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# *Current Contents*

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## **FOREWORD**

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- 1 Defensive Optimism: Parental Aspirations and the Prospect of State-Enforced Child Removal in Britain/ Davey, Ryan, pp. 409-436

This article delves into the experiences of parents, primarily women, residing in a British housing estate during the 2010s. It examines how the pressure for upward social mobility for their children intersects with heightened child protection interventions in deprived neighborhoods. Through Berlant's theories of optimism and intimacy, the study reveals that parents' aspirations for their children are intertwined with fears of child removal. While some individuals comply with societal norms to avoid this threat, others vocalize their parental aspirations more strongly. The article argues that optimism can serve defensively in the face of legal pressures, and explores how defensive and aspirational optimism interact. It sheds light on the role of coercive legal force in shaping people's hopes and emphasizes the importance of understanding mundane expectations of violence and loss in research on optimism and aspirations.

- 2 Caring for the Ordinary in Palestine: When Ongoing Occupation Becomes Maddening/ Segal, Lotte Buch, pp. 437-460

This article delves into contemporary life in Palestine by examining the intertwining of hope and despair, focusing on expressions of optimism and madness. Through ethnographic fieldwork and conversations spanning sixteen years, it explores how madness is understood and employed in Palestinian vernacular language. The study aims to navigate the divide between viewing Israel's occupation as a maddening force and Palestinians' resilience and resistance against it. It argues that this tension creates skepticism, as Palestinians struggle to articulate the mental toll of occupation while maintaining a semblance of normalcy. Ultimately, the article suggests that gender plays a central role in understanding the refusal to succumb in Palestine, with the consequences of this refusal being a core aspect of inquiry.

- 3 Untimely Optimism: International Attention, Palestinian Disappointment, and the Persistence of Commitment/ Feldman, Ilana , pp. 461-485

This article considers the simultaneous experience and expression of disappointment and belief, and of exhaustion and commitment, in Palestinian engagement with the international community and international institutions in the years since 1948. This problem is not just a Palestinian one. Drawing from archival and ethnographic research on Palestine conducted over, and about, many years and locations, the article proposes untimely optimism as a concept to elucidate how people can sustain commitments to institutions whose failures they know well. The concept also reveals what may be accomplished through maintaining such commitment, even within a general context of failure and betrayal. Untimeliness does not always generate optimism—it frequently does not—but it may nonetheless be a prerequisite for optimism "at the end of the world."

- 4 Like it's Already Done: Spiritual Experience, Hope, and Optimism in Southern Ghana/ Dulin, John; Dzokoto, Vivian , pp. 487-514

This article delves into the intertwining of optimism and religion by examining the spiritual encounters of Pentecostal Christians and Traditionalists in Cape Coast, Ghana. It argues that both groups experience movements between pessimism and hopefulness influenced by their contact with the spirit realm. While Pentecostalism and Traditionalism share similar experiences when hope is uncertain yet definite, Pentecostalism is distinguished by its ability to evoke confident expectations for both specific material desires and abstract blessings. These experiences create a sense of boundless optimism that transcends economic disparities, allowing believers to

reconcile their present circumstances with envisioned prosperous futures. Ultimately, optimism is seen as a spectrum of states mediated by encounters with the divine for Pentecostal practitioners.

5 Optimism at the End of Time: Jihadists' Struggles/ Kublitz, Anja , pp. 515-544

This article delves into the experiences of Danish Muslims who returned from jihad in Syria, viewing the Arab Spring as a divine intervention that spurred them to radically alter their lives. They describe it as a miracle that awakened them to their role in the Muslim umma and the possibility of participating in a significant battle between infidels and believers. Contrary to Olivier Roy's assertion that European jihadists are nihilists, the author argues that understanding their actions requires reinstating the importance of God and the relationship between divine determination and individual agency. Drawing on anthropological studies of Islam and Christianity, as well as Agamben's concepts of messianism and apocalypse, the article suggests that jihadists perceive themselves as living in End-times, where they strive to bridge the gap between the present and the imminent end of the world through their actions. The author contends that jihadists are, in fact, optimists driven by a belief in fulfilling what they see as God's will.

6 Affects After Finitude/ Povinelli, Elizabeth, pp. 545-565

This study navigates contemporary concerns regarding climate catastrophe by distinguishing between a philosophy of the end and a social theory of settler late liberalism situated after the end. Through personal experiences within their birth family and among Karrabing colleagues, the author examines moods and dispositions cultivated in spaces long after catastrophic events. Rather than focusing on moods typically associated with the end, such as optimism or despair, the essay explores those cultivated in post-catastrophic environments. By comparing and contrasting these worlds, both of which have experienced violent endings, the author questions whether optimism is appropriate in approaching or navigating the end. Throughout the discussion, a distinction is made between affects and moods on one hand, and dispositions and dispositifs on the other. The essay concludes by pondering why affects and dispositions become pertinent in the face of impending catastrophe, aiming to provoke new directions of thought rather than exhaustively exploring each aspect.



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- 7 Predicting adolescent and young adult outcomes from emotional support and cognitive stimulation offered by preschool-age home and early care and education settings./ Whitaker, Anamarie A.; Yoo, Paul Y.;Vandell, Deborah Lowe; Duncan, Greg J.; Burchinal, Margaret, pp. 2189-2203

This study explores the impact of environmental factors during early childhood on later development. By analyzing data from the Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development, it examines associations between cognitive stimulation and emotional support in both home and early care and education (ECE) settings during the preschool years and adolescent and adult outcomes. The findings indicate that cognitive stimulation in the home is linked to improved academic achievement and educational attainment in adolescence and adulthood, while home emotional support correlates with reduced behavior problems and enhanced social skills during adolescence. However, no significant associations were found between emotional support or cognitive stimulation in ECE settings and later development. Overall, the study underscores the significant role of the home environment in early childhood development.

- 8 Impacts of the Chicago School Readiness Project on measures of achievement, cognitive functioning, and behavioral regulation in late adolescence./ Watts, Tyler W.; Li, Chen; Pan, Xinyu S.; Gandhi, Jill; McCoy, Dana C.; Raver, C. Cybele., pp. 2204-2222

The current paper reports the long-term impacts of the Chicago School Readiness Project (CSRP) on measures of achievement, cognitive functioning, and behavioral regulation taken toward the end of students' high school careers. The CSRP was a self-regulation-focused early childhood intervention implemented in Head Start centers serving high-poverty neighborhoods in Chicago. The intervention was evaluated through a cluster randomized control trial, providing us with rare longitudinal evidence from an experimental study. However, the study was limited by issues with low power and baseline differences between experimental groups. Here, we report on follow-up data taken approximately 11–14 years after program completion, including measures of participants' (N = 430) academic achievement, executive functioning, emotional regulation, and behavioral problems, and we provide a range of analytic estimates to address the study's methodological concerns. Across our estimates, we found little evidence that the program had lasting impacts on indicators of late-adolescent functioning. Main effects were estimated with some imprecision, but nearly all models produced null effects across the broad array of outcomes considered. We also observed few indications that effects were moderated by posttreatment high school quality or later assignment to a light-touch mindset intervention. Implications for developmental theory and early childhood policy are discussed. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

- 9 Stability and change in maternal parenting profiles across infancy and toddlerhood./ Verhoef, Rogier E. J.; Hofstee, Marissa; Endendijk, Joyce J.; Huijding, Jorg; Deković, Maja., pp. 2223-2236

This study investigates parenting profiles during infancy and toddlerhood, focusing on mothers' behaviors such as supportive presence, structure, and quality of instruction. Data from 244 Dutch mother-child dyads across three time points were analyzed. Three distinct parenting profiles emerged at each time point: competent, sufficient, and maladaptive. The competent profile showed stability over time, while the maladaptive profile exhibited the least stability. Maternal agreeableness and higher education levels were associated with a higher likelihood of exhibiting a competent parenting profile. These findings enhance our understanding of parenting dynamics and can inform tailored interventions to support individual parents.

- 10 Pregnant women's autonomic responses to an infant cry predict young infants' behavioral avoidance during the still-face paradigm./ Speck, Bailey; Isenhour, Jennifer; Gao, Mengyu (Miranda); Conradt, Elisabeth; Crowell, Sheila E.; Raby, K. Lee, pp. 2237–2247

The aim of this study was to build on prior work by testing whether pregnant women's autonomic responses to an unfamiliar infant crying also predict their infants' emerging regulation abilities. Participants included 97 women in their third trimester of pregnancy, located in the United States. Most participants identified as White/non-Hispanic (48%) or Hispanic (30%), their mean age was approximately 30 years, and the modal family income was \$40,000–\$79,999. Pregnant women's respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) and skin conductance levels (SCL)—which are thought to capture emotional engagement and behavioral inhibition, respectively—were measured while the women watched a relaxing video and a video of an unfamiliar infant crying. Approximately 7 months later, women and their infants completed the still-face paradigm (SFP). Infants' avoidance and resistance behaviors during the SFP reunions were rated. Pregnant women's RSA and SCL responses to the infant cry video uniquely predicted infants' avoidance (but not resistance) during the SFP. Infants displayed higher levels of avoidance when their mothers exhibited lower levels of RSA reactivity or when their mothers exhibited higher levels of SCL activity in response to the infant cry video. Maternal sensitivity during mother–infant free-play interactions did not mediate the associations between pregnant women's autonomic responses to the cry video and infants' avoidant behavior during the SFP. Discussion focuses on potential mechanisms underlying associations between pregnant women's autonomic responses to infant distress and infants' socioemotional development.

- 11 Maternal reminiscing during middle childhood: Associations with maternal personality and child temperament from the Growing Up in New Zealand cohort study./ Swearingen, Isabelle; Reese, Elaine; Garnett, Madeline; Peterson, Elizabeth; Salmon, Karen; Ataoa Carr, Polly; Morton, Susan M. B.; Bird, Amy., pp. 2248–2264

This study examined the factors influencing how mothers reminisce about past events with their children, focusing on maternal personality and child temperament. Using data from 1,404 mother–child pairs in the Growing Up in New Zealand cohort, the researchers assessed conversations about negative events when the children were 8 years old. The findings revealed that child temperament during infancy, but not childhood, significantly influenced maternal reminiscing style. Additionally, maternal extraversion was linked to a more elaborative reminiscing style. Other factors such as maternal education, ethnicity, and age also played unique roles in predicting maternal reminiscing style. These results align with an ecological systems perspective, highlighting the interplay of child, maternal, and cultural factors in shaping maternal reminiscing behavior.

- 12 Association between maternal sensitivity and child receptive language development: Quasi-causal evidence using a sibling comparison design./ Madigan, Sheri; Plamondon, André; Jenkins, Jennifer M. , pp. 2265–2276

This study examined whether caregiver sensitivity predicts changes in child receptive language using a sibling comparison design to control for shared family confounds. The research involved 890 Canadian children from 447 families, assessed at ages 2–3.5 years and again at 3.5–5 years. Maternal sensitivity was rated by independent observers, and child receptive language was measured with the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test. Findings showed that the sibling receiving more caregiver sensitivity had greater language development over time compared to their sibling. This unidirectional association suggests that maternal sensitivity causally influences child receptive language, independent of shared family factors.



- 13 Children use epistemic states flexibly to make diagnostic social inferences./ Öner, Güneş; Soley, Gaye, pp. 2277-2286
- This study explored how children use knowledge about their own and others' understanding to make social inferences about group membership. Two preregistered studies involved 7- and 8-year-olds (N = 100) who were shown targets either knowledgeable or ignorant of various general and culture-specific items. Children were asked to guess if the targets would be part of their linguistic ingroup (native language speakers) or outgroup (foreign language speakers). Results showed that children inferred shared epistemic states indicated ingroup membership, especially with cultural knowledge, and these inferences became more sophisticated with age. This suggests that children use knowledge states flexibly to guide social judgments.
- 14 Children's implicit gender-toy association development varies across cultures./ Qian, Miao; Wong, Wang Ivy; Nabbijohn, A. Natisha; Wang, Yang; MacMullin, Laura N.; James, Haley J.; Fu, Genyue; Zuo, Bin; VanderLaan, Doug P., pp. 2287-2295
- This study examined the development of implicit gender-toy stereotypes among 4- to 9-year-old children (N = 1,013) in Canada, China, and Thailand. All three cultures exhibited these stereotypes, but cultural differences in their development and strength were evident. In Thailand, gender-toy stereotypes were strong and stable across age groups. In China, these stereotypes were weak and stable. In Canada, younger children (4-5 years) had weaker stereotypes, which became stronger in older children (6-9 years). These findings highlight cultural influences on the development of gender stereotypes, challenging the notion that such stereotypes universally increase with age as previously suggested by Western-focused research.
- 15 Automatic encoding across social categories in American children and adults./ Mandalaywala, Tara M.; Legaspi, Jordan K., pp. 2296-2303
- This study explored when children start noticing social inequality and racism, focusing on 5- to 9-year-old American children (n = 159) and adults (n = 182). Results showed that even 5-year-olds automatically noticed and remembered information about race, occupational status, and gender. While both children and adults encoded gender and occupational status similarly, adults encoded race more significantly than children. Children from less affluent communities were more attuned to occupational status. The findings suggest that children are aware of social categories from a young age, and caregivers should feel confident discussing systemic inequalities with children early on.
- 16 Children's inferences of moral character across different moral subdomains./ Gill, Inderpreet K.; Curtin, Aisling; Sommerville, A., pp. 2304-2319
- This study investigated how children aged 4 to 7 generalize moral behavior across different subdomains (helping and fairness) and use this information to make trust and friendship decisions. In two experiments involving 261 children from a large North American city, children observed a protagonist's actions in one moral subdomain and then in another. Children showed surprise when the protagonist's behavior was inconsistent across subdomains (e.g., helping after being unfair). A single moral transgression significantly reduced children's willingness to trust and befriend the protagonist. These findings suggest that even young children use moral behavior to form expectations about future actions and social relationships.
- 17 The warm glow of kindness: Developmental insight into children's moral pride across cultures and its associations with prosocial behavior./ Peplak, Joanna; Bobba, Beatrice; Hasegawa, Mari; Caravita, Simona C. S.; Malti, Tina, pp. 2320-2332
- This study explored the development of moral pride in children across different cultures and its potential link to prosocial behavior. Participants included children aged 6, 9, and 12 from Canada (n = 186), Japan (n = 180), and Italy (n = 86). Using vignettes, children

reported their emotions after moral actions, while caregivers assessed their prosocial behavior. Findings showed that moral pride increased with age in Japanese and Canadian children, with Canadian children displaying stronger moral pride than Japanese children. Italian children had moral pride levels similar to Canadian children. Moral pride was positively linked to prosocial behavior in Japanese children and marginally in Italian children, but not in Canadian children. These results highlight cultural influences on moral pride development and its potential role in promoting prosocial behavior.

- 18 Local or foreign? Flexibility in children's preference for similar others./ Sehl, Claudia G.; Denison, Stephanie; Friedman, Ori., pp. 2333-2341

This study examined children's social preferences, focusing on their interest in learning about others. Researchers conducted three experiments with 4- to 6-year-old children (N = 160) and adults (N = 103) from a predominantly White, middle-class region in Canada. Participants were shown pairs of characters, one local with familiar traits and one foreign with unfamiliar traits. In Experiment 1, children showed no preference in liking but preferred to learn about foreign characters. Experiments 2 and 3, which only labeled characters as local or foreign, found that both children and adults preferred local characters for liking but less so for learning. These results indicate that children's preferences for similar others vary based on the context of the judgment.

- 19 Supporting Latine children's informal engineering learning through tinkering and oral storytelling./ Acosta, Diana I.; Haden, Catherine A, pp. 2342-2355

This study explored using oral stories to enhance STEM learning among Latine children during tinkering activities. Fifty-two Latine parents and their children (average age 7.69 years) were randomly assigned to two groups: one heard a story framing the tinkering activity, while the other engaged in the activity without a story. The results showed that parents and children in the story condition discussed engineering concepts more during the activity and in subsequent reflections. These findings suggest that incorporating storytelling into tinkering activities can create more engaging and equitable informal STEM learning opportunities for Latine children and their families.

- 20 Contribution of finger gnosis and fine motor skills to early numerical and arithmetic abilities: New insights from 3D motion analyses./ Neveu, Maëlle; Schwartz, Cédric; Vossius, Line; Rousselle, Laurence., pp. 2356-2366

This study investigated how finger gnosis (ability to identify fingers) and fine motor skills (FMS) influence early numerical and arithmetic abilities in 3- to 5-year-old preschoolers. Children performed tasks measuring enumeration, cardinality, and early arithmetic, along with assessments for finger gnosis and FMS using 3D motion analysis. Results from hierarchical regression analysis showed that FMS, particularly those involving fine finger movements, were strong predictors of cardinality and early arithmetic skills. In contrast, finger gnosis did not significantly predict arithmetic performance beyond the influence of FMS and age. Interestingly, neither finger gnosis nor FMS predicted enumeration skills. Mediation analyses indicated that FMS contribute to arithmetic skills through their impact on understanding the cardinal principle, suggesting a crucial role in foundational numerical development in early childhood.

- 21 Inhibitory control predicts growth in irregular word reading: Evidence from a large-scale longitudinal study./ Qiu, Yani; Griffiths, Sarah; Norbury, Courtenay; Taylor, J. S. H., pp. 367-2378

This study investigated the role of inhibitory control in reading irregular words among children in a U.K. population-based cohort (N = 529). It was found that inhibitory control did not predict concurrent performance in reading irregular words when decoding skills and vocabulary were accounted for. However, inhibitory control did

contribute significantly to the growth in reading irregular words over time, beyond the influence of vocabulary. This suggests that inhibitory control helps children manage the tendency to apply common letter-sound mappings incorrectly when reading irregular words, highlighting its importance in the development of proficient reading skills.

- 22 Developmental profiles of arithmetic fluency skills from grades 1 to 9 and their early identification./ Psyridou, Maria; Torppa, Minna; Tolvanen, Asko; Poikkeus, Anna-Maija; Lerkkanen, Marja-Kristiina; Koponen, Tuire., pp. 2379-2396

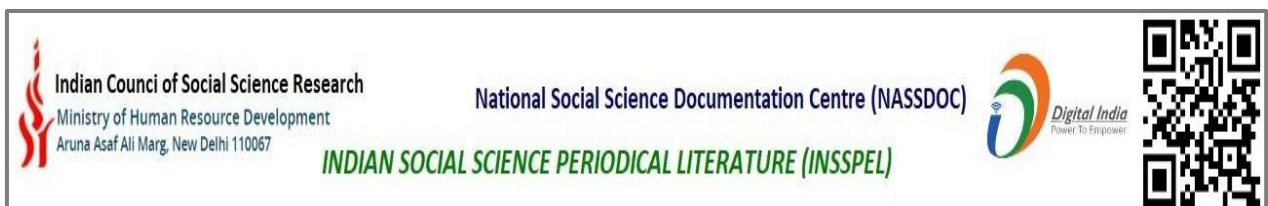
This study examined developmental profiles of arithmetic fluency skills across Grades 1–9 (ages 7–16) in a large Finnish sample (n = 2,518). Four distinct profiles were identified: persistent arithmetic difficulties (12.23%), precocious onset (50.24%), delayed onset (36.96%), and precocious onset with a Grade 7 drop (.06%). Kindergarten-age predictors such as cognitive skills (counting, number concepts, spatial relations, rapid automatized naming [RAN], phonological awareness, letter knowledge) and motivational, parental, and home environment factors significantly predicted membership in these profiles. Children with precocious arithmetic skills showed strengths in early cognitive abilities and supportive environments, while those with delayed onset or persistent difficulties differed in cognitive skills and task avoidance tendencies, indicating varied trajectories in arithmetic development over time.

- 23 Does a row of objects comprise a boundary? How children miss the forest for the trees in spatial navigation./ Mastrogiuseppe, Marilina; Gianni, Eugenia; Lee, Sang Ah., pp. 2397-2407

This study investigates the development of children's ability to navigate and extract geometric information from arrays of objects, and its relationship to their mental representation of spatial layouts. The research involved 146 Italian children aged 4 to 9 years, testing their reorientation behavior with rectangular arrays of 20 objects. The study found that while children of all ages could navigate using continuous boundary-like arrays, success with separated object arrays emerged around the age of 7. This developmental change was linked to children's ability to abstract the geometry of spatial layouts from two-dimensional representations. The study underscores the gradual development of children's spatial cognition and its implications for understanding their navigation skills and mental representations of space.

- 24 Previously institutionalized toddlers' social and emotional competence and kindergarten adjustment: Indirect effects through executive function./ Perry, Nicole B.; Donzella, Bonny; Mliner, Shanna B.; Reilly, Emily B., pp. 2175-2188

This study examines the developmental trajectories of previously institutionalized toddlers, focusing on their socioemotional skills, executive functioning, and adjustment in kindergarten. Data from multiple time points were analyzed, revealing associations between socioemotional competency in toddlerhood and executive functioning in preschool years. These executive functioning skills, in turn, were linked to various aspects of kindergarten adjustment, including social competence and teacher-child relationships. The findings underscore the importance of early socioemotional development and its impact on later adjustment, mediated by executive functioning.



- 25 The Distinct Disposessions of Indian Settler Colonialism in Kashmir: Land, Narrative and Indigeneity/ Zargar, Haris; Osuri, Goldie , pp.1399-1424

This article examines India's annexation of Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir in 2019 through the lens of Critical Kashmir Studies, focusing on the dynamics of settler colonialism in the region. It traces the historical roots of land dispossession back to the Dogra feudal rule, highlighting how the Hindu Dogra regime established systems enabling land grab. The authors argue that these mechanisms have been repurposed by the Indian state to facilitate settler projects, erasing local voices and narratives in the process. The article illustrates how the state manipulates discourse to delegitimize Kashmiri natives' claims to land and identity, while actively reshaping demographics to assert control over the region.

- 26 Decomposing India's Trade Ratio: 1980–2021/ Moharir, Advait; Jayadev, Arjun; Mason, J.W. , pp. 1425-1451

This article examines India's merchandise trade ratio from 1980 to 2021 and identifies three key factors affecting it: changes in terms of trade, relative expenditure growth, and relative import intensity. It finds that since the 1990s, terms of trade have had minimal impact on India's trade ratio. Instead, the reduction in relative expenditure growth, driven by India's faster economic growth compared to its trading partners, and the increase in relative import intensity, attributed to a decrease in India's dependence on imports, explain a significant portion of the trade ratio's evolution. Devaluations are not found to have contributed to trade ratio improvement, while export growth and reduced domestic intensity have played critical roles.

- 27 Undoing Aid: UK Aid Cuts, Development Relationships and Resourcing Futures in Malawi/ Morley, Alyssa; Silver, Rachel, pp. 1452-1479

This article investigates the UK government's decision to cut Official Development Assistance by £4.6 billion in 2020, portraying it as a response to a domestic financial crisis. It explores how this Conservative-led austerity measure led to the early closure of numerous aid projects worldwide. Through examining the experiences of mid-level actors involved in closing British-funded projects in Malawi, it highlights the emotional, material, and relational consequences of austerity. Drawing on Didier Fassin's concept of moral economies, it argues that the timing and approach of the funding withdrawal violated established moral norms in aid relationships, impacting obligations between aid workers and communities. The article concludes by discussing the implications of this rupture in aid relationships and the calls for recalibrated resourcing strategies in Malawi.

- 28 Implementing Health Policy in Nigeria: The Basic Health Care Provision Fund as a Catalyst for Achieving Universal Health Coverage?/ Chukwuma, Julia Ngozi, pp. 1480-1503

This article explores Nigeria's adoption of the Basic Health Care Provision Fund (BHCPF) in 2014 as part of its healthcare reform towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC). It situates this reform within the broader context of social policy implementation in Africa, considering various factors such as governmental dynamics and global conceptualizations of social policy. Through an analysis of BHCPF implementation guidelines and qualitative fieldwork data, the article argues that there is a disconnect between the government's rhetoric of improving healthcare access and the actual practice of implementing UHC via the BHCPF. It highlights controversies surrounding the BHCPF's operationalization, contributing to ongoing health inequities and poor health outcomes in Nigeria.

- 29 Vaccine Hesitancy among Informal Workers: Gendered Geographies of Informality in Lahore/ Mohmand, Shandana; Boogaard, Vanessa van den; Gallien, Max; Javed, Umair , pp. 1504-1527

This article explores vaccine attitudes among informal workers in Lahore, Pakistan, focusing on trust in the state and vaccine hesitancy. Despite vaccine skepticism, many vaccinated workers didn't believe in its effectiveness, and trust in the state didn't significantly influence vaccination decisions. Sectoral variations were observed, with greater hesitancy among male-dominated sectors. The article attributes this to workers' diverse access to public space, shaping their pandemic experiences and perceptions. It underscores the importance of understanding such dynamics in formulating effective public health measures beyond the informal economy.

- 30 Memory, Identity and Deindustrialization: Reflections from Bygone Mill-scapes of Bangalore, India/ Neethi, P.; Rao, Deeksha, pp. 1528-1549

This study takes a closer look at the deindustrialization of the South Indian city of Bangalore with respect to its former cotton mill sector, nearly two decades after the closure of the first three composite cotton mills in the city. The study views deindustrialization from sectoral, city- and community-centric perspectives. As well as identifying Bangalore as a significant site within the 'bygone mills' discourse in India, the article contributes to the less-researched theme of deindustrialization in the global South. It provides a detailed look into the city's mill-scapes, from their rise in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to their demise in the early 21st century, through a mix of archival evidence, spatial analysis and an interrogation of the collective memory of millworkers and their families.

- 31 The Financialization of Coffee, Cocoa and Cotton Value Chains: The Role of Physical Actors/ Tröster, Bernhard; Gunter, Ulrich , pp. 1550-1574

This article delves into the often-overlooked role of hedgers in influencing short-term changes in futures prices of cash crops like coffee, cocoa, and cotton. While speculation's impact on commodity prices is widely discussed, the contribution of hedging strategies by lead firms in global value chains (GVCs) has been neglected. Using Open Interest data and a Generalized ARCH (GARCH) model, the study analyzes how hedgers' actions enable speculators to drive benchmark prices, affecting smallholders and other actors in producer countries. By illuminating the interconnectedness between lead firms' activities and commodity derivatives markets, the research sheds light on the complex dynamics shaping livelihoods in developing countries reliant on cash crop production.

- 32 Post-pandemic Transformations and the Recasting of Development: A Comment and Further Reflections/ Leach, Melissa; MacGregor, Hayley; Scoones, Ian; Taylor, Peter , pp. 1575-1593

This study addresses critiques and contributes to the ongoing debate on development politics amidst intersecting challenges. Leach et al.'s 2021 article in *World Development* suggested that COVID-19 and earlier epidemics provide crucial lessons for post-pandemic transformations and rethinking development. Wiegratz et al.'s 2023 critique argues that Leach et al.'s universalist framing overlooks structural inequalities between the global North and South, downplaying historically rooted political-economic disparities. This Comment contends that while Wiegratz et al. highlight valuable extensions to Leach et al.'s arguments, their critique is based on a selective reading. It reexamines universality, inequalities, and uncertainty, underscoring ignored aspects of Leach et al.'s work and reflecting on recent evidence of pandemic impacts and inequalities. It calls for a radically transformative, egalitarian, and inclusive approach to development, applicable globally but contextually nuanced.



- 33 Reassessing Agri-Food Systems for Sustaining Nutritional Food Security: Evidence, Imperative and Way Forward\*-Keynote Address/ Vatta, Kamal , pp. 48-59

The article highlights that while India has made strides in food security, achieving nutritional security remains a challenge. It calls for a holistic approach to revamp food systems, considering regional variations and population differences. Strategies should promote synergies between food production and environmental sustainability, with a focus on crop diversification, wild fruit domestication, aquaculture, and animal foods. These efforts are crucial for improving access to food, diet diversity, and nutritional security, particularly for vulnerable groups. Strengthening food value chains can enhance farmer incomes and reduce wastage, improving food availability, affordability, and acceptability. The article emphasizes the need for integrated crop breeding programs, increased research and extension investments, market expansion, and targeted interventions to ensure a comprehensive approach to achieving nutritional security in India.

- 34 Transitions in Socio-Economic Dimensions of Adivasi Landscape/ Ballabh, Vishwa , pp. 60-93

This paper examines the socio-economic status, identity, and ethno-regional politics of India's 705 Scheduled Tribes (Adivasis), who constitute 8.6% of the population. Despite various names such as ST, Adivasi, and Indigenous Communities, they continue to face significant socio-economic challenges. The study addresses their displacement from forests and land, the impacts of development projects, and their involvement in Joint Forest Management and the Forest Rights Act. It emphasizes the importance of prioritizing land and forest rights over ethno-regional politics and development initiatives. Agricultural universities are urged to study Adivasi agricultural systems, improve supply chains for millets and forest produce, and utilize their organic knowledge for enhanced crop production, potentially leading to a third green revolution. The paper argues that with effective public policies and institutional support, Adivasis can be better integrated into mainstream society, drawing from successful NGO initiatives that showcase their adaptability and innovation capabilities.

- 35 Ecosystem Service-Based Approaches in Agricultural Policy Making/ Devi , P. Indira , pp. 94-126

This study keynote underscores the global shift towards prioritizing ecosystem services (ES) for enhancing human well-being and agricultural sustainability. ES strategies focus on improving yields, resource efficiency, and landscape connectivity while addressing environmental degradation. Despite their critical role in policymaking, challenges persist in defining, valuing, and studying ES thoroughly. The keynote highlights international models integrating ES into market-based policies to advance sustainable agriculture. It emphasizes the importance of accurately mapping agroecosystem services to inform robust policymaking, reflecting increasing priorities on sustainable production and environmental health in agricultural policy discourse.

- 36 Odisha's Tryst with Millets and Integrated Farming: Inclusive, Sustainable and Going Global/ Padhee, Arabinda Kumar , pp. 127-132

According to this article Odisha is promoting sustainable agriculture through initiatives like the Odisha Millets Mission and the Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming. The Millets Mission, launched in 2017-18, aims to revive millet cultivation and consumption, enhancing nutritional security for vulnerable communities while reducing the environmental impact of agriculture. It focuses on conserving millet diversity, increasing household consumption, and incorporating millets into public distribution

and nutrition programs. The integrated farming program optimizes natural resources to improve livelihoods through a sustainable food system. These efforts showcase Odisha's commitment to climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture and have earned recognition for their comprehensive, community-focused strategies." with "This article, Odisha is advancing sustainable agriculture through initiatives like the Odisha Millets Mission and the Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming. Launched in 2017-18, the Millets Mission aims to revive millet cultivation and consumption to enhance nutritional security among vulnerable communities and reduce agriculture's environmental impact. It emphasizes conserving millet diversity, boosting household consumption, and integrating millets into public distribution and nutrition programs. The integrated farming program optimizes natural resources to improve livelihoods through sustainable food systems. These initiatives underscore Odisha's dedication to climate-resilient agriculture and have garnered praise for their holistic, community-centered approaches.

37 Moving Towards Sustainable Production through Access to Extension Services: Evidence from Rice Growing States/ Praveen, K.V.; Singh, Alka; Jha, G.K., pp. 133-136

This study investigates the impact of fertilizer application on rice yield using three years of plot-level panel data from major rice-growing states. It employs a quadratic yield response function and identifies significant variations in yield response across states, particularly noting lower responses in regions where nitrogen overuse is prevalent. Additionally, the study examines fertilizer expenditure patterns among 400 rice farmers in the Indo-Gangetic Plains, focusing on the influence of access to Public Agricultural Extension Services. Results indicate that farmers with such access tend to spend more on organic fertilizers. These findings underscore the effectiveness of Public Agricultural Extension Services in promoting sustainable agricultural practices, particularly through increased adoption of organic fertilizers.



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

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

- 38 Use of e-resources by research scholars and postgraduate students of University of Dhaka, Bangladesh/ Mondal, Haroshit Kumar; Bhatt, R., pp. 138-155

This paper examines the use of e-resources by research scholars and postgraduate students at the University of Dhaka. Data was collected through an online survey distributed via email and faculty members. The study investigates the reasons for using e-resources, the level of awareness, learning methods, and obstacles in accessing them. It also explores the preferred types and formats of e-resources, and the satisfaction levels with the available e-resources at the university library. The findings indicate that both research scholars and postgraduate students are highly aware of and frequently use e-resources, with self-instruction being the most effective learning method. PDF is the preferred format, and while e-resources are used for various purposes, some issues in the library hinder their usage.

- 39 Role of remote access solutions for accessing library resources: A panacea for sustainable access/ Singh, Sonam; Kumar, Manish, pp. 106-124

This study examines the patterns of accessing electronic resources via remote access software during the pandemic at National Law University Delhi (NLUD). It analyzes the frequency of use of various electronic resources, including the most referred legal databases, maximum downloads, logins, and content-based activities across different user categories. Data from the remote access software, Remote Xs, was utilized for this study. Findings indicate that postgraduate students were the primary users, with e-journals being the most popular category of electronic resources. The study also identifies Manupatra as the most referred Indian legal database and JSTOR as the most popular international legal database among users during the pandemic.

- 40 Research contribution and impact of Indian institutes of science education and research (IISERs) to physical sciences/ Dhiman, Mondal; Biplab, Chakrabarti , pp. 88-105

This study examines the research output of five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) in physical sciences from 2006 to 2020. The institutes collectively published 3,354 research articles, with 47.34% involving international collaborations. Significant growth in publications has been observed since 2016, primarily driven by IISER-Pune, followed by IISER-Kolkata and IISER-Mohali. The study highlights collaboration trends, particularly with the USA, Germany, and Italy, and emphasizes the role of international experimental consortia such as CMS, LIGO, VIRGO, and the BELLE Collaboration in enhancing global research efforts involving IISERs.

- 41 Quality in library services - A literature review study/ Kumar Rajesh;Khan, Salma, pp. 68-87

This study is part of a broader research project titled "Quality in Library Services: A Study of Management Institutions in Noida and Ghaziabad Regions of Delhi NCR." It conducts a literature review to explore existing research on library service quality in management institutions in these regions. The methodology involved consulting various secondary sources, including journals, magazines, conference proceedings, websites, books, theses, and dissertations. The review identified extensive research on topics such as total quality management, service models, and challenges in library services. The study aims to provide a comprehensive background for future research and suggests potential areas for further exploration in library service quality.

- 42 Scientometric discovery of research contributions of the journal "nature climate change" during 2011/ Das, Tapas Kumar; Behera, Mukesh; Makwana, Jignesh; Shukla, Akhandanand, pp. 51-67



This study examines the scientometric traits of the journal Nature Climate Change (NCC) and its publications from 2011 to 2020 using data from the Scopus database. Analysis and visualizations were performed using RStudio and VOSviewer. The results show an upward trend in the number of NCC publications over the decade. Key research topics include carbon emissions, climate change, global warming, greenhouse gases, and carbon dioxide. The top contributing authors are from the United States and the United Kingdom. The study notes that its findings are subject to the limitations of the Scopus database.

- 43 Scientific research productivity of Visva-Bharati: A bibliometric study/ Das, Tapas Kumar; Ray, Parthapratim, pp. 39-50

This study analyzes the research output of 22 science departments at Visva-Bharati University over the past 21 years (2000-2020) using data from the Web of Science (WoS) database, identifying 4016 articles. It examines publication growth, citation impact, collaboration trends, departmental publication patterns, preferred journals, and productive authors, applying the 80-20 rule to publications. The study reveals a fluctuating publication trend with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 13.42%. Over 90% of the articles received citations, with international collaborative publications being the most cited. The Journal of High Energy Physics and the Journal of Instrumentation are the most preferred and most cited journals, respectively.

- 44 Adoption and use of nursing informatics among nurses in Nigeria/ Abayomi, Owolabi Kehinde; Nduka, Nworu Carl; Bosede, Ajayi Taiwo; Odunola, Agboola Idaya; David, Oladokun Bolaji, pp. 25-38

The paper examined the adoption and use of nursing informatics among nurses in Nigeria. The paper is a survey research anchored on the positivism research paradigm. The Technology Acceptance model was used to underpin the study. The population of the study is 150 nurses from three purposively selected hospitals in the country. The hospitals were selected because they have necessary ICT resources and human resources to operate nursing informatics technologies. Simple random sampling was used to select 30 nurses from each of the hospitals. Questionnaire was used as data collection instrument. The findings revealed that mobile health technology is the most used nursing informatics and prevention of medical errors is the main reason for using nursing informatics among nurses. Perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use influence the nurses to use the technologies. The study recommended that the hospitals managements should make funds available in order to have modern days nursing informatics. Furthermore, in design or making of technologies for nurses' usability, the technologies should be user-friendly and easy to use for effective medical practices. However, the research joined the discussion and validations of TAM and nursing informatics in the context of Nigeria. According to the researchers' understanding, this study appears to be the first of its sort to examine TAM and nursing informatics in Nigeria. The study also adds to the body of knowledge and offers new information on the significance of nursing informatics for decision-makers in Nigerian healthcare facilities.

- 45 E-learning practices during Covid-19 in MDU, Rohtak, Haryana: A case study/ Sharma Pinki, Karuna, pp. 12-24

This study analyzes the effectiveness of e-learning methods implemented by the Department of Library & Information Science (DLIS) at Maharshi Dayanand University Rohtak during the COVID-19 pandemic. It focuses on understanding students' perspectives on the platforms used, the challenges faced—especially by students from rural parts of Haryana—and their expectations and satisfaction levels with online education.

- 46 Research publications of prof. C.N.R. Rao over the period of 20 years from 2001–2020: a study/ Ramakrishna; Kumar, Pavan; Kattimani, P S.; Ramesha, J., pp. 1-11

This study examines the publication details of Prof. C N R Rao indexed in the Web of Science database from 2001 to 2020, employing scientometric tools such as authorship patterns, collaboration analysis, and citations. It reveals that up to 2009, Prof. CNR Rao contributed 371 publications in collaboration, with no publications indexed in Web of Science after 2009. The majority of these publications (305) were articles, and the most common authorship pattern was three authors (125 publications). Chemistry accounted for 72.24% of his contributions. The study also found a mean Degree of Collaboration of 0.97.

- 47 Socio-Demographic Characteristics and Use of Electronic in Formation Resources among University Students in Nigeria/ Oloniruha, Oladokun; Kolawole, Agboola, pp. 1-14

The study investigated the socio-demographic characteristics and use of electronic information resources among university students in Nigeria. The study employed a survey research method. Questionnaire was used as data collection instrument. The population of the study comprised 377 final year undergraduates from three (3) purposively selected universities in Nigeria. The findings of the study revealed that, the purpose of conducting research is the main reason for using the EIRs by the students while insufficient skill to retrieve needed information is the major challenge facing the use of EIRs. The study, recommended among others that, the need for the inclusion of computer trainings in the university curriculum. However, the study contributes to literature, policy, practice and provide fresh data on the influence of age and gender on the use of EIRs among undergraduate students.

- 48 A Bibliographic Study on Artificial Intelligence Research: Global Panorama and Indian Appearance/ Tiwari, Amit; Bardhan, Susmita; Kumar, Vikas, pp. 15-36

This study assesses the bibliographic trends in Artificial Intelligence (AI) research from 2015 to 2020 using bibliometric analysis based on data from the Scopus database. Essential data transformation was performed using OpenRefine. The analysis includes 6880 articles from the top five AI journals, selected based on their citescor rankings. The study examines trends in country-wise and year-wise publications, prominent authors, major institutions, industry involvement, and India's contribution to AI research. Findings reveal that commercial journals have higher citescor and more publications than open access journals, with IEEE publishing 84% of top-cited articles. China and the United States lead in AI literature contributions, with neural networks and deep learning being key research topics. Both public and private institutions are increasingly investing in AI research. The study provides insights into the development, current state, and future direction of AI research.

- 49 Assistive Technology: Hardware Devices for Academic Libraries to Provide Equitable Access to Information for Visually Impaired Persons/ Singh, Dalip; Gupta, Dinesh K., pp. 37-54

This study evaluates cutting-edge Assistive Technologies (AT) hardware devices beneficial for integrating Visually Impaired (VI) users into academic libraries. It advocates for the adoption of AT in developing nations to ensure equitable access to information for VI users. The study reveals that few academic libraries in India have implemented essential AT, resulting in limited access for VI users and a significant information accessibility gap. It provides a list of AT hardware devices, including costs, features, and vendor details, to assist libraries in procuring suitable devices. The study aims to raise awareness and guide traditional libraries transitioning to inclusive libraries by highlighting state-of-the-art AT hardware for VI users, ultimately enhancing library resource accessibility and usability.

- 50 Media Consumption among Rural Area Housewives in Ri Bhoi District of Meghalaya: A Survey/ Mawlong, Martina; Khongtim, Jiarlimon, pp. 55-73

This study investigates the media consumption habits of housewives in rural areas of Ribhoi district, Meghalaya. Through structured interviews with 134 participants from three selected villages, the research explores types of media used, time spent on media, tools for accessing electronic media, reasons for media usage, and perceived benefits. Findings indicate that housewives primarily use media for entertainment, managing small businesses, communication, and sharing messages with family and friends. Additionally, some use media to seek health-related information, while a minority engage in online shopping and payments through social networking sites.

- 51 Assessing Information Use and Literacy Competency: A Study Among Engineering Faculty Members in Karnataka State/ Kulal, Usha S.; Ganesan P., pp. 74-84

The study focuses on the challenges faced by faculty members in engineering colleges in Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka, India, due to the information explosion. It was found that while faculty members were generally aware of electronic resources, they were less familiar with advanced search techniques like Boolean logic, truncation, and phrase search. Major challenges identified included lack of resources, inadequate computing facilities, and limited time slots for accessing information. Based on these findings, the study suggests implementing a user education module to enhance faculty members' information literacy skills and improve their ability to identify, acquire, evaluate, and use information effectively.

- 52 Quality Research in LIS in India: An Examination of the Contribution of Ph.D. Scholars/ Gupta, Udit; Joshi, Manoj Kumar, pp. 85-93

This paper presents a publication analysis of doctoral candidates who completed their Ph.D. in Library and Information Science (LIS) in 2020. The study identified 21 theses accepted by Indian universities in LIS, leading to a total of 92 publications by these scholars from 2015 to 2022. Among these, 46 papers were published in peer-reviewed journals, with 21 in Scopus-indexed, 1 in Web of Science, and 7 in UGC CARE listed journals. Additionally, 40 papers were directly based on the Ph.D. work of these authors, including 26 in peer-reviewed journals, 11 in Scopus indexed journals, and 3 in UGC CARE listed journals. The findings indicate active research participation beyond doctoral studies among LIS scholars, highlighting a need for ongoing improvement in the quality of research publications in the field.

- 53 Report of 3 Days International Conference on Infrastructure, Information and Innovation for Building New Bharat/ Kumar, Manish; Singh, K.P., pp. 94-143

This report provides a comprehensive summary of the three-day conference, encapsulating the discussions and deliberations that took place. It focuses on highlighting the significant recommendations and expert viewpoints presented during both plenary and technical sessions.



- 54 Excavating the Hidden Voice of Maria Graham: The First Woman Narrator on South Asian Archaeology/ Kishor, K. Basa, pp. 143-150

This paper explores the archaeology of gender in the context of Indian archaeology by examining the travel account of Maria Graham, a British woman who traveled in India and Sri Lanka from 1809 to 1811. Graham's account, written in an unpretentious and autobiographical style influenced by Romanticism, provides insights into South Asian archaeology and the construction of Orientalism during the early 19th century. Her narrative emphasizes the ancient grandeur of South Asia while critiquing the contemporary squalor and endorsing British rule as a means of improving the lives of the local population. This study contributes to the history and historiography of Indian archaeology, as well as to archaeological theory, particularly in terms of gender perspectives.

- 55 Expressions of 'Concern' Among the Araya Women in Kerala: Anthropological Insights/ Bindu, Ramachandran, pp. 151-162

This study is about various concerns shared by women among the Arayan, a marine fishing community in Kannur district of Kerala State. Like any other socially and economically downtrodden sections of India's population, fishing communities are also characterized by poverty, low educational attainment, and minimum material possessions including the living space. Fishing villages are dispossessed with basic amenities such as better health care facilities, pure drinking water and land space for hygienic sanitation. Mechanization in marine fishery has created many structural changes in the sector with the slow disappearance of women from the industry. However, one cannot underestimate the contribution of women in the fisheries sector; particularly in post-harvest activities. Health related issues like anemia, malnutrition and deficiencies in vitamins and proteins are observed in fishing communities especially among women and children. Attitude of fisherwomen towards community's collective welfare influences other sectors of their life and culture. However, a lot of factors make them more vulnerable to livelihood insecurities such as problems of ageing, poverty, hunger, non-availability of clean drinking water, inadequate sanitation, improper housing and domestic violence. Anthropological research on the above issues is vital for planning poverty alleviation programme and public policies for the women in fishing families.

- 56 Retrofitting the Future: Anthropology in a Time of Crisis/ Barry, Rodrigue, pp. 163-181

This paper considers human development in the light of our rapidly changing world and in the context of anthropology and big-history. Summarising the common origins and goals of these two fields, the author makes a case for past human innovation serving as experiential models from which new strategies may be developed in cooperation with science. Far from being primitive, the half-million-years of human adaptation to a wide range of ecological and situational niches around the world have been extraordinarily diverse. Such adaptive abilities hold pragmatic promise for humanity. The author sees the cooperative engagement of traditional and scientific knowledge as a process in which anthropologists can serve as active social mediators, providing survival benefits to present and future global civilization. This paper considers some of these issues, approaches, and implications.

- 57 Megalithic Sites in Jammu and Kashmir: Past and Present Discourses/ Bhoi, Tirthraj , PP.183-189

This paper studies the use of iron and megalithic practices in the Jammu and Kashmir region. The first archaeological research on Neolithic-megalithic practices in this area

was conducted by H. de Terra and T. T. Paterson in 1935. The author analyzes ancient megalithic sites like Gufkral and Burzoham in Kashmir and examines Sohail as a living megalithic culture in Jammu. The observations from Kashmir are based on an ASI report and the author's fieldwork. The study takes a comprehensive approach, connecting ancient megalithic memorial stones and mortuary practices with those of some contemporary tribal communities in Jammu.

- 58 An Empirical Study on the Impact of Modernity on Sambalpuri Music and Dance/ Nath, Nibedita , pp. 191-202

The paper explores changes in Sambalpuri music and dance, focusing on the reasons and impacts of these transformations. Using observation, key informant interviews, and case studies, the study reveals that modernization and globalization have influenced the rhythms, steps, instruments, and costumes of Sambalpuri music and dance. These changes have made the art forms more entertainment-oriented and suitable for stage performances. Traditional costumes are being replaced with new, readily available ones, and the materials used for musical instruments have also evolved.

- 59 Marriage Alliance and Social Obligation in Danuwar Society of Nepal/ Shahu, Man Bahadur , PP. 203-226

This article examines the rules of marriage alliance, and exchange practices between bride and groom families and the cultural boundaries among Danuwar community of Nepal. Marriage practice produces and reproduces new social relationships. This ritual plays an important role in the transition of commodities and money and sharing of emotions and sentiments between families of newly married couples. The article examines different forms of marriage practices ie reciprocity negotiation, kinship alliance, and post-marital responsibilities. The article dwells on the social obligations and responsibilities in resulting in the process of marriage and their positions in post-marital life. Marriage in the Danuwar community logically produces and reproduces social functions through festivity, congregation, and negotiation for seeking bride and groom.



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

- **Apprenticeship**

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

- **Vocational Training Program:**

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

- 60 Is Journalistic Truth Dead? Measuring How Informed Voters Are about Political News/ Angelucci, Charles; Prat, Andrea , pp. 887-925

This study investigates news consumption patterns in the United States by combining a protocol for identifying major political news stories, monthly surveys involving 15,000 participants, and a model of news discernment. Findings reveal that when presented with a true and a fake news story, 47 percent of subjects confidently choose the true story, 3 percent choose the fake story, and the rest are uncertain. Socioeconomic differences strongly influence the likelihood of selecting the true news story, while partisan alignment has a smaller impact.

- 61 Anticipatory Anxiety and Wishful Thinking/ Engelmann, Jan B.; Lebreton, Maël; Salem-García, Nahuel A.; Schwardmann, Peter; Weele, Joël J. van der , pp. 926-60

This study examines whether people use wishful thinking to ease anxiety about negative future outcomes. Across five experiments with 1,714 participants, individuals completed pattern recognition tasks, some linked to electric shocks or monetary losses. Results show that participants are less likely to correctly identify patterns associated with shocks or losses, indicating wishful thinking. This tendency is stronger with ambiguous signals and only diminishes with higher accuracy incentives when cognitive effort reduces ambiguity. Notably, wishful thinking disappears in scenarios involving monetary gains, suggesting that negative emotions are key drivers of this behavior.

- 62 Motivated Errors/ Exley, Christine L.; Kessler, Judd B. , pp. 961-87

This study explores the concept of motivated errors, where individuals make mistakes influenced by their desires or motivations. Exley and Kessler investigate how these errors arise and their implications for decision-making processes. The research delves into various contexts in which motivated errors occur, examining the psychological and economic factors that contribute to such mistakes. The findings provide insights into human behavior, highlighting the role of motivation in shaping errors and the potential consequences for individuals and organizations.

- 63 When Tariffs Disrupt Global Supply Chains/ Grossman, Gene M.; Helpman, Elhanan; Redding, Stephen J., pp. 988-1029

This study examines the impact of unexpected tariffs in firm-to-firm supply relationships. Firms engage in costly searches and negotiate with suppliers who meet a productivity threshold, forming global supply chains based on the expectation of free trade. When a home government unexpectedly imposes an input tariff, firms may need to renegotiate with existing suppliers or search for new ones. Using a model calibrated to initial import shares and responses to US tariffs on China, the study finds a welfare loss of 0.12% of GDP, largely due to changes in input sourcing and increased search costs.

- 64 Local Productivity Spillovers/ Baum-Snow, Nathaniel; Gendron-Carrier, Nicolas; Pavan, Ronni , pp. 1030-69

This paper utilizes Canadian administrative data to demonstrate revenue and productivity spillovers among firms at fine spatial scales. By addressing the endogenous sorting of firms across space, the study estimates an average elasticity of firm revenue and productivity relative to the quality of neighboring firms within a 75-meter radius. The findings suggest limited evidence that firms benefit from increased economic activity in their immediate vicinity at this scale. Instead, the data highlight the significance of higher-quality firms clustering in more productive locations and forming peer groups with higher average and aggregate quality.

- 65 Redesigning the US Army's Branching Process: A Case Study in Minimalist Market Design/ Greenberg, Kyle; Pathak, Parag A.; Sönmez, Tayfun , pp. 1070-1106

This paper introduces a proof-of-concept for minimalist market design, inspired by Sönmez (2023), as an effective method to improve institutions based on stakeholders' needs with minimal intervention. The study focuses on enhancing the US Army's centralized branching process for cadets to military specialties since 2006, guided by four objectives: respecting merit, increasing retention, aligning talent, and enhancing trust. However, the mechanism for the class of 2020 at USMA faced challenges in meeting these objectives. By formulating the Army's needs as rigorous axioms, the study analyzes their implications and proposes a minimalist approach to institution redesign. This design has been adopted by USMA and ROTC.

- 66 The Political Development Cycle: The Right and the Left in People's Republic of China from 1953/ Cheremukhin, Anton; Golosov, Mikhail Guriev, Sergei; Tsyvinski, Aleh, pp. 1107-39

The author analyze the impact of China's political development cycle, characterized by shifts between Left (Maoist) and Right (pragmatist) policies, on growth and structural transformation from 1953 to 1978. Left policies emphasized nonagricultural production and consumption, often neglecting agricultural development, while Right policies focused on agricultural consumption and slower structural transformation. The inconsistent implementation of these policies resulted in significant welfare costs in an economy undergoing structural changes.

- 67 The Opportunity Cost of Debt Aversion/ Martínez-Marquina, Alejandro; Shi, Mike, pp. 1140-72

This study reveals the presence of debt aversion and its adverse effects on financial decision-making. Through a novel experimental setup where subjects receive debt randomly, we quantify the opportunity cost associated with debt-biased decisions. We find that one-third of participants prioritize debt repayment over higher returns. Additionally, borrowing for investment is significantly less likely if it leads to indebtedness. On average, participants perceive a dollar less in debt as equivalent to \$1.03 in savings. Consequently, a debt-averse individual will only undertake a 10 percent guaranteed investment if the borrowing cost does not exceed 6.80 percent.

- 68 Nurturing Childhood Curiosity to Enhance Learning: Evidence from a Randomized Pedagogical Intervention/ Alan, Sule; Mumcu, Ipek, pp. 1173-1210

This study evaluates a pedagogical intervention designed to enhance learning in elementary school children by stimulating their curiosity. Using achievement scores and a unique measure of curiosity, the intervention demonstrated increased curiosity, knowledge retention, and improved science test scores, with effects lasting into middle school. Additionally, it promoted information sharing and peer learning in the classroom. The findings suggest the potential for developing better educational tools to boost student engagement and learning quality.



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