inequalities between different social groups in the last forty years. This article examines how the reform policies resulting from the liberalisation and privatisation of bangladesh’s economy have created avenues for a handful of business elites to surge and control its economic and political decision-making mechanisms. It also illustrates the impacts of neo-liberal reforms on the socio-economy and health-care sector of the country. Finally, this paper argues that the consequences of pro-market reforms have played a significant role in weakening the ability of the state to respond appropriately to the ongoing covid-19 pandemic in bangladesh as the government is compelled to maintain its nexus with the business elites rather than focus on the well-being of all its citizens.

- 135 Bikās as Pedagogy: The Concept of Development at an Elite Boarding School in Nepal/ Wallenius, Todd John, pp. 817-831.

This study talks about through the lens of an elite boarding school, this paper seeks to explore afresh the education–development nexus in nepal. Moving beyond post-modern critiques of the development–schooling nexus, the paper draws on a historical understanding of development and concomitant notions of progress as emerging from earlier contacts between nepali elites and the west.

Combining this historical perspective with six months of ethnographic research at an elite boarding school in nepal, the paper argues that the concept of development refers to the education of the individual through an emphasis on consciousness, self-discipline and character-building. This personalisation of bika's operates as a holistic pedagogy that facilitates students' embodiment of the national project through moral, physical and psychological progress.

- 136 *The City Possessed: Ghost Stories and the Urban History of Late Colonial Calcutta/ Ghosh, Ujaan, pp. 832-849.*

The point of this piece is to the mid twentieth-century bengali ghost story has a distinct urban form. From haunting gothic mansions, ominous bungalows and thickets of trees, the ghosts of mid twentieth-century fiction show up in the streets of calcutta, on motorised omnibuses, in urban movie theatres and even selling cocaine in the docks of the city. In this paper, the author explore why bengali ghost stories in the twentieth century predominantly choose the city as a motif to situate their hauntings. The author analyse two spectral texts from the mid twentieth century, 'kankal sarathi (the skeleton chauffeur)' by hemendra kumar ray (1888–1963) and 'andhakre (in darkness)' by sharadindu bandyopadhyay (1899–1970), and juxtapose them alongside the official urban archive. Significant changes took place in calcutta's urban planning at the turn of the twentieth century. Committed to 'improving' the city, planners sought large-scale demolitions of existing buildings, which resulted in massive displacement of individuals and communities. Historians have recorded the deep disquiet these changes induced in the city's inhabitants. What the author demonstrate are the ways in which ghost stories responded to these infrastructural alterities. Spectral narratives emerged as a new literary strategy through which the city's new journey towards infrastructural modernity was critiqued. The larger methodological question the author wish to explore is whether it is possible to treat the genre of horror as an extended archive of historical inquiry.

- 137 *The Anglo-Indian Household: Paradoxes of Hierarchy and Intimacy in Imperial Domestic Space/ Sen, Sucharita, pp. 850-868.*

This article subjects the personal narratives about the domestic spaces of expatriate britons in india, or anglo-indians, to close scrutiny. The households of expatriate britons were intended to mirror the racial distance of the formal imperial spaces, like clubs, parks and gymkhanas. But far from being an extension of public spaces that separated the colonised and the coloniser, the households embodied the multiplicity of social spaces. Interpersonal relations in these households complicated this bifurcation substantially. Space played a crucial role in the construction of a hierarchy–intimacy paradox in the households, where interracial intimacies existed in tandem with imperial hierarchies.

- 138 *Historicising Housing Rights: Critical Events and Political Ruptures in Post-Partition Urban India/ Weinstein, Liza & Mishra, Vivek, pp. 869-886.*

This article traces the historical roots of contemporary housing struggles in mumbai, delhi and kolkata, emphasising the long-term impacts of post-partition refugee resettlement. Analysing partition as a 'critical event', the authors discuss the distinct ways in which local administrators, political leaders and city residents responded to the arrival of hundreds of thousands of refugees, traumatised, impoverished and made homeless by partition. As they responded, city boundaries were expanded, housing policies were revised and new political repertoires were established. Noting both the ruptures and continuities, the authors present a framework for analysing the impacts of critical events on urban politics and housing rights.

- 139 Making Way for Ships: Displacement, Religion and Urban Space-Making in India's Southwest Littoral/ Carmel Christy K.J., pp. 887-905.

This article foregrounds the interlinkages between the urban space-making of Kochi, religion and the displacement of shore communities in the decades after the independence of India in 1947. The author analyses the happenings and narratives around post-independent India's development initiatives as a site to understand space, land and sea as crucial resources in relation to the development of the city and the displacement of the shore communities. Specifically, the author examines how the establishment of the Cochin Shipyard, a public-sector company which builds and repairs ships, is entangled with displacement and religion in the development history of Kochi, a comparatively small port city on the south-western coast of the Indian subcontinent. The author also traces the refiguring of the displaced people's land as the place of 'vengeful ghosts' in vernacular literature, which, the author argues, shows anxieties about the unjust treatment of the evicted communities. The author uses a diverse range of sources including newspaper reports, biographical notes, ethnographic accounts, myths and literature to recreate this forgotten chapter in the development of Kochi.

- 140 The Racialisation of Citizenship in Post-Colonial India/ Ponnaganti, Amani, pp. 906-923.

This paper reveals the racialisation of India's post-colonial citizenship regime by following the history of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam. Assam's NRC shows how political elites at both the subnational and national level have excluded minority populations through multivalent racialised nationalist imaginations. The author shows how racialisation is an important analytic to understand how ethnic, linguistic and religious groups are essentialised in relation to one another, and the author contends that citizenship is embedded within these historical and social processes. The author concludes that challenging the NRC must go beyond critiquing the process as a bureaucratic nightmare to contend with borders that entrench exclusionary ideas of citizenship towards imagining emancipatory futures.

- 141 Laying the Foundation of the 'Native' Christian Community: The Church Missionary Society and Its Experiments with Famine Orphans and Orphanages, 1840s–1920s/ Soni, pp. 924-942.

This article traces the historical trajectory of the work of the Church Missionary Society (CMS) in orphanages in north and western India through two case studies of the important and well-documented CMS orphanages, the Secundra and Sharanpur orphanages. In doing so, the article makes two historiographical contributions. Firstly, it brings to the forefront the significance of famine orphans and orphanages in the global evangelical Christian project. Secondly, contrary to the overwhelming focus on the sentimentalisation of childhood in historical literature, it asserts that along with factors that point towards such sentimentalisation, other aspects also contributed to the decline in popularity of orphanage work among CMS missionaries.



- 142 Earnings Inequality and the Minimum Wage: Evidence from Brazil/ Engbom, Niklas and Moser, Christian, pp. 3803-3847.

In this article, the authors investigate increases in the minimum wage can substantially reduce earnings inequality. To demonstrate this, the authors combine administrative and survey data with an equilibrium model of the Brazilian labor market. The authors find that a 128 percent increase in the real minimum wage in Brazil between 1996 and 2018 had far-reaching spillover effects on wages higher up in the distribution. The increased minimum wage accounts for 45 percent of a large fall in earnings inequality over this period. At the same time, the effects of the minimum wage on employment and output are muted by reallocation of workers toward more productive firms.

- 143 Interaction, Stereotypes, and Performance: Evidence from South Africa/ Corno, Lucia and La Ferrara, Eliana and Burns, Justine, pp. 3848-3875.

In this study, they discuss the authors exploit a policy designed to randomly allocate roommates in a large South African university to investigate whether interracial interaction affects stereotypes, attitudes and performance. Using implicit association tests, the authors find that living with a roommate of a different race reduces white students' negative stereotypes towards black students and increases interracial friendships. Interaction also affects academic outcomes: black students improve their GPA, pass more exams and have lower dropout rates. This effect is not driven by roommate's ability.

- 144 Dynamic Matching in Overloaded Waiting Lists/ Leshno, Jacob D., pp. 3876-3910.

This paper introduces a stylized model to capture distinctive features of waiting list allocation mechanisms. First, agents choose among items with associated expected wait times. Waiting times serve a similar role to that of monetary prices in directing agents' choices and rationing items. Second, the expected wait for an item is endogenously determined and randomly fluctuates over time. The authors evaluate welfare under these endogenously determined waiting times and find that waiting time fluctuations lead to misallocation and welfare loss. A simple randomized assignment policy can reduce misallocation and increase welfare.

- 145 Optimality of Matched-Pair Designs in Randomized Controlled Trials/ Bai, Yuehao, pp. 3911-3940.

The reason for writing this post is to in randomized controlled trials, treatment is often assigned by stratified randomization. The author shows that among all stratified randomization schemes that treat all units with probability one half, a certain matched-pair design achieves the maximum statistical precision for estimating the average treatment effect. In an important special case, the optimal design pairs units according to the baseline outcome. In a simulation study based on datasets from ten randomized controlled trials, this design lowers the standard error for the estimator of the average treatment effect by 10 percent on average, and by up to 34 percent, relative to the original designs.

- 146 Convex Supply Curves/ Boehm, Christoph E. and Pandalai-Nayar, Nitya, pp. 3941-3969.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate if the authors provide evidence that industries' supply curves are convex. To guide our empirical analysis, the authors develop a model in which capacity constraints at the firm level generate supply curves that are convex in logs at the industry level. The industry's capacity utilization rate is a sufficient statistic for the supply elasticity. Using data on capacity utilization and three different instruments, the authors estimate the supply curve and find robust evidence for an economically sizable degree of convexity. The nonlinearity the authors identify has several macroeconomic implications, including that responses to shocks are state dependent and that the Phillips curve is convex.

- 147 Trading on Sunspots/ Jovanovic, Boyan and Tsyrennikov, Viktor, pp. 3970-3994.

The reason for writing this post is to in a model with multiple Pareto-ranked equilibria, the authors show that the set of equilibria shrinks if the authors allow trade in assets that pay based on the realization of a sunspot acting as an equilibrium-selection device. When the probability of a low-output outcome is high, the desire to insure against it leads the poor to promise large transfers to the rich in the high-output state. The rich then lose the incentive to exert the effort needed to sustain the high output. Thus the opening of financial markets may destroy the high equilibrium.

- 148 Learning from Manipulable Signals/ Ekmekci, Mehmet and Gorno, Leandro and Maestri, Lucas and Sun, Jian and Wei, Dong, pp. 3995-4040.

In this study, they discuss the authors study a dynamic stopping game between a principal and an agent. The principal gradually learns about the agent's private type from a noisy performance measure that can be manipulated by the agent via a costly and hidden action. The authors fully characterize the unique Markov equilibrium of this game. The authors find that terminations/market crashes are often preceded by a spike in manipulation intensity and (expected) performance. Moreover, due to endogenous signal manipulation, too much transparency can inhibit learning and harm the principal. As the players get arbitrarily patient, the principal elicits no useful information from the observed signal.

- 149 Dynamic Amnesty Programs/ Kapon, Sam, pp. 4041-4075.

In this article, the authors investigate a regulator faces a stream of agents engaged in crimes with stochastic returns. The regulator designs an amnesty program, committing to a time path of punishments for criminals who report their crimes. In an optimal program, time variation in the returns from crime can generate time variation in the generosity of amnesty. The author constructs an optimal time path and shows that it exhibits amnesty cycles. Amnesty becomes increasingly generous over time until it hits a bound, after which the cycle resets. Agents engaged in high return crime report at the end of each cycle, while agents engaged in low return crime report always.

- 150 Rapid Dynamics of Top Wealth Shares and Self-Made Fortunes: What Is the Role of Family Firms?/
Atkeson, Andrew G. and Irie, Magnus, pp. 409-424.

The findings of this investigation indicate that the authors derive an analytical link between the fast dynamics of inequality at the top of the wealth distribution and the prevalence of newly created fortunes. Specifically, in the context of a random growth model of wealth accumulation, the shape of the top of the wealth distribution changes rapidly only if the pace with which new fortunes are created is fast. Quantitatively, the decision of a few families to bear a large amount of idiosyncratic risk in the form of family firms is crucial in accounting for both the prevalence of new fortunes and the dynamics of top wealth inequality.

- 151 Wage Cyclicalities and Labor Market Sorting/ Figueiredo, Ana, pp. 425-442.

This paper uses a measure of skill mismatch to separate wage flexibility from confounding variation in wages driven by differences in job quality over the business cycle. The author first shows that the high cyclicalities of job switchers' wages goes beyond cyclical movements in skill mismatch. Then the author uncovers large differences in wage cyclicalities across the skill mismatch distribution. Among incumbent workers, wages are acyclical in good matches but procyclical in poor matches, in particular for overqualified workers.

- 152 The Limits of Multiproduct Price Discrimination/ Haghpanah, Nima and Siegel, Ron, pp. 443-458.

This body of work demonstrates that the authors consider a multiproduct seller who has access to information about consumer preferences that he can use for second- and third-degree price discrimination. The authors characterize markets for which such information can lead to the efficient allocation with consumers obtaining the entire surplus gain relative to the profit-maximizing allocation without the additional information. This benchmark is achievable for all markets with a given set of consumer types if and only if it is optimal for the seller to offer only the best product in each market. Analogous results characterize when the "Surplus triangle" of Bergemann, Brooks, and Morris (2015) is achievable.

- 153 Getting Permission/ Hu, Peicong and Sobel, Joel, pp. 459-472.

This investigation report looks into a manager who has access to expert advisers. The manager selects at most one project and can implement it only if one expert provides support. The game in which the manager consults experts simultaneously typically has multiple equilibria, including one in which at least one expert supports the manager's favorite project. Only one outcome, the experts' most preferred equilibrium outcome, survives iterated deletion of weakly dominated strategies. The authors show that no sequential procedure can perform better for the manager than the experts' most preferred equilibrium and exhibit a sequential protocol that does as well.

- 154 Partisan Fertility and Presidential Elections/ Dahl, Gordon B. and Lu, Runjing and Mullins, William, pp. 473-490.

In this study, they discuss changes in political leadership drive sharp changes in public policy and partisan beliefs about the future. The authors exploit the surprise 2016 election of trump to identify the effects of a shift in political power on one of the most consequential household decisions: whether to have a child. Republican-leaning counties experience a sharp and persistent increase in fertility relative to democratic counties, a shift amounting to 1.2–2.2 percent of the national fertility rate. In addition, hispanics see fertility fall relative to non-hispanics, especially compared to rural or evangelical whites.

- 155 Using Neural Networks to Predict Microspatial Economic Growth/ Khachiyani, Arman; Thomas, Anthony; Zhou, Huye; Hanson, Gordon; Cloninger, Alex; Rosing, Tajana and Khandelwal, Amit K., pp. 491-506.

The findings of this investigation indicate that the authors apply deep learning to daytime satellite imagery to predict changes in income and population at high spatial resolution in us data. For grid cells with lateral dimensions of 1.2 km and 2.4 km (where the average us county has dimension of 51.9 km), our model predictions achieve r^2 values of 0.85 to 0.91 in levels, which far exceed the accuracy of existing models, and 0.32 to 0.46 in decadal changes, which have no counterpart in the literature and are 3–4 times larger than for commonly used nighttime lights. Our network has wide application for analyzing localized shocks.

- 156 A Taste of Their Own Medicine: Guideline Adherence and Access to Expertise/ Finkelstein, Amy; Persson, Petra; Polyakova, Maria and Shapiro, Jesse M., pp. 507-526.

In this article, the authors investigate the authors use administrative data from sweden to study adherence to 63 medication-related guidelines. The authors compare the adherence of patients without personal access to medical expertise to that of patients with access, namely doctors and their close relatives. The authors estimate that observably similar patients with access to expertise have 3.8 percentage points lower adherence, relative to a baseline adherence rate of 54.4 percent among those without access. Our findings suggest an important role in nonadherence for factors other than those, such as ignorance, poor communication, and complexity, that would be expected to diminish with access to expertise.

- 157 Cognitive Behavioral Therapy among Ghana's Rural Poor Is Effective Regardless of Baseline Mental Distress/ Barker, Nathan; Bryan, Gharad; Karlan, Dean; Ofori-Atta, Angela and Udry, Christopher, pp. 527-545.

This body of work demonstrates that the authors study the impact of group-based cognitive behavioral therapy (cbt) for individuals selected from the general population of poor households in rural ghana ($n = 7,227$). Results from one to three months after the program show strong impacts on mental and perceived physical health, cognitive and socioemotional skills, and economic self-perceptions. The se effects hold regardless of baseline mental distress. The authors argue that this is because cbt can improve well-being for a general population of poor individuals through two pathways: reducing vulnerability to deteriorating mental health and directly increasing cognitive capacity and socioemotional skills.



- 158 Managing racism? Race equality and decolonial educational futures/ Ali, Suki, pp. 923-941.

This investigation report looks into the office for students is now holding uk universities to account for their failures to address racial inequalities, and the teaching excellence framework is bringing the student experience to the fore in assessing higher education institutions. Racial inequalities persist in spite of decades of legislation aiming to promote equality and end discrimination. The paper considers two main areas of racial equalities work, namely, (1) anti-racist and (2) decolonial initiatives. It suggests that the rise of managerialism and in particular, audit cultures, have allowed racism to flourish in spite, or because of, the need to account for equality, diversity and inclusion in global markets for higher education. Auditing requires a focus on identities, and cannot take into account the complex ways in which race, race thinking and racism are maintained in knowledge production. The lack of consensus around what decolonial education should be undermines attempts to produce educational social justice. From a feminist postcolonial perspective, the paper suggests that recentralizing racism and reengaging difference offer an important way to negotiate more just educational futures.

- 159 Dimensions of class identification? On the roots and effects of class identity/ Stubager, Rune; Harrits, Gitte Sommer, pp. 942-958.

In this study, they discuss throughout the 20th century, objective class position was a strong predictor of both class identity, political preferences and party choice, but since the 1980s, the relationship between objective and subjective dimensions of class has supposedly vanished—according to some as the result of a fundamental blurring of class relations. However, others suggest that this result may be partly due to the use of outdated class schemes. Although still basically focused on inequality of life chances, class relations today are complex and include more than labor market position, such as different forms of cultural resources (e.G., education). As a result, class identity may also have become more complex, and possibly dependent upon the salience of different resources and types of group relations—both in itself and in its relationship with political preferences. Very few contributions, though, test such claims. Using two independent danish surveys, this paper investigates to what extent class identification is multidimensional and how any such dimensionality is related to, on the one hand, different dimensions of objective class relations and, on the other hand, different dimensions of political conflict. The analyses show that despite changes at the overall, societal level, class identity remains a primarily unidimensional concept both in its structural origins and its relationship with politics.

- 160 Childhood disability, social class and social mobility: A neglected relationship/ Chatzitheochari, Stella ; Velthuis, Sanne & Connelly Roxanne, pp. 959-966.

In this article, the authors investigate disability theorists have long highlighted the role of institutional, social, and environmental barriers in constructing disability, emphasizing its parallels with other socially constructed axes of stratification. However, despite theoretical developments toward sociological understandings of disability, social stratification and life-course research have largely neglected childhood disability as a social division. As a result, the authors still know little surrounding the socio-economic attainment of disabled children and young people. Drawing on next steps data, this research note highlights stark overlooked inequalities between disabled and non-disabled young

people's activity status and social mobility in early adulthood. The authors specifically focus on the importance of social class for disabled young people's outcomes, emphasizing the need for intersectional analyses of disability inequalities. The authors also outline longitudinal survey data enhancements necessary for life-course research on childhood disability and its intersections.

- 161 Demystifying the link between higher education and liberal values: A within-sibship analysis of British individuals' attitudes from 1994–2020/ Simon, Elizabeth, pp. 967-984.

This body of work demonstrates that the link between university graduation and liberal values is well-established and often taken as evidence that higher education participation causes attitudinal change. Identification of education's causal influence in shaping individual preferences is notoriously difficult as it necessitates isolating education's effect from self-selection mechanisms. This study exploits the household structure of the harmonized British household panel study and Understanding Society data to tighten the bounds of causal inference in this area and ultimately, to provide a more robust estimate of the independent effect of university graduation on political attitudes. Results demonstrate that leveraging sibling fixed-effects to control for family-invariant pre-adult experiences reduces the size of higher education's effect on cultural attitudes by at least 70%, compared to conventional methods. Significantly, within-sibship models show that obtaining higher education qualifications only has a small direct causal effect on British individuals' adult attitudes, and that this effect is not always liberalizing. This has important implications for our understanding of the relationship between higher education and political values. Contrary to popular assumptions about education's liberalizing role, this study demonstrates that the education-political values linkage is largely spurious. It materializes predominantly because those experiencing pre-adult environments conducive to the formation of particular values disproportionately enroll at universities.

- 162 Far-right boundary construction towards the "other": Visual communication of Danish People's Party on social media/ Awad, Sarah ; Doerr, Nicole & Nissen Anita, pp. 985-1005.

This paper explores how images are used in online far-right political communication to create distinct groups of "otherness." focusing on the Danish People's Party, the authors look at how symbolic boundaries are constructed through images to emphasize an exclusive conception of the nation and its citizens, who need protection from the threatening "others." in order to understand the global rise of the far right, scholars of social movements and digital media have called for new research on how visual images serve the mainstreaming of extremist and nationalist beliefs online. The authors look at images communicated by the Danish People's Party on their Facebook page, exploring how digital images visually communicate the party's slogan of "safety and trust" (in Danish: "tryghed og tillid"). With a focus on boundary construction, the authors present a multimodal visual analysis of 1120 images posted by the party from 2012 to 2020. The data shows how the party constructs an imaginary of Danishness through an exclusionary impermeable boundary construction of a trusted in-group's values and traditions in opposition to culturally distinct "others."



- 163 Comovement of Fear Index, Stock Returns, Brent Oil Prices in BRIC Countries: The Case of COVID-19/ Sharma , Sakshi and Malik, Kunjana, pp. 559–576.

The study investigates long-run and short-run cointegrating relationship between stock market returns, fear index (vix), brent crude oil prices and growth in deaths due to the covid-19 pandemic for bric countries using daily data from 23 january 2020 to 24 august 2020 using autoregressive distributed lag (ardl) model. Cusum test and serial correlation test estimates point towards the robustness of the model used. The evidence reveals that for india and brazil, with the outbreak of covid-19, decrease in crude oil prices and increase in volatility index, the stock returns started declining in the short run, but the impact has declined and the stock returns have regained in the long run. For china, due to the outbreak of covid-19 and increase in fear index, stock returns declined in the short run, but the chinese economy has recovered well due to a strong industrial and services sector. For russia, increase in deaths due to covid and decline in oil prices has impacted the stock returns in the long- and short run. Due to a decline of 53% for crude oil prices from january 2020 to may 2020, the russian economy would face the consequences in the long run as well. The results suggest that though bric countries were impacted by growth in covid-19 deaths, but the recovery trajectory and stability has resumed for all countries except russia. Results of granger causality indicate a bidirectional causality between vix and stock returns for the indian market.

- 164 Addressing the Gap Areas Crucial for Survival by Focusing on the Key Growth Determinants of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India: A Critical Analysis Pertaining to Textile Sector MSMEs/ Gautam, Nidhi, pp. 577–596.

This investigation report looks into micro, small and medium enterprises (msmes) are crucial for the overall development of the country. Realising the same, there are various policy support measures introduced by the government. This paper attempts to study the gaps in the present policies available for the msmes with respect to the textile sector msmes. Through a systematic approach, based on secondary literature and stakeholder engagement, the study attempts to come up with a decision matrix based on the identified key growth determinants of msmes. A questionnaire was developed for collecting the responses from expert stakeholders to rank the identified list of determinants influencing the growth of msmes. A mix of top-down and bottom-up methodology has been adopted to identify the key determinants of msmes having the major influence on the sector's growth. It was found that the top 10 determinants influencing the growth of msmes are profitability, quality of product, entrepreneurial behaviour, legal structure, product differentiation strategy, new/improved products produced, industry friendly policies, employee sensitiveness, ability to fund enterprise growth from profits generated. It is argued that in order to make msmes sustainable, policymakers should take a targeted approach focusing on these key growth determinants so as to create a conducive ecosystem for msmes.

- 165 The Nexus Between Remittance Inflows and Financial Development in India: Substitutes or Complements?/ Deheri, Abdhut, pp. 597–614.

This article investigates the relationship between remittance inflows and financial development in india from 1980 to 2018. The study employed autoregressive distributed lag (ardl) and vector error correction (vec) models to capture the short and long-run dynamics. In addition, the impulse response

function (IRF) and forecast error variance decomposition (fevd) analysis were utilised to understand the dynamic reaction of financial development to a given shock to remittance inflows and other variables. The results of the ardl model reveal that remittances negatively influence financial development in the short run, while they positively influence it in the long run. The irf analysis shows that financial development responds positively to one standard positive shock to remittance inflows. The fevd analysis further reveals that shocks to remittance inflows explain around 30% to 32% of the total variation in financial development. From a policy standpoint, the findings suggest that well-framed policies should be formulated and implemented to encourage more remittance flows through formal channels. It will boost financial development, economic growth and also increase the other developmental effects of remittances on the economy.

- 166 ARDL Approach to Drivers of Inclusive Growth In India/ Rasool Haroon; Adil, Masudul Hasan and Tarique, Md., pp. 615–634.

This body of work demonstrates that the call for inclusive growth has been unanimously declared by policymakers across the world. With india's rapid economic growth rate, indian policymakers also set its economy on the track of inclusive growth while formulating the 11th five year plan. Despite, india's fast-growing and vibrant economy, it fails poorly in human development index ranked 131 in 2016. An unfortunate aspect of the current phase of high growth of the indian economy has been its 'non-inclusive' nature. The distribution of income has been highly iniquitous. The richest 1% in india cornered 73% of the wealth generated in 2017, presenting a worrying picture of rising income inequality. In this regard, the study attempts to identify the determinants of inclusive growth in india by using annual data from 1981 to 2015. The study employs the autoregressive distributed lag (ardl) model and the error correction method (ecm) to investigate the long-run and short-run relationship between inclusive growth and its determinants. The bounds test findings confirm the cointegrating relationship among variables. The ardl estimates suggest that growth in initial income, government expenditure, human development, investment and financial development fosters inclusive growth; while inflation and population growth dampens it. The results also imply that increasing trade openness and foreign direct investment would not be beneficial for india in terms of growth inclusiveness. Based on these findings, the study recommends that the government of india should take appropriate steps to increase per capita income and social spending with particular attention to macroeconomic stability while they work at improving the quality of population in order to achieve sustainable and robust inclusive growth.

- 167 Resolution of Non-performing Assets of Commercial Banks: The Evidence from Banker's Perspective in Indian Banking Sector/ Chawla, Sonia and Rani, Seema, pp. 635–654.

The present article draws on the banker's perspective and extracts some practical insights about the factors behind specific npas resolution strategies. Based on the thorough review of the perspective, conceptual and empirical literature, and using exploratory factor analysis (efa), the study has identified 21 dimensions for 'management of npas'. The empirical analysis of these dimensions has extracted 7 factors for management to be significant. A structured questionnaire has been developed and data has been collected from officers in different banks in india, especially working in the credit department. The questionnaire has been empirically tested for reliability and validity using confirmatory factor analysis (cfa) and also z-test for checking the significance of the explored and confirmed factors. The present research work offers pragmatic suggestions for banking regulators, on improving the asset quality of banks in india and also throws new insights on effective credit management in banks.

- 168 Financial Leverage, Innovation and Cournot Output: Limited Liability Effect Under Demand Uncertainty/ Saxena, Mohina and Bhattacharyya, Surajit, pp. 655–669.

We address the strategic interdependence among capital structure, firm-level (process) innovation, and subsequent output decisions. In the backdrop of the limited liability effect, the interlinkage among financial and real variables is established through a three-stage game. The levered duopolist produces higher output and earns a larger profit than its unlevered counterpart. Even the industry output is higher when one of the duopolists is levered. However, if the levered duopolist undertakes investment in (process) innovation, then the debt-financed innovation induced output is larger than the innovation-led output of a completely equity financed firm. The levered innovative firm eventually becomes a monopolist by driving out the unlevered innovative duopolist.

- 169 Contract Farming in West Bengal: Patterns, Determinants and Policy Implications/ Mukherjee, Sumana, pp. 670–684.

In this article, the authors investigate in order to revive the agricultural sector under the neoliberal regime, contract farming has been emerging as a new agricultural technology in india and in the state of west bengal, in particular. The present paper is a micro-level comparative study of west bengal, dominated mainly by small and marginal farmers, which serves as an interesting case for highlighting on the pattern of cropping changes over time. The study highlights on the contract farming models prevailing in the study area, the specific implications of the nature of contracts followed by a detailed discussion on the characteristics of the crop under contract and the structure of contract farming in the study area. The article also attempts to investigate the factors inducing contract farming by different size classes of farmers as well as contract farming through individual agents vis-a-vis cooperatives using a logistic regression model. The study reflects that the success of contract farming as an emerging alternative institution that may alter the existing farm practices as suggested by the recent farm bill, 2020, depends much on the nature of the product as well as the contract.

- 170 Trade Integration and Production Disintegration of Manufacturing Industries: India in Global Platform/ Paul, Anusree and Barua, Alokesh, pp. 685–706.

This body of work demonstrates that the bulk of the world trade in commodities now a days consist of intermediate goods, which play an essential role in production and creation of value-added. As a consequence, the global production process is getting much more integrated today than ever before. To understand and examine this internationalisation in indian manufacturing industries, using world input–output database (wiod), the authors have estimated the foreign and domestic value-added contents in export and output of indian manufacturing for the period 2000 to 2014. Further, to complement this analysis, the authors have also performed regression estimations to identify the relationship between export, imported inputs use, and output growth of indian manufacturing industries. Our study reveals low usage of domestic inputs use and more usage of imported inputs. The se indicate stronger backward linkages in production and weak forward linkages in global consumption and production networks. Regression analysis also strengthens the finding of higher backward participation of the manufacturing sector. The authors have employed panel vector error correction model, fully modified ordinary least square and dynamic ols models. Our results reveal a robust long-run causality between imported inputs usage and export-growth of the sector.

- 171 Insurance Parameters, Linkages between Investment and Economic Growth in India/ Madar, Shrikant & Arondekar, Sheetal D., pp. 173-187.

This investigation report looks into with the advent of private sector life insurance firms, the post-2000 period has led to fierce competition amongst the firms to retain existing and attract prospective consumers with their innovative life insurance products. This paper is an attempt to examine the trends and performance of the life insurance sector in india and to analyze the impact of this sector's investment on the gross domestic product(gdp)for the period from 2000-01 to 2019-20. The database for this study is purely dependent on secondary sources namely, the handbook on indian insurance statistics and rbi. Data were analyzed using ms-excel and gretl software and results were presented in the form of tables and graphs. For effective data analysis, the econometrics models such as linear trend line analysis, log-linear model, and correlation analysis were applied. The performance of the life insurance sector is assessed using the parameters, viz., insurance penetration, and insurance density. The study reveals that life insurance density and penetration have an increasing trend that results in the overall growth of the economy and also shows that investment in the life insurance sector has a significant association with india's gdp.

- 172 Does High Trade Volume Affect the Fiscal Deficit of India? An Econometric Investigation/ Bhattacharjee, Diptarghya, pp. 189-199.

This paper establishes the relation between fiscal deficit and trade volume of india and apart from trade volume also the other variables are government final consumption expenditure and share of defence expenditure of total gdp of india and the theory says that the trade volume has the negative relation with the fiscal deficit but by using the engle-granger two step cointegration approach it is found that there is the cointegration between fiscal deficit, trade volume, government final consumption expenditure and share of defence expenditure even though there is no cointegration between trade volume and fiscal deficit solely and also having the positive relation between trade volume and fiscal deficit in case of india which contradicts the theory and the only reason is high import which raises the expenditure of government and the fiscal deficit is suppressed if there is the balance trade and also government should increase the tax base and which will automatically reduce the government expenditure and fiscal deficit as well.

- 173 Maternal and Child Health Deprivation Scenario - An Analysis of Longitudinal Data Across Selected SAARC Countries/ Datta, Soumyendra Kishore & De, Tanushree, pp. 201-221.

In this article, the authors investigate the issue of health care benefits for females during maternity and that of children should be considered in an integrated manner and not in isolation. Children health deprivation often gets aggravated due to inadequacy in maternal health condition. It is rightly viewed that child bearing phase of mother and condition at delivery constitute the prime definite life incidents that have a bearing on the health status of a child's future life courses. In this context, a maternal health deprivation index and child health deprivation index based on some relevant components are developed in the context of six saarc countries over 2000-2016. Principal component method and undp goalpost method are applied in this context for deriving the indices and corresponding ranks. The variation in these indices are further tried to be explained by considering several relevant factors. A recursive simultaneous equation structure is applied for explaining the simultaneity in variation of

these two deprivation indices. It is observed that provision of several health related benefits needs to be made in order to lift the poor state of maternal and child health in some of the considered countries.

- 174 Policy Transmission Channels and the Economy: Structural Vector Autoregression Estimation of the Monetary Policy Effects/ Lakshmanasamy, T., pp. 223-256.

This body of work demonstrates that the monetary policy shocks propagate to the real economy affecting the aggregate demand and aggregate through various transmission mechanisms like credit, asset price, exchange rate and interest rate channels. This paper analyses the relative importance of the monetary transmission channels in india through which the monetary policy influences output and prices and to ascertain the components of aggregate demand of the economy in which the effect of the monetary policy has maximum impact in india during the period 2001 to 2019 using quarterly data applying the structural vector autoregression estimation method. The svar results show the significance of interest rate and asset price channels in transmitting the monetary shocks to the real economy in india than the credit and exchange rate channels. Among the components of aggregate demand, the maximum impact of the monetary shock is borne by investment demand and imports. The interest rate changes account for a significant part of the fluctuations in the components of aggregate demand. All the channels of monetary policy and all components of aggregate demand except for private consumption are robust around the period where the impacts are felt the most.

- 175 Investigating the Agriculture-induced Environmental Kuznets Curve in Indian context/ Hassan, Owais Ibin & Ashraf, Shahid, pp. 257-276.

This investigation report looks into agriculture is a pivot in the economic, political and social landscape of india. As significant as it is to the livelihood, it also poses high pollution risk most notably through the unchecked use of fertilizers. This study investigates whether an agriculture induced ekc exists for india using annual frequency data over the period 1970-2018. Ekc is a widely tested hypothesis especially for the pollutant, carbon dioxide. The behaviour of nitrous oxide as a pollutant has been relatively neglected in the ekc literature. Nitrous oxide is an environmental hazard with its 300 times greater warming capability than carbon dioxide. This paper attempts to fill that gap in literature and uses nitrous oxide as a proxy for environmental degradation in the ekc framework. The results of this study conform a short-run as well as long-run relationship between agricultural growth and environmental degradation using ardl bounds test approach thus validating the ekc hypothesis for indian agriculture sector. However, no significant relationship was found between land use and nitrous oxide emissions. Ardl bounds test approach is applied to investigate the relationship between pollution and economic growth. Alternate agricultural practises and use of organic fertilisers and manures should replace conventional agricultural practises. The findings underscore a greater and urgent need for wider implementation of green farming.

- 176 Joint Forest Management in India: A Game Theoretic Analysis of Its Evolution and Reasons Behind Poor Performance/ Saha, Debolina & Taron, Avinandan, pp. 277-295.

In this study, they discuss india initiated joint forest management in 1990, by the national forest policy of 1988. It stressed on the involvement of partnership between the forest department and local communities for sustainable forest management. This study utilises a game theoretic framework to describe the evolution of this system, and its present structural problems. The model indicates conditions of improvement within the institution to make it sustainable. The se recommendations are based on certain assumptions of the existing situation. The refore, using the conclusion for policy



recommendations needs a thorough appreciation of complexities existing in the system, which has been simplified in the model.

- 177 Host Country–Transnational Corporations Relative Power Positions and Bargaining Outcomes: A Distinct Model/ Tarzi, Shah M., pp. 297-306.

This study offers a formulaic-based new schema that is sufficiently flexible yet robust enough to capture various complementary and conflicting host governmenttransnational corporations bargaining dynamics and interactions. In order to illuminate the need for the proposed model, a brief overview of the prevailing obsolescing bargaining model (obm) model is presented. This segment pinpoints omb’s shortcomings which the proposed model aims to ameliorate. Next, the study provides a narrative of stages of the investment cycle, and the international constraints that can impede the ability of host national governments from translating any potential shift in power into desirable results so as to explain how these vital factors can be incorporated into the proposed model. A concluding section highlight select findings and sets forth a pathway for applying the model to advance future research with emphasis on garnering both theoretical, policy and programmatic insights, the later likely most helpful to host governments and transnational corporations. Two of the several vital questions the study poses for applying the proposed schema in future research are: (1) how close can the host get to achieving its proximate goal of extracting economic rent; (2) under what conditions will national governments host to transnational corporations and such firms sustain a relationship in which the rewards and costs experienced by both players are likely to be one of a positive zero-sum game?

- 178 Exploring Trade Potential Between India and Mexico-An Empirical Assessment/ Jain, Reema & Ismail, Saba, pp. 307-334.

This paper aims to assess the trade potential between india and mexico. Various indices have been used to analyse the changes in trade patterns and trade relations from 1997 to 2019 based on hs-2 digit code on a total of 97 commodities. The empirical analysis reveals that trade relations between india and mexico have improved over the last two decades and identifies the existence of mutually advantageous product groups. The intensity of trade has strengthened; still there exists a potential for further economic integration as compared to their respective shares in the world trade. The re exist intra-industry trade in various commodities and a strong comparative advantage in products like textiles and ceramics. The findings of this paper suggest that there is a need for better policy coordination and effective collaboration between both sides to enhance the trade volume.

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- 179 Indian Banking, Non-Performing Assets and Corporate Governance: Why NPA So High/ Padhi, Satya Prasad, pp. 187-202.

This paper concerns Indian banks' ability to respond to npa once they arise. Once npa arise, the management of these banks demands a specific type of knowledge-intensive human capital. This permits a meaningful participation of banks in possible restructuring under the insolvency and bankruptcy laws. The lack of proper employment structure and the neglect of proper restructuring of the stressed loans can translate into higher prospects of npa. A lack of proper knowledge-intensive human capital constrains banks' choices in carrying out effective restructuring and banks would be relying more on freeriding. If so, the management of current npas could result in a much pronounced npa prospects.

- 180 ESG: New Age Financial Reporting in India - Challenges for Future/ Dhameja, Nand L.; Bobek, Samo; Dhameja, Manish and Singh, Priyanka, pp. 203-220.

This investigation report looks into the story of environmental social governance (esg) began in January 2004 with the joint initiative of United Nations, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Swiss Government. ESG framework covers intangible factors and forces impacting organizations so as to be linked with the global social credit system. A business should have high ESG score in order to be in business for long unless there is a change in its behavior. In India, credit rating agencies like, CARE and CRISIL and banks have carried out surveys to work out ESG metrics among companies. This study highlights the need to develop ESG metrics for infrastructure projects, services namely, education, health care, transport, postal and communication, irrigation and water works deploying sizeable GDP.

- 181 Effective Leadership Attributes: Evidences from Indian Power Sector/ Maheshwari, Sunil and RaiAlka, pp. 221-242.

This study explores the attributes of effective leadership from the followers' perspective in the context of Indian power sector. The survey respondents (n = 105) were senior level executives working in the selected organization. Various leadership attributes were determined to measure their predictability on overall leadership effectiveness. Three separate multiple regression analyses were conducted to analyze the hypotheses of the study. The constructs related to each dimension, I.E., intellectual, managerial and emotional and social dimension were regressed against leadership effectiveness separately. Among intellectual dimension variables, only internal customer orientation, community orientation and creativity were found significant. Further, communication, performance orientation and developing and empowering were the managerial dimensions found significant in predicting leadership effectiveness.

- 182 Employee Experience: Repainting the Canvas During and Post-pandemic/ Sharma, Ekta and Bhalkikar, Sushma, pp. 243-257.

This body of work demonstrates that pandemic has disrupted the normal life for everyone. Each of us at the individual and organizational levels had to reinvent our ways of working to adapt to the new normal. Organizations would have to find ways to keep going as well as discover and invent their

processes for sustainable organizational growth. The current study identifies the challenges and the organization's initiatives to provide a positive employee experience during and after the pandemic. The study is based on secondary data, sourced from the websites and annual reports of five companies which include reliance, infosys, and indian oil corporation. The findings show that the role of hr as a change agent is critical for transforming the work during and post-pandemic.

- 183 Encouraging Positive and Deterring Negative Employee Attitudes: Test of a Latent Variable Model/ Biswas, Soumendu and Chattopadhyay, Subrata, pp. 258-270.

This study examines employees' organizational trust and their procedural justice perceptions as key antecedents of their levels of affective commitment and organizational cynicism when mediated by their relational contract with their organization. Through relevant literature review, the study hypotheses are postulated and linked by a conceptual latent variable model (lvm) which is tested using data collected from 451 managerial executives working in india and indians by origin. They were then subjected to various statistical techniques per structural equation modeling procedures. All the study hypotheses were found acceptable as was one of the lvms labeled, lvm5. Subsequently, the theoretical and practical implications of the findings were discussed.

- 184 Work Meaningfulness through Goal Setting and Work Design in Emerging Work Environments/ Devarajan R.; Vohra, Veena and Anjni Anand, pp. 271-288.

In this study, they discuss the fundamental transformations in work, workplace and workforce as a consequence of socio-economic and technological changes have impacted businesses and IT sector can be assumed to be at the fore-front of these transformations. This study explores how work can be made more meaningful through goal setting and work design by examining the interaction of goal setting, work design, and work meaningfulness. The study collected quantitative data using validated scales, from six companies (n=972) across three roles (client service, technology and support), to identify employees who experience high work meaningfulness. Results indicate a significant and positive link between work design (autonomy, feedback and knowledge characteristics), goal setting (goal clarity and goal conflict) and work meaningfulness.

- 185 Maneuvering to the Top: STEM Women Persistence/ Devasia, Jaya and Riasudeen, S., pp. 289-301.

The paper aims to find out the relationship between psychological empowerment and innovative output among women employees in the stem (science, technology, engineering and maths) fields. Data was collected from among 216 women employees of stem fields in select cities employing an experimental survey. The data was analyzed and the results showed that psychological empowerment has a positive effect on innovative output. Organizations can continue to engage in psychological empowerment initiatives for employees, fostering a positive work atmosphere that enables individuals to use their leadership talents to encourage people to pursue careers in stem fields. This research employs value percept theory and social exchange theory to explain psychological empowerment in india's stem industry.

- 186 Factors Affecting Employee Organizational Engagement in the Indian Context/ Maan, Pratibha and Srivastava, Dinesh Kumar, pp. 302-313.

The present study proposes employee benefits, work environment, and employee development as the determinants of employee organizational engagement and hypothesizes that there is a positive association between them. The authors collected primary data using an online survey from indian

working professionals and the data was analyzed in spss by employing significant statistical tests such as reliability, correlation, and multiple regression for hypotheses testing. The findings depict that except employee benefits, work environment and employee development show positive linkages with employee organizational engagement. The study depicts that more than the benefits employees seek healthy work environments and advanced development programs to be engaged in the organization for a longer time.

- 187 Women in Masculine Jobs: Capturing Lived Experiences of Women in Sales Occupation/ Vahia, Manasi, pp. 314-326.

This paper brings to cognizance the challenges faced by women in the male-dominated occupation of sales. A qualitative phenomenological approach was used to decipher lived experiences of 10 female participants working with sales teams in different industries. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were analysed using interpretative phenomenological analysis. The research was conducted with the lens of social-role theory braced with sales taxonomy and occupational segregation literature. The study reveals gender identities that prevent women from crossing over to masculinity, quandary of heterosexual relationships and sexual advances from within the organization and market. Finally, women share their coping mechanisms and mitigation methods for overcoming the perplexities and sustaining in the occupation.

- 188 SARATHI: Factors Fostering Organizational Resilience in Small-Cap IT Companies in India/ Birthare, Neelam and Bhargava, Shivganesh, pp. 327-343.



This study identifies factors that contribute to resilience of small-cap companies that survive in the dynamic and competitive information technology sector despite resource constraints and caters to the dearth of studies on everyday organizational resilience. Using interpretivist approach, a qualitative assessment of thirty-three interviews the study identified that small-cap it companies focus on shared survival, anticipation, retention, adaptation, tolerance, humor, and insights to promote resilience in the organization. The se themes are integrated with a tint of eastern philosophy positioning leadership at the core. Sarathi is a symbolic representation of lord krishna, the mythological character from ancient indian texts representing a mentor, guide-like leader who offers direction and support in difficult times.

- 189 Sustainable HR Practices Effectively Increased Employee Morale during Covid-19 Exigency/ Sahay, Yamini Prakash and Chaithra Shree U S, pp. 344-352.

The following is discussed in this research the covid-19 pandemic saw some novel and different ways of doing business. The time was definitely more relevant to the human resource function. The current study examines the relationship between perceived effectiveness of sustainable hr functions like recruitment and selection, training & development, rewards and recognitions, employee engagement and work from home arrangements and employee morale. 114 employees from the IT and business services industry participated in the study. Data was analyzed using cronbach alpha, correlations, and multiple regression analysis. All sustainable hr practices showed strong relationships with employee morale. The study evaluates implications for implementation of sustainable human resource practices to increase the motivation, satisfaction, confidence, involvement and overall wellbeing of employees.

190 Significant Policy Milestones in India's Digital Evolution (1851-2018)/ Asrani, Chavi and Pant, Abhay, pp. 353-372.

This paper is examining a particular issue information communications technology (ICT) facilitates in poverty reduction and promotes economic development. The telecommunications policy and regulatory framework in India has facilitated the growth of communications services in its current form today. India has the world's second largest pool of wireless subscribers. But there remains vast differences in access to ICT services across sectors and states in India. This study provides an abridgement of significant policy milestones since the introduction of telecommunication services in India in the year 1851 until the lately approved national digital communications policy 2018.

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- 191 Sinophone Classicism: Chineseness as Temporal and Mnemonic Experience in the Digital Era/ Yang, Zhiyi, pp. 657-671.

In this article, the authors investigate in recent decades, highly heterogeneous literary and artistic articulations harking back to china's classical past have gained increasing currency in the global sinophone space and cyberspace. Instead of dismissing them as “fetishisms” or authenticating them as “chinese traditions,” I propose “sinophone classicism” as a new critical expression for conceptualizing this diverse array of articulations. It refers to the appropriation, redeployment, and reconfiguration of cultural memories evoking chinese aesthetic and intellectual traditions for local, contemporary, and vernacular uses, by agents identified or self-identified as chinese. This essay proposes a subjective, intimate, and reflexive way to experience an individual's culturally acquired “chineseness” that is temporal, mnemonic, and often mediated by digital media. It joins recent scholarly efforts to dismantle the view of “chinese modernity” as a monocentric and homogenous experience by refocusing on classicism as a kind of “antimodern modernism.” it also joins the post-eurocentric turn in global academia by hinting at a future of “global classicisms.”

- 192 Precarity's Pirate: The Fictive Afterlives of Idemitsu Sazō/ Leheny, David, pp. 673-687.

The findings of this investigation indicate that when the famously nationalistic japanese author hyakuta naoki published his best-selling novel a man called pirate (kaizoku to yobareta otoko) in 2012, which subsequently became both a manga and a major film, he renewed interest in the midcentury oil baron idemitsu sazō, using him as the model for the novel's lead character. Hyakuta claims to have aimed to inspire the country, reeling from decades of slow growth as well as the 2011 tsunami and nuclear disaster, by featuring a visionary japanese leader motivated primarily by love for his employees and his country. This article traces the efforts across these media to render idemitsu as a credible character, particularly in dealing with his real-life family as well as his “family” of employees. It argues that the partial disappearance of the “real” idemitsu in these versions of hyakuta's novel allowed the production of a more believable one—made believable in part because of the essential japanese values that he ostensibly represents, even as the constraints on these representations hint at fissures and tensions in contemporary political use of biographical fiction and film.

- 193 A Hindu Champion of Pan-Islamism: Lajpat Rai and the Khilafat Movement/ Bhargav, Vanya Vaidehi, pp. 689-705.

In this article, the authors investigate lala lajpat rai is increasingly viewed in historiography as a “hindu nationalist” with a strong affinity with savarkarite hindutva. This article demonstrates that during the khilafat movement, lajpat rai articulated a secular indian nationalism that was sensitive to muslim religiosity and indian muslims’ extraterritorial sympathies toward the caliphate and the muslim world. Pigeonholing the entire thought of lajpat rai as “hindu nationalism” obscures a historical-intellectual juncture when a hindu political figure like him enthusiastically supported pan-islamism as necessary for indian nationalism. This article complicates scholarship that portrays hindu responses to the khilafat movement as consisting solely of fear and counter-consolidation. More importantly, by unveiling rai's khilafat-era nationalism, it uncovers the intellectual and political possibility of firmly holding a hindu identity and articulating conceptions of indian nationhood that are at ease with islam and the wider muslim world.

- 194 Reimagining the Public Sphere: Commensurability and Communicative Rationality under Colonialism/ Biswas, Sujay, pp. 707-725.

This body of work demonstrates that this article discusses the habermasian public sphere as a realm constructed through communication and offers a critique of jürgen habermas's concept of an intersubjectively shared lifeworld among the participants as a fundamental prerequisite for communicative rationality in the discursive field. The article contends that the emergence of communicative rationality in the public sphere is unlikely to be facilitated by a singular and unitary modern public whose participants have commensurable languages and worlds. This argument is elaborated through an analysis of a public debate that occurred on august 10, 1888, between the mahajan (headman) of the modh baniya caste council and mohandas k. Gandhi, a modh baniya himself. Even though the discussion involved two people with an intersubjectively shared lifeworld, who were engaged in the deliberation as equals, the dialogue broke down, deepening divides. This article argues that the need to protect the spiritual domain from the polluting touch of the material domain led to the breakdown of communicative rationality.

- 195 The December 12th Student Movement: Uyghur Student Protest in Reform-Era China/ Spivey, Brian, pp. 727-746.

This investigation report looks into by assembling more than fifty hours of interviews with eleven former uyghur students and teachers, alongside an array of published and unpublished textual documents, this article offers the most complete history of the uyghur student movements of the 1980s—in the face of considerable neglect and confusion. It argues, first, that the university functioned as a social, intellectual, and political space that allowed uyghurs to develop their ethno-national identity, build shared grievances, and mobilize politically. Second, it argues that the december 1985 uyghur student movement was a foundational turning point in the erosion of hu yaobang's accommodationist ethnicity policies of the early 1980s, changing how the party-state diagnosed the reasons for xinjiang's instability and delimited uyghur political participation in the people's republic of china. This article further unsettles later attempts by chinese scholars to retroactively characterize the student movement as essentially separatist and the work of behind-the-scenes plotters



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- 196 An unstable equilibrium: Civil-military relations within the French Ministry of Defence/ Maire, Antoine & Schmitt, Olivier, pp. 798-819.

In this study, they discuss french civil-military relations under the 5th republic are marked by the imposing figure of the president, because of their role in nuclear deterrence. In that context, the role of the ministry of defence in general, and of its leader (the minister) in particular, is ambiguous: the minister is technically not the highest authority in charge of defence issues (since both the prime minister and the president are constitutionally tasked with important responsibilities in the defence realm), but they nevertheless need to find a role between the presidential guidelines and the military demands. In this article, the authors show that civil-military relations within the french ministry of defence are therefore characterized by an “unstable equilibrium”: the history of the french mod is rife with regular swings between the primacy of the military or the primacy of civilians. Overall, the french mod has adopted a model civil-military relations which is structurally unstable, due to the shifting legitimacy of the military elite within the french bureaucracy and the importance of the personality of the political and military actors involved: without fundamentally altering bureaucratic rules and organization, the power balance between civilian and military actors can quickly evolve. To a degree, this shows the plasticity of french civil-military relations and its ability to adapt to the actors involved, especially the president.

- 197 Towards control and effectiveness: The Ministry of Defence and civil-military relations in India/ Mukherjee, Anit, pp. 820-842.

This article analyses india’s ministry of defence and its influence on civil-military relations. It argues that, until very recently, the strategic intent of the defence ministry has primarily focused on civilian control over the military. The resultant institutional structure of civilian control compromised the effectiveness of the indian military. This was due to several features of the country’s model of civilian control, including a lack of civilian expertise, bureaucratic procedures underlying civil-military interactions as well as military autonomy. Acknowledging these problems, the government has currently embarked on reforms to maximize military power. It is doing so mainly by infusing military expertise at the ministerial level. However, this may upend the civil-military dynamic in India and the success of this initiative remains to be seen. Conceptually, this article examines a possibly pernicious effect of a civilian dominated ministry and highlights the importance of expertise in enhancing both control and military effectiveness.

- 198 Evolution of the Argentina Ministry of Defense since 1983: Organizations, norms, and personnel/ Battaglino, Jorge & Pion-Berlin, David, pp. 843-864.

The focus of this research is on a particular topic through a progressive strengthening of organizational, legal, and personnel attributes, argentina's ministry of defense has become civilianized. The mod has been strengthened by the addition of new bureaucratic units headed by civilians with the authority to shape and conduct defense policy while also encouraging interactions with military personnel, resulting in better informed policy choices. This article will account for these changes through a detailed analysis of foreign affairs, strategic planning and promotions, production and research, and education. Procedural rules, divisions of labor and civil-military interactions are delineated. Military modernization deficiencies and the need for a permanent civilian staff are noted.

- 199 The Ministry of National Defence in South Korea: Military dominance despite civilian supremacy?/ Kim, Insoo & Kuehn, David, pp. 865-892.

The findings of this work reveal a particular outcome south Korea's transition from military-controlled authoritarianism to consolidated civilian-dominated democracy is widely considered a success story. However, civilians' roles within the mind remain severely limited due to the institutional design of the mind. A decentralised structure emerged in the mind, delegating policy decision-making in critical areas to professional soldiers. Data analysis on 1,060 employees in 21 mind departments shows a clear cut between the military domain and the civilian domain within the mind, which enabled the military to thwart 30 years of civilian efforts to reform the military structure without challenging the principle of civilian supremacy.

- 200 The currency of covert action: British special political action in Latin America, 1961-64/ Cormac, Rory, pp. 893-917.

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective at the start of the 1960s, the UK embarked on a programme of covert action in latin america. This appears puzzling: the UK was overstretched; Latin America fell outside its area of strategic interest; and UK covert action was dwarfed by that of the US. After revealing this activity for the first time, this article argues that the UK turned to covert action for reasons beyond orthodox explanations of reducing threats in a plausibly deniable manner. Instead, policymakers recognised the currency of covert action in the anglo-american relationship and in generating trade with emerging economies in latin america.

- 201 The strategic and realist perspectives: An ambiguous relationship/ Doeser, Fredrik & Frantzen, Filip, pp. 918-941.

This article aims at clearing up a widespread misunderstanding in previous research that the classical strategic perspective, based on the writings of carl von clausewitz and his contemporary followers, shares ontological assumptions with realism. Although both perspectives perceive a constant state of disharmony in international politics, they differ substantially in their assumptions about state-centrism, actor behaviour, and the role of unpredictability. As the relationship between the perspectives is ambiguous, the article argues that scholars should treat them as two separate theoretical entities. The greater scholarly relevance of the article lies in its contribution to conceptual clarity.

- 202 Draining the Sea with Discretion: Force Integration and Civilian Displacement during South Korean Counter-insurgency Operations, 1948-1953/ Paik, Seung Joon & Park, Soul, pp. 942-971.

This paper analyses the dynamics of violence during civilian displacement operations. Specifically, the authors argue that the integration of security forces – solid command structure, monitoring of troops, and the quality of personnel – influences not only the military performance but also the level of civilian costs. That is, a highly integrated army can commit soldiers to displacement operations while minimising violence. When conducted by a partially integrated army, however, displacement operations are at risk of mass killing, pushing soldiers to remove civilians without sophisticated control. Our qualitative analysis of three major counter-guerrilla operations in south korea provides support for our thesis.

- 203 The Abbottabad raid and the theory of special operations/ Wirtz, James J., pp. 972-992.

This research points out that when ‘the theory of special operations’ was written in 1993 by then commander William H. Mcraven, USN, al Qaeda was barely on the strategic horizon. Nevertheless, this thesis helped shape the denouement of the horrible tragedy that befell the world on 11 September 2001. This article describes Mcraven’s work and traces its influence on the 2011 Abbottabad raid. It also identifies how the theory might be modified to better capture the civil-military nexus at the apex of the strategic use of special operations forces.

- 204 Turning oil into blood: Western intelligence, Libyan covert actions, and Palestinian terrorism (1973-74)/ Guttman, Aviva, pp. 993-1020.

This article talks about how can multilateral liaison be used as a tool to counter state-sponsored terrorism? This article analyses cooperation among 18 Western European intelligence agencies to counter Libyan-Palestinian terrorism in Europe in the early 1970s. Two arguments are presented. Concerning Western perceptions of Palestinian-Libyan operations, the article argues that the intelligence reports overestimated Libyan influence over Palestinian actions. Concerning intelligence cooperation, the article argues that intelligence was shared to collectively understand the threat posed by Libya but also to send implicit political messages. The article is based on unprecedented access to records from a multilateral liaison called the Club de Berne.

- 205 Posturing for great power competition: Identifying coercion problems in U.S. nuclear policy/ Montgomery, Evan Braden, pp. 1021-1043.

From this study, the authors can see that the United States has adjusted its nuclear posture recently by adding nonstrategic weapons to its arsenal and raising the prospect of nuclear retaliation for nonnuclear attacks against command-and-control systems. Critics argue the former change is too dangerous due to the discrimination problem, while the latter change is too draconian due to the proportionality problem. I argue instead that new capabilities introduce a magazine depth problem, while new threats introduce an opportunistic aggression problem. This suggests that changes in force structure are not as dangerous as critics suggest, while changes in declaratory policy are more dangerous than they realize.

- 206 Here there be dragons? Chinese submarine options in the Arctic/ Lajeunesse, Adam & Choi, Timothy, pp. 1044-1070.

This work examines that in the wake of new academic and government attention paid to China’s growing Arctic security interests, the strategic advantages which may lead China to deploy submarines into the polar waters as well as the disadvantages and dangers inherent in such a mission. In contrast to the general belief that such an under-ice presence is both imminent and dangerous to the US and its allies, this piece suggests a more nuanced appreciation for the limited value of the Arctic as a realm of Sino-American competition.

- 207 India's nuclear strategy: a realist framework of analysis / Gautam, Aashriti, N.D..

This study talks about aashriti gautam analyses india's nuclear strategy of credible minimum deterrence from a realistic perspective. The study demonstrates that the logic of defensive realism can explain india's commitment to credible minimal deterrence. The author applies a theoretical research framework to understand india's nuclear strategy comprehensively. The study seeks to answer few questions: what is understood by the nuclear strategy and its two key components, deterrence and proliferation? How do nuclear weapons fit into the framework of a structural neo-realist thinker such as kenneth waltz? What is india's credible minimum nuclear deterrence doctrine and how does it relate to waltz's defensive realism? It is concluded that india's nuclear doctrine shows how defensive realism influences and shapes current policy debates over nuclear weapons.

- 208 The asean free trade area (afta) and the south asian free trade area / Kumar, Chhotelal, N.D..

The article provides a comparison between the asean free trade area (afta) and the south asian free trade area (safta) to understand the reasons for the success of the former as compared to the near collapse of the latter. Chhotelal kumar suggests some of the initiatives and reforms that safta member states may undertake in order to revive safta, given the substantial benefits that regional economic integration can bring to them.

- 209 Recognition and legitimacy of the taliban government: a conundrum in international law/ Hashimy, Sayed Qudrat, N.D..

The point of this piece is to recognising a state under international law is significant. The present study does not concern the recognition of afghanistan, whose legal personality remains. Afghanistan has been independent since 1919 despite the several challenges. The emergence of the taliban government in afghanistan as a result of a coup d'état raises many legal questions concerning its legitimacy and recognition. To streamline the process of recognition, the issues pondered upon are: firstly, does the taliban government fulfil the criteria of recognition under international law? What is the legitimacy of the taliban government? Sayed qudrat hashimy aims to analyse the international principles on the recognition of illegal governments, which are scarce. To cope with such scarcity, this study mined any type of relevant materials that the taliban have published.

- 210 The sino-american semiconductor war: is it game over?/ Wang, Alex, N.D..

The point of this piece is to describe one critical ongoing battle in the economic war between the united states and china; the fight for hegemony over the global supply chain and market for semiconductors. The US government, stung by the rising profile of china in the area is implementing a multipronged strategy of allying with other leading manufacturing countries to deny access to technology and production machinery to the prc; the latter is fighting back by striving to achieve indigenous autonomy in this area while keeping prices below the competition.

211 Boko haram: the nigerian taliban/ Rao, S Subba, N.D..

This study talks about s subba rao retraces the history of the terrorist boko haram rebellion in northern nigeria and depicts the destruction and killings it has carried out in its struggle to carve out an islamic state in that region which extends to neighbouring countries. The author points out the inadequacy of the nigerian government's attempts to tackle this insurrection and shows that the brutal tactics of the army and police and the corruption of the political system have helped boko haram and its offshoots endure and expand.

212 Chile's anti-government protests (2019-2020): causes and government responses/ Jami, Pansy A, N.D..

This article teaches us about chile, long ruled by the military regime headed by augusto pinochet, has adopted a new left-leaning constitution by popular referendum in 2022 after a three-year cycle of violent protests against the previous, democratically elected but economically neoliberal government. Pansy a jami retraces the events that have led to the present juncture. The future of that south american nation remains uncertain because of the worsening financial situation on the continent and the controversial provisions and reforms enshrined in the new dispensation.

213 The covid-19: it's impact on the liberal international order/ Kumar, Pavan & Chandra, Vikash, N.D..

This paper analyses the impact of covid-19 on the liberal international order (lio). While doing so, it underscores that challenges have been posed by exogenous forces in the form of the revisionist states and endogenous factors like former us president donald trump's leadership style. Considering the covid-19 as an intervening variable between the liberal international order and exogenous and endogenous forces, pavan kumar & vikash chandra argue that, as a catalyst the covid-19 is stimulating these disruptive exogenous and endogenous factors. It concludes with an observation that instead of dismantling the foundations of the liberal international order, the revisionist states, especially china, will try to extend and strengthen their leadership role in the post-covid-19 era.

214 Vaccination or immunisation?: chacun voit midi a sa porte/ Olivier, Ren Yves, N.D..

This article looks into rené yves olivier analyses contemporary immunological policy and its questionable scientific legitimacy by pointing out the flaws of the vaccination theory, the health risks it carries but also to the improvements that are being brought to it. Discarding the "provax and "antivax" monikers used by the authorities and mainstream media, the author, an eminent medical scientist, highlights the errors committed and deceptions propagated in the course of the covid crisis by international and national healthcare agencies, governments and expert bodies.



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