



Indian Council of
Social Science Research

NASSDOC RESEARCH INFORMATION SERIES: 3

October, 2024



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Current Contents

A Monthly Issue

**Edited & Compiled
by
NASSDOC Team**

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

September, 2024



FOREWORD

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

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Dr. S.N. Chari
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CONTENTS

S. No	Name of Journal	Vol./ Issue	Page No.
1	Indian Journal of Industrial Relations	Vol.60, No.2	1-4p.
2	Small Business Economics	Vol.63, No.3	5-12p.
3	American Review of Public Administration	Vol.54, No.5	13-16p.
4	American Review of Public Administration	Vol.54, No.6	17-20p.
5	Gender & Society	Vol.38, No.5	21-23p.
6	Qualitative Research	Vol.24, No.5	24-28p.
7	European Journal of Cultural Studies	Vol.27, No.5	29-35p.
8	Race and Class	Vol.66, No.2	36-38p.
9	Indian Economic and Social History Review	Vol.61, No.4	39-41p.
10	International Journal of Rural Management	Vol.20, No.2	42-45p.
11	Journal of Human Values	Vol.30, No.3	46-48p.
12	Millennial Asia	Vol.20, No.2	49-52p.
13	Journal of Social and Economic Development	Vol.26, No.2	53-60p.
14	Science & Society	Vol.88, No.4	61-64p.
15	Economic & Political Weekly	Vol.59, No.40	65-66p.
16	Economic & Political Weekly	Vol.59, No.41	67-68p.
16	Economic & Political Weekly	Vol.59, No.42	69-70p.
17	Author Index		71-79p.
18	Keyword Index		80-90p.

**THE
INDIAN
JOURNAL
OF
INDUSTRIAL
RELATIONS**

**A REVIEW OF ECONOMIC &
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Lead Article

Gig Economy Duality Model

Sasmita Palo & Vivek Kumar



Vol. 60

No. 2

October 2024

1. The Realities Behind the Rides: Exploring Gig Workers Lived Experience in Mumbai/ Palo, Sasmita; Kumar, Vivek , pg. 175-193

This research delves into the lived experiences of gig workers in Mumbai, specifically focusing on delivery partners for platforms like Swiggy and Zomato. Using a mixed methods approach, data were gathered from 182 participants between August 2023 and April 2024. The study highlights the economic, social, and familial factors influencing the choice of gig work and investigates the working conditions faced by these workers. Key findings reveal issues related to sleep quality, job satisfaction, and overall wellbeing. The study advocates for legal reforms to improve the benefits and protections for gig workers and emphasizes the need for policies that enhance their working conditions and access to mental health resources.

2. Deficit of Decent Work and Vulnerability of Daily Wage Workers in India: A Multi-method Analysis/ Mohapatra, Bighnesh Dash; Sahoo, Chandan Kumar, pg. 194-210

The dominance of the informal labor market and non-standard jobs in low-income countries have been posing precarious conditions for a huge population. This paper attempts to study the deficits of standard work and potential measures to curb the vulnerability of the Decent Work concept by the International Labor Organization. The magnitude of the vulnerability of urban daily wage workers in the Indian context is studied. The study has found that the dearth of decent work standards is persistent on many fronts, namely, social protection, social dialogue, employment rights, and physical and mental well-being. State intervention in the labor market and accountability of all stakeholders is desired to protect the rights of daily wage laborers in India.

3. New Labor Codes: What to Expect in Organized Manufacturing/ Goswami, Diti; Kujur, Sandeep Kumar, pg. 211-218

The recent labor reforms in India have generated the hope that it will empower its workers. This article examines the possible implications of the new labor legislation on supposedly protected workers in organized manufacturing. The market-driven labor reforms remain a mirage for the workers in organized manufacturing, suggesting India has a long way to go to protect its vulnerable workers.

4. History and Current Dilemmas of Trade Unionism in Bangladesh/ Ullah, ASM Anam, pg. 219-228

Trade unionism in Bangladesh has evolved through various socio-political changes, reflecting the country's complex history and economic development. This brief review covers the key stages of trade union development in Bangladesh. The roots of the trade union movement in Bangladesh can be traced back to the colonial period under British rule in India. Early labor movements arose from poor working conditions in industries such as jute mills, railways, and tea plantations. After the country's Independence in 1971, trade unionism began to decline due to various global and domestic factors. This article, therefore, delineates the historical background of trade unionism and the root causes of the current skepticism. The study not only highlights the challenges but also presents groundbreaking policy implications for developing and sustaining healthy trade unionism in Bangladesh.

5. Competitiveness and Labor Markets: A Metaanalysis of the Leading Economies of the World/ Minz, Johnson Abhishek, pg. 229-251

The power bloc of the Global North, epitomized by the rise of the United States seems to be challenged by the developing economies of the Global South. This analysis brings into point the question of labor markets in these economies. The socio-economic indicators that highlight the situation of labor marks a useful pointer towards labor productivity which in turn remains an important aspect of national competitiveness. This paper bases its analytical framework on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) developed by the World Economic Forum in collaboration with Columbia University. It then reviews the labor market situation from varied sources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Labour Organisation (ILO) and World Bank.

6. Instrumental & Integrative Responsible Leadership Behavioral Styles & Employees Wellbeing in India/ Pathak, Priyanka; Jha, Sumi, pg. 252-267

This study examines the relationship between instrumental responsible leadership behavioral styles (IS_RLBS) and integrative responsible leadership behavioral styles (IG_RLBS) and employees' well-being (WB). The study also examines the mediating role of meaningful work (MFW) in the social learning theory contexts using a quantitative approach for data collection from 230 employees from India's manufacturing and service sectors. The PROCESS macro was used to analyze the mediation effect. The findings showed that IS_RLBS and IG_RLBS significantly and positively influenced employee well-being and MFW. Moreover, MFW partially mediated the effect of IS_RLBS and IG_RLBS on employee well-being. These findings support the basis for policymakers to make appropriate policies that appreciate successful leader behaviors and enhance employee well-being.

7. Learning Through Experimentation & Readiness for Change: The Mediating Role of Reflective Learning/ Pahwa, Mohit , pg. 268-284

Drawing on action learning theory and transforming learning theory, the present research aims to explore the relationship between learning through experimentation and readiness for change by analyzing the mediating role of reflective learning. Hypotheses are established and tested with data collected from 268 working professionals in public and private organizations in north India. Results of structural equation modeling and bootstrapping suggest that learning through experimentation was positively related to reflective learning. Furthermore, reflective learning mediated the association between learning from experimentation and readiness for change. The findings of the study are important for reflective learning practice at the workplace, impacting the readiness for change and will help the organization to devise strategies for executing the change processes effectively.

8. Impact of Behavioral Correlates on Formulation of Job Satisfaction/ Saini, Garima; Mubashir Majid Baba, pg. 285-298

This paper attempts to show the consanguinity among the professional attitude toward team building, socio-economic and cultural intelligence, and coping strategies for job satisfaction. A sample of 314 professionals from different public and private firms was taken and Structural Equation Modeling was employed with Smart Partial Least Square (PLS) 3.3 software. The results show that team building, social

intelligence, and coping strategies influence job satisfaction in general. The employees' coping strategies help them come up with different situations that impede them from attaining the task they are performing that adds to their job satisfaction.

9. Workplace Creativity Through Employee Mindfulness: The Moderating Role of Organizational Error Tolerance/ Jha, Rashmi, pg. 299-318

This study investigates how organizational error tolerance (ET) influences employee creativity (EC) in the Indian IT service industry by proposing a moderated mediation model, drawing from the 'Interactionist Perspective of Workplace Creativity', to examine the interplay between employee mindfulness (EMF), creative process engagement (CPE), and error tolerance. The study utilized a survey method, gathering 320 data from IT employees and their supervisors in India. Analysis was conducted using SPSS 25.0 and Amos 25.0, employing hierarchical linear modeling and the PROCESS macro to test research hypotheses. The study found support for its hypotheses, indicating that the relationship between employee mindfulness and creativity is influenced by organizational error tolerance. Creative process engagement mediated this relationship, with error tolerance moderating the effect of employee mindfulness on CPE and subsequently on creativity.

10. Organizational Culture, Organizational Socialization Process and Self-efficacy on Work Adjustment/ Tiwari, Shurllly; Sharma, Pawan Kumar, pg. 319-339

This study investigates how socialization embedded in culture can result in behavioral outcomes that can help new entrants and the organization. The study has investigated the correlation of organizational socialization, organizational culture, self-efficacy and employee work adjustment. The authors quantitatively gathered data for the study with a large sample size. The structural equation model was used to investigate the hypothesized correlations between the study variables, with 501 useable responses. A moderately high association was witnessed among organizational culture, organizational socialization, self-efficacy, and employee work adjustment. The strongest association was between organizational socialization and self-efficacy.



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SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMICS

An Entrepreneurship Journal



Volume 63 No. 3 October 2024

ISSN 0921-898X

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11. Transgender self-employment outcomes: evidence from the USA/ Cipriakis, Klavs; Cassells, Damien Damien; Berrill, Jenny, pg. 871 – 896

Transgender persons are subject to strong stigma in society and the labour market. Transgender persons may therefore view self-employment as an opportunity to escape labour market inequalities. However, the rate of transgender self-employment, when compared to equivalent cisgender persons, has not been explored in previous research. Therefore, this article uses a large nationally representative dataset from the USA to examine differences in self-employment and incomes between transgender and cisgender persons. The main research technique uses Kitagawa-Oaxaca-Blinder style decomposition to explain differences in mean self-employment rates and incomes between cisgender men and other gender groups. The findings show that transgender persons are less likely than cisgender men, but more likely than cisgender women, to be self-employed. Transgender people are also likely to earn less than cisgender persons, but in terms of income from self-employment only, transgender people are no better or worse than self-employed cisgender men. There is some evidence that self-employed transgender men are more likely to be in the highest income category than self-employed cisgender men. Some of the self-employment and income gaps could not be explained by sociodemographic characteristics and, therefore, may be due to differences in unobserved characteristics or potential discrimination. The findings in this article provide important and previously unavailable evidence on differences in self-employment outcomes between transgender and cisgender persons.

12. Gender diversity at entrepreneurial firm IPOs: responding to changing societal norms/ Kenney, Martin; Patton, Donald; Terjesen, Siri, pg. 897 – 915

Recently, the lack of diversity in startup leadership has been criticized by public figures and institutional investors as a signal of inadequate governance. And yet, little is known about the historical changes in gender diversity in entrepreneurial firms. Using a unique database of the gender composition in all entrepreneurial firm IPOs from 1990 to 2020 in the USA, we examine these changes. The IPO is a particularly interesting moment in an entrepreneurial firm's evolution, as governance evolves from a private firm directed by venture capitalists, with their beliefs about what a good management team is, into a public firm with owners who are institutional investors with potentially different goals and beliefs. Grounded in signaling theory, our expectation is that the changes in public investors' view of proper governance will result in changes in the gender in personnel added immediately prior to the IPO and that IPO teams will be more diverse than Early Teams when the firm was younger and controlled by its private investors. We suggest that the private investors such as venture capitalists have different mental models of what "good" members or top management and the board of directors are. We expect these models are particularly influential in the digital technologies where a "tech bros" model is dominant, and thus there is little "space" for women leaders, particularly in contrast to the university research-based biotechnology industry, which has not experienced such direct criticism. We find support for our propositions, and also document an increase in women directors and top management team members over time.

13. On why women-owned businesses take more time to secure microloans/ Calic, Goran; Lévesque, Moren; Shevchenko, Anton, pg. 917 – 938

Examining gender differences in business financing reveals important dimensions on which women- and men-owned businesses differ. Although considerable progress has been made in understanding gender differences in mobilizing resources, the role of time in business financing remains an underexplored topic, particularly among marginalized entrepreneurs, where decisions about and outcomes related to time play an important role in business success. Leveraging the literature on gender role congruity and risk preferences along with a sample of nearly 300,000 microloans funded on the kiva.org platform, we explore whether the timespan for women to reach their microloan funding goal differs from that of men and how borrowers' strategies regarding the size and repayment duration of these microloans influence this gender difference.

14. The dynamic impact of inter-firm network agreements/ Pieroni, Valentina; Lattanzi, Nicola; Riccaboni, Massimo, pg. 939 – 969

This paper sheds new light on the dynamic effects of inter-firm network agreements on firm performance and investigates whether the specific combination of partner profiles triggers heterogeneous causal effects. Using a staggered difference-in-differences design, we find that participation in network agreements has a persistent impact on firms' revenues, value added, and EBITDA that is amplified at least through the third year of collaboration. Our results show that micro firms benefit more from collaboration in network agreements, especially when they enter into relationships with larger partners. In addition, companies benefit more from network ties when most of their partners belong to the same travel-to-work area.

15. Site entrepreneurship: desolation to destination/ Goldsby, Michael G.; Kuratko, Donald F.; Audretsch, David B. , pg. 971–992

In this paper, we develop a concept of “site entrepreneurship.” Distinct from other forms of entrepreneurship, site entrepreneurship is the transformation of remote desolate sites with low commercial value into profitable destinations. The primary theory used to explain how entrepreneurs draw customers to remote locations is the regulatory engagement theory. The primary driver in our concept is the entrepreneur with a vision of what a remote site could be as well as the entrepreneurial passion and hustle to pursue and develop the idea. The phenomenon that we are interested in is how popular destinations in remote areas are designed, developed, and sustained. The primary causes of mechanisms underlying relationships in our concept are (1) the entrepreneur's vision, passion, and hustle in establishing customer, human capital, and supplier flows to the destination and (2) the mediators in our concept of legitimation, logistics, and transportation, experience design, and sequence effects that enable destination development. Using examples from actual site entrepreneurs, we delineate how these entrepreneurs transform desolate sites into destinations, provide the key aspects involved in the projects, explain the vital role logistics and transportation play in such development, and emphasize the importance of experience design and promotion in attracting customers to remote locations. We conclude the paper with suggestions for future research to expand and apply the concept.

16. Look in to look out: strategy and family business identity during COVID-19/ Kleine, Rebecca Alguera; Ge, Bingbing; Massis, Alfredo De, pg. 993 – 1018

COVID-19 challenges the value systems of family firms and urges them to adapt their behaviors, affecting their identities. This study aims to explore how and why family businesses strategically respond to challenges to their identity during COVID-19. Based on a qualitative case study of six German family firms, we propose a process model of family business identity variations during COVID-19 with three propositions, highlighting the interplay between strategy and identity. Counterintuitively, we found that an exogenous shock like COVID-19 can have a positive effect on family business identity, leading to identity clarification or consolidation. We contribute to the growing stream of research investigating the impact of COVID-19 on SMEs, as well as research on family business identity heterogeneity and organizational identity literature by illustrating the interplay between strategy and identity.

17. Spin-outs' knowledge legacies and parent hostility: a competitive dynamics view/ Walter, Sascha G., pg. 1019 – 1039

This study adopts a competitive dynamics perspective to illuminate how and when different types of knowledge transferred by a spin-out trigger parent hostility. Specifically, I propose based on the awareness-motivation-capability framework that (1) transfers of market-related and technology-related knowledge will yield hostility and that (2) market commonality, resource similarity, and competitive intensity will exacerbate this effect. Findings from 207 spin-outs support several of my hypotheses. The study contributes to the extant literature by providing a more nuanced view on knowledge legacies, in particular regarding their interplay with a spin-out's competitive positioning.

18. Seeds in rocky soil: the interactive role of entrepreneurial legacy and bridging in family firms' organizational ambidexterity/ Wilmes, Rolf; Brändle, Leif; Kuckertz, Andreas , pg. 1041 - 1064

Existing research on family firms emphasizes the importance of entrepreneurship across generations but leaves the role of entrepreneurial transmissions between predecessors and successors relatively unexplored. Building on the concept of entrepreneurial legacy, we ask how interactions of entrepreneurial mindsets and resources influence organizational ambidexterity in family firms. The study's central argument (and metaphor) is that organizational ambidexterity thrives in multigenerational family firms if successors' awareness of the family's entrepreneurial legacy (the right seed) interacts with predecessors' provision of entrepreneurial resources during succession (the fertile soil), also known as entrepreneurial bridging. We analyze a unique sample of successors from 296 multigenerational family firms in the agricultural sector. Our results point to the relevance of entrepreneurial resources in predecessor-successor collaborations to unlock the family firm's ability to balance entrepreneurial exploration and exploitation.

19. A fatigue model of social venturing/ Patzelt, Holger; Shepherd, Dean A., pg. 1065 – 1088

Social entrepreneurs strive to alleviate the suffering of people in need (targets). However, helping others may also cause social-venturing fatigue—mental or physical exhaustion that severely diminishes engagement in social-venturing activities. Understanding the development and outcomes of social-venturing fatigue is important because it can harm both the social entrepreneur's well-being and the venture's targets. Therefore, this paper develops a fatigue model of social venturing in which an entrepreneur's prosocial motivation drives his or her social-venturing effort. This effort can create benefits for targets but also generate social-venturing fatigue in the entrepreneur. Social-venturing fatigue triggers the entrepreneur's detachment from the targets and desensitization to their social problems, diminishes the entrepreneur's prosocial motivation for the targets, and/or leads the entrepreneur to exit social-venturing altogether. The entrepreneur's psychosocial resources, the salience of the targets' benefits, and the targets' feedback about progress in solving their problems moderate the impact of social-venturing effort in generating the entrepreneur's fatigue. Therefore, we provide new insights into (1) the antecedents and consequences of social-venturing fatigue; (2) why some social entrepreneurs start strong but their efforts diminish over time; and (3) how social venturing can help entrepreneurs build resources that protect them from fatigue.

20. The evolution of the field of family business research over a decade (2012–2022)/ Siaba, Sabela; Rivera, Berta , pg. 1089 – 1115

The continuous challenges to which family firms are subjected have led research in this field to focus on various aspects, thus generating a large and heterogeneous body of literature. This paper describes the evolution, status, and trends in family business literature over the decade 2012–2022 and also identifies gaps that may require further investigation. In that regard, new opportunities for additional analyses are also determined. To this end, a bibliometric study has been carried out based on a collection of articles from the Business Source Premier, Web of Science, and Scopus databases, yielding a total of 4064 articles. We analyze the main indicators of activity in family business research over the aforementioned period. The most productive authors and institutions, leading journals, and main research topics of these publications are reflected in this analysis. Likewise, the relationships between the most frequent co-authorships within the field are mapped, as well as the connections between co-words in published articles. In addition, the 10 most influential works published during those 10 years and changes in trends related to the most popular topics, in contrast to previous years, are also highlighted.

21. Customer engagement patterns and new venture outcomes/ Chandler, Gaylen N.; McLeod, Michael S.; J. Christian Broberg; McKelvie, Alexander; Dawn R. DeTienne, pg. 1117–1138

We investigate how different value creation processes affect the early-stage performance of new ventures. Specifically, we focus on entrepreneurial value creation using four different patterns of customer engagement: (1) existing customer acquisition (ECA); (2) product/service imitation (PSI); (3) customer-focused innovation (CFI); and (4) technology-driven innovation (TDI). We examine early-stage performance under the premise that each pattern has a different starting point with customer bases, product innovation, and legitimacy. We use institutional

theory, optimal distinctiveness, and the demand-side perspective to hypothesize and then empirically validate this typology by examining the performance rank order of customer engagement patterns. We employ a mixed-methods approach across a two-part study and find support for our hypotheses. We find differential financial performance outcomes that depend on the customer engagement pattern implemented by the entrepreneur. We expand on these findings, including the practical implications of the strategies that entrepreneurs may consider when launching their venture.

22. What gets published and what doesn't? Exploring optimal distinctiveness and diverse expectations in entrepreneurship articles/ Meurer, Marie Madeleine; Belitski, Maksim; Fisch, Christian; Thurik, Roy , pg. 1139–1170

The field of entrepreneurship has seen remarkable growth, increasing the expectations of academic audiences. Articles need to balance novelty with rigorous methodology, theoretical contributions, social implications, and coherent argumentation to succeed in the publication process. However, navigating these varied and sometimes conflicting expectations to achieve optimal distinctiveness in academic narratives is challenging for authors. To explore how authors can achieve optimal distinctiveness amidst these complex expectations, we studied academic narratives and related editorial decisions of two leading entrepreneurship journals, *Entrepreneurship: Theory & Practice* (ETP, 4,151 papers) and *Small Business Economics Journal* (SBEJ, 4,043 papers), using computer-aided text analysis. Our study debunks common assumptions about what makes a successful entrepreneurship paper, providing an empirical basis for understanding actual versus perceived publication requisites. Furthermore, we extend optimal distinctiveness theory by demonstrating that high distinctiveness is not uniformly advantageous, meeting numerous expectations is not necessarily beneficial, and clear language is crucial for complex narratives. Our study underscores that crafting narratives is more nuanced than traditionally believed.

23. Hybrid entrepreneurship and risk/ Benitez, Ignacia; Bonilla; Claudio A.; Marcos Vergara , pg. 1171 – 1196

In this paper, we study the impact of risk on time allocation decisions between occupations by modeling a hybrid entrepreneur who must decide how to allocate time between paid employment (labor) and working on a venture (entrepreneurship). We argue that hybrid entrepreneurs self-insure in response to income risk by managing the time they allocate between the two occupations. We provide the conditions under which an uninsurable risk (in paid employment or the entrepreneurial sector) has an unambiguous precautionary effect on the optimal time allocated to each occupation, and these conditions are based on the strengths of risk aversion and downside risk aversion. We focus on three cases: when risk affects only the entrepreneurial sector, which is the classical case studied in the occupational choice literature; when risk affects only the paid employment sector; and finally, when risk affects both sectors, as we experienced during the recent pandemic.

24. Out of the frying pan into the fire: displaced workers' vocational skill specificity, self-employment, and income/ Patel, Pankaj C., pg. 1197–1223

Drawing on vocational specificity and push-based entrepreneurship literature, we ask whether the degree of vocational specificity is linked to the likelihood of displaced workers transitioning into self-employment, whether such transitions correlate with greater earnings declines, and whether self-employment in an industry distant from their pre-displacement industry exacerbates earnings declines. Based on the biennial Current Population Survey-Displaced Worker Supplements (CPS-DWSs) from 1986 to 2020, higher vocational specificity in the pre-displacement occupation is positively associated with odds of switching to self-employment. However, engagement in self-employment is associated with higher earnings losses, that further exacerbate when transitioning to industries more distant from the pre-displacement industry. The findings have implications for policymakers and researchers.

25. Who is lending to small and micro family business in China: evidence from CHFS data/ Wu, Shanhui; Dong, Mengyao; Tan, Suhang; Dong, Yan, pg. 1225 – 1247

This article examines the impacts of traditional and digital finance on the financing of small and micro family businesses (SMFBs) in China. Based on a comprehensive sample of 8625 SMFBs from China Household Financial Survey (CHFS) data, our results from Tobit regressions showed that traditional finance did not reduce the financing constraints of SMFBs, while digital finance significantly promoted SMFBs' access to credit. Further analyses revealed that additional credit from digital finance helped SMFBs increase their business scale and operational capability, but decreased their profitability due to the high loan cost associated with digital finance. Our findings imply on the one hand that government policies aiming at encouraging commercial banks to provide loans to small and micro enterprises in China have been producing very limited effects. On the other hand, digital finance is an effective micro-loan provider for SMFBs thanks to its strong ability in collecting and integrating individuals' credit history data, although more measures are needed to take for turning this financing enhancement of SMFBs into their profit growth. These findings enrich the literature on family business by comparing the effectiveness of different financing sources for SMFBs in China. It provides important insights for future policy design on how to ease financial constraints in SMFBs and support the development of SMFBs.

26. Financial and social sustainability in the European microfinance sector/ Pellegrina, Lucia Dalla; Diriker, Damla; Landoni, Paolo; Moro, Davide; Wijesiri, Mahinda , pg. 1249–1292

This paper investigates the balance between social and financial sustainability goals in the European microfinance sector using an original dataset obtained from a survey conducted in 2016–2017 on 159 microfinance institutions (MFIs) operating in 38 European countries. Overall, our results show that MFIs that are more likely to comply with their social sustainability objectives are also doing well financially. The only aspect on which social sustainability does not seem to have a positive effect on financial sustainability is the financing of the poorest through the provision of small-scale loans. A phenomenon that seems peculiar to the European context is that larger MFIs operating in countries with stringent financial regulation tend to show a comparative advantage and better withstand competition from the traditional banking sector. However, a separate issue that deserves attention is the specific

regulation on interest rates, which seems to penalize the MFIs operating in countries imposing interest rate caps due to the impossibility to pass on the high unit costs of microlending to borrowers. Our results are robust to alternative measures of financial sustainability and to the use of the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) and Instrumental Variable (IV) estimation techniques to overcome the problem of endogeneity

27. The interaction of a size-dependent tax policy and financial frictions: evidence from a tax reform in Japan/ Hosono, Kaoru; Hotei, Masaki; Miyakawa, Daisuke, pg. 1293 – 1320

This study examines the effects of the interaction of a size-dependent tax policy that exempts firms whose stated capital is at or below a certain threshold from taxation and financial frictions on firm growth and financing. Our empirical findings can be summarized as follows: First, firms with lower productivity, a positive potential tax benefit, and smaller stated capital are more likely to conduct the cash-out capital reduction to or below the threshold in response to the policy. Second, this capital reduction causes ex-post lower firm growth and fewer debt. Third, such causal effects are observed for firms with less cash flow ratios. These results indicate that the interaction between a size-dependent tax policy and financial constraints deters firm growth.

28. Driving change in higher education: the role of dynamic capabilities in strengthening universities' third mission/ Guerrero, Maribel; Menter, Matthias, pg. 1321 – 1337

Universities play a crucial role in social, economic, and technological development. Over the last decades, higher education systems have experimented with multiple transformations due to social demands, socioeconomic paradigms, and external shakeouts. Even though teaching and research are still the core functions of universities, other activities are emerging within/beyond the universities' scope and boundaries to configure the "third mission." Despite the increasing importance of universities' third mission, little is known about the role of dynamic capabilities underpinning the configuration of the third mission across higher education systems. Using a unique longitudinal dataset that captures the German higher education landscape from 2000 to 2016, we investigate the effect of dynamic teaching/research capabilities for achieving the third university mission (knowledge transfer and technology commercialization). Our results reveal tensions between complementary and substitution effects when pursuing universities' three missions (teaching, research, and knowledge transfer and technology commercialization), requiring university managers' and policymakers' strategic decisions. We provide implications for university managers and the university community as well as policymakers during the re-configuration process of becoming more entrepreneurial and innovative, highlighting the relevance of effectively managing universities' dynamic capabilities.

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AMERICAN REVIEW OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

VOLUME 54 • NUMBER 5 • JULY 2024



*Advancing Excellence in
Public Administration
Theory and Practice*

journals.sagepub.com/home/arp

ISSN: 0275-0740



29. Administrative Decentralization and the Role of Information: The Case of Intimate Partner Violence During the COVID-19 Pandemic/ Ali, Mir Usman; Edwards, Lauren Hamilton; Wright, James E., pg. 403–420

The U.S. federal government often devolves administrative processes and decision making to state and local governments. Prior studies have found that the success of decentralization and implementation depends on several mediating factors at the subnational level, such as a state's political ideology or administrative capacity. This study focuses on one mechanism—the ability of states to leverage their information advantage about the local context vis-à-vis the federal government. We are interested in whether the information advantage of state-level firearm background checks decreased the rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) involving a firearm compared to states that relied on federally administered background checks. We take advantage of data from the period of state-mandated stay-at-home (SAH) orders during the COVID-19 pandemic, a temporal context with increased IPV rates. Using a Poisson fixed effects regression, we find that rates of IPV involving a firearm did not increase when the SAH orders were in effect. However, using decision-relevant information in state-administered background checks decreased the rates of IPV resulting in injury and murder-suicide, compared to states that relied on federal background checks.

30. Can Leadership Improve Interorganizational Collaboration? Field-Experimental Evidence From a Team-Based Leadership Training Intervention/ Grøn, Anders Barslund; Line Hvilsted; Karen Ingerslev; Jacobsen, Christian Bøtcher; Bech, Mickael; Petersen, Christina Holm-, pg. 421–440

The delivery of coherent public services often depends on collaboration across organizations and organizational units, which is challenging and necessitates effective leadership. This article advances our knowledge about the value of leadership training for inter organizational collaboration. In a field experiment, 122 public healthcare managers from 68 organizational units were randomly assigned to a treatment or a control group. The treatment included a 10-month inter organizational team-based leadership training program, which focuses on establishing and sustaining shared direction, alignment, and commitment across organizational boundaries. The results from our analytic approach—including survey responses from the participating managers and more than 3,000 of their subordinates (frontline managers and employees) and 32 interviews before and after training—show that training has positive effects on relational coordination, structural coordination mechanisms, and overall collaborative quality as assessed by the participating managers and their frontline managers. We do not find significant effects among the frontline employees. We discuss our findings in relation to the literature on leadership training, nuances to existing theory, and implications for practice.

31. Bureaucracy's Good News: A Quiet Gender Revolution/ Goodsell, Charles T., pg. 441–446

An unnoticed breakthrough has occurred over the past generation in American public administration. The top level of federal governance is no longer a man's world. It is a woman's world as well. Female leaders increasingly occupy top executive positions at the levels of presidency, cabinet and agency. This revolution, like other

social upheavals of our time, has significant implications for shared power, deserved rights and effective governance.

32. A Model Minority? Asian-White Differences in Federal Careers/ Lewis, Gregory B.; Han, Esther , pg. 447–459

The stereotype of Asians as a model minority suggests that they either do not experience discrimination or overcome it through higher education, hard work, and respect for authority. We test that stereotype for Asian Americans in the federal service using both Census data and surveys of federal employees. We examine (1) whether Asians attain the same pay levels and managerial authority as whites; (2) whether differences in education, experience, citizenship, and English ability explain differences in pay and authority; (3) whether those differences vary across Asian sub-groups; and (4) whether Asians are as satisfied with their jobs and the treatment they receive. We find moderate Asian-white pay differences, which varied substantially across national origin groups. Asian-white differences in access to managerial authority, however, are substantial across all national origin groups. Asians' higher educational attainment and weaker English abilities contributed to differences in pay and authority, but unexplained disparities remained, potentially due to discrimination and/or unmeasured factors. Surprisingly, Asians expressed a stronger belief that the federal service allocates rewards fairly and were more satisfied than whites with their own developmental and advancement opportunities despite those pay and leadership disparities. They were, however, somewhat less satisfied with pay, co-workers, and supervisors.

33. Citizen Satisfaction Research in Public Administration: A Systematic Literature Review and Future Research Agenda/ Kim, Soojin; Rho, Eunju; Teo, Yu Xuan Joycelyn , pg. 460–485

This study presents a systematic review of the 122 studies on citizen satisfaction in the field of public administration. The research aims to identify the current state of knowledge on citizen satisfaction by drawing on existing empirical results and conceptual arguments, highlighting research gaps, and developing a heuristic framework to guide future research. Based on a literature search of 12 major public administration journals, our findings indicate that citizen satisfaction has gained significant academic attention as a performance measure to monitor and assess public service delivery, particularly at the local level. Despite substantial scrutiny in diverse research contexts, quantitative studies still predominate, mainly using secondary survey data in their research. Furthermore, we observed an absence of an agreed-upon definition for citizen satisfaction and an over-emphasis on the expectancy-disconfirmation model to explain the satisfaction process, highlighting the need for scholars to move beyond the performance-expectation dyad. While reviewing a set of environmental, organizational, and individual-level antecedents and outcomes, we noticed few scholars have considered the effects of moderating variables on citizen satisfaction. As such, our paper concludes by identifying a few underexplored research themes that could facilitate knowledge-building regarding citizen satisfaction.

34. Determinants of State Infrastructure Spending: Testing Punctuated Equilibrium and Social Vulnerability Theories/ Nukpezah, Julius A.; Ahmadu, Aisha S., pg. 486–501

Subnational U.S. governments retain the primary responsibility of constructing and preserving the public infrastructure that connects communities and businesses, enhances public service delivery, and promotes economic development in their jurisdiction. Drawing from punctuated equilibrium and social vulnerability theories for context, the present study investigates the determinants of state infrastructure spending, specifically roads and highways and transit systems. It utilizes balanced panel data on 50 U.S. states over 17 time periods and fixed-effects regressions with year dummies in its investigation. Evidence shows that state infrastructure spending is influenced by disaster events as well as social vulnerability factors. However, the effects of disasters and social vulnerability factors on state infrastructure spending depend on the infrastructure categories, suggesting that the determinants are more nuanced than extant studies indicate.



The poster features a red and white color scheme with a decorative background of red circles and lines. At the top left is the logo of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, which consists of a stylized red flame or torch. To the right of the logo, the text "Indian Council of Social Science Research" and "National Social Science Documentation Center" is displayed in black. A QR code is located in the top right corner. The title "Library Membership" is written in red. Below it, the text describes the eligibility for library membership, including postgraduate students, doctoral and post-doctoral scholars, faculty members, non-teaching staff, writers, freelancers, journalists, and others. The "Membership Fee Structure" is listed with five bullet points: Monthly Membership (₹200 per month), Bi-Annual Membership (Individual) (₹800 per annum), Annual Membership (₹1200 per annum), Institutional Membership (₹10,000 per annum), and ICSSR Beneficiaries (No fee). The URL <https://icssr.org/library-and-reference-service> is provided at the bottom in red.

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AMERICAN REVIEW OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

VOLUME 54 • NUMBER 6 • AUGUST 2024



35. The Burden of Bad Intentions: Analyzing Politicized Administrative Burdens/ Newswander, Chad B.; Miles, Matthew R.; Newswander, Lynita K. , pg. 507–517

Using a survey of nearly 2,000 federal government employees, we test the extent to which civil servants are willing to use their position to impose administrative burdens on political opponents. Such an act would create a burden of bad intentions. Rather than discovering that administrators are partisan actors through their use of burdens, we find that federal public employees support administrative burdens when they reduce fraud and waste. Furthermore, these civil servants are also not politically motivated. More precisely, federal government employees do not support administrative burdens that will give unequal benefits to members of their own political party or that will create uneven challenges for members of the opposition. Therefore, we theorize that administrators' decisions relating to burden are motivated by a general concern for efficiency and ethics, even as decisions related to compliance and discretion may be divided into partisan lines.

36. Understanding Whether Representative Bureaucracy and Racial Resentment Impact Public Perceptions of the Distributive Justice of Government Programs/ Rubin, Ellen V.; Baker, Keith P.; Weinberg, Stephen , pg. 518–539

Within the representative bureaucracy literature, scholars argue that public perceptions of government will improve when their government looks like them. In particular, this study focuses on how the public perceives the fairness of policy outcomes, measured as distributive justice. We test this through a survey experiment that examines how perceptions of distributive justice are affected by the racial diversity of government employees. Respondents are presented with a vignette about grants allocated to small businesses, and then provided information about the racial diversity of agency employees. We further examine whether levels of racial resentment impact the relationship between diversity in government and the perceived distributive justice of policy outcomes. Racial resentment, frequently used in political science as a proxy for levels of prejudice, is included because reactions to information about race and government policy are likely to shape perceptions about the legitimacy of government action and views on representative bureaucracy. The experiment results indicate racial representation in government matters for Whites, and these effects vary by expressed levels of racial resentment. In contrast, distributive justice perceptions of non-White respondents are not changed by information on racial diversity within government agencies and do not vary by levels of racial resentment.

37. Disentangling Risk Management and Error Management in the Public Sector: A Theoretical Framework/ Tangsgaard, Emily Rose; Fischer, Caroline, pg. 540–554

Public organizations have little tolerance when it comes to risks and errors. At the same time, environmental, technological, and demographic changes call for new ways of doing things to improve public sector performance. Achieving this may involve trial and error. Therefore, there is a need to effectively combine risk management and error management practices. However, the concepts tend to be intermingled and confused, which hinders public managers from deliberately exercising one or the other managerial behavior, or productively combining them. The purpose of this article is to theoretically disentangle risk management from error management. We argue that risk management is a prospective leadership behavior, while error management is a retrospective one. In our theoretical framework, we describe both concepts according to their temporal, behavioral, and normative characteristics. Testable propositions are developed regarding the theorized differences between the two concepts and their associated behaviors, and we discuss ways in which the two concepts can be applied in order to advance future research and, ultimately, improve the way public organizations respond to risks and errors.

38. **Mitigating Neighborhood Stigma: Examining Strategies of Relating and Reframing/** Kroll, Alexander; Kroll, Aarti Mehta; Vogel, Dominik , pg. 555–567
In line with social construction scholarship, the stigmatization of neighborhoods has been used to justify or advocate for gentrification and development efforts that often displace marginalized populations. Challenging stigma in public discourse can help level the playing field in support of community interests. This study examines two strategies to mitigate neighborhood stigma: create opportunities for people to personally relate to a place and engage them in the positive reframing of extant narratives. It is based on a preregistered between-groups survey experiment in which 498 local college students rated the appeal of two Black, historically disadvantaged neighborhoods in Miami: Overtown and Liberty City. It finds that ratings of Overtown are significantly lower when its name is disclosed, indicating the presence of stigma. “Relating” improves ratings of Liberty City, however, only among Black students, not white or Hispanic students. “Reframing” improves ratings but only if students buy into the more positive frame.
39. **Service Outsourcing and Government Fiscal Conditions: Do Market Competition, Bureaucrat Support, and Management Capacity Matter?/** Wei, Wenchi; Chen, Xin , pg. 568–589
Scholars have long regarded government fiscal stress as a crucial factor driving public service outsourcing; however, further investigation is still needed to determine whether service outsourcing in turn helps governments improve fiscal conditions. Public choice theory suggests that outsourcing services can lead to efficiency improvement and cost savings. Nevertheless, transaction costs theory implies that the costs associated with service outsourcing may offset or even outweigh its potential benefits. Moreover, the extent of transaction costs depends on contextual factors such as market competition, bureaucrat support, and government management capacity. Empirically, we employ an instrumental variable estimation approach to examine the impact of service outsourcing on the budget balances and debt levels of U.S. municipalities. We find that service outsourcing improves government fiscal conditions, with contextual factors playing an important role in moderating this effect. Additionally, outsourcing services to different types of contractors has varying implications for government fiscal conditions.

40. Use of Performance Information and External Accountability: The Role of Citizen Oversight in Mitigating the Motivated Evaluation of Body-Worn Camera Evidence/ Ali, Mir Usman; Wright, James E., pg. 590–616

Despite being touted as a game-changing technology, studies on the influence of body-worn cameras (BWCs) on policing outcomes have produced mixed results, with the underlying reasons for such findings unclear. Drawing on the sociology of culture and organizational theory, we argue that BWCs often have mixed impacts due to deeply ingrained, valued occupational assumptions and practices shaped by the structural and organizational context. These assumptions and practices, collectively known as the police *métier*, are not politically neutral and can lead to motivated decisions rather than accurate ones. We suggest that such motivated reasoning can be mitigated by changing the structural or organizational context, such as establishing a citizen oversight agency (COA), which could decrease racial disparities in policing outcomes. To test these arguments, we examined the impact of BWCs on racial disparities in two types of policing outcomes: police homicides of citizens and disorderly conduct arrests (DCAs). Our findings indicate that while the adoption of BWCs does not impact racial disparities in DCAs or police homicides of citizens, there is a significant decrease in racial disparity in DCAs when BWCs and COAs are used in conjunction. Additionally, while the racial disparity in police homicides of Blacks and Whites does not decrease when BWCs and COAs are used together, there is an overall decrease in police homicides across both racial groups. Overall, our study demonstrates that technology's impact on bureaucratic performance is influenced by occupational assumptions and practices, which can be altered by external accountability mechanisms such as COAs.



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GENDER & SOCIETY

Volume 38 Number 5 October 2024



Sociologists for
Women in Society

journals.sagepub.com/home/gso

ISSN: 0891-2432



41. Under the Smokescreen of Horizontality: Gendered Leading Tasks within the Yellow Vest Movement/ Melby, Eli , pg. 701–728

There is little scholarship on how gender impacts the construction of leadership in supposedly leaderless, horizontal social movements. In this study, I expand the concept of leading tasks, to get at the ways in which gender intersects with the critical organizing work of maintaining horizontal movements. Drawing on comparative data from 7 months of fieldwork conducted with two grassroots groups in the French Yellow Vest movement, I argue that horizontal organizing in the Yellow Vests (YVM) functions as a gendered structure which opens possibilities for women to take on important leading tasks: caring management, attentive listening, and superintendence. These analytically constructed, gendered leading tasks point to a tension inherent in horizontality: It creates leeway for women's participation, while also functioning as a smokescreen for a process where group members reproduce traditional gendered expectations of women to do a "third shift" in organizing, characterized by nurturing and caring for participants and activist spaces. The study documents how women can be disadvantaged by this mode of organization. Thus, the concept of gendered leading tasks contributes to investigating how leadership is a gendered construct shaped by those who enact it, and the social structure that surrounds it.

42. Mobility for What? Space, Time, Labor, and Gender in South Asia/ Srivastava, Abhilasha; Aftab, Zehra , pg. 729–760

Questions about women's safety have gained importance in both India and Pakistan, as gendered and sexual violence in public spaces has risen. This motivates questions about the presence and mobility of women in public spaces in South Asia and their determinants. In this paper, we extend feminist scholarship on space and time, social reproduction, classical patriarchy, and the everyday by unpacking the concept of mobility into two new categories: instrumental and substantive mobility. We use these categories to dig deeper into spatial and temporal patterns of women's mobility at the national level. Our regression models and tempograms based on nationally representative time-use surveys show that women's presence in public spaces remains abysmally low in both countries. It increases only temporarily with travel for paid/unpaid labor and education in instrumental ways. However, any mobility that breaks the temporal rhythm of the everyday or norms governing space and time is rarely observed. Our analysis also shows that these mobilities are also affected by social contexts such as marriage, class, and caste, among others. Also, despite popular perceptions, we find no substantial differences in the mobility patterns for women in the two countries. This paper makes a case for reassessing interactions between neoliberal economic regimes and classical patriarchy and how "power geometries" of space, time, and social reproduction impact women's mobilities in South Asia.

43. Workplace Breastfeeding As Foodwork In Organizational Settings: Advancing Knowledge From Black, Low-Income Women In South Africa/ Farista, Feranaaz; Jaga, Ameeta , pg. 761–787

The cessation of breastfeeding by low-income mothers returning to work is a feminist concern. Our research advances knowledge from the Global South to extend understanding of breastfeeding at work as a form of foodwork in organizational settings. A major reason for breastfeeding cessation is the conflict between this foodwork labor and the physical labor of paid employment. In-depth interview data from 33 black low-income working mothers in South Africa were analyzed through an intersectional lens of race, gender, and social class. The findings yield both struggles and innovations in the mothers' attempts to combine nourishing their children with paid employment. The paper explores three themes: (1) the labor of breastfeeding within contexts of low-income earning, (2) gender and social class norms shaping childcare and foodwork, and (3) local knowledge about foodwork and employment. We present recommendations for improving workplace support for low-income mothers' breastfeeding efforts, and for advancing gender equity.

44. Refusing Gender: Intimate (Mis)Recognition of Gender Identity and Its Relation to Family Instabilities/ Stone, Amy L.; Nimmons, Elizabeth; Salcido, Robert , pg. 788–815

This study extends the literature on the impact of the family of origin on gender identity by theorizing about refusing gender. We define refusing gender as the intimate refusal of gender identity by family members that is perceived as intentional and deliberate by transgender and nonbinary people in the United States. In this article, we demonstrate how refusing gender is intimate, perceived as intentional, embedded within existing family instabilities, and disruptive of family relationships. This study is based on interviews from a racially diverse group of 25 transgender and nonbinary adults in Texas, half of whom report high rates of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). Findings contribute to gender theory by revealing the importance of the family in recognizing gender identity. This research makes novel connections between existing family instability, including histories of abuse, and gender refusal. We embed gender recognition within persistent family dynamics, including long-standing family instabilities and family violence, arguing that these family dynamics persist in the lives of adult children. Overall, these findings demonstrate how cisnormativity is reproduced in family life, filling significant gaps in theorizing about transgender and nonbinary family life.

Volume 24 Number 5
October 2024

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Qualitative Research
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ISSN 1468-7941

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45. Rhizomatic review: A materialist minor science approach to research evaluation/
Fox, Nick J , pg. 1101–1120

Drawing upon the DeleuzoGuattarian metaphor of the ‘rhizome’, this paper proposes a literature and evidence review methodology that complements data collection, analysis and reporting methods appropriate to new materialist and post-human ontologies. Rhizomatic review replicates the branching and multiplying, subterranean and subversive, endless flows of affect that produce the social world in these ontologies of becoming and difference. The paper situates rhizomatic review in relation to Deleuze and Guattari’s understanding of ‘minor science’: an approach that rather than attempting to represent the social world ‘follows the action’. Rhizomatic review is open-ended, avoids setting inclusion or exclusion criteria, follows links that open up during the research process, explores a literature or evidence across disciplines, and engages in multiple iterations of searching and synthesis. An example of a rhizomatic review is presented, and the paper concludes with reflections on the opportunities afforded by rhizomatic review.

46. Thinking methodologies with textiles, thinking textiles as methodologies in the context of transitional justice/ Bustos, Tania Pérez; Tocancipá, Andrea Bello-, pg. 1121–1141

In this paper, we examine the methodological possibilities of working with personal textile objects, such as clothes in need of mending, beloved personal blankets, and knotted rag dolls. Our focus is on a transdisciplinary project that sought to collectively explore how the bodies of professionals working for the Colombian Transitional Justice System are affected when engaging with narratives of war and conflict. We contend that textile making in this context serves a dual methodological purpose when facilitating spaces of careful research. Firstly, this material practice enables participants to pause and immerse themselves in their own experiences, something that in turn is generative of personal reflections. Secondly, the created objects become appreciation devices capable of documenting and eliciting memories that continually engage participants and researchers in new inquiries. Consequently, this paper contributes to the understanding of object-oriented methodologies as inherently relational and situated. Moreover, it aims to comprehend textile making practices as capable of unfolding care as a research practice.

47. Unveiling racism through qualitative research: The politics of interpretation/
Wojnicka, Katarzyna; Nowicka, Magdalena , pg. 1142–1161

The main purpose of the article is to present and compare various strategies aimed at encouraging research participants to voice their experiences of racism and discrimination. This is supplemented by the discussion on how scholars can unveil the intersections of multiple systems of oppression reverberating in research participants’ narratives, given the challenge of racial asymmetry in research and the politics of interpretation in a race-mute societal context. Based on their study involving young migrants, the authors argue that qualitative research instruments such as individual and focus-group interviews, visual elicitation, co-creative methods, and video interviews enable individuals to frame their experienced reality in complementary ways. Comparing how each method can conceal or disclose racism, the authors warn of treating narrations on racism on face value and plead for

carefully analyzing the extent to which individual narrations align with political agendas and normative discourses within the research's contexts. Addressing each research tool's potential and limitations, the authors also show how the researchers' epistemological and political positionalities shape their data collection and analysis.

48. The challenges of 'researching with responsibility': Developing intersectional reflexivity for understanding surfing, place and community in Aotearoa New Zealand/ Wheaton, Belinda; Olive, Rebecca , pg. 1162–1185

Located within feminist scholarship on sport, leisure and physical cultures, this article explores our attempts to understand what conducting 'research with responsibility' means as White, settler-coloniser, immigrant women researching surfing, place and community in Aotearoa New Zealand. Taking inspiration from Hamilton's 'intersectional reflexivity' and Māori feminist scholars' discussion of (de)colonizing methodologies, we discuss the development of our intersectional, collaborative methodology to understand our relationships to place, community and surfing. This co-ethnographic approach helped us navigate the ethics and challenges of knowledge production in Aotearoa New Zealand, and enabled us to be aware of, and open to, different worldviews and ways of knowing. We argue this methodology has value in developing better recognition of our own privileges; understanding of the intersectional politics-of-place we are part of as researchers, and as community members; and of the assumptions, motivations and values that inform our research practices.

49. Practicing care-full scholarship: Exploring the use of 'visual informed consent' in a study of motherhood, health and agroecology in Coventry, UK/ Abbas, Mai; Franklin, Alex; Lemke, Stefanie; Tornaghi, Chiara , pg. 1186–1210

The demand for alternative methods of providing informed consent is increasing, especially in research with marginalised (or illiterate) research participants. This article discusses the co-creation of a visual informed consent (VIC), in collaboration with an artist. The VIC was inspired by the experience of obtaining informed consent from a group of migrant women with limited English proficiency, in empirical research undertaken on agroecology and health in Coventry, UK. Reflecting further on its creation and wider utility, this article explores the inner values that might guide researchers and lead to the co-creation of care-full tools that meet the needs of research participants. Specifically, this includes, reflecting on the iterative process of developing a VIC and using an ethics of care as a primary conceptual framework. Findings reveal that participants' understanding of ethical issues is facilitated using visual illustrations. It is argued that the creation of a VIC requires the researcher to be attentive to the embodied nature of research practice and guided by an ethics of care. A conceptual framework that integrates care and embodiment is presented, with the intention that it may further support the development of care-full research by others.

50. Mapping working practices as systems: An analytical model for visualising findings from an institutional ethnography/ Hawkins, Anna , pg. 1211–1229

This paper presents a new methodological model that was developed whilst carrying out an Institutional Ethnography to explore school food working practices. The model brings together two complementary approaches; Institutional Ethnography and Systems Thinking, to offer a novel approach to the analysis and visualisation of ethnographic data as systems maps that show how power shapes practices. This novel contribution allows for the mapping of complex working practices to show interdependencies and flows, and addresses limitations in the applicability of Institutional Ethnography to policy research. This approach will be useful for researchers and practitioners who want to utilise findings from Institutional Ethnography to design effective interventions, change outcomes of working practices, or tackle policy problems.

51. “Wait, really, stop, stop!”: Go-along interviews with visually disabled people and the pitfalls of ableist methodologies/ Porkertová, Hana; Osman, Robert; Pospíšilová, Lucie; Doboš, Pavel; Kopecká, Zuzana , pg. 1230–1252

Despite the growing interest in walking methods in disability research, their methodological difficulties are rarely examined. Therefore, we debate the challenges of doing go-along interviews with visually disabled people when geographically studying blind experience with urban space. The article is divided into two parts. The methodological part examines the difficulties we encountered to contribute to the critical discussion of the ableist nature of both methodologies and post qualitative inquiry, and their interconnection with ableist conceptions of walking, talking, and space. Second, we discuss the epistemological consequences of go-along interviews, which have the potential to challenge existing thinking, ableist conceptions of space, and, consequently, the given discipline. The result is a constructivist conception of science that modifies human geography through visual disability and visual disability through human geography.

52. The continuum of rapport: Ethical tensions in qualitative interviews with vulnerable participants/ Schmid, Evi; Garrels, Veerle; Skåland, Børge , pg. 1253–1271

Rapport is generally considered an essential component of successful interviewing, where participants are willing to share and divulge information. The present paper contributes to the research on rapport in qualitative interviewing by exploring ethical tensions that researchers may experience when conducting qualitative interviews with vulnerable participants. The analysis is based on semi-structured interviews with nine researchers from various fields within social sciences who had extensive experience in doing research with diverse vulnerable groups. We identified six ethical tensions related to building rapport with people in vulnerable life situations that cover issues concerning both too little and too much rapport. Findings illustrate that rapport as the ‘ideal’ for the researcher-participant relationship may need nuancing. The study concludes that researchers undertaking qualitative interviews on sensitive topics need to have a conscious awareness of ethical tensions that may arise when building rapport with their participants

53. Pandemic ethnography: Fieldwork in transformed social space/ Davis, Tadeo Weiner; Norwood, Hannah Obertino, pg. 1272–1290

This methodological analysis traces the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak on two ethnographic studies in Chicago: a neighborhood fight for affordable housing, and an effort to increase local participation in the 2020 U.S. Census. We attend to the relationship between space and visibility after the onset of the pandemic as methodological and political challenges. Drawing on Haraway's seminal description of situated knowledge, this article explores the changes that the pandemic brought to our situated and partial perspective as ethnographers of political process. To do so, we present fieldwork from both studies before and after they became fully virtual. Finally, we discuss shared emergent methodological implications with a focus on embodiment in fieldwork, the dynamics of access, and the formalization of participation in online venues.

54. Who can you trust these days?: Dealing with imposter participants during online recruitment and data collection/ Martino, Alan Santinele; Perrotta, Arielle; McGillion, Brenna Janet , pg. 1291–1301

The use of digital technologies in qualitative research has been found to increase access and participation by minimizing geographical, scheduling, and financial barriers. However, discussions among the qualitative research community about the challenges of conducting research online and, specifically, what steps can be taken to mitigate “imposter participants” remain limited. Anchored in a critical disability studies perspective, in this field note paper, we discuss lessons learned in conducting online qualitative research and preserving data trustworthiness.

55. Viewing life as a timeline: Digital visual research to retrace people's journeys/ Baú, Valentina , pg. 1302–1311

This research note introduces the experience of using ‘timelines’ as a visual research method during online interviewing. It does so through a series of questions and answers that guide the reader through an exploration, understanding of and reflection on the method. This qualitative approach was used while conducting research on the influence that participation in a Reality TV show had on its finalists, and on the opportunities and life choices that were afforded to participants after the end of the show. The reader is encouraged to draw links between their own work as a qualitative researcher and the possibilities that this method can offer either in filling gaps or in expanding their current endeavour. Ultimately, the ‘quality’ of the answers we find in our qualitative work is illustrative of the way we choose to ask our questions.

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of* **Cultural
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Volume 27 Number 5 October 2024

ISSN 1367-5494

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56. Markers of self-identities for young Polish diasporic female viewers of *The Magnificent Century* (Turkish TV series, 2011–2014)/ Özalpman, Deniz , pg. 803–818

This study focuses on young Polish viewers living in Vienna, the capital city of Austria, and their reception of Turkish television series. This is an under-researched audience group. The analysis gives voice to viewers' comments through the use of semi-structured interviews to gain deep insight into their viewer experiences. The study introduces another, less-studied component of analysis by scrutinising the ways in which audiences deploy the media text of Turkish series in defining markers of their own self-identities. The analysis of this reveals ways in which viewers were able to negotiate their placement in diasporic lands and in cultural imaginaries.

57. Nationalized anti-feminism: A collusion between nationalism and gender-equal sexism/ He, Renyi , pg. 819–835

The COVID-19 crisis has led to a global resurgence of nationalism, which can be observed from major political events like presidential elections to everyday culture such as video games. In a recent online debate over sexualized female characters, Chinese male gamers excessively incorporated nationalist discourses to justify their anti-feminist arguments. Their discursive campaign provides an opportunity to explore the rising nationalist sentiment in the post-pandemic era and the linkage between nationalism and sexism as well. This study analyzed male players' online posts and generalized their discursive strategies – the true gamer identity, anti-political correctness rhetoric, and the gender antagonism accusation – to incorporate nationalist discourse to make their anti-feminist arguments more persuasive and subtle. The study also explains how this anti-feminism fits in with frames of gender-equal sexism, and how the findings can help understand information interpretation tactics employed by misogynists.

58. Talking football: Discourses about race/ethnicity among Spanish youth/ Luque, Carmen Longas; Sommer, Mélodine; Sterkenburg, Jacco van, pg. 836–855

It is commonly accepted that sports media and televised football in particular are sites where ideas about race/ethnicity are (re)produced. However, less is known about how audiences deal with these messages: do they assume these ideas are true or do they negotiate them and if so, how? Using cultural studies as our theoretical framework, we conducted 14 focus groups among Spanish youth and asked them to reflect on ideas about race/ethnicity while talking about football. Results show that interviewees had difficulty in talking about race/ethnicity and that they not only reproduced dominant discourses about race/ethnicity but also negotiated other discourses. Interviewees also described Spanish sports media as sensationalistic and money driven.

59. #MeToo in British schools: Gendered differences in teenagers' awareness of sexual violence/ Horeck, Tanya; Ringrose, Jessica; Betsy Milne; Mendes, Kaitlynn, pg. 856–875

This article explores how British secondary school students responded to and made sense of the rising public awareness of sexual violence in British society that emerged during lockdowns for COVID-19. Based on the findings from a 2021–2022 study conducted in five secondary schools, the article explores the gendered discrepancies in girls’ and boys’ awareness of violence against girls and women. In particular, it examines how the youth participants in this study responded to two related media stories during lockdown: the news of Sarah Everard’s kidnapping and murder by a police officer and the viral spread of sexual abuse testimonies on the ‘Everyone’s Invited’ Instagram page and website. The article demonstrates how girls were more likely to experience, recognize, and discuss sexual violence, in part due to feminist consciousness raising during lockdown via digital technologies like Instagram and TikTok. Although some boys did recognize the problem of violence against women, in general, they were much less aware of Sarah Everard’s murder and Everyone’s Invited and were prone to absorbing manosphere-like discourses around false rape accusations. In focus groups, some boys deployed a defensive masculinity and adopted a discourse of male victimhood, which denied the scale and scope of violence against girls and women. However, through involving boys in focus group discussion with both us and their male peers about power and privilege, progress was made in challenging and counteracting rape myths and anti-feminist male victimization narratives.

60. Advocacy for territorial and people-centered approaches to development in Romania: Place attachment based on industrial heritage/ Oana-Ramona Ilovan; Paul Mutică, pg. 876–894

This research focuses on the stories of two small yet unique settlements in Transylvania, Romania: the town of Petrila and the village of Roșia Montană, former mining settlements, currently deemed disadvantaged. Our research inquires about the relevance of their industrial heritage for inhabitants’ place attachment during a long-term process of resistance to neoliberal development and change that caused the partial loss of material and immaterial heritage. We used qualitative discourse analysis to process inhabitants’ accounts in two documentaries: *Planeta Petrila* and *Roșia Montană, a Place on the Brink*. Our findings show that place attachment is very strong and painful with many of the locals and is closely connected to industrial heritage and the past. Both industrial heritage and inhabitants’ place attachment based on this heritage are crucial resources for any future strategy that considers territorial and people-centered approaches to development, within a paradigm of sustainability and inclusiveness.

61. Science as an ‘object of love’ – affective milieus in the neoliberal university/ Hokka, Johanna , pg. 895–911

This study examines the affective milieus in the neoliberal university. Previous studies have demonstrated that, despite harsh neoliberal realities, academics still express a love for academic work. This study uses love as its conceptual tool to analyse the different forms of love that academics attach to science. Drawing on Sara Ahmed’s theorisations of affect, this study shows that emotions play a crucial role in organising social order. Emotions work to divide academia into separate ingroups that have different visions of the virtues of science that represent the object of love for its proponents. While analysing higher education magazines with affective-discursive reading, the results of this study show that the neoliberal university favours the forms of love in which the individual ethos and competition are highly

valued, while those forms of love that highlight collegial and emancipatory values are on trial. Overall, this study contributes to critical discussions of the neoliberal university by demonstrating the power of emotions in the construction of conflicting, intersecting and overlapping ways of othering and the complex assemblage of affective milieus that exist in today's academia.

62. The digital pregnancy: A qualitative study of Danish women's use of pregnancy apps/ Lindhardt, Martin; Brandsborg, Emma Balslev; Hansen, Camilla Vesterager; Nielsen, Anne Bentzen , pg. 912–927

Based on an interview study with Danish women, this article explores how the frequent use of pregnancy mobile applications shapes the lived or experienced pregnancy. More specifically, we look at a reported dilemma between, on one hand, using the information of pregnancy apps on bodily and fetal developments to gain a sense of control over individual pregnancies and, on the other hand, an experience of the apps becoming something of a controlling factor in the lives of pregnant women. Respondents reported that the information of the apps created different kinds of concerns and that they became almost obsessed with comparing their own symptoms with the apps' standardized information on what they could expect to experience at specific stages of the pregnancy. Our analysis draws on a socio-material perspective that acknowledges the ability of technology to enact certain kinds of experiences and shape concerns. We argue that the power of the apps (so to speak) is related, in part to the abundance of information they provide, which may contribute to a sensation of never knowing enough, but also in part to the use of apps becoming an integrated part of everyday cell phone routines.

63. The ethics of representing perpetrators in documentaries on genocide/ Koch, Julian Johannes Immanuel , pg. 928–946

Current discourse on the representation of genocide claims that we are currently experiencing 'the shift from the era of the witness to the era of the perpetrator'. This raises ethical concerns over why and how documentaries engage with perpetrators. Based on an assessment of 203 documentaries on seven genocides, my article makes three kinds of contribution in addressing these concerns: (1) It discusses the ethics of representing perpetrators in archival footage, reenactments or interviews in a wider corpus than those covered in recent discussions. (2) It uncovers a broad range of ethical reasons for why documentary filmmakers engage with perpetrators, rather than seeking to establish a singular ethical ground for this engagement. This approach can do better justice to the varying cultural, historical and political contexts of the respective genocides, the different production contexts and target audiences of the documentaries, and the different styles and types of documentaries that inform the ethics of perpetrator representation. (3) It introduces two broad categories of perpetrator representation in documentaries that conceptualize the ethical purposes of this engagement differently.

64. The travelogue cooking show in a sub-state nation: Representing Scotland in British food television/ Knight, Christine; Tominc, Ana , pg. 947–964

Food television offers a new and unique lens on national identity, the Anglo-Scottish relationship, and their cultural representation in contemporary Britain. This article is based on the analysis of three British travelogue cooking shows, first broadcast between 1995 and 2011, about Scotland and its food. The programmes analysed exemplify and reinforce long-standing cultural constructions of the relationship between England and Scotland as sub-state nations of the United Kingdom, as well as illustrating and creating new national scripts, notably in relation to class and gender. These ‘homeland’ travelogue cooking shows consistently associate Scotland with a defined set of local and traditional foods, closely associated with a Romantic construction of Scotland, its history and landscape. However, the programmes also indicate wider changes in British and Scottish food culture during this period, including the rise of the local food movement and the increasing economic success and cultural confidence of the Scottish food and drink industry. The article highlights the role of celebrity chefs in the cultural construction of contemporary British sub-state national relationship

65. ‘Je te crois’ (‘I believe you’): Pragmatics of a feminist slogan, or silencing and the scene of address in post-#MeToo France/ Gaillard, Julie , pg. 965–984

In the context of a failure of #MeToo in France and in light of the intrinsic limitations of this movement, ‘I believe you’ has become one of the battle cries of contemporary French feminism, appearing on protest signs during activist performances and demonstrations, but also on street-pastings disseminated in urban spaces by grassroots feminist collectives. Through a pragmatic analysis of this statement-slogan paradoxically addressed to everyone singularly and to no one in particular, this article demonstrates the performative dimension of post-#MeToo French feminism which aims at once to individually repair and collectively denounce the wrong caused by the silencing of victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Building on Jean-François Lyotard’s philosophical elaboration of the phrastic mechanisms at stake in negationism, as well as feminist scholarship on believability, to demonstrate how the pragmatics of silencing throws survivors into a state of social death, I show how ‘I believe you’ – through the interplay of first- and second-person pronouns – allows the re-subjectivation of individual survivors who encounter it serendipitously in public spaces. Turning to the contextual analysis of activist configurations that have recently mobilized ‘je te crois’ in public space, I then show how this slogan creates feminist counter-spaces where the vulnerability of assembled bodies becomes the site of political subversion.

66. Equity, diversity and inclusivity: Once more, with feeling/ Aust, Rowan , pg. 985–1003

This article examines how gratitude influences the practice of British television production workers. It does so through a case study which asked television production workers to consider their work through the prism of gratitude: were they grateful for their work? Using semi-structured interviews, the data revealed that yes, workers were grateful but still identified many punitive working practices. These practices have simultaneously been identified by the industry itself, and there is an improvement discourse through the equity, diversity and inclusivity agendas. I argue here that equity, diversity and inclusivity measures are ineffective – as they have been proven to be elsewhere – because they do not consider the feeling(s), such as gratitude, of working in television. In failing to make this a consideration, equity, diversity and inclusivity work cannot address the inequalities it is there to resolve.

This is because understanding the felt experience illuminates the fuller encounter of working in a particular environment. This includes the potential inhibition that gratitude can catalyse through indebtedness. In understanding what these feelings catalyse when cooperating in what they know to be an unfair system, equity, diversity and inclusivity work can be progressed beyond a model predicated on assimilation, to something that achieves substantive change.

67. Spotlight on discrimination at work: Italian actresses' construction of digital spaces of feminist struggle/ Naclerio, Emanuela; Giorgi, Giulia , pg. 1004–1020

The article contributes to the studies of digital spaces and women's action by analysing the case of Amleta, a collective founded during Covid-19 pandemic by a group of Italian theatre actresses. Using a digital ethnographic approach that combines data coming from Amleta's Instagram account and in-depth interviews with content creators, this study considers how actresses employ digital spaces to challenge violence and discrimination in the workplace. By looking at actresses' digital action, the study sheds light on the reinterpretation of #metoo narratives and on the construction of non-conventional digital spaces in the struggle for an equal environment in the cultural and creative industries. Given the centrality of informational activism and communicative labour for Amleta's activities, we argue that knowledge dissemination becomes a political tool, both challenging the status quo and allowing women to move their experiences from an individualised understanding towards a level of collective awareness. The research accounts for how feminist practices can promote social change beyond branded uses of social media platforms.

68. Water, earth, fire, air: Banal nationalism and Avatar: The Last Airbender/ Kerr, William , pg. 1021–1036

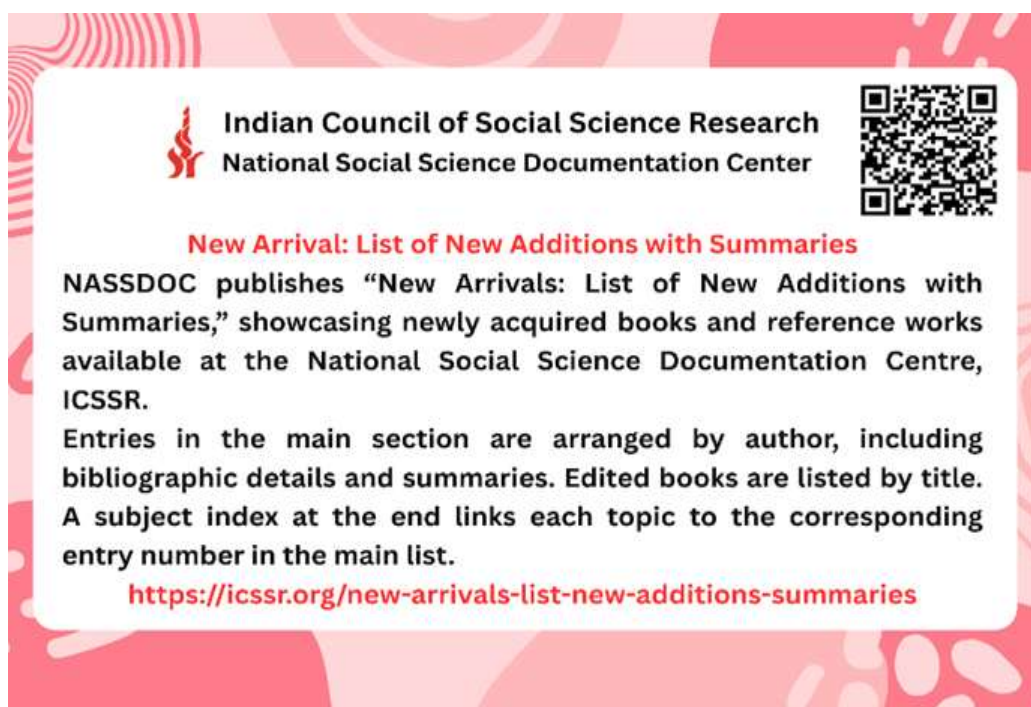
This article argues that children's media can be a powerful source for embedding nationalist assumptions from an early age, by looking at Avatar: The Last Airbender and its sequel The Legend of Korra. In the shows, the world is divided into four discrete nations. Drawing on Billig's concept of banal nationalism, I intend to explore how, despite being critical of nationalism, they nevertheless reinforce and communicate core tenets of national ideology: that nations are the natural way of organising the world. This then leads to wider conclusions about how children's media can communicate and embed these ideas.

69. Black dis/engagement: negotiating mainstream media presence and refusal/ Amponsah, Emma-Lee , pg. 1037–1055

This article presents a conceptualization and exploration of 'Black dis/engagement', which refers to Black people's 'non-presence' in mainstream media and involves a simultaneous engagement with grassroots community media that divert – to various degrees – from the norms of white respectability. Based on 20 in-depth interviews with media practitioners (journalists, writers, digital media producers, and activists) of Black African descent in Belgium, this study challenges popular media diversity discourses that equate mainstream media visibility and engagement with social progress and disengagement with quite the opposite: an alarming loss. Drawing on Black ontology and feminist epistemologies of refusal rooted in histories of marronage and Black fugitivity, the study sheds light on how Black people create, write, and engage outside the mainstream, and examines the possibilities and limitations that Black individuals can encounter along the way. The study reveals that

while some Black critical voices have found platforms within mainstream media, there is increasing skepticism and questioning among Black individuals and communities toward mainstream media infrastructures and cultures. Centering Black people's agency and decentering the demands of dominant media cultures, the article sheds light on the diverse ways in which Black people have withdrawn from mainstream media, established digital community spaces, and engaged in various forms of community activities. Recognizing the fluid and contextual nature of Black dis/engagement, the author underscores the importance of valuing and understanding the diverse strategies employed by Black individuals and communities to navigate and resist oppressive media systems.

70. The work of documentary relationships/ Coleman, Emily , pg. 1056–1073
Relationships between documentary-makers and their subjects are a core concern of the scholarship, typically analysed in relation to issues of power and exploitation. This article instead considers documentary relationships as a form of work, examining what it means when a job entails the production of intimate connections, which are also subject to commercial pressures and imperatives. Relationship-building is an intrinsic part of the filmmaker's job, but takes place around its margins: often unpaid and unacknowledged by the media industries. A consequence of this lack of status and recognition is that an appropriate professional framework has yet to be developed, with worrying implications for training, regulation and duty of care. Drawing upon in-depth interviews conducted over a period of 4 years, this article conceptualises the work of documentary relationships as a practice of creative labour, by considering how they function interpersonally, procedurally and organisationally. Through a discussion of emotional labour, I will explore how the permeability between work life and intimacy impacts both filmmakers and contributors alike, considering the various ways their experiences take shape within the structural context of contemporary media production.



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**RACE &
CLASS**

**THE ROOTS OF THE
'GREAT REPLACEMENT'**

71. Political theology, discovery and the roots of the 'great replacement'/ Bossen, Colin , pg. 3–20

In recent years, fears of the 'great replacement', popularised by Renaud Camus, warning against a supposed Islamist take-over of France, have motivated White supremacist violence and resulted in mass shootings in Europe, New Zealand and the US. The author shows how this conspiracy theory can be traced back to medieval theological doctrines used to justify the conquest of Muslim lands in Al-Andalus and later refined to warrant the European subjugation of the Indigenous nations of the Americas, Australia and New Zealand. Through papal authority, the 'Doctrine of Discovery' bestowed a God-given right on Christian nations to take and control lands, wiping out or confining Indigenous people, to then repopulate countries at will – itself the real racial reversal of settler colonialism. The theological argument is now thoroughly secularised in law in the US. 'A great replacement', incorporating the Doctrine of Discovery coupled with eugenicist ideas, can be found in the works of Lothrop Stoddard, and echoes are found even today in utterances from US politicians and on Fox News.

72. Saracens, Moors and Islam: was there a Muslim race in medieval Europe?/ Kumar, Deepa , pg. 21–42

Against the view that antecedents to modern racism can be found in medieval Europe's depictions of Moors, Saracens and the prophet Muhammad, this article demonstrates that representations of Muslims from the seventh to the fifteenth centuries were both respectful and resentful, lacking the kind of coherence necessary to show a pattern of racialisation. Rather than reflecting a structural continuity with the Orientalism that emerged in the nineteenth century, the representations that prevailed were the product of the power interests at play in specific historical and geographical contexts. Certainly, there was prejudice, xenophobia and ethnocentrism, sometimes taking forms that superficially resemble modern racisms. But only with the rise of various European powers as empires in the modern era did it become possible to ideologically and structurally racialise Muslims. Thus, 'race' should be seen as a modern development that accompanied the rise of capitalism and European colonialism.

73. Racialising age in the UK's border regime: a case for abolishing age assessment/ Rosen, Rachel; S. Khan , pg. 43–62

Processes for assessing the age of young unaccompanied migrants have been roundly critiqued, with new concerns in the UK being raised about the increasing use of 'scientific' approaches. In this article, we suggest that, taking everything into account, analyses do not go far enough, arguing that technical questions of how 'best' to assess age or the new incursion of biometric measurements can obscure the political question of what work age does in hostile border regimes. As a result, the underpinning logics of age assessment – an essentialisation of age, 'race' and borders – are not only left in place but further augmented. We demonstrate, through a careful curation of assessment reports (that operate through the assertion of truth claims about the body, childhood and time) how such reports draw on and reproduce multiple and intersecting racist imaginaries as they are synthesised with developmental logics around childhood. Age, we argue, is being weaponised in the

service of post-racial fantasies in liberal democracies, rising ethnonationalism and state retrenchment from social support.

74. Is China an imperialist power?/ Harris, Jerry , pg. 63–87

Among the mainstream press, western political elites and sections of the Left, China is accused of exploiting the Global South and even being an imperialist power. China argues it is pursuing a 'win-win' policy. To explore this question, this article looks at several factors, including labour exploitation, debt, environmental damage and military activity. Imperialism today operates through a vast network of integrated transnational investments and expansive global assembly lines, overseen by a transnational capitalist class. China's position in the global capitalist system needs to be assessed in this context. It is certainly a major power within that system and its capitalists engage in the super-exploitation of labour, for example in Africa. At the same time, Chinese development loans have so far helped countries in the Global South build infrastructure and reduce neoliberal austerity, even as associated projects have been beset by corruption and environmental harms. China has not yet used its military in imperialist adventures, but it does apply regional pressure and cultivates military relationships with countries where it has investments. Overall, the picture that emerges is complex and contradictory.



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75. Revolutionaries, coercive institutions and the crisis of collaboration in interwar India/ Maclean, Kama , pg. 437–461

Earlier generations of historians interpreted revolutionary politics of the interwar period within a paradigm of failure, on the basis that it did not bring about an immediate shift in the colonial dominance in South Asia. Following the ‘revolutionary turn’ in South Asian history, scholars have suggested that revolutionary politics needs to be read for the ways in which it shifted mainstream nationalist strategies and influenced other outcomes, both intended and unintended. This article deepens this analysis, by considering an unexplored outcome of the revolutionary politics of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA): its impact on Indians employed in British institutions, especially coercive institutions such as the police and prisons. These employees may not have resigned from their posts, and ultimately these coercive institutions remained coercive and violent at a macro level. However, based on the evidence presented here, it is clear there was a faintly discernible but important micropolitics emerging from within these institutions, which indicates that some exhibited admiration and sympathy for revolutionary prisoners, quietly and surreptitiously working to ameliorate systems of coercion and punishment, in the process undermining coercive institutions from within. Such a reading prompts a rethinking of paradigms of collaborators as colonial enablers, allowing us to see the withdrawal of cooperation with the colonial regime as a process, which becomes perceptible in the context of anticolonial movements in the late interwar period.

76. Between the Mughals and the Ahoms: The hill chieftains of Kamrup in the Brahmaputra Valley/ Shin, Jae-Eun, pg. 463–492

Focusing on the hilly area of Kamrup located in the southern part of the Brahmaputra valley, this article traces the history of certain local powers who inhabited the common frontier of the Mughal empire and the Ahom kingdom, and examines their identity construction during the Mughal–Ahom conflict and its aftermath. By reading historical records from the perspective of the locality and not from those of the Mughal and Ahom courts, it shifts the focus from the state grid to the local arena, and from a static structure of politics to a dynamic political process that comprises three phases: (a) the hill polities’ military participation in the Mughal–Ahom wars in the 1610s–80s; (b) their negotiation with the regional supreme power, the Ahom state, in the 1690s–750s; and (c) the transition of some of them from the status of a chieftaincy to a principality with a large landed estate in the 1760s–850s. Throughout these periods, none of the frontier local powers had kept either solid fidelity or constant antagonism to both the trans-regional and the regional state. Neither were they a monolithic entity. This continued fluidity stands as an example of the historical reality of pre-modern South Asia that should not be subsumed into modern communal categories.

77. Executing the unrepresented: Legal aid, trial procedure and capital punishment in colonial India/ McClure, Alastair , pg. 493–519

The history of the adversarial criminal trial and legal aid has received significant attention in the context of North America and Europe. This article shifts focus to South Asia, to examine the early debates that developed around access to legal representation under colonial rule, with particular attention paid to capital trials. As the article demonstrates, demands for greater state assistance for poor defendants were made in response to a range of connected factors. These included the very large number of colonial subjects being sentenced to death in India, the passing of the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act of 1903 in England, and the growing attention paid to wrong verdicts and criminal injustice by Indian newspapers, legal commentators and nationalist politicians. In tracking this history across the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, I suggest that the reluctance of the colonial state to invest in legal aid schemes, alongside the wider culture of under-investment in the bureaucracy of colonial justice, were important contributing factors that help explain both the scale and application of state violence under colonial rule.

78. An elusive line in an elusive frontier: Delineating the historical trajectory of the inner line in India's northeast/ Thejalhoukho, pg. 521–540

The Inner Line remains one of the most contentious yet enduring legacies of colonial rule in the erstwhile British India's northeast frontier. However, there is a major disconnect between the popular conception of the Inner Line as a legal shield protecting 'vulnerable' communities, and the scholarly deconstruction of the Inner Line as a colonial instrument designed for the exploitation of resources and the policing of hill communities. This article traces the historical trajectory of the Inner Line in India's northeast and highlights the significant moments when the Inner Line was subjected to varying interpretations. It argues that the history of the Inner Line was characterised by flexibility and instability not only in its physical manifestation as a geographical marker but more particularly in its perceived intent and purpose. Delineating the shifts in the roles and functions that were ascribed to the Inner Line at different historical junctures, this article attempts to reconcile the varied and even contradictory understandings of the Inner Line that continue to persist in postcolonial Northeast India.



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79. Determinants of Marketing Channel Choice Among Handloom Micro-entrepreneurs: Evidence From Rural Assam, India/ Faruque, Saddam; Guha, Pradyut , pg. 171–191

Using primary data collected from 230 handloom micro-entrepreneurs of rural Assam, present study made an attempt to understand the marketing efficiency across different marketing channels of handloom products, and identify the factors determining handloom micro-entrepreneurs' decision to select a marketing channel. Marketing efficiency was examined using standardised indices. A multinomial logistic regression model was estimated for identifying the factors determining marketing channel choice decision of handloom micro-entrepreneurs. Analysis of data reveals that though the retailer channel was economically most efficient among the three identified marketing channels in the study area, majority of handloom micro-entrepreneurs have chosen the least efficient channel of travelling traders for selling their produce. Using travelling traders as reference category, the results of regression estimate suggest that education of the entrepreneurs, firm size, access to market information, collective action through weavers' groups, access to credits, and transaction cost-related factors significantly influenced the decision of handloom micro-entrepreneurs in the choice of marketing channels.

80. Entrepreneurial Intention of Rural College Students: Role of Perceived Behavioural Control, Entrepreneurial Desire and Entrepreneurial Knowledge/ Tadi, Prem Kumar; Aneesh, Athira; Neethu, P.S.; Sia, Surendra Kumar , pg. 192–211

Drawing from the theory of goal directed behaviour and the multi-dimensionality of the Perceived Behaviour Control (PBC) construct proposed by Ajzen, the major objective of this cross-sectional research study was to investigate the extent to which, the two dimensions of PBC (Self-Efficacy and Perceived Controllability) predicts entrepreneurial intention directly and in the presence of entrepreneurial desire as the mediator. Also, the direct effect of the two dimensions of PBC was studied in the presence of a potential moderator, entrepreneurial knowledge. The sample for the present study was 239 rural undergraduate college students in Puducherry district of Pondicherry union territory. Measurement model was analysed using Confirmed Factor Analysis (CFA) in Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS) and Process macro (model 5) was used to analyse the mediation and moderation analysis. The results revealed that the two dimensions of PBC have both direct as well as the indirect influence over entrepreneurial intentions with entrepreneurial desire being the mediator. On the other hand, entrepreneurial knowledge does play a significant role as a moderator between the two dimensions of PBC and entrepreneurial intentions. The study has both theoretical and practical implications in the existing literature with minimum limitations and suggestion for the future researchers.

81. Effectiveness of FPOs: Credit Performance Evaluation of Farmer Producer Companies in Tamil Nadu/ Mohanasundari, T.; Khangar, Nihal Singh; Das, Arpita , pg. 212–232

Farmer producer organisations (FPOs) in India were introduced as farmer's cooperative society with the prime objective of enhancing the profitability and productivity of small and marginal farmers by cooperative action. The most crucial element which determines the establishment and success of the farmer producer companies (FPCs) is financial support. Thus, the government is providing direct funding in the form of various grants such as start-up grants, equity grants, mezzanine capital assistance, seed/pulse processing unit and so on. Despite getting huge credit support from the government in the form of various incentives, many companies are struggling and failing to sustain themselves in the long run. The present study evaluated the credit performance of FPCs in Tamil Nadu based on four financial ratio indicators named growth ability, profitability, debt ability/solvency and indicators of per share. The study result indicates that most of the companies fall under the average to low average performance category which highlights the inefficiency in the financial management of study FPCs. Comparatively FPCs' credit performance was found to be increasing. The results of the analysis shed light on the importance of credit management which is possible through capacity-building training and regular monitoring and guidance for the FPCs in credit handling.

82. Rural Out-migration and Its Impact on Crop Production Efficiency of Producers in Southern Ethiopia/ Eshetu, Fassil; Haji, Jema; Ketema, Mengistu; Mehare, Abule , pg. 233–254

The research dealt with the effect of labour out-migration on output per hectare and efficiency of wheat and teff producers in Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya zones of Ethiopia based on primary data gathered from 415 random sample of rural households. The multinomial endogenous switching model was used as an analytical model. According to the stochastic frontier model, the mean efficiency of wheat and teff are 82.98 and 66.43 per cent, respectively. According to the econometric results, rural–urban and international migration reduces wheat productivity by 110.94 and 179.11 kg, respectively. The average treatment effect on treated (ATT) also revealed that participation in international migration reduces Teff producers' technical efficiency by 5.51 per cent. However, teff productivity is reduced by 382.94 and 747.49 kg due to rural urban and international migration, respectively. The lost labour channel of the modern theory of migration is maintained by the result of the study. So as to minimise the negative impact of out-migration in the study area, policymakers must focus more on promoting access to credit, irrigation, land, off-farm employment and public services for rural households.

83. Gendered Participation in Water Governance: Implications for Successful Communitybased Water Management and Women Empowerment/ Naiga, Resty; Ananga, Erick O.; Kakumba, Umar, pg. 255–270

This article sought to analyse the gender dimensions in communally managed water schemes in rural Uganda. Taking two rural villages as empirical referents, the study used multi-methods of data collection and a gender-based analysis to interrogate the challenges to equitable access and decision-making in rural-based water schemes. The analysis reveals that, despite the existing policy and legislative regime, access to water for women is severely constrained, and their level of decision-making in communally managed water schemes is remarkably low. The article holds that women's participation is critical for the much-needed collective action towards community-based water governance, gender equity, and empowerment. Consequently, the barriers to sustainable water access and effective women's

participation can be addressed through significant investments in systematic water institutional reforms, targeted capacity-building initiatives, and plugging existing policy monitoring and implementation gaps at all levels. There is a need to address the policy reality gap regarding ownership of productive resources for women as a key strand towards addressing the equity challenges at different levels of water governance.

84. The Role of Entrepreneurial Leadership to Rural Development and Resilience in Indonesia/ Kusmulyono, Muhammad Setiawan; Dhewanto, Wawan; Famiola, Melia , pg. 271–288

Rural regions are vital for the Indonesian economy as they contributed 13.7% of the national gross domestic product in mid-2021. However, the contribution made by rural areas requires the role of qualified village leaders. Poor governance, lack of entrepreneurial-leadership role models, and sociocultural issues inhibit rural resilience. This research explored best-practice villages using a qualitative approach and identified four fundamental concepts for achieving resilience. This study obtained data from 17 informants with various backgrounds, including village-owned enterprises management, regional government, central government, rural researchers, academia and rural activists. Rural leaders must govern with an entrepreneurial and stewardship orientation, good political capacity and assertiveness to establish rural resilience. Stewardship and assertiveness encourage receptive and wise leadership while focusing on accomplishing local rights and peace with other parties. This study indicates that rural leaders with an entrepreneurial mindset, stewardship compliance and assertiveness can promote political capacity in communities and increase community engagement and rural resiliency.



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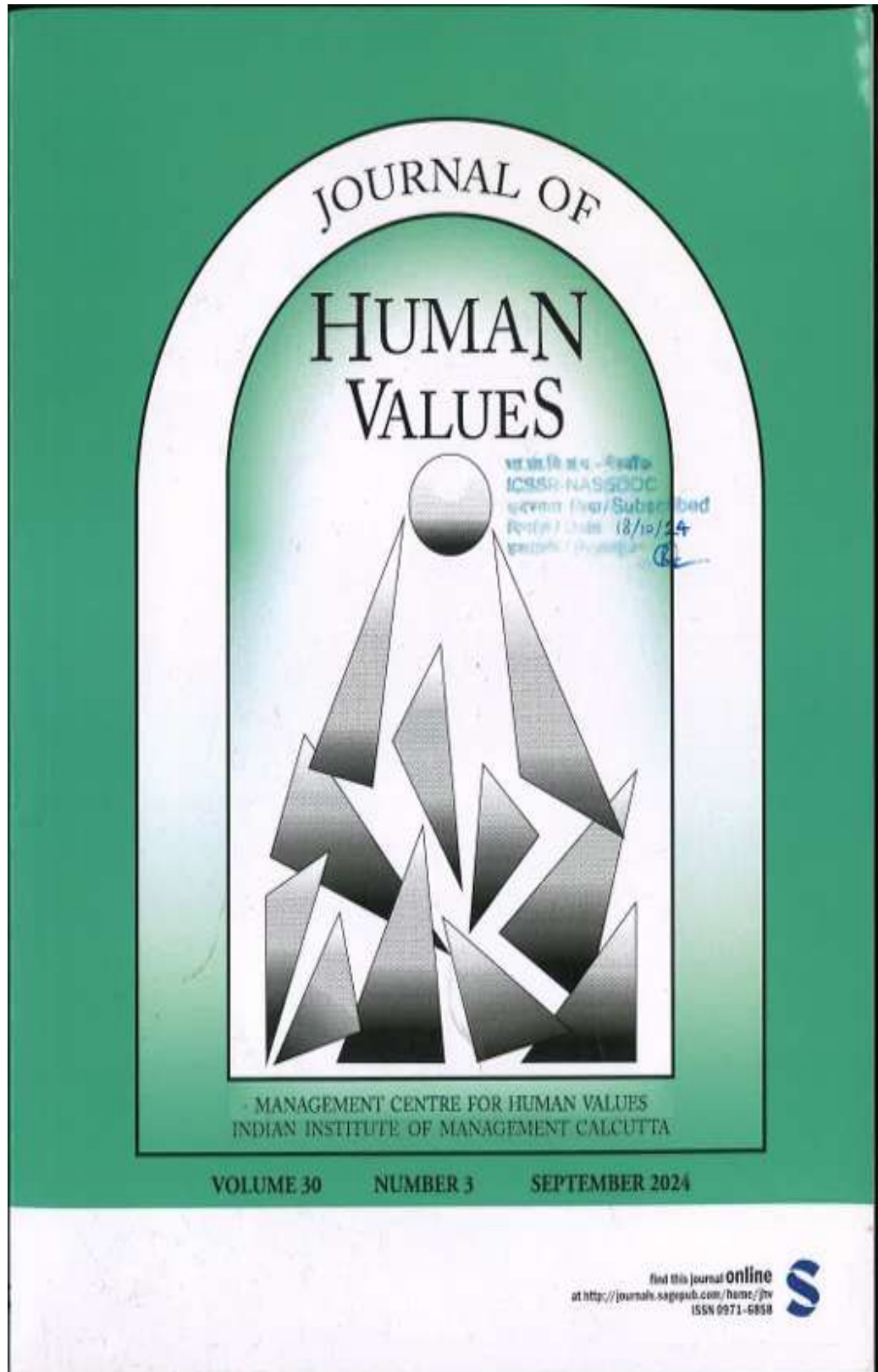
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85. Looking at Sustainability More Fundamentally: Quest for a Holistic Worldview/ Babu, Gopal; Satya, Harsh; Satya, Santosh; Pandey, Bihari Nandan , pg. 257–269

An in-depth analysis of earlier work for sustainable development has revealed that well-intentioned and rigorous efforts globally towards achieving sustainability have at best achieved marginal results. The problem appears to be certain inherent contradictions within the contemporary paradigm of development. The article explores these unaddressed contradictions and argues that the present model of development is fundamentally incapable of resolving the prevalent problems of contemporary times. Hence, a strong need is felt to relook at sustainability more fundamentally and work towards a paradigm shift. Such a shift in the paradigm of development would put emphasis on sustainable consumption—a shift from sense gratification to actual human happiness and from treating nature as a resource for consumption to appreciating the inherent balance based on interconnectedness in nature.

86. Teaching Ancient Indian Jurisprudence in Our Time A Heterodox Approach to Orthodoxies/ Sreejith, S.G. , pg. 270–285

Ancient allures the postmodern social subject trapped in the strangeness of time—the time after the end of history. For that time-beaten subject ancient is the unconscious of coherence, predictability, and certainty. Or perhaps that ancient is a glory fled. Whatsoever, ancient is generally sacralized—irrespective of the type of socialization that happened in the past—and journey to the ancient is often deemed to be a pilgrimage. When ideas of the ancient in their individuality and totality inter alia become the natural intellectual resource for rebuilding postmodern societies, discriminative ingenuity becomes an essential faculty. Any uncritical reverence of the ancient becomes antithetical to modern social and political values, inviting the risk of reproducing inequities of the past. This article problematizes such uncritical dependence on the ancient using Ancient Indian Jurisprudence, which has been looked up on as a repository of moral and legal values, as a case in point. It meditates from the experiences and perspectives of an imaginary ‘teaching subject’ on the many pitfalls and possibilities of the ancient as it builds a framework of teaching and learning, and a representative scheme of evaluation for Ancient Indian Jurisprudence.

87. The Emotion in Early Buddhist Psychology of Human Values/ Prakash, Gyan , pg. 286–293

Discourse on the nature of the emotions and their role in moral life has been at the vortex of discussion in both Indian and Western philosophy for a long time. The concept of emotion has taken the centre stage in recent debates, connecting it with morality. In Indian philosophy, emotion plays a vital role in moral judgement and desire. The main aim of this article is to analyse whether there is any possibility of intentional intervention in an emotional state or are we simply slaves to our emotions, which control our physical and mental activities. The main aim of this article is to analyse the concept of emotion in Vasubandhu’s text, *Abhidharmakos’abhāyam*.

88. Integrating Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Sustainability Linkages with Employees' Perceptions and Competence-Mediating Role of CSR Culture/ Pandey, Suchitra; Sinha, Shruti; Rishi, Parul , pg. 294–310

The study examines the effect of corporate social responsibility (CSR) culture on the relationship between CSR strategy–sustainability linkages, ethics and the CSR outcomes in public sector organizations in India. Using a sample of 200 lower-, middle- and upper-level CSR managers, a mediation model by Baron and Kenny was outlined and tested. Results demonstrate that CSR strategy–sustainability linkages and ethics have a positive relationship with CSR culture and CSR outcomes. Further, CSR culture has a positive relationship with the CSR outcomes of employees' CSR perceptions and competence. While CSR culture fitfully mediated the relationship between ethics and competence, partial mediation was found in all other cases. Thus, the adoption of strategic and sustainable CSR not only leads to desirable CSR outcomes but is also associated with a better fit between CSR and culture. Hence, strategic and sustainable CSR and organizational ethics must facilitate greater congruence between CSR and organizational culture.



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MILLENNIAL ASIA

September 2024
Volume 15 | Number 3

An International Journal of Asian Studies

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89. Do Trade Openness and Output Gap Affect Inflation? Empirical Evidence from BRICS Nations/ Chhabra, Megha; Giri, Arun Kumar; Kumar, Arya , pg. 359–383

The recent economic disturbances such as the outbreak of coronavirus, the Russia–Ukraine war, and disrupted supply chains, have resulted in high inflationary shocks that are difficult to combat. The most vulnerable to these global shocks are developing countries where trade is a crucial factor in economic growth. In this context, the study aims to investigate the impact of trade openness and output gap on inflation in BRICS countries from 1999Q1 to 2018Q4. Owing to growing economic integration and rising cross-sectional dependence, the study employs Dynamic Common Correlated Effect (DCCE) model to examine the long-run relationship between the variables. In addition, the study employs Dumitrescu and Hurlin (2012) to investigate the causal relationship between variables. The findings suggest that a more open trade policy helps to reduce rising domestic inflation. The price lowering impact of export openness outperforms the inflationary impact of imports, resulting in flattened Phillips curve. Moreover, the results indicate that the underpowered effect of the domestic output gap is not sufficient to counteract the unfavourable impact of the foreign output gap on inflation in BRICS. As a result, the study advocates providing subsidies and tax breaks to help export-oriented businesses thrive while keeping the global factors in check.

90. Factors Influencing Sustainable Software Practices and the Moderating Role of Knowledge Accessibility: Evidence from the Malaysian Electronic Industry/ Giweze, Chukwuyem; Aziz, Nor Azah Abdul; Arshad, Yusri , pg. 384–408

The current study investigates factors influencing sustainable software practices due to the growing concern for environmental desolation in software sustenance among software practitioners in the electronic industry. It validates the GREEN SOFT Reference Model in the Malaysian context by conducting a study in Selangor, Malaysia, using non-probability sampling techniques. The research involved 250 employees from various software departments. Partial least square via SmartPLS3.3 examined the constructs of governance, software strategy, knowledge accessibility, software practitioners, sustainable environmental practices and sustainable software practices. Empirical results show that the GREEN SOFT Reference Model positively and directly influenced software practices, including software strategy, software practitioners, sustainable environmental practices and knowledge accessibility. However, knowledge accessibility moderated the link between software strategy and sustainable software practices. The other factors did not indicate the moderating effect. The research shows that knowledge accessibility has the most substantial impact compared to the other factors. Therefore, the study suggests that practitioners should pursue sustainable software practices to enhance effectiveness in the workplace. The study presents the theoretical and practical implications for future consideration.

91. Asymmetric Effects of Foreign Direct Investment on Economic Growth: Fresh Evidence from India Using NARDL Simulation/ Alam, Waseem; Ikram, Firdos; Kumar, Pushp; Haseeb, Mohammad; Ali, Nazim , pg. 409–428

The present article aims to examine the asymmetric effects of foreign direct investment (FDI) on economic growth in India during 1991–2019. Along with FDI, financial development, inflation and trade openness are used as control variables. To check the influence of these variables on economic growth, this study employed the non-linear autoregressive distributed lag (NARDL) model. The results indicate that a positive shock in FDI inflows positively influences India's economic growth while negative FDI inflows have a negative influence. Also, the Wald test establishes the asymmetric effect of FDI on gross domestic product (GDP) growth both in the short-run and long run. Moreover, financial development and inflation rate significantly reduce the pace of economic growth in both the long run and the short run. However, trade openness boosts economic growth only in the long run. Based on these empirical findings, several policy implications are designed to increase the pace of economic growth.

92. Public Debt and Economic Growth in India: The New Evidence/ Singh, Bhanu Pratap; Kumar, Sujit , pg. 429–446

The study gives new evidence on the effects of public debt on economic growth in India with key macroeconomic indicators from 1980 to 2019. In the past decade, and after the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a substantial rise in public debt, which reached 90% of the GDP in April 2021. Therefore, it is imperative to study the impact of different public debt sources on the Indian economy to help policymakers frame informed debt management policies. The long-run equilibrium relationship and cointegrating coefficients are calculated using Johansen cointegration and fully modified ordinary least square techniques. Toda and Yamamoto's (1995) Granger causality test is used as a short-run diagnostic test for the long-run equilibrium relationship. The study's major findings suggest that domestic debt, total factor productivity (TFP) and exports are the major determinants of economic development in the long run. In contrast, economic prosperity determines the growth of external debt, debt service payments and TFP in the short run. It is recommended that the government should control and channel public debt productively for favourable growth effects.

93. Analyzing GAVI the Vaccine Alliance as a Global Health Partnership Model: A Constructivist Analysis of the Global Health Crisis/ Singh, Sandeep; Bawa, Jagmeet; Singh, Bawa, Singh, Balinder; Bika, Shankar Lal , pg. 447–464

The ongoing debate on the conceptual underpinnings of constructivism and global health partnerships (GHPs) in global health studies has a dimension that deserves closer attention. This paper attempts to draw attention to a few aspects of the debate using Finnemore's constructivist analysis. According to this study, global actors need to rethink their paradoxical notions of pandemic crisis survival in light of the growing demand for mobilizing diverse global health agents and the necessity of constructing complex GHPs to address challenges of international significance. A global response based on solidarity and multilateralism is the only way to effectively combat this pandemic. Against this backdrop, the article analyses this development through an ideational ontological case study of the GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance. This article contributes to the debate by explaining how the GAVI Alliance fostered global collaboration and can serve as a template for future GHPs.

94. What Drives the Young Malaysian Generation to Become Horticulture Farmers? A Qualitative Approach/ Firdaus, R. B. Radin; Ebekozen, Andrew; Samsurijan, Mohamad Shaharudin; Rosli, Hafizi , pg. 465–486

Over the last decade, the involvement of the young generation in agriculture has drawn considerable attention to the Malaysian development agenda. A number of comprehensive strategies and measures have been designed to attract young people into the agricultural sector. However, the number remains relatively low as compared to the other economic sectors. Therefore, this study seeks to explore and describe the influential factors that drive the young Malaysian generation to be involved in farming. This study drew its sample from purposeful and snowball sampling techniques. A qualitative approach was employed, in which, a phenomenology study through interviews was conducted to explore the meaningful experience of the 15 respondents who are involved in the horticulture sector. The four major themes to which respondents referred to in describing the driving forces that influenced their decision to become a part-time or full-time farmer were (a) farming family background; (b) market and income potentials; (c) attitude; and (d) knowledge, skills and incentives. Thus, it is crucial for future policy designs to continue to leverage on the growth potential of the agricultural markets, ease the entry barriers to agriculture and build positive perceptions by improving existing agricultural programmes, training and incentives for young people.

95. Customer Perception Towards Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY): An Empirical Investigation from Slum-dwellers Perspective/ Ray, Koustubh Kanti , pg. 487–514

The government-sponsored welfare programmes are instrumental in balancing economic growth and reducing inequalities in society. Society becomes inclusive only when the deprived people have access to banking and financial services. The policymakers and financial players emphasized the importance of financial inclusion programmes because of their significant impact on economic growth and the financial health of the economy. The Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a government-led intervention programme with a national mission to provide banking facilities to all deprived sections in the country. The study focuses to examine the determinants of customer perception towards PMJDY. The study includes the slum dwellers of Bhubaneswar as the target group of beneficiaries for empirical research. The determinants include the delivery process (SERVQUAL) and outcome attributes associated with the social scheme. As customer perception is a categorical variable, the multinomial logistic regression model is adopted to test the hypothesis. The study results indicate that the beneficiaries consider reliability, assurance, tangibility and social connect dimensions as the likely factors to obtain a higher level of perception towards the welfare programme.

ISSN 0972-5792
e-ISSN 2199-6873

Volume 26 • Number 2 • August 2024

Journal of Social and Economic Development

Official publication of the
Institute for Social and Economic Change

For Circulation in India only



 Springer

96. Caste and schooling in professional cricket in India and England/ Borooah, Vani Kant , pg. 353 – 369

This paper's theme is about opportunities in cricket—offered and denied. It discusses opportunities offered systemically to members of certain groups and denied to those who belong to other groups. In India, this takes the form of a person's caste to which a person is born; in England, the type of school that one attended is relevant; and in South Africa, skin colour plays an important role in determining one's chances of playing representative cricket. It is very easy to underestimate the importance of opportunities in sculpting sporting success by, instead, ascribing success to a sportsperson's talent and natural gifts.

97. Marginalised population concentration and employment gap in non-elementary occupations in India: a regional level study/ Banerjee, Tanima , pg. 370–395

There is heterogeneity in the Indian labour market, where employment opportunities vary across regions for individuals belonging to different castes and ethnicities. Given this heterogeneity, the study aims to find out whether regional concentration of socially marginalised population classified in terms of castes and ethnicity has any effect on regional variation in employment gap in non-elementary jobs, and looking for the potential factors behind regional variation. The contribution of this study lies in its effort to figure out the applicability of visibility discrimination hypothesis to Indian labour market that talks about a positive association between minority population concentration and inequalities and to find out the factors that could explain regional variation in caste- and ethnicity-based employment gap. Using the data provided by the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2019–2020, the study has estimated caste- and ethnicity-based employment gap in skilled jobs at regional level and found the regional concentration of marginalised groups to have no significant impact on the degree employment gap in skilled jobs. However, gap in years of schooling and industrial composition in terms of employment emerged as significant factors explaining regional variation in employment gap in skilled jobs.

98. On measures of elder abuse: investigating the intensity and extent in seven states of India/ Bakshi, Sanjeev; Mishra, Shailendra Kumar , pg. 396–408

The present study attempts to describe, model and measure the severity of abuses being faced by older adults. Data from the BKPAI survey, conducted in the year 2011 across seven states of India, are utilized for the purpose. Considering the period after 60 years of age as exposure time, the model proposes that abuse occurs at rates pertaining to a Poisson process. Estimated rates are found to be the lowest for the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The rates factored into intensity and extent show that the extent is responsible for variation in rates across the states. Further, a global measure of elder abuse, based on the rates, that incorporate all types of abuses is defined. An alternative composite measure based on proportions is also defined. Composite measures indicate that among the states, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are relatively better positioned than the rest of the states.

99. A needs-based approach to promoting gender equity and inclusivity: insights from participatory research with farmer-producer organisations (FPOs)/ Harrington, Tomás; Narain, Nivedita; Rao, Rengalakshmi, Nitya; R.; Sogani, Reetu; Chakraborty, Shuvajit; Upadhyay, Astha , pg. 409–434

The farmer-producer organisation (FPO) is an umbrella term used to describe modes of farmer collectivisation in India, i.e. co-operatives and companies. While women cultivators play a central role in agriculture, their continued marginalisation is reflected in a lack of engagement in FPO activities and governance structures, with only 3% of existing FPOs being female-led ventures. This paper examines the nature of tensions around social inequities—and how such tensions might be addressed in the collective spaces offered by FPOs—using a gender lens, specifically in balancing conflicting pressures of economic performance versus inclusion and meeting specific members' needs. Using a participatory research approach, a conceptual framework is developed and applied in three FPOs operating at various stages of development. With a specific focus on gender equity and social inclusion, selected cases involved FPOs with > 75% female membership and scheduled caste/tribe participation. Qualitative data on societal needs, based on the expectations and experiences of FPO participants, are then analysed to better understand (1) what might promote FPO participation and (2) how equity and inclusion may be enabled from the 'bottom-up'. This exploratory study informs the collective action debate with its new and intersectional approach to gender equity and inclusivity. Empirical observations and within-case analyses involving FPOs provide new insights into the functioning of these institutions and nuanced interactions involving their members. Findings suggest that informal micro-producer arrangements or *vyavastha*, in the FPO pre-registration phase, are well positioned to act as spatial agents for establishing ethical norms as FPOs collectivise and grow. In terms of promoting social objectives and evaluating FPOs operating in different stages, a set of guiding principles are proposed with follow-on implications for policy.

100. Informal enterprise as harbinger of women empowerment in India/ Majeed, Mehak; Rather, Zahid Gulzar; Mushtaq, Saeed Owais , pg. 435 – 456

The prevailing economic theory of development has traditionally linked the informal sector businesses with backwardness, under-development, and adherence to traditional practices. According to this theoretical framework, in order to foster development and modernization, it is believed that the informal sector should gradually disappear over time. However, the present research challenges this structuralist perspective specifically in relation to women-led enterprises operating in the informal sector in India. By analyzing data from two rounds of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) conducted five years apart, the study reveals that not only have women-led enterprises in the informal sector experienced significant growth over time, but their level of technical efficiency has also increased. The research paper identifies the main factors contributing to both efficiency and inefficiency within these women-led enterprises. Furthermore, empirical investigations conducted in conjunction with this study validate the potential of the informal sector as a catalyst for women's empowerment in India. In conclusion, the study offers practical policy recommendations that support the growth and development of the informal sector in India.

101. Work participation rates and employment structure of Muslim females in urban India: 2005–2010/ Farhana Khatoun, pg. 457 – 473

Employment status is an indicator of the economic condition of the population. Employment also has some non-economic advantages, such as increasing an individual's status and prestige in society, which in turn increases their decision-making power at home on vital issues like the education of children, marriages of children, etc. Since independence, Muslims' performance in terms of education and employment remains unsatisfactory. The study uses the National Sample Survey (NSS) database on employment and unemployment (unit-level records). Both the principal activity status and subsidiary activity status have been taken into consideration while analysing employment characteristics. The purpose of the study is to examine work participation rates and the employment structure of Muslim women in urban India in comparison with that of men and women of other religious groups. It is found that the workforce participation rates among Muslim women are lower than those of other religious communities. Women are largely self-employed or employed as casual labour. Findings indicate that Muslim women have limited access to employment, especially in sectors that require higher levels of education. Education is the main determinant force for employment in better quality work. Muslim women are largely engaged in the manufacturing sector, especially textiles and wearing apparel and tobacco manufacturing.

102. Does livestock ownership contribute to animal-source foods' (ASFs) consumption and children's growth: a longitudinal study in India/ Gunjan, Geetika; Suresh Sharma , pg. 474 - 498

The role of livestock ownership in related animal-source foods' (ASFs) consumption and in determining a child's nutritional status is well explored in a wide range of countries. However, there is a paucity of Indian literature in this context. The current study aims to fill this research gap. The objective of the paper is to establish the relationship between livestock ownership, ASFs' consumption, dietary diversity, and dietary adequacy among children in India. Further, the study also investigates the impact of livestock ownership on a child's nutritional status. The study has utilized the Young Lives longitudinal data, collected in 2001, 2004, and 2009 from undivided Andhra Pradesh, India. Multilevel linear and nonlinear mixed models have been used in the study. The study finds a significant association between livestock ownership and ASFs' consumption among children. Livestock ownership enhances related ASFs' consumption, dietary diversity score, and dietary adequacy of the household members, including children. Large ruminants are used for income generation, which help in diversifying the consumption basket. However, there is no significant association between livestock ownership and children's nutritional status, the consumption of ASFs and children's nutritional status. Education plays a determining role in children's nutritional status. The engagement of less-educated women in livestock ownership may cause the absence of association. The provision of safe drinking water and toilet facilities help in reducing water-related diseases and diarrhoea frequency among adults and children that positively impact nutritional outcomes.

103. Does natural resource hinder, taxation capacity and accountability? A case of selected oil abundant developing countries/ Laniran, Temitope J.; Adeleke, Damilola , pg. 499 – 520

This study aims to explore the mechanism that corroborates the political-economy explanation of the resource curse in oil rich developing countries. This mechanism elucidates that increasing resource rents provides higher incentives for leaders to remain in power, through a deliberate refusal to improve taxation capacity, which would, in turn, reduce the tax burden on its citizens to reduce their demand for accountability. Using a panel data set for 25 oil producing developing countries for the period 1996–2011, the study demonstrated that oil abundant developing countries lack adequate taxation capacity which influences fiscal contract through taxation of the citizens and minimises the scrutiny of government and the demand for accountability. In turn, the economy is plagued by inadequate provision of public goods and a limited means to raise revenue to finance government expenditure. The empirical analysis supports this mechanism. To this regard, it concludes that the presence of oil in the selected countries can undermine accountability.

104. The effects of lifetime work experience on incidence and severity of elderly poverty in Korea/ Chae, Seyoung; Heshmati, Almas , pg. 521 – 554

This study investigates the characteristics that contribute to elderly poverty, mainly focusing on individuals' lifetime work experience. It adopts the heterogeneous relative poverty line. It calculates the work experience and obtains demographic variables using the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study's survey data for 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015. The objective is to estimate poverty among elderly and explain its variations in relation to individual characteristics and lifetime work experience. Poverty is measured in terms of the head count, poverty gap and the poverty severity indices based on monetary dimensions, namely income and consumption. The methodology used in this study is a logit model to explain the incidence of poverty and a sample selection model to analyze the depth and severity of poverty. The results show that an increase in the total work years and a decrease in the gap years between jobs reduce incidence and depth of poverty.

105. Does health insurance affect illness-related absenteeism at the workplace in Ghana?/ Darkwah, Frank , pg. 555 - 581

The paper investigates whether health insurance expansion affects illness-related absenteeism at the workplace among workers in Ghana. The paper employs household-level data from the Ghana Living Standard Survey and applies count data estimation techniques to investigate how health insurance affects the expected time, workers spend out of work, due to illness. The results show that health insurance reduces the extent of illness-related absenteeism at the workplace. The decline in the extent of illness-related absenteeism at the workplace is observed for insured workers in both sectors of the economy, but the reduction is lower in the informal sector than in the formal sector. The reduction is also lower for younger than older workers.

106. Does health insurance mitigate the economic impact of negative health outcomes? Evidence from Ghana's National Health Insurance Scheme/ Novignon, Jacob; Arthur, Eric; Tabiri, Kwasi Gyabaa; Atakorah, Yaw Boateng; Nonvignon, Justice, pg. 582–602

In many developing countries, financial risk protection for health is under-developed and negative health outcomes can be impoverishing. In this study, we sought to investigate the impact of negative health outcomes on household welfare and the role of public health insurance in mitigating this impact. We used data from the seventh round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS). To address the potentially non-random nature of the health insurance scheme, the Lewbel instrumental variable estimation technique was used. The results suggest that more days of illness lead to fewer hours of labour supply and this result was statistically significant across all specifications. We found evidence of a heterogeneous impact of negative health outcomes through health insurance coverage on hours of labour supply for the full sample. We also find that for rural dwellers and informal sector workers, days of illness reduced labour supply, while the impact was relatively less with health insurance coverage. The findings call for policies that focus on reforming the NHIS to ensure effectiveness and achieve its primary objectives of removing financial barriers to health care in Ghana.

107. The impact of urbanization on children's diets: longitudinal evidence from Cebu/ Howard, Larry L.; Labuzon, Charmaine, pg. 603 – 618

We investigate the longitudinal relationship between urbanization and children's dietary diversity using a large, detailed survey conducted in Cebu, Philippines, during its period of rapid transformation in the 1990s. Using a panel of 1840 children observed at ages 8, 11, and 15, we model children's weekly consumption of food items included in the meat, seafood, rice, vegetables, beans, tubers, fruits, and dairy groups. Within child-household variation in the characteristics of urban communities (barangays) during this period helps us to empirically identify potential causal relationships. We find that urbanization is significantly positively associated with children's consumption of meat, fruit, and meals prepared at home and negatively associated with the consumption of vegetables and sweets. Models allowing for interactions between household socioeconomic status (SES) and local community urbanization reveal nuanced relationships with children's dietary outcomes. Children from lower SES households have greater dietary diversity if living in communities with greater urbanization and consume significantly larger amounts of meat, fruits, and dairy. Urbanization is also associated with more frequent consumption of meals prepared at home and less consumption of sweet foods, on average. Overall, the findings suggest that the urbanization of local communities during this stage of development contributes to improvements in children's diets.

108. The effect of central bank credibility on economic growth and output volatility in inflation targeting regime/ Armah, Mark K. , pg. 619 – 640

Against the backdrop that inflation targeting is adopted to achieve a stable macroeconomy (i.e. achieve single-digit inflation rates, lock-in of inflation expectations, and the capacity to deal with demand shocks and financial crises), we analyse the credibility of the Ghanaian and South African Central Banks in achieving target inflation rates. Further, we test the extent to which foreign direct investment, trade openness, and exchange rate volatility moderate the effect of central bank credibility on economic growth and output volatility in Ghana and South Africa. Using the GMM estimation technique, we find robust evidence that weakened central bank credibility is directly inimical to economic growth in both countries but more pronounced in South Africa. Further, the evidence suggests that although missing inflation target triggers output volatility in both countries, the effect is remarkable in

the case of South Africa. Additionally, the study reveals that while trade openness and FDI nullify the harmful effect of missed inflation target on economic growth in South Africa, that effect proves elusive in the case of Ghana. We provide recommendations in the light of the weak economic prospects and the projected rise in financial globalisation of both countries following the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

109. Jobless growth: evidence from Bangladesh/ Salim, Asaf Ibne; Basher, Syed Abul , pg. 641 – 662

This paper examines jobless growth in Bangladesh by analyzing the relationship between employment growth and output growth from 2002 to 2017. The findings show a marked decline in aggregate employment elasticity since 2013, suggesting that employment is becoming less responsive to growth, leading to jobless growth. Employment elasticities across categories—such as rural, urban, male, and female—generally declined from 2002–2010 to 2010–2017, although the results are not statistically significant in some instances. Throughout the period, female employment was notably responsive to economic growth, whereas male employment elasticity was consistently lower. A breakdown of aggregate employment elasticity reveals that while agriculture remains the predominant employment source, its dominance is diminishing. In contrast, the manufacturing and construction sectors are gradually rising in employment significance. Yet, the shift in decomposition suggests that changes in sectoral elasticity within agriculture continue to influence the trajectory of aggregate elasticity because of its substantial employment contribution. Our research does not present significant evidence of any swift structural shifts in sectoral employment distributions.

110. Investigating spatial patterns and contributing factors of rural poverty and vulnerability to environmental threats in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan/ Shakoor, Urooj; Shah, Syed Attaullah; Irfan Ullah , pg. 663 – 682

The primary goal of this study was to investigate rural households' multidimensional poverty profiles and vulnerability to environmental risks in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. The Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement survey (2019) data set was used for this purpose, which included 3035 rural households from seven administrative divisions located in three different geo-climate zones (northern, central and southern zones). The Multidimensional Poverty Index for Rural Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was 0.253 (25.3 percent) at a cutoff threshold of 0.30 (30 percent). The derived deprivation for 'living standard' and 'vulnerability to environmental threats' was much higher. The northern and southern divisions had the most multifaceted poor households, showing uneven regional development. As poverty differed greatly across divisions, antipoverty activities should be customized to the local context. The currently underway Naya Pakistan Housing Program is appropriately targeted and should be expanded to rural areas where impoverished people lack adequate housing. The provincial government's Billion Trees Tsunami Reforestation project for environmental conservation may aid in improving the resilience of the socio-ecological system to floods. The Sehat Insaaf Program of health insurance is highly encouraging; on the other hand, it should be authorized to cover a wider variety of health treatments and to be valid in private hospitals.

111. A new insight impact of off-farm work on food security of smallholders: evidence of heterogeneous effects from Benin/ Gero, Abraham Amoussouga , pg. 683 – 703

This paper analyses the impact of participation in off-farm work on food security of farm households in Benin, with a focus on the presence of heterogeneous effects. A propensity score matching model was used to account for the selection of participants in off-farm work. Survey data from a Global Analysis of Vulnerability and Food Security, conducted in 2017, were used. The results show that participation in off-farm work positively and significantly improved all food security indicators, except monthly food expenditure. Thus, participation in off-farm work increased the household consumption and dietary diversity scores by 8.83% and 6.32%, respectively, and decreased the reducing coping strategies index by 8.32%. However, those positive gains were not shared equally across regions. A more detailed analysis of this heterogeneity shows that the gains associated with participation in off-farm work were concentrated among male-headed households in rural regions. These results imply that policies to promote off-farm work should consider the local context and the socio-demographic characteristics of households in their design to improve their effectiveness.



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VOL. 88, NO. 4

SCIENCE & SOCIETY

WORKER EMPOWERMENT AND ALTERNATIVE
MODELS OF SOCIALISM *John Willoughby*

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DISABILITY
AND THE NURSING HOME INDUSTRY
IN THE UNITED STATES *Ari Parra*

REIFICATION AS ECOLOGICAL CRITIQUE
Tianle Zhang

BLACK FOLK, THEN AND NOW AND THE LATE
DU BOIS' MARXIST DIALECTIC *Reuben Kadushin*

MENDING THE RED-BLACK THREAD:
MARXISM, THE BLACK RADICAL TRADITION,
AND THE ROBINSON THESIS *Owen Walsh*

A MARXIST ANALYSIS OF THE METRIFICATION
OF ACADEMIC LABOR *Luis Arboledas-Lérida*

COMMUNICATION

REVIEW ARTICLE

REVIEWS

THE GUILFORD PRESS
NEW YORK LONDON

Printed in the U.S.A.

112. Worker Empowerment and Alternative Models of Socialism: A Comparative Investigation/ Willoughby, John , pg. 435–459

Recently, David Laibman presented a comparative framework to analyze how different models of socialism might empower workers. In the Marxist tradition, popular control over the material conditions of life requires the ability to determine the rate of investment, plan the production of use values, and create an egalitarian system of distribution. In addition, both Marxist and market socialist advocates argue that workers should have the ability to manage the operations of the enterprises in which they work. These goals are not unproblematically compatible since workers within the enterprise must always operate under constraints. The Bolshevik experience with worker's control of enterprises clearly demonstrates this tension. Despite this proviso, the three models of socialism we consider which place popular planning at the center of the socialist project could, in principle, meet all four criteria of worker empowerment. On the other hand, the market socialist alternative permits planning but not the detailed form of democratic planning traditionally advocated by Marxists. In addition, a market socialist model will have difficulty creating an egalitarian distribution system. Despite these drawbacks, the paper concludes by arguing that the market socialist model provides the best framework for empowering workers during a period of transition to a more robust planning regime.

113. The Political Economy of Disability and the Nursing Home Industry in the United States/ Parra, Ari, pg. 460–480

While the mass of Covid-19 related deaths in nursing homes has begun to draw attention to the corruption of the industry, the existing literature focuses primarily on the post-productive population (the elderly), or on the unpaid and underpaid care workers, while the discussion of the young and disabled, making up over 15% of residents in U. S. nursing homes, is largely absent. What can a Marxist analysis of disability tell us about both the nature of disability oppression and of the nursing home industry in the United States? Why are 16.9% of nursing home residents young disabled people? How are nursing homes in the U. S. funded? What political conclusions can we draw from this analysis? Building on the work of the late disabled socialist activist Marta Russell, I argue that the trapping of young disabled people in nursing homes is a result of their absorption by the nursing home industry due to capitalism's "compulsory unemployment" of the disabled and the segregation of those who cannot produce surplus value (Russell, 2019). Furthermore, private nursing homes do not "extract" from the disabled, as some have argued, as surplus value can only be extracted from the living labor of nursing-home and other workers. The incorporation of the non-working, institutionalized disabled into class struggle, then, is the only path to ending capitalist exploitation of the entire working class.

114. Reification as Ecological Critique/ Zhang, Tianle , pg. 481–512

In Kohei Saito's ecological Marxism, reification explains how formal economic categories lead to ecological crisis. Saito, however, lacks an account of praxis; of the collective political agency capable of overcoming reification. The relationship between reification and praxis was a central motif of Georg Lukács' early Marxist work. An integrated concept of reification could then fill this gap in Saito's theory,

thereby illuminating the political transition towards ecosocialism. Further, by resolving the ambiguous status of “nature” in Lukács critical theory, which currently blocks the possibility of such a conceptual integration, the critique of reification can be extended to the natural sciences.

115. Black Folk, Then and Now and the Late Du Bois’ Marxist Dialectic/ Kadushin, Reuben , pg. 513–539
This paper seeks to examine Du Bois’ positive engagement with the Marxist dialectical categories that are the corner-stone of the politico-philosophical tradition, as in Berteli Oilman's Dance of The Dialectic and Fredrich Engels’ Anti-Duhring. Du Bois’ relationship to Marxism remains downplayed and understudied due to anti-communist historiography and postmodernist interpretations. W. E. B. Du Bois’ 1939 work Black Folk, Then and Now demonstrates the centrality of Marxist dialectics to his work, clarifying his philosophical and historiographical development after completing Black Reconstruction. This abstract and philosophical reading of Black Folk, Then and Now reveals not merely that the late Du Bois’ radicalism can be categorized as Marxian but also that his late works cannot be understood without an understanding of Marxist political economy and philosophy, revealing that Black Folk, Then and Now is a centerpiece of the scholar-activist's intellectual development.
116. Mending the Red-Black Thread: Marxism, the Black Radical Tradition, and the Robinson Thesis/ Walsh, Owen , pg. 540–572

Cedric Robinson's increasingly popular and influential work Black Marxism is best understood as a project of post-Marxist critique. Robinson's book, now regarded as a classic, asks a series of important questions of Marxism, but each of its major arguments marks a fundamental departure from the theoretical perspectives of both European and Black Marxists. The book exists in a historical moment of crisis for the left and intellectual retreat from Marxism; Robinson's relationship with Marxism and his place in the political tradition to which he gave a name, the Black Radical Tradition, suggests three main arguments. First, Robinson's critiques of the classical Marxist tradition — focused on its apparent economism and Eurocentrism — are based on a flattening of this tradition and a marked break from Marxist methodology. Second, Robinson's critique does not neatly align with the perspectives of the radical Black intellectuals whom he discusses, and indeed his conclusions are frequently in conflict with them. Third, the emancipatory project of Black Studies and the research programs convened under Robinson's influence will be best served by cautious and critical engagements with Robinson's seminal work. The generative questions that Robinson asks will be better answered through a materialist account of Black history, a syncretic understanding of Black culture, and a nonreductive, revolutionary Marxism providing the guide for political action.
117. A Marxist Analysis of the Metrification of Academic Labor: Research Impact Metrics and Socially Necessary Labor Time/ Lériða, Luis Arboledas-, pg. 573–600

Research impact metrics have proliferated in the context of the commodification of academia and academic research, being widely applied for the evaluation of the performance of academic workers. The existing literature on this question has so far failed to satisfactorily explain two key questions in relation to research impact metrics, namely, what dimension of academic labor they refer to and measure, and how their deployment in evaluation processes interweaves with the extension of capitalist relations of production in academia. Examination of the social constitution of research impact metrics from a Marxist perspective shows that metrics are indexes of socially necessary labor time, so that they indicate whether a given expenditure of academic labor has resulted in a use-value and has been undertaken according to the prevailing conditions of production and the average degree of intensity and skill. This analysis will also shed light on why research impact metrics have become so prominent in contemporary academia. The reason lies in the private and independent form taken by social labor in the wake of the unfolding of capitalist relations of production in academia. In conditions of private and independent production, the social validation of labor occurs ex post, namely, once that labor has been expended.



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OCTOBER 5, 2024

Vol LIX No 40

₹150

Economic & Political WEEKLY

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EDITORIAL

- Large Deficits in Healthcare

COMMENT

- Sri Lanka: Shifts in Political Consciousness

ALTERNATIVE STANDPOINT

- Combat Sports and Recipes Made from Scratch: Notes on Women's Emancipation in 2024

COMMENTARY

- The Tightrope Walked by the ICJ: Provisional Measures in South Africa versus Israel
- Citizens' Retirement Planning Biases and Intervention of Behavioural Nudges in the NPS
- Messing about with Anaemia: Current Public Health Policy Conundrums in India
- ED and CBI as Fourth Branch Institutions? Exploring the Paradigm of an Ideal Investigative Agency for India

BOOK REVIEWS

- *The New China Playbook: Beyond Socialism and Capitalism*
- *Failed Masculinities: The Men in Satyajit Ray's Films*

INSIGHT

- What Would a People-centred AI Policy for India Look Like?

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- India's Free Trade Agreements and the Political Economy of Deep Integration
- Lives of Slum Dwellers: Evidence from a Field Survey in Ludhiana
- Nature and Trends of Crime against Dalits: A Study of NCRB Reports

CURRENT STATISTICS

AI Policy for India

Evidence-based investments, reducing deployment harm, reclaiming digital public infrastructure as a market-correcting measure, and following AI approaches other than those supported by US technology billionaires are essential for a people-centred AI policy. **page 36**

Rubber Industry and FTAs

The natural rubber industry in India illustrates how the state-GVC nexus can end up serving the interests of monopoly capital at the expense of unorganised petty commodity producers and labourers. **page 42**

Gaza Genocide Case

By itself, an order by the International Court of Justice may not change the ground reality, but it provides a lever through which further action can be mobilised, leading to political solution. **page 13**

Anaemia and Public Health Policy

An expensive, near-universal, mandatory, and invasive programme of iron fortification is launched at the cost of peoples' health and dietary rights, and principles of good public health practice. **page 24**

Olympics and Gender

The idea of having strictly binarily segregated sports needs to be problematised to reconceive the idea of the spirit of sports that factors in gender in its complexity. **page 10**

118. India's Free Trade Agreements and the Political Economy of Deep Integration/ Harilal, K N; Many, Rajesh , pg. 42-49

India's recent rush to sign free trade agreements with major trading partners raises questions about their impact on mutual trade orientation and the role of the state. The FTAs with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Arab Emirates, despite steep tariff cuts, have not significantly improved mutual trade orientation, except for an increased import intensity from ASEAN. Proactive role of the state would be crucial to facilitate advantageous participation in global value chains. Deep integration and privatisation of governance may adversely affect public interests. The natural rubber industry in India illustrates how the state-GVC nexus can be detrimental to participants in the upper nodes of GVCs, serving the interests of monopoly capital at the expense of unorganised petty commodity producers and labourers.

119. Lives of Slum Dwellers - Evidence from a Field Survey in Ludhiana/ Gautam, Ayushee; Sharma, H R , pg. 50-57

Using survey data from 265 slum households, the socio-economic characteristics of the slum dwellers across spatial locations in Ludhiana, Punjab are examined. The lives of the slum dwellers are looked into from the lens of their migration history, occupational profile, intra-generational occupational mobility, factors affecting their occupational mobility, income, consumption, and savings.

120. Nature and Trends of Crime against Dalits - A Study of NCRB Reports/ Pushpam, Akshat; Singh, Rajeev Kumar , pg. 58-64

Dalits have had a long history of subordination and have been victims of both direct and structural violence. This has, however, also led to the emergence of Dalit movements for self-respect and assertion of their rights. Despite constitutional and legislative safeguards for their rights, cases of violence against Dalits persist. An analysis of the rate of crime against Dalits in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh, based on the statistics available in the National Crime Records Bureau reports of 2017-21, reveals that the frequency and intensity of crimes is inversely proportional to the degree of resistance mounted by the Dalits.



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OCTOBER 12, 2024

Vol. LIII No. 41

₹150

Economic & Political WEEKLY

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EDITORIAL

- Election Results in Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir

COMMENT

- West Asia: Regional Wars, Strategies, Tragedies

HT PAREKH FINANCE COLUMN

- Banks' Deposit Growth: The Composition of Deposits Is the Issue

GENERAL ELECTIONS 2024

- Declining Bipolarity and Disintegrating Social Fabric: Lok Sabha Election Results in Kerala
- Electoral Shifts in the Dravidian Stronghold of Tamil Nadu
- A Tale of Telugu States
- Dissecting the 2024 General Election Results in Sikar and Bharatpur, Rajasthan
- The 2024 General Election in Haryana
- Assam's Verdict 2024: Charging Hindutva, Churning Narratives
- Decoding the Shifting Dynamics of Electoral Politics in Nagaland

BOOK REVIEWS

- *Childscape, Mediascape: Children and Media in India*
- *Masculinity, Consumerism and the Post-National Indian City: Streets, Neighbourhoods, Home*

PERSPECTIVES

- Strategic Autonomy in National Security: Defence Procurement Choices

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- Fiscal Decentralisation: An Analysis of the Devolution Process in Odisha
- Regional Disparities in Health Deprivation

CURRENT STATISTICS

Health Deprivation in States

The spatial heterogeneity in the pattern of overall health deprivation is deeply associated with the performance of the states in background variables related to health affordability, amenities, and infrastructure. [page 64](#)

Defence Procurement Policy

Constraints on India's strategic autonomy in national security result in limited and expensive choices for defence procurement and a weak military-industrial complex, both exacerbated by the lack of an effective oversight mechanism. [page 51](#)

Composition of Bank Deposits

Banks need to find ways to mobilise retail deposits in better manner and look for suitable alternatives to stable deposits. [page 10](#)

GENERAL ELECTIONS 2024

A set of seven articles on Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan, Haryana, Assam, and Nagaland analyse certain striking sociopolitical phenomena emerging from the general election outcomes and discuss the implications for the future trajectory of politics in the respective states. [pages 12-45](#)

121. Fiscal Decentralisation - An Analysis of the Devolution Process in Odisha/ Sahu, Pareswar , pg. 57-63

State finance commissions have considerably increased the degree of fiscal decentralisation in India. This paper examines the composition and functions of the Odisha State Finance Commissions and their efficacy in supporting a common minimum level of public goods in the state. The analysis highlights several drawbacks, including the short tenure of the commissions, and the inhibiting bureaucratic influence on specialists, which warrant a restructuring of the composition of the commission. The current regressive nature of revenue sharing should be revised to prioritise geographical area, equity and efficiency as key criteria, in order to reduce regional disparities in the provision of public goods.

122. Regional Disparities in Health Deprivation/ Sahoo, Priyabrata; Mondal, Soumyabrata; Kumar, Vinay , pg. 64-71

Spatial disparities in health deprivation across 19 major Indian states are examined. Principal component analysis is used to construct the health deprivation index. To determine the reasons for the persistence of such disparities, 12 background variables related to health affordability, health amenities, and health infrastructure are also included. The results show that most of the states in central India are acutely healthdeprived, while most of the northern (except Uttar Pradesh) and southern regions of the country perform better. To eliminate regional disparities in health deprivation, targeted intervention and policies tailored to each state's level of development in health indicators are required.



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EDITORIAL

- Shrinking Decent Work Opportunities

COMMENT

- The Significance of Samsung Workers' Strike

LAW & SOCIETY

- Gig Workers under the POSH Act

COMMENTARY

- Karnataka and Rajasthan Legislations on Gig Work
- Partition Refugees in Jammu: Cry for Protection of Land and Job Rights
- The Colonial Origins of Economics
- The Rise of the Nondescript: The Self-employed in India
- And more ...

BOOK REVIEWS

- *Anchoring Change: Seventy-Five Years of Grassroots Interventions That Made a Difference*
- *Principles of Agricultural Economics*

PERSPECTIVES

- State versus Peasants: Explaining the 2020/21 Farmers' Agitation in the Context of the Agrarian Crisis

INSIGHT

- An Index of Public Financial Management by Indian States

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- Financing Green Economies: A Realisable Target?
- Trade and Factor Prices under Heterogeneous Sector-specific Skill Adapting Ability

CURRENT STATISTICS

POSTSCRIPT

Denial of Palestinian Voice

That the sound of the screams of Palestinian people is not deemed genuine or urgent enough indicates a "socially induced hearing impairment" that leads to the denial of Israel's evident obliteration of Gaza. **page 29**

Climate Financing

The advanced economies have not provided money to climate action needs from their budgets and have yet to do much to channel private finance for this cause, despite controlling the international financial flows. **page 55**

Gender Question in Gig Economy

Women gig workers need an enabling production environment where masculinity itself is called into question and women's discussions about productivity and efforts at skill-building are not reduced to a perception of "gossip sessions." **page 32**

Agitation against Farm Laws

The disjunction of the farm laws with the realities of the continued significance of agriculture as a source of livelihood and its growing precarity explains their debacle. **page 43**

Nobel Prize in Economics

To understand how AJR managed to integrate colonialism into economics without addressing capitalist dynamics of uneven development, we need to go back to the colonial origins of economics. **page 22**

123. **Financing Green Economies - A Realisable Target?**/ Mayaram, Arvind , pg. 55-62
In 2022, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change called for urgent action to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, requiring a 43% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. India, committed to this target, faces a significant financing challenge, needing 5%–6% of annual gross domestic product by 2070 for climate goals. As public debt is unsustainably high globally, the headroom for borrowing by the governments has shrunk. Private capital can only meet green financing needs marginally. Infrastructure Investment Trusts are a promising solution, offering public–private finance circularity
124. **Trade and Factor Prices under Heterogeneous Sector-specific Skill Adapting Ability - A Tribute to Ronald W Jones**/ Ganguly, Shrimoyee; Acharyya, Rajat , pg. 63-68

This paper reflects upon how the 1971 specific factor model of Ronald W Jones still holds its relevance in the face of growing within-country income inequality that has led to rising discontent for globalisation and underlying political tensions causing protectionist trends to make their way back slowly in many developing countries, including India. In a variation of this model with sector-specific skill requirement and endogenous supply of such skills as heterogeneous workers adapt to it through training, we examine how trade liberalisation affects political support from workers and the capitalists for an incumbent government. The Indian workforce with the heterogeneous ability to adapt skills specific to certain manufacturing sectors as the economy is undergoing a structural transition from agriculture to manufacturing in the present era of globalisation provides such a context. We also examine the political–economic implications of the government subsidising a part of the skill-adaptation cost of the workers. The working class as a whole may gain and thus extend their support to such a policy, whereas larger returns to capitalists create scope for financing the subsidy by taxing their incomes.



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Author Index

Author Name	S. No.
Abbas, Mai	49
Acharyya, Rajat	124
Adeleke, Damilola	103
Aftab, Zehra	42
Ahmadu, Aisha S.	34
Alam, Waseem	91
Ali, Mir Usman	29, 40
Ali, Nazim	91
Amponsah, Emma-Lee	69
Ananga, Erick O.	83
Aneesh, Athira	80
Armah, Mark K.	108
Arshad, Yusri	90
Arthur, Eric	106
Atakorah, Yaw Boateng	106
Audretsch, David B.	15
Aust, Rowan	66
Aziz, Nor Azah Abdul	90
Baba, Mubashir Majid	8
Babu, Gopal	85
Baker, Keith P.	36
Bakshi, Sanjeev	98
Banerjee, Tanima	97
Basher, Syed Abul	109
Baú, Valentina	55
Bawa, Jagmeet	93
Bech, Mickael	30
Belitski, Maksim	22
Benitez, Ignacia	23
Berrill, Jenny	11
Betsy Milne	59

Bika, Shankar Lal	93
Bonilla, Claudio A.	23
Borooah, Vani Kant	96
Bossen, Colin	71
Brändle, Leif	18
Brandsborg, Emma Balslev	62
Bustos, Tania Pérez;	46
Calic, Goran	13
Cassells, Damien Damien	11
Chae, Seyoung	104
Chakraborty, Shuvajit	99
Chandler, Gaylen N.	21
Chen, Xin	39
Chhabra, Megha	89
Ciprikis, Klavs	11
Coleman, Emily	70
Darkwah, Frank	105
Das, Arpita	81
Davis, Tadeo Weiner	53
Dawn R. DeTienne	21
Dhewanto, Wawan	84
Diriker, Damla	26
Doboš, Pavel	51
Dong, Mengyao	25
Dong, Yan	25
Ebekozien, Andrew	94
Edwards, Lauren Hamilton	29
Eshetu, Fassil	82
Famiola, Melia	84
Farhana Khatoon	101
Farista, Feranaaz	43
Faruque, Saddam	79
Firdaus, R. B. Radin	94

Fisch, Christian	22
Fischer, Caroline	37
Fox, Nick J	45
Franklin, Alex	49
Gaillard, Julie	65
Ganguly, Shrimoyee	124
Garrels, Veerle	52
Gautam, Ayushee	119
Ge, Bingbing	16
Gero, Abraham Amoussouga	111
Giorgi, Giulia	67
Giri, Arun Kumar	89
Giweze, Chukwuyem	90
Goldsby, Michael G.	15
Goodsell, Charles T.	31
Goswami, Diti	3
Grøn, Anders Barslund	30
Guerrero, Maribel	28
Guha, Pradyut	79
Gunjan, Geetika	102
Haji, Jema	82
Han, Esther	32
Hansen, Camilla Vesterager	62
Harilal, K N	118
Harrington, Tomás	99
Harris, Jerry	74
Haseeb, Mohammad	91
Hawkins, Anna	50
He, Renyi	57
Heshmati, Almas	104
Hokka, Johanna	61
Horeck, Tanya	59
Hosono, Kaoru	27

Hotei, Masaki	27
Howard, Larry L.	107
Hvilsted, Line	30
Ikram, Firdos	91
Ingerslev, Karen	30
Irfan Ullah	110
J. Christian Broberg	21
Jacobsen, Christian Bøtcher	30
Jaga, Ameeta	43
Jha, Rashmi	9
Jha, Sumi	6
Kadushin, Reuben	115
Kakumba, Umar	83
Kenney, Martin	12
Kerr, William	68
Ketema, Mengistu	82
Khangar, Nihal Singh	81
Kim, Soojin	33
Kleine, Rebecca Alguera	16
Knight, Christine	64
Koch, Julian Johannes Immanuel	63
Kopecká, Zuzana	51
Kroll, Aarti Mehta	38
Kroll, Alexander	38
Kuckertz, Andreas	18
Kujur, Sandeep Kumar	3
Kumar, Arya	89
Kumar, Deepa	72
Kumar, Pushp	91
Kumar, Sujit	92
Kumar, Vinay	122
Kumar, Vivek	1
Kuratko, Donald F.	15

Kusmulyono, Muhammad Setiawan	84
Labuzon, Charmaine	107
Landoni, Paolo	26
Laniran, Temitope J.	103
Lattanzi, Nicola	14
Lemke, Stefanie	49
Lérída, Luis Arboledas-	117
Lévesque, Moren	13
Lewis, Gregory B.	32
Lindhardt, Martin	62
Luque, Carmen Longas	58
Maclean, Kama	75
Majeed, Mehak	100
Many, Rajesh	118
Marcos Vergara	23
Martino, Alan Santinele	54
Massis, Alfredo De	16
Mayaram, Arvind	123
McClure, Alastair	77
McGillion, Brenna Janet	54
McKelvie, Alexander	21
McLeod, Michael S.	21
Mehare, Abule	82
Melby, Eli	41
Mendes, Kaitlynn	59
Menter, Matthias	28
Meurer, Marie Madeleine	22
Miles, Matthew R.	35
Minz, Johnson Abhishek	5
Mishra, Shailendra Kumar	98
Miyakawa, Daisuke	27
Mohanasundari, T.	81
Mohapatra, Bighnesh Dash	2

Mondal, Soumyabrata	122
Moro, Davide	26
Mushtaq, Saeed Owais	100
Naclerio, Emanuela	67
Naiga, Resty	83
Narain, Nivedita	99
Neethu, P.S.	80
Newswander, Chad B.	35
Newswander, Lynita K.	35
Nielsen, Anne Bentzen	62
Nimmons, Elizabeth	44
Nonvignon, Justice	106
Norwood, Hannah Obertino	53
Novignon, Jacob	106
Nowicka, Magdalena	47
Nukpezah, Julius A.	34
Oana-Ramona Ilovan	60
Olive, Rebecca	48
Osman, Robert	51
Özalpman, Deniz	56
Pahwa, Mohit	7
Palo, Sasmita	1
Pandey, Bihari Nandan	85
Pandey, Suchitra	88
Parra, Ari	113
Patel, Pankaj C.	24
Pathak, Priyanka	6
Patton, Donald	12
Patzelt, Holger	19
Paul Mutică	60
Pellegrina, Lucia Dalla	26
Perrotta, Arielle	54
Petersen, Christina Holm-	30

Pieroni, Valentina	14
Porkertová, Hana	51
Pospíšilová, Lucie	51
Prakash, Gyan	87
Pushpam, Akshat	120
Rao, Nitya	99
Rather, Zahid Gulzar	100
Ray, Koustubh Kanti	95
Rengalakshmi, R.	99
Rho, Eunju	33
Riccaboni, Massimo	14
Ringrose, Jessica	59
Rishi, Parul	88
Rivera, Berta	20
Rosen, Rachel	73
Rosli, Hafizi	94
Rubin, Ellen V.	36
S. Khan	76
Sahoo, Chandan Kumar	2
Sahoo, Priyabrata	122
Sahu, Pareswar	121
Saini, Garima	8
Salcido, Robert	44
Salim, Asaf Ibne;	109
Samsurijan, Mohamad Shahrudin	94
Satya, Harsh	85
Satya, Santosh	85
Schmid, Evi	52
Shah, Syed Attaullah	110
Shakoor, Urooj	110
Sharma, H R	119
Sharma, Pawan Kumar	10
Shepherd, Dean A.	19

Shevchenko, Anton	13
Shin, Jae-Eun	76
Sia, Surendra Kumar	80
Siaba, Sabela	20
Singh, Balinder	93
Singh, Bawa	93
Singh, Bhanu Pratap	92
Singh, Rajeev Kumar	120
Singh, Sandeep	93
Sinha, Shruti	88
Skåland, Børge	52
Sogani, Reetu	99
Sommier, Mélodine	58
Sreejith, S.G.	86
Srivastava, Abhilasha	42
Sterkenburg, Jacco van	58
Stone, Amy L.	44
Suresh Sharma	102
Tabiri, Kwasi Gyabaa	106
Tadi, Prem Kumar	80
Tan, Suhang	25
Tangsgaard, Emily Rose	37
Teo, Yu Xuan Joycelyn	33
Terjesen, Siri	12
Thejalhoukho	78
Thurik, Roy	22
Tiwari, Shurllly	10
Tocancipá, Andrea Bello-	46
Tominc, Ana	64
Tornaghi, Chiara	49
Ullah, ASM Anam	4
Upadhyay, Astha	99
Vogel, Dominik	38

Walsh, Owen	116
Walter, Sascha G.	17
Wei, Wenchi	39
Weinberg, Stephen	36
Wheaton, Belinda	48
Wijesiri, Mahinda	26
Willoughby, John	112
Wilmes, Rolf	18
Wojnicka, Katarzyna	47
Wright, James E.	29, 40
Wu, Shanhui	25
Zhang, Tianle	114

Keyword Index

Keywords	S. No.
#MeToo Movement	65
Academic Narratives	22
Adaptation	16
Adverse Childhood Experiences	44
Affective Labour	66
Affective-discursive Analysis	61
Age Assessment	73
Agricultural Policy Design	94
Ahom Kingdom	76
Ancient Indian Jurisprudence	86
Animal-Source Foods	102
Anticolonial Movements	75
Attentive Listening	41
Banking Access	95
Behavioural Outcomes	10
Bibliometric Analysis	20
Biometric Measurements	73
Black Radical Tradition	116
Body-worn Cameras	40
Business Financing	13
Capacity-Building Training	81
Capital Reduction	27
Capitalism	72
Capitalist Relations	117
Census Participation	53
Children's Media	68
Climate Change	123
Collaboration Benefits	14
Collective Political Agency	114
Colonial Justice System	77
Colonial Rule	78

Community Characteristics	107
Community Engagement	84
Competitive Dynamics	17
Constructivism	93
Constructivist Epistemology	51
Coping Strategies	8
Coping Strategies Index	111
Corporate Social Responsibility	88
Cost Efficiency	39
COVID-19	16
Covid-19 Impact	113
Creative Process Engagement	9
Criminal Injustice	77
Critical Engagement with Tradition	86
Critical Theory	114
Cross-Sectional Dependence	89
Cultural Representation	64
Cultural Studies	58
Customer Engagement	21
Daily Wage Workers	2
Dalit Movements	120
Data Collection Tools	55
Debt Management Policies	92
Decentralization	29
Decolonizing Methodologies	48
Diasporic Identity	56
Dietary Diversity	102
Digital Activism	59
Digital Finance	25
Digital Health Tools	62
Digital Technologies	54
Disability Oppression	113
Disaster Impact	34

Discriminative Ingenuity	86
Documentary Ethics	63
Documentary Relationships	70
Documentary Typologies	63
Economic Development	100
Economic Growth	91
Economic Integration	89
Effective Governance	31
Efficiency Factors	100
Elder Abuse	98
Employee Well-Being	6
Employment Elasticity	109
Employment Gap	97
Employment Rights	2
Employment Status	101
Employment Structure	101
Enterprise Management	112
Entrepreneurial Firms	12
Entrepreneurial Knowledge	80
Entrepreneurial Legacy	18
Environmental Damage	74
Environmental Desolation	90
Environmental Ethics	85
Equity and Efficiency	121
Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion	66
Ethical Frameworks	63
Ethnographic Methods	53
Ethno nationalism	73
Family Firms	18
Family instability	44
Farmer Producer Organisations	81, 99
Federal Employment	32
Feminist Consciousness	59

Feminist Epistemologies of Refusal	69
Feminist Practices	67
Financial Development	91
Financial Frictions	27
Financial Inclusion	95
Financial Risk Protection	106
Financial Sustainability	26
Financing Constraints	25, 27
Fiscal Decentralisation	121
Focus Groups	58
Food Consumption Patterns	107
Food Security	111
Foreign Direct Investment	91, 108
Free Trade Agreements	118
Frontier Politics	76
Gender Differences	13
Gender Dimensions	83
Gender Diversity	12
Gender Equity	31, 43, 99
Gender Identity	44
Gendered Awareness	59
Gendered Leadership	41
Gendered Violence	42
Gig Workers	1
Global Collaboration	93
Global Competitiveness Index	5
Global Health Studies	93
Global Measure	98
Global Warming	123
GMM Estimation Technique	108
Goal Directed Behaviour	80
Government Efficiency	35
Government Grants	81

Great Replacement Theory	71
Green Soft Reference Model	90
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	123
Handloom Micro-Entrepreneurs	79
Health Infrastructure	122
Health Insurance Coverage	106
Health Insurance Expansion	105
Healthcare Management	30
Higher Education	61
Higher Education Transformation	28
Historical Context	72
Historical Trajectory	78
Horizontal Social Movements	41
Human Geography	51
Hybrid Entrepreneurship	23
Ideological Socialization	68
Imperialism	74
Inclusive Research Practices	49
Income and Consumption	104
Income Disparities	11
Income Inequality	124
Indian Philosophy	87
Industrial Heritage	60
Industry Distance	24
Inflation	89
Inflation Targeting	108
Informal Sector Workers	106
Information Advantage	29
Informational Activism	67
Innovation Strategies	21
Institutional Ethnography	50
Institutional Theory	21
Intensity and Extent	98

Intentional Intervention	87
Interdisciplinary Review	45
Inter-firm Network Agreements	14
International Migration	82
Intersectional Reflexivity	48
Intersectionality	43, 47
Job satisfaction	1
Jobless Growth	109
Knowledge Transfer	17, 28
Labour Markets	5
Labour Movements	4
Labour Reforms	3
Labour Market Inequalities	11
Labour Market Outcomes	105
Leadership training	30
Legal Aid	77
Legal Reforms	2
Literature Evolution	20
Livestock Ownership	102
Local food Movement	64
Logistics and Transportation	15
Mainstream Media	69
Managerial Authority	32
Managerial Behaviour	37
Market and Income Potential	94
Market Commonality	17
Market Competition	39
Market-driven policies	3
Marketing Channels	79
Marxist Methodology	116
Media Diversity Discourse	69
Media Production	70
Media Sensationalism	58

Mediation Analysis	6
Mediation and Moderation Analysis	80
Medieval Theology	71
Memory Elicitation	46
Mental Health Resources	1
Methodological Model	50
Microfinance Institutions	26
Microloans	13
Micro politics	75
Moderated Mediation Model	9
Moral Judgement	87
Mughal–Ahom Conflict	76
Multidimensional Poverty	110
Mutual Trade Orientation	118
National Crime Records Bureau	120
National Ideology	68
Nationalism	57
Natural Sciences Critique	114
Neighbourhood Stigma	38
Nonlinear Methodology	45
Nursing Home Industry	113
Occupational Mobility	119
Online Discourse	57
Online Interviewing	55
Online Research	54
Optimal Distinctiveness	22
Organizational Ambidexterity	18
Organizational Context	40
Organizational Culture	88
Organizational Error Tolerance	9
Organizational Socialization	10
Organized Manufacturing	3
Panel Data Analysis	103

Performance Evaluation	117
Performance Measurement	33
Philosophical Development	115
Policy Implementation	29
Policy Implications	4, 99
Policy Research	50
Political Economy	115
Political Ethnography	53
Political Neutrality	35
Post-human Ontology	45
Post-mining Communities	60
Postmodernist Interpretations	115
Post-pandemic Culture	57
Poverty Measurement Indices	104
Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana	95
Pregnancy Mobile Applications	62
Privatisation of Governance	118
Professional Attitude	8
Professional Framework	70
Psychosocial Resources	19
Public Activism	65
Public Administration	31
Public Administration Ethics	35
Public Debt	92
Public Goods Provision	103
Public Perceptions	36
Public Sector Organizations	88
Public Service Outsourcing	39
Punctuated Equilibrium Theory	34
Qualitative Interviewing	52
Qualitative Research	54
Quantitative Research	33
Race and Gender	43

Racial Disparities	40
Racial Diversity	36
Racial Dynamics	38
Racial Violence	71
Racialisation	72
Racism Narratives	47
Reflective Learning	7
Regional Development	110
Regional Employment Variation	97
Regulatory Engagement Theory	15
Representative Bureaucracy	36
Research Ethics	48, 52
Research Impact Metrics	117
Research Trends	20
Resource Consumption	85
Resource Exploitation	78
Retailer Channel	79
Revenue Impact	14
Revolutionary Marxism	116
Revolutionary Politics	75
Risk Aversion	23
Risk Management	37
Rural Development	84
Rural Development Policy	82
Rural Resilience	84
Sample Selection Model	104
Scottish Food Culture	64
Self-Efficacy	10
Self-Employment	24, 101
Semi-Structured Interviews	52, 56
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	65
Signaling theory	12
Site entrepreneurship	15

Skilled Employment	97
Social Construction	38
Social Entrepreneurship	19
Social Intelligence	8
Social learning Theory	6
Social Reproduction	42
Social Stratification	96
Social Sustainability	26
Social Vulnerability	34
Socialism Models	112
Socio-demographic Characteristics	111
Socio-economic Characteristics	119
Socio-economic Indicators	5
Socio-political Changes	4
Spatial Disparities	122
Spatial Locations	119
Specific Factor Model	124
Sporting Success	96
State Finance Commission	121
Strategy	16
Structural Equation Modeling	7
Structural Shift	109
Structural Violence	120
Sustainability	60
Sustainable Development	85
Sustainable Environmental Practices	90
Systematic Review	33
Systemic Inequality	96
Target Feedback	19
Targeted Interventions	122
Taxation Capacity	103
Team-based Leadership	30
Technical Efficiency	82, 100

Technological Embodiment	62
Technology Commercialization	28
Textile Making	46
Theoretical Contribution	22
Theoretical Framework	37
Time Allocation	23
Total Factor Productivity	92
Trade Liberalisation	124
Traditional Finance	25
Transdisciplinary Project	46
Transformative Learning Theory	7
Transgender Persons	11
Transnational Capitalism	74
Transnational Media	56
Urbanization	107
Virtues of Science	61
Visual Communication	49
Visual Disability	51
Visual Elicitation	47
Visual Informed Consent	49
Visual Research Methods	55
Vocational Specificity	24
Vulnerability to Environmental Risks	110
Water Institutional Reforms	83
Women's Empowerment	83
Women's Mobility	42
Worker Empowerment	112
Workplace Discrimination	67
Workplace Inequality	66
Workplace Productivity	105
Workplace satisfaction	32
Youth Involvement in Agriculture	94