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Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre
35, Ferozeshah Road New Delhi-110001
www.icssr.org

E-mail: icssrnassdoc@gmail.com

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FOREWORD

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

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Director (Documentation)
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American Economic Review

Vol. 113, No. 2

1 Technological Change and the Consequences of Job Loss/ Braxton, J. Carter and Taska, Bledi, pp. 279-316

This article talks about the role of technological change in explaining the large and persistent decline in earnings following job loss. Using detailed skill requirements from the near universe of online vacancies, the authors estimate technological change by occupation and find that technological change accounts for 45 percent of the decline in earnings after job loss. Technological change lowers earnings after job loss by requiring workers to have new skills to perform newly created jobs in their prior occupation. When workers lack the required skills, they move to occupations where their skills are still employable but are paid a lower wage.

2 Trade with Correlation/ Lind, Nelson and Ramondo, Natalia, pp. 317-353

This study talks about how to develop a trade model with correlation in productivity across countries. The model spans the full class of generalized extreme value import demand systems and implies that countries with relatively dissimilar technology gain more from trade. In the context of a multisector trade model, the authors provide a tractable and flexible estimation procedure for correlation based on compressing highly disaggregate sectoral data into a few latent factors related to technology classes. The authors estimate significant heterogeneity in correlation across sectors and countries, which leads to quantitative predictions that are significantly different from estimates of models assuming independent productivity across sectors or countries.

3 Constrained-Efficient Capital Reallocation/ Lanteri, Andrea and Rampini, Adriano A., pp. 354-395

This article talks about characterizing efficiency in an equilibrium model of investment and capital reallocation with heterogeneous firms facing collateral constraints. The model features two types of pecuniary externalities: collateral externalities, because the resale price of capital affects collateral constraints, and distributive externalities, because buyers of old capital are more financially constrained than sellers, consistent with empirical evidence. The authors prove that the stationary equilibrium price of old capital is inefficiently high because the distributive externality exceeds the collateral externality, by a factor of two when the authors calibrate the model. New investment reduces the future price of old capital, providing a rationale for new-investment subsidies.

4 Enabling or Limiting Cognitive Flexibility? Evidence of Demand for Moral Commitment/ Saccardo, Silvia and Serra-Garcia, Marta, pp. 396-429

From this study, it can be seen that Moral behavior is more prevalent when individuals cannot easily distort their beliefs self-servingly. Do individuals seek to limit or enable their ability to distort beliefs? How do these choices affect behavior? Experiments with over 9,000 participants show preferences are heterogeneous—30 percent of participants prefer to limit belief distortion, while over 40 percent prefer to enable it, even if costly. A random assignment mechanism reveals that

being assigned to the preferred environment is necessary for curbing or enabling self-serving behavior. Third parties can anticipate these effects, suggesting some sophistication about the cognitive constraints to belief distortion.

5 Droughts, Deluges, and (River) Diversions: Valuing Market-Based Water Reallocation/ Rafey, Will, pp. 430-471

This paper develops and applies a method to value water trading on a river network. The framework relies on regulatory variation in diversion caps to identify production functions for irrigated farms, then uses the estimated shadow values to assess the market's reallocation. The author apply this framework to the largest water market in human history, located in south eastern Australia. Observed water trading increased output by 4–6 percent from 2007 to 2015, equivalent to avoiding an 8–12 percent uniform decline in water resources. Reallocation and average surplus both increase substantially during drought, implying that water markets can be most valuable when climatic variability is most severe.

6 Technology Gaps, Trade, and Income/ Sampson, Thomas, pp. 472-513

This paper quantifies the contribution of technology gaps to international income inequality. The author develop an endogenous growth model where cross-country differences in R&D efficiency and cross-industry differences in innovation and adoption opportunities together determine equilibrium technology gaps, trade patterns, and income inequality. Countries with higher R&D efficiency are richer and have comparative advantage in more innovation-dependent industries. the author calibrate R&D efficiency by country and innovation dependence by industry using R&D, patent, and bilateral trade data. Counterfactual analysis implies technology gaps account for one-quarter to one-third of nominal wage variation within the OECD.

7 Electronic Food Vouchers: Evidence from an At-Scale Experiment in Indonesia/ Banerjee, Abhijit; Hanna, Rema; Olken, Benjamin A.; Satriawan, Elan and Sumarto, Sudarno, pp. 514-547

This study compares how in-kind food assistance and an electronic voucher-based program affect the delivery of aid in practice. The Government of Indonesia randomized across 105 districts the transition from in-kind rice to approximately equivalent electronic vouchers redeemable for rice and eggs at a network of private agents. Targeted households received 46 percent more assistance in voucher areas. For the bottom 15 percent of households at baseline, poverty fell 20 percent. Voucher recipients received higher-quality rice, and increased consumption of eggs. The results suggest moving from a manual in-kind to electronic voucher-based program reduced poverty through increased adherence to program design.

8 The Voice of Monetary Policy/ Gorodnichenko, Yuriy; Pham, Tho and Talavera, Oleksandr, pp. 548-584

This study tells us how to develop a deep learning model to detect emotions embedded in press conferences after the Federal Open Market Committee meetings and examine the influence of the detected emotions on financial markets. The authors find that, after controlling for the Federal Reserve's actions and the sentiment in policy texts, a positive tone in the voices of Federal Reserve

chairs leads to significant increases in share prices. Other financial variables also respond to vocal cues from the chairs. Hence, how policy messages are communicated can move the financial market. Our results provide implications for improving the effectiveness of central bank communications.

9 When a Doctor Falls from the Sky: The Impact of Easing Doctor Supply Constraints on Mortality/ Okeke, Edward N., pp. 585-627

This paper describes the results of a policy experiment conducted in coordination with the Nigerian government. In this experiment, some communities were randomly selected to receive a new doctor. These doctors were posted to the local public health centre. Prior to their arrival, health care was provided by midlevel health-care providers (MLP). To separate the effect of (ostensibly higher) quality from that of quantity, another group of communities was provided with an additional midlevel provider. A third group of communities received no additional workers. No other inputs were provided. The author find a measurable decrease in mortality in communities assigned a doctor but not in communities assigned an MLP, suggesting that quality in the health-care sector is a significant constraint.

10 Relinquishing Riches: Auctions versus Informal Negotiations in Texas Oil and Gas Leasing/ Covert, Thomas R. and Sweeney, Richard L., pp. 628-663

This paper compares outcomes from informally negotiated oil and gas leases to those awarded via centralized auction. The authors focus on Texas, where legislative decisions in the early twentieth century assigned thousands of proximate parcels to different mineral allocation mechanisms. The authors show that during the fracking boom, which began unexpectedly decades later, auctioned leases generated at least 55 percent larger up-front payments and 40 percent more output than negotiated leases did. These results suggest large potential gains from employing centralized, formal mechanisms in markets that traditionally allocate in an unstructured fashion, including the broader $3 trillion market for privately owned minerals.

11 An Alternative Explanation for the "Fed Information Effect"/ Bauer, Michael D. and Swanson, Eric T., pp. 664-700

The point of this piece is to regressions of private-sector macroeconomic forecast revisions on monetary policy surprises often produce coefficients with signs opposite to standard macroeconomic models. The "Fed information effect" argues these puzzling results are due to monetary policy surprises revealing Fed private information. The authors show they are also consistent with a "Fed response to news" channel, where both the Fed and professional forecasters respond to incoming economic news. The authors' present new evidence challenging the Fed information effect and supporting the Fed response to news channel, including: regressions that control for economic news, our own survey of professional forecasters, and financial market responses to FOMC announcements.

12 Partisanship and Fiscal Policy in Economic Unions: Evidence from US States/ Carlino, Gerald; Drautzburg, Thorsten; Inman, Robert and Zarra, Nicholas, pp. 701-737

This article analyses partisanship of state governors affects the efficacy of US federal fiscal policy. Using close election data, the authors find partisan differences in the marginal propensity to spend federal intergovernmental transfers: Republican governors spend less than Democratic governors. Correspondingly, Republican-led states have lower debt, (delayed) lower taxes, and initially lower economic activity. A New Keynesian model of partisan states in a monetary union implies sizable aggregate effects: The intergovernmental transfer impact multiplier rises by 0.58 if Republican governors spend like Democratic governors, but due to delayed tax cuts, the long-run multiplier is higher with more Republican governors, generating an intertemporal policy trade-off.

13 Not Too Late: Improving Academic Outcomes among Adolescents/ Guryan, Jonathan; Ludwig, Jens; Bhatt, Monica P.; Cook, Philip J.; Davis, Jonathan M. V.; Dodge, Kenneth; Farkas, George; Fryer, Roland G., Jr. and Mayer, Susan and Pollack, Harold and Steinberg, Laurence and Stoddard, Greg, pp. 738-765

This article analyses improving academic outcomes for economically disadvantaged students has proven challenging, particularly for children at older ages. The authors present two large-scale randomized controlled trials of a high-dosage tutoring program delivered to secondary school students in Chicago. One innovation is to use paraprofessional tutors to hold down cost, thereby increasing scalability. Participating in math tutoring increases math test scores by 0.18 to 0.40 standard deviations and increases math and non-math course grades. These effects persist into future years. The data are consistent with increased personalization of instruction as a mechanism. The benefit-cost ratio is comparable to many successful early-childhood programs.

14 Subjective Performance Evaluation, Influence Activities, and Bureaucratic Work Behavior: Evidence from China/ de Janvry, Alain; He, Guojun; Sadoulet, Elisabeth; Wang, Shaoda and Zhang, Qiong, pp. 766-799

This study discussed subjective performance evaluation could induce influence activities: employees might devote too much effort to pleasing their evaluator, relative to working toward the goals of the organization itself. The authors conduct a randomized field experiment among Chinese local civil servants to study the existence and implications of influence activities. The authors find that civil servants do engage in evaluator-specific influence to affect evaluation outcomes, partly in the form of reallocating work efforts toward job tasks that are more important and observable to the evaluator. Importantly, the authors show that introducing uncertainty about the evaluator's identity discourages evaluator-specific influence activities and improves bureaucratic work performance.

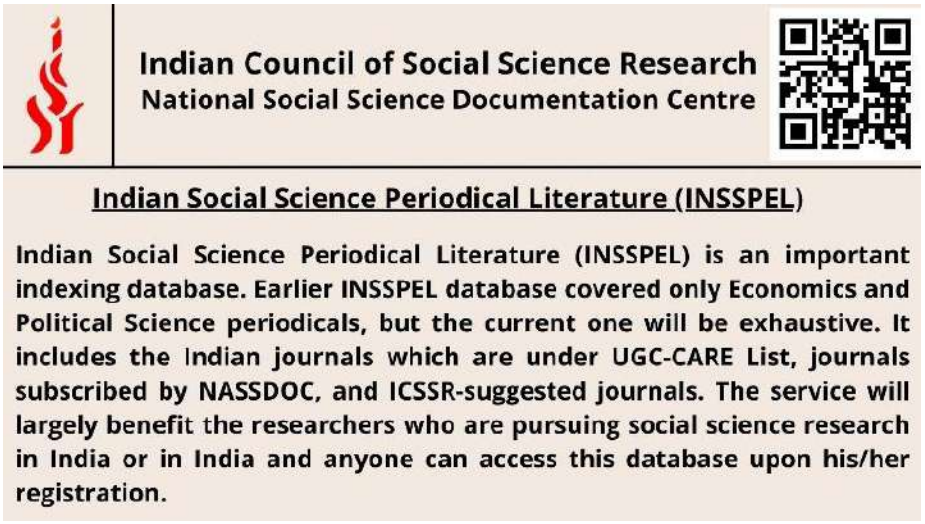
15 Persuasion through Slanted Language: Evidence from the Media Coverage of Immigration/ Djourelova, Milena, pp. 800-835

This study discussed the persuasive effects of slanted language, exploiting a ban on the politically charged term "illegal immigrant" by the Associated Press (AP) news wire. My empirical strategy combines the timing of the ban with variation across media outlets in their baseline reliance on AP copy. The author document sizable diffusion of the ban from AP copy to media outlets. Moreover, individuals exposed to the ban through local media show significantly lower support for restrictive

immigration policies. This effect is more pronounced for moderates and in locations with fewer immigrants, and does not transfer to views on issues other than immigration.

16 Nonlinear Pricing with Underutilization: A Theory of Multi-part Tariffs/ Corrao, Roberto; Flynn, Joel P. and Sastry, Karthik A., pp. 836-860

This research talks about the nonlinear pricing of goods whose usage generates revenue for the seller and of which buyers can freely dispose. The optimal price schedule is a multi-part tariff, featuring tiers within which buyers pay a marginal price of zero. The authors apply our model to digital goods, for which advertising, data generation, and network effects make usage valuable, but monitoring legitimate usage is infeasible. Our results rationalize common pricing schemes including free products, free trials, and unlimited subscriptions. The possibility of free disposal harms producer and consumer welfare and makes both less sensitive to changes in usage-based revenue and demand.



17 Environmental Preferences and Technological Choices: Is Market Competition Clean or Dirty?/ Aghion, Philippe; Bénabou, Roland; Martin, Ralf and Roulet, Alexandra, pp. 1-20

This research aims to the effects of consumers' environmental concerns and market competition on firms' decisions to innovate in "clean" technologies. Agents care about their consumption and environmental footprint; firms pursue greener products to soften price competition. Acting as complements, these forces determine R&D, pollution, and welfare. The authors test the theory using panel data on patents by 7,060 automobile sector firms in 25 countries, environmental willingness to pay, and competition. As predicted, exposure to prosocial attitudes fosters clean innovation, all the more so where competition is strong. Plausible increases in both together can spur it as much as a large fuel price increase.

18 Isolating Personal Knowledge Spillovers: Coinventor Deaths and Spatial Citation Differentials/ Balsmeier, Benjamin; Fleming, Lee and Lück, Sonja, pp. 21-34

This study discusses a new method to estimate and isolate the localization of knowledge spillovers due to the physical presence of a person, using after-application but pre-grant deaths of differently located coinventors of the same patent. The approach estimates the differences in local citations between the deceased and still-living inventors at increasingly distant radii. Patents receive 26 percent fewer citations from within a radius of 20 miles around the deceased, relative to still-living coinventors. Differences attenuate with time and distance, are stronger when still-living coinventors live farther from the deceased, and hold for a subsample of possibly premature deaths.

19 Proximity to the Frontier, Markups, and the Response of Innovation to Foreign Competition: Evidence from Matched Production-Innovation Surveys in Chile/ Cusolito, Ana Paula; Garcia-Marin, Alvaro and Maloney, William F., pp. 35-54

This paper employs a matched firm production-innovation panel dataset from Chile to explore the response of firm innovation to the increased competition arising from the China shock. The data cover a wider range of innovation inputs and outputs than previously possible and allow generating measures of markups and efficiency (TFPQ) that correspond closely to the concepts of rents and technological leadership envisaged in the Schumpeterian literature. Except for the 10 percent most productive plants that see an increase in quality, increased competition depresses most measures of innovation. These differences are exacerbated when interacted with plant-level movements in rents.

20 Macroeconomic Dynamics with Rigid Wage Contracts/ Broer, Tobias; Harmenberg, Karl; Krusell, Per and Öberg, Erik, pp. 55-72

This study discussed the wage contracting structure in Chari (1983) to a dynamic, balanced-growth setting with recontracting as in Calvo (1983). The resulting wage-rigidity framework dampens income effects in the short run, thus allowing significant responses of hours to aggregate shocks. In reduced form, the model dynamics are similar to that in Jaimovich and Rebelo (2009), with their

habit parameter replaced by our probability of wage-contract resetting. That is, if wage contracts are reset frequently, labor supply behaves in accordance with King, Plosser, and Rebelo (1988) preferences, whereas if they are never reset, the authors obtain the setting in Greenwood, Hercowitz, and Huffman (1988).

21 Understanding the Ownership Structure of Corporate Bonds/ Koijen, Ralph S. J. and Yogo, Motohiro, pp. 73-92

This research aims to insurers are the largest institutional investors of corporate bonds. However, a standard theory of insurance markets, in which insurers maximize firm value subject to regulatory or risk constraints, predicts no allocation to corporate bonds. The authors resolve this puzzle in an equilibrium asset pricing model with leverage-constrained households and institutional investors. Insurers have relatively cheap access to leverage through their underwriting activity. They hold a leveraged portfolio of low-beta assets in equilibrium, relaxing other investors' leverage constraints. The model explains recent empirical findings on insurers' portfolio choice and its impact on asset prices.

22 Intergenerational Persistence in Child Mortality/ Lu, Frances and Vogl, Tom, pp. 93-110

This article explores the intergenerational persistence of inequality by estimating grandmother-mother associations in the loss of a child, using pooled data from 119 Demographic and Health Surveys in 44 developing countries. Compared with compatriots of the same age, women with at least one sibling who died in childhood face 39 percent higher odds of having experienced at least one own-child death, or 7 percentage points at age 49. Place fixed effects reduce estimated mortality persistence by 47 percent; socioeconomic covariates explain far less. Within countries over time, persistence falls with aggregate child mortality, so that mortality decline disproportionately benefits high-mortality lineages.

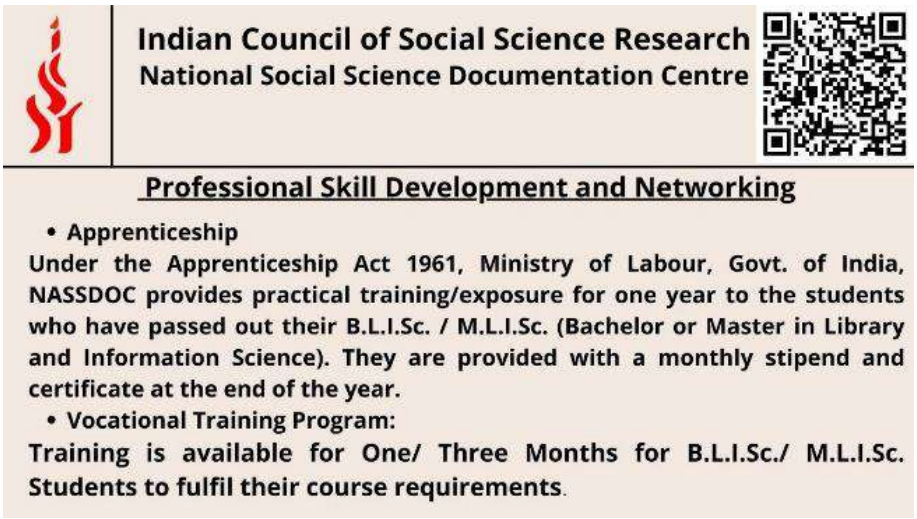
23 Robust Information Transmission/ Dilmé, Francesc, pp. 111-124

This paper investigates robust information transmission between a sender and a receiver in the Crawford and Sobel (1982) model. The authors characterize behavior that remains equilibrium behavior independently of the form of a small communication cost. Under standard conditions, the authors find that an equilibrium outcome is robust if and only if it features a maximal number of on-path actions and each is induced by a single message. The result extends regardless of the direction of the bias, the number of available messages, or whether the objectives of the sender and the receiver are aligned.

24 Cognitive Decline, Limited Awareness, Imperfect Agency, and Financial Well-Being/ Ameriks, John; Caplin, Andrew; Lee, Minjoon; Shapiro, Matthew D. and Tonetti, Christopher, pp. 125-140

This research aims to cognitive decline may lead older Americans to make poor financial decisions. Preventing poor decisions may require timely transfer of financial control to a reliable agent. Cognitive decline, however, can develop unnoticed, creating the possibility of suboptimal timing of the transfer of control. This paper presents survey-based evidence that older Americans with significant wealth regard suboptimal timing of the transfer of control, in particular delay due to

unnoticed cognitive decline, as a substantial risk to financial well-being. This paper provides a theoretical framework to model such a lack of awareness and the resulting welfare loss.



25 Is a Sociology of Hope Possible? An Attempt to Recompose a Theoretical Framework and a Research Programme/ Gili, Guido and Mangone, Emiliana, pp. 7-35

This paper investigates that the societal changes of the last century, especially in the aftermath of World War II, have led thinkers to imagine philosophical anthropology centred on the concept of hope. From very different perspectives, authors such as Ernst Bloch, Erich Fromm, and Hannah Arendt understood that hope is deeply connected with the condition and destiny of humanity. Various sociologists have developed concepts closely linked with hope: action, social change, utopia, revolution, emancipation, innovation, and trust. However, a coherent and systematic analysis is yet to emerge. Taking up the threads of this rich but fragmented reflection, this paper intends to outline the traits of a "sociology of hope" as a tool for critically interpreting today's society and the processes of change crisscrossing it, starting from some crucial questions: Who are the actors and historical bearers of hope? What are the main socio-historical forms of hope? What social, political, and cultural conditions favour the emergence and strengthening of this disposition? What are the effects and consequences on personal and social life?

26 Founding Women, Sociology, and Hope/ Scribano, Adrian, pp. 36-55

In this article, the authors will take as a platform for reflection the thought of Harriet Martineau (1802–1876) and Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1860–1935). The two, from different perspectives, thematize hope as an emotion, social practice and behaviour pattern, which offers an unbeatable possibility for reflection on hope today. The objective of the article is to reconstruct the notion of hope from the perspective of the women who originated sociological theory, taking up the thought of the aforementioned authors and presenting some central topics needed to build a sociology of hope. To achieve this objective, the following argumentative strategy has been followed: (a) it is established what constitutes a sociological 'classic', and in what sense Martineau and Perkin Gilman are such; (b) hope according to Harriet Martineau is presented; (c) the concept of Hope according to Charlotte Perkins Gilman is synthetized, (d) some clues for sociology of hope are developed, based on the thoughts of Martineau and Perkins Gilman; and (e) some notes for a sociology of hope are summarized.

27 Hope in the Sociological Thoughts of some Founding Fathers/ Greco, Silvana, pp. 56-75

This study discusses that not all hopes are equal. For the Christian religion, hope is a theological virtue, and refers to the expectation of future life, beyond death. With the transformation of European society in a secular sense and the rise of individualism between the 17th and 18th centuries, hope becomes a program of political and social transformation, aimed at this world. The author has traced the emergence of the concept of hope in social thought and, then, in sociology. The analysis begins with the Philosophie sociale (Paris, 1793) by Moses Dobruska (1753–1794), a pioneering and largely overlooked text that founds a new vision of social science. After Dobruska, the author's attention went to the great thinkers of the early nineteenth century, Henri de Saint-Simon (1760–1825) and

Auguste Comte (1798–1857), and then he move on to the work of Émile Durkheim (1858–1917). It is a historical perspective that has been neglected until now, and that allows us to appreciate the construction of an idea of hope that frees itself from religious determinants and is oriented toward society and the individuals who live in it, and that anticipates the utopias and failures of the social ideologies of the 20th century.

28 The Emotions of Hope: From Optimism to Sanguinity, from Pessimism to Despair/ TenHouten, Warren, pp. 76-100

This research points out that concept of hope has become a topic of growing interest across many areas of sociological research and theory, motivated in part by the widening perception of an uncertain future given the deterioration of the social fabric of contemporary societies. Hope has been theorized to be primarily a cognitive assessment of a goal-intention, a state of mind based upon the prospect that some desired objective, outcome, or situation will be realized, and where obstacles, obstructions, and unforeseen circumstances, even fate, can determine success or failure. The cognitivist theory of hope as necessarily involving agency and planning is critically evaluated, and it is argued that hope, while not itself an emotion, is an affect-laden phenomenon. Hope theorists have not systematically investigated the specific emotions that might be involved in hope. To address this lacuna, a sociological theory of the emotions of hope is presented. This conceptualization utilizes basic-emotion theory and the author's hierarchical classification of primary, secondary, and tertiary emotions. As whatever is hoped for is seen with increasing optimism or pessimism, opposite clusters of emotions—the tertiary-level emotions of sanguinity and despair—emerge at the valenced poles of hope, hopefulness and hopelessness. Sanguinity includes in its meaning the primary emotions acceptance, joy–happiness, and anticipation, and the secondary emotions optimism, fatalism and love. But if pessimism ensues from plans unravelling and obstacles becoming unsurmountable, a sense of hopelessness comes to include an opposite set of emotions, consisting of the primary emotions disgust, sadness, and surprise, and the secondary emotions loneliness, disappointment, and shock. Sanguinity is a positive resource, but can become pathological if based on an unrealistic sense of over-confidence. The phenomenological nature of despair is explored in terms of the collapse of one's social resources and social involvements, the demise of one's social world, and a disintegration of self-representation. The ambiguous nature of hope is discussed, as what is hoped for is apt to be abstract and ill-defined, so that the reality of a hope, realized, can differ from what was imagined, and can involve self-deception concerning the sociomoral reality of what has actually happened.

29 Hope and Paradox in Contemporary Chinese Society: A Moment for Cultural Transformation?/ Linyan, LI & Boqing, Cheng, pp. 101-122

This article explores the China in the midst of great changes has both changed and remained unchanged. Chinese society is full of hope but also faces many challenges. In particular, there is a paradox about the hope of the Chinese people. On the one hand, most of them are confident about the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, on the other hand, in the face of their own personal future, they are in a gloomy mood. How to make sense of this situation? This article carries on the analysis from five aspects. First of all, it reveals the objective context for the formation of hope by showing the structural changes of Chinese society since the reform and opening up. Secondly, it discusses the evolution of Chinese people's spiritual world around individualism and consumerism,

which is related to the subjective schema of hope. Third, the Chinese Dream is viewed in terms of the supply of social meaning and the construction of a community of hope. Fourth, it analyzes the mental order from the moral deficiency and structural tension in Chinese society. Finally, it examines the situations and hopes of the major social classes in the platform economy. Chinese culture is not bothered by paradoxes, but is used to living with them and looking for opportunities to break through them. Culturally speaking, China's greatest hope lies in its spirit to strive for self-improvement unremittingly through intergenerational dynamics.

30 From Spatial Forms to Perception: Reassessing Georg Simmel's Theory of Space/ Berger, Viktor, pp. 123-146

This paper aims to reconstruct Simmel's spatial theory and his observations of spatial relations. The German sociologist engaged with spatiality in a threefold way. First, he tried to provide a systematic social theory of space; second, analyzing spatial relations was important for his diagnosis of modernity; third, he dealt with the subjective constitutions of space in his shorter, essayistic writings. This paper argues that the importance of the third strand for a sociological understanding of space has seldom been recognized in sociology. In addition, it also shows that despite the diversity in perspectives, there is an underlying coherence to Simmel's theory of space. As a result, it becomes evident that Simmel was not only ground-breaking in conceptualizing space from a sociological point of view, but that his theory of space continues to be inspirational and relevant to this day for interpreting the entanglement of social and spatial relations.

31 The Future of Historical Consciousness in Sociology/ Albanese, Anthony, pp. 147-175

This article examines the peripheral position and future of historical consciousness in sociology. While many sociologists consider meta-historical research to be purposeless and self-indulgent, the author argue that preserving the historical imagination can improve sociology by fostering disciplinary coherence, avoiding intellectual regurgitation, and understanding the previous intellectual battles out of which current scientific discourse came. Despite these advantages, meta-historical knowledge is severely undervalued in contemporary sociology and, as the author demonstrate by presenting data from both the American Sociological Association (ASA) and department websites, such knowledge will likely continue to dissipate more than it already has. Some scholars have taken note of the current lack of historical curiosity in sociology, though this observation has only been grounded in impression. For this reason, this article provides this impression with an empirical basis, and presents indicative support for the expectation that historical consciousness will further deteriorate in sociology's future. This unpromising future for the history of sociology has received little attention in recent discourse, though this article gives reason for sociologists to deliberate over the potential consequences that would come along with the continued withering of historical consciousness. Disciplinary implications concerning the death of the historical imagination are discussed.

32 Habitus and Higher Order Desires: Going Beyond Determinism/ Prodanović, Srđan, pp. 176-192

In this paper, the author will try to consider the usual allegations of determinism that are directed towards Bourdieu's notion of habitus from a slightly different perspective. One of the most common

arguments found in these types of charges is that Bourdieu unsuccessfully attempted to reconcile objective and subjective aspects of social life under one notion. According to critics, habitus is not a viable solution to structure vs. agency debate simply because it cannot be both determined by social structure and open to contingency of autonomous subjective interpretations of the social world. the author will show that this critique of Bourdieu actually is inspired by incompatibilist philosophy which maintains that regarding human action either determinism or free will can be true. However, those sociologists who, in criticising Bourdieu's understanding of habitus, follow the incompatibilist line of reasoning usually overlook the compatibilist side of this old debate in moral philosophy. In that regard, the author will argue that Frankfurt and Taylor's compatibilist account of second order desires and strong evaluations can help us to better understand how habitus can be determined by environmental social factors and, at the same, time not only foster free will, but also provide a theoretical insight into radical forms of social change.

33 Preregistration and Registered Reports in Sociology: Strengths, Weaknesses, and Other Considerations/ Manago, Bianca, pp. 193-210

From this study, the authors can see that both within and outside of sociology, there are conversations about methods to reduce error and improve research quality—one such method is preregistration and its counterpart, registered reports. Preregistration is the process of detailing research questions, variables, analysis plans, etc. before conducting research. Registered reports take this one step further, with a paper being reviewed on the merit of these plans, not its findings. In this manuscript, the author detail preregistration's and registered reports' strengths and weaknesses for improving the quality of sociological research. The author conclude by considering the implications of a structural-level adoption of preregistration and registered reports. Importantly, the author do not recommend that all sociologists use preregistration and registered reports for all studies. Rather, the author discuss the potential benefits and genuine limitations of preregistration and registered reports for the individual sociologist and the discipline.

34 "Good Sweat, Bad Sweat": The Affectional Community of Gay Sports Groups in Seoul, South Korea/ Cho, John (Song Pae), pp. 5-36

This article examines the "affectional community" of Internet-based gay sports groups in Seoul, South Korea. Referring to "networks of support that do not depend on the bonds of blood or the license of the state, but that are freely chosen and nurtured" (D'Emilio 1980), such affectional communities have been vital for the emotional survival of non-normative populations such as LGBTQ people. However, with the growing number of single people as part of the process of detraditionalization (Giddens 1992), they have also become important for all individuals living in late-modernity to meet social, emotional, and financial needs that had once been met by the heterosexual family. Still, this paper argues that Korean gay men face particular challenges in creating an affectional community in a country, where they have historically been permitted only sexual (and not social) relations. They must not only overcome a primarily sex- and consumer-oriented gay culture, they must also reject romantic entanglements within the sports groups that threaten the group relationality of an affectional community based on friendship. In examining the affectional community of Koreans sports groups, this article contributes to the ongoing theorization of queer globalization (Cruz-Malave and Manalansan 2002, Povinelli and Chauncey 1999) in the non-liberal and communitarian context of East Asia. It also speaks out against the rigid separation of affect from feeling and emotion, evident in the so-called "affective turn" (Clough and Halley 2007) within the humanities and social sciences, arguing that all are embodied forms of cognition.

35 "Making the wound bleed": Nostalgia, Mourning, and Morality among Turkish Revolutionaries in Istanbul/ D'Orsi, Lorenzo, pp. 37-63

This article investigates nostalgia and mourning among former Turkish revolutionary militants, the main victims of state violence in the wake of the Turkish 1980 military coup. It understands these emotions as ethically imbued moods that are both conscious and unconscious and permeate both public discourses and the innermost spheres of former fighters. These moods pervade the everydayness of former revolutionaries, their discourses on the past and the present as well as ritualized occasions, such as anniversaries, gatherings, and commemorations. Based on fieldwork research conducted in Istanbul, this article conceptualizes these moods as inter-subjective emotional practices with a certain degree of agency that work as political and moral modes of engaging with the world. Although former revolutionaries intend these moods as practices of resistance against the ongoing state repression, this article argues that their active perpetuation does not lie in their political success in the public battle for memory and recognition, but in their ability to shape former militants' subjectivity, invigorate their generational bond, keep alive the moral economy of revolutionary fighter, and create a community of loss. Likewise, this contribution demonstrates how revolutionary feelings of nostalgia and mourning shape a social poetics that reduces possibilities for acting in new ways on history and contributes to the creation of a community as cohesive as isolated from the rest of society. Notwithstanding the endurance of state oppression over time, this contribution warns against restraining our analysis to an unmasking of asymmetrical violence and unequal power

relationships in the public sphere. It instead argues that, even in repressive contexts, it is important to investigate the symbolic codes and the political feelings that shape social actors' subjectivities, their moral horizon and their possibilities of actions.

36 Attuned Fathering and the Moral Dimensions of Caregiving/ Jackson, Aaron J., pp. 65-90

This paper looks into how individuals with severe cognitive disabilities are often thought to be born with limited interpersonal capacity, rendering their emotional lives inaccessible. Family caregiving for individuals under these circumstances is portrayed in the contemporary literature variously as ranging from being a positive transformative experience to being a burden. If the authors focus on the experience of caregiver burden, the authors see communication or language issues can complicate caregiving, given the interpersonal impenetrability this sometimes entails. However, this focus overlooks the inter-bodily dimensions of caregiving and how parents gain access to the emotional lives of their children in the absence of language. In limiting our disciplinary focus to particular kinds of relationships premised on normative forms of intimacy or reciprocity, the authors do more to reproduce a particular moral philosophic tradition that views human personhood as dependent upon cognition and language. This article contributes to an anthropology of disability and moralities by exploring how the practice of caregiving within the context of severe cognitive disability shapes the moral lives of fathers. Drawing on my own experience as the father of a multiply disabled son and ethnographic research on men in similar circumstances in the United States, the author show how parents become ever-more attuned to the practical and emotional needs of their children through intimate, everyday acts of care and the shared meanings that grow and deepen on the basis of the body's capacity for resonance and fellow feeling.

37 The Traitor at the Court: A Tale of Moral Categories from the House of Kurds/ Korkmaz, Özge, pp. 91-120

This paper focuses on a particular moral category, "betrayal," that has gained significant purchase on Kurdish public culture in Turkey. It examines the ways Kurds reconfigure the relationship between political conditions and personal guilt by using betrayal as an orienting framework expressive of this relationship. In this sense, this paper frames "betrayal" not as a label or an abstract idea, but a register of political engagement that allows Kurds to recognize the conditions as well as the ethics of their shared membership in a public. It argues that examining Kurds' reflexive interactions about betrayal—how they debate, define, and describe it—reveals a great deal about the formative significance of moral categories to the work of negotiating group-life, a specific kind of intellectual work thus rendered salient. The goal of the paper is to point to some productive directions in the anthropological study of moral categories by foregrounding the co-indexical relations between these categories and the semiotic operations in which they gain public and ethical recognition.

38 The Bearable Lightness of Being LiNK: Anti-Aesthetic Banality and Student Humanitarianism Concerning North Korean Refugees/ Oppenheim, Robert, pp. 121-148

This article considers the student humanitarianism of an undergraduate university chapter of Liberty in North Korea (LiNK) toward a reconsideration of political aesthetics within the anthropology of humanitarian activity. Via what the organization describes as a "modern-day underground railroad,"

LiNK aims to assist North Korean refugees within China in transiting to safer havens in third countries, from which they may in turn seek permanent settlement, usually in South Korea. In service to this purpose, it sponsors a network of chapters or "rescue teams" that mostly aim to enroll collegiate or high school youth in the United States and beyond for fundraising as well as parallel goals of advocacy and the building of "awareness." Focusing on one such group, and drawing on other considerations of the domestic subjects of wide-ranging humanitarian activity, my ethnographic examination explores what the author refer to as the "anti-aesthetic aesthetics" of student LiNK, its refusal of the aesthetics of empathy common within other humanitarian practice. Chapter members did not by and large practice the sympathetic magic of much humanitarianism, for instance through the performance of asceticism in homage to the suffering North Korean refugees endure or through the transmission of tokens of care. The overall tone of LiNK student activity was instead quite light, to the point of sometimes being ethnographically jarring. the author argue that this affective lightness should not be overlooked or dismissed, for it helped to form an emotional and conceptual armature for student activists' recognition of North Koreans fleeing the country as "just like" themselves, a recognition present also in the use and reception of LiNK media. Ultimately, this political imagination of similarity between LiNK students and their population of concern suggests a critique of the anthropological critique of humanitarian subjectivities as based on a foundational bifurcation of modes of human being.

39 Thinking through Right-Wing Populism and Progressive Elites: On the Caviar as a Politico-Cultural Category in Peru/ Feldman, Joseph P. and Núñez, Francisca Moraga, pp. 149-176

This paper looks into whether or not Caviar or izquierda caviar (caviar left) is a term in Peru that describes privileged actors who advocate for progressive causes. The label is typically employed by right-wing commentators to criticize politicians, intellectuals, and activists. A systematic analysis of uses of "caviar" in Peruvian newspapers draws attention to the way the term comes to refer to the pursuit of wealth and influence through an embrace of progressive ideals and projects, as opposed to merely pointing to a correspondence between social privilege and left political views. This focus on "benefiting" responds to Peru's uneven neoliberal development and recent experience of political violence but can also be understood as a reconfiguration of class relations and inequality that is characteristic of populist political styles around the globe. Engaging with scholarship on the place of progressive elites in right-wing populist formations, the authors suggest that anthropological attention to the meanings surrounding figures like the Peruvian caviar offers opportunities for understanding the role of normative ideas of wealth, inequality, and social mobility in contemporary populist appeals to "the people."

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40 UrbanPop: A spatial microsimulation framework for exploring demographic influences on human dynamics/ Tuccillo, Joseph; Stewart, Robert; Rose, Amy; Trombley, Nathan; Moehl, Jessica; Nagle, Nicholas and Bhaduri, Budhendra, n.d.

This study talks about ensuring the social equity of planning measures in social systems requires an understanding of human dynamics, particularly how individual relationships, activities, and interactions intersect with individual needs. Spatial microsimulation models (SMSMs) support planning for human security goals by representing human dynamics through realistic, georeferenced synthetic populations, that a) provide a complete representation of social systems while b) also protecting individual privacy. In this paper, the authors present UrbanPop, an open and reproducible SMSM framework for analysis of human dynamics with high spatial, temporal, and demographic resolution. UrbanPop creates synthetic populations of demographically detailed worker and student agents, positioning them first at probable nighttime locations (home), then moving them to probable daytime locations (work/school). Summary aggregations of these populations match the granular detail available at the census block group level in the American Community Survey Summary File (SF), providing realistic approximations of the actual population. UrbanPop users can select particular demographic traits important in their application, resulting in a highly tailored agent population. The authors first lay out UrbanPop's baseline methodology, including population synthesis, activity modeling, and diagnostics, then demonstrate these capabilities by developing case studies of shifting population distributions and high-risk populations in Knox County, TN during the global COVID-19 pandemic.

41 Connectivity analysis in pedestrian networks: A case study in Wuhan, China/ Yang, Xue; Zheng, Xuejiao; Cao, Yanjia; Chen, Hao; Tang, Luliang and Yang, Honghai, n.d.

This article teaches us about the pedestrian network is an important part of urban transportation systems. The connectivity among networks substantially influences the residential access to surrounding amenity resources. Although studies to date have explored the evaluation and analysis of connectivity in pedestrian networks, the impact of mobility associated with network, e.g., public transport transfer, was not captured. In this study, the authors built a novel model that integrates network structural complexity and public transport transfer into connectivity index (CIi). The structural complexity of pedestrian networks as the first factor for the proposed model is calculated using the LNR (Link- Node Ratio) method. The degree of public transport transfer freedom as the second factor is quantified based on the number of public transport stations and their categories. The authors applied this model to the city of Wuhan, and the correlation between pedestrian network connectivity and urban amenities is further explored using Spearmans' rank correlation coefficient. This study provides two findings: first, difference in connectivity was identified in some residential areas after considering public transport transfer freedom, compared with traditional LNR. Denser pedestrian network and transit stops were revealed in the locations with higher CIi, with differences between old and new districts. Second, newly proposed CIi improved the significance in the association between connectivity and urban amenities. In residential areas with advanced

connectivity, urban planners are expected to expand urban amenities to improve the living environmental.

42 A spatial multi-criteria decision analysis framework to reveal vulnerabilities of areas to incidences of street robberies/ Rosa, Amanda Gadelha Ferreira; Mota, Caroline Maria de Miranda and Figueiredo, Ciro José Jardim de, n.d.

This article talks about the violence in public spaces is an aspect of society that demands analysis since this affects social and economic well-being. On setting out to explore the incidence of violence in public areas, this paper brings a multi-methodology framework to associate the exploratory analysis of data on street robberies with a geographic information system (GIS) and a multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) model. Our GIS-MCDA framework is based on a Dominance-based Rough Set Approach (DRSA) and induces the decision-maker to learn and understand the spatial, social, and demographic data on crime analysis. As a result, the study area was classified into levels of vulnerability. The authors found that the social interaction features, bus stops and street robberies are spatially and statistically associated. From the socio-demographic perspective, makeshift houses, the number of people who can read and write and the number of inhabitants were highlighted as dimensions to be considered when associated with crime. Finally, preferences in evaluation of areas of vulnerability tend to be pessimistic. Therefore, the multi-methodology framework makes a holistic analysis of such vulnerabilities and contributes to improve knowledge on urban spaces and how this informs detecting vulnerability to crime.

43 Supply and demand dynamics of hydrologic ecosystem services in the rapidly urbanizing Taihu Lake Basin of China/ Tao, Yu; Li, Zhaobi; Sun, Xiao; Qiu, Jiangxiao; Pueppke, Steven G.; Ou, Weixin; Guo, Jie; Tao, Qin and Wang, Fei , n.d.

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject challenging to integrate supply and demand to comprehensively understand urbanization effects on ecosystem services, this knowledge is essential, especially in rapidly urbanizing areas. A spatially explicit approach was developed here to synthesize supply and demand dynamics of the two most important hydrologic services in the rapidly urbanizing Taihu Lake Basin (TLB) of eastern China. The supply of water purification (WPS) and flood mitigation (FMS) were measured as nitrogen removal and runoff retention, respectively. Whereas the demand for water purification (WPD) was quantified as the difference between total and permitted nitrogen loading based on relevant water quality standards, the demand for flood mitigation (FMD) was estimated as the vulnerability to potential flood damage, including economic losses and causalities. The authors found a spatial mismatch where high WPS and FMS occurred in mountainous areas while high WPD and FMD concentrated in urban and agricultural areas across the basin. WPS and WPD decreased by 10% and 20%, respectively during 2000–2015, due mainly to loss of croplands to urban expansion. This was also the main cause of decreased FMS by 7% but increased FMD by 67%, which underscored the importance of conserving croplands in rapidly urbanizing regions of the TLB. Overall, land use composition had strong associations with WPD ($r2 \geq 0.57$) and FMS ($r2 \geq 0.38$) at the sub-basin scale, while the configuration of multiple land uses, such as urban sprawl, cropland fragmentation, and riparian buffers were crucial in influencing WPS. In comparison, FMD was most sensitive to urban expansion ($r2 = 0.74$), economic development ($r2 = 0.81$), and population growth ($r2 = 0.93$). These findings provide new insights

into sustainable land management for coordinating supply of and demand for hydrologic services in the TLB and other urbanizing watersheds of the world.

44 Avocado expansion and the threat of forest loss in Michoacán, Mexico under climate change scenarios/ Denvir, Audrey, n.d.

This paper is examining a particular issue considering the boom in global demand for avocados, this study analyzes avocado expansion in the largest production center in Mexico – the Avocado Belt of Michoacán. A Dinamica EGO 5 land change model was calibrated to avocado expansion between 1995 and 2011 to project future expansion to the year 2050. Given both biophysical and infrastructural variables, it was found that avocado expansion is largely driven by climate, elevation, soil type, and proximity to existing orchards and packing houses. The model projects a total of 3306.45 km2 of avocado in the year 2050, which equals 1785.34 km2 of avocado expansion since 2011, the year of the most recent avocado inventory. This future expansion was allocated under the IPCC's four Representative Climate Pathways (RCPs) and compared to current vegetation maps of the study area. Pine-oak and pine forests are, by far, the forest type most threatened by avocado expansion, and conservation efforts should be directed accordingly. At the same time, oyamel fir forest protection may provide an opportunity for an easy conservation "win," since it is of high conservation interest and less threatened by avocado expansion.

45 Landscape and population drivers of ungulate-vehicle collisions in Portugal/ Torres, Rita Tinoco; Linck, Paloma; Pinto, Nuno; Ares-Pereira, Guilherme; Barroqueiro, Carlos; Fonseca, Carlos and Carvalho, João, n.d.

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding Ungulate-vehicle collisions (UVC) have been steadily increasing throughout Europe, posing a risk to human safety, representing an extra factor of animals death. Here, the authors used information of a 2-year roadkill (2019–2020) monitoring of wild ungulates (wild boar, red deer and roe deer) to assess the drivers that influence the likelihood of UVC in Portugal. Our results support the contention that the variables promoting the collisions varied markedly between species, including the importance of land use and cover (wild boar and red deer), water availability and movement corridors (wild boar), ungulate population density (wild boar) and road topology (wild boar, red deer and roe deer) in the likelihood of UVC. The significant and positive interaction between urbanized and forest areas shows that regions sharing characteristics of both urban and natural environments represent a high-risk for the occurrence of collisions. The application of mitigation actions in these regions are welcome and should focus on reducing its attractiveness and/or the abundance of ungulate populations. Awareness campaigns and species-specific signalling may also contribute to a general decrease of casualties. The authors advocate that continued efforts of data collection are pivotal to assess the local relevance of fine-scale predictors amenable to manage.

46 What urban spatial structure is more conducive to reducing carbon emissions? A conditional effect of population size/ Shi, Kaifang; Liu, Guifen; Cui, Yuanzheng and Wu, Yizhen, n.d.

The subject matter of this study is being examined clarifying what urban spatial structure (US) is more conducive to reducing emissions and conserving energy provides scientific references for

government departments and decision-makers to optimize and realize their “carbon reduction” goal. In light of the mixed results of previous studies, our study explored the effect of monocentric US (MUS) and polycentric US (PUS) on carbon emissions in China by using panel regression models and robust test methods based on an US quantification through remotely sensed nighttime light data. According to the findings, population size regulates the effect of US on carbon emissions. For cities with a population size less than 70.71 × 104–98.58 × 104, a MUS is more conducive to reducing carbon emissions, whereas for cities with a population size large than 70.71 × 104–98.58 × 104, a PUS performs better on carbon emission reduction. Further quantitative analyses reveal that the conditional effect of population size on the US—carbon emissions relationship is dependent on the relative magnitudes of the three mediating factors, e.g., the transportation, residents' lives, and industrial production and manufacturing. Our study determines the MUS and PUS most conducive to carbon emission reduction for different population sizes, which may lay the groundwork for a low-carbon urban planning system.

47 Burned area detection using Sentinel-1 SAR data: A case study of Kangaroo Island, South Australia/ Hosseini, Maryamsadat and Lim, Samsung, n.d.

This research has identified a particular point that burned-area maps are useful in disaster management and in response to bushfire events. In this paper, the authors explored the capabilities of synthetic aperture radar (SAR) Sentinel-1 in detecting and mapping the bushfire-affected areas. Fires in Kangaroo Island, Australia, in 2019–20 known as the “Black Summer” were selected as a case study. The authors applied a random forest method to the Sentinel-1 image classification to detect the burned areas over Kangaroo Island. Radar burn difference (RBD), radar burn ratio (RBR), and delta modified radar vegetation index (ΔRVI) were calculated and imported as inputs to the random forest classifier. An independent reference map was generated using the difference normalize burn ratio (dNBR) and Sentinel-2 images and was used as the ground truth to evaluate the accuracy of the SAR-based burned-area detection map. Our results show that the SAR-based burned area detection map outperforms the MODIS MCD64. The feature importance in the random forest method indicates that RBDVH is the most important index (importance value of 0.35) followed by RBDVV (0.20), ΔRVI (0.18), RBRVH (0.17), RBRVV (0.10). The random forest method's precision, accuracy and kappa index were 94%, 94%, 0.87, respectively, while corresponding metrics for the MODIS MCD64 products were 92%, 91%, 0.83, respectively.

48 Urban green infrastructure affects bird biodiversity in the coastal megalopolis region of Shenzhen city/ Liu, Ziyu; Zhou, Yi; Yang, Haiyan and Liu, Zhenhuan , n.d.

This article talks about Urban green infrastructure (UGI) is an important habitat for birds and acts a leading role in bird diversity conservation. However, the response of bird diversity to UGIs characteristics have not been well understood. Taking Shenzhen as an example, a dataset of bird records was compiled by several citizen science. The authors quantified the impact of environmental characteristics of UGI on bird diversity by the generalized additive model. Then, the clustering method was used to classify bird diversity bundles for identifying priorities of UGIs. The results showed that: (1) There are significant differences in urban gradients formed the spatial pattern of bird diversity. (2) There was mainly nonlinear relationship between the bird diversity and UGI environmental characteristic, with different response processes and thresholds. Area of UGI was

critical for bird diversity, and an area of about 20 km2 plays a relatively large role. Moreover, migratory birds were more sensitive to the negative impact of the surroundings of UGI, such as impervious surfaces and nighttime light. (3) The cluster analysis indicates that UGIs with better eco-environment were conducive to maintaining bird diversity. This study could be helpful to provide guidelines for the implementation of UGI planning and management and bird diversity conservation.

49 Investigating spatial heterogeneity of park inequity using three access measures: A case study in Hartford, Connecticut/ Zhang, Pan and Park, Sohyun, n.d.

This research is looking at a particular subject matter park inequity has been widely examined in U.S. cities, yet the results were inconclusive. This gap is possibly because of the consideration of one single aspect of access at a time and the lack of examination of spatial dependency and heterogeneity when modeling the relationship between park access and the socioeconomic status of populations. This study aims to contribute to these gaps in the studies of park equity by investigating park inequity using three access measures—park proximity, park congestion, and park crime—in Hartford, Connecticut. As a result, park proximity, park congestion, and park crime presented distinct spatial patterns and low correlations with each other. In addition, the results of geographically weighted regressions uncovered spatial heterogeneity in the relationships between the three park access measures and socioeconomic variables and confirmed that the relationships are location-specific with varying magnitudes and signs of the coefficients. In particular, median house value was associated with less park crowdedness particularly in White and Hispanic neighborhoods. Furthermore, southern neighborhoods showed more park crime disparities in relation to race, education, and income levels. The multidimensional and spatially heterogeneous patterns of park inequity inform urban planning on how to strategically allocate resources in pursuit of environmental justice.

50 Analyzing the risk factors of residential fires in urban and rural census tracts of Ohio using panel data analysis/ Hossain, Md Rifat and Smirnov, Oleg, n.d.

51 Leveraging machine learning and remote sensing to monitor long-term spatial-temporal wetland changes: Towards a national RAMSAR inventory in Pakistan/ Shafi, Ansa; Waleed, Mirza and Sajjad, Muhammad, n.d.

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective in Pakistan, wetlands are of primary focus as they withstand the effects of floods, recharge groundwater, and provide several services in the context of economic, cultural, and climate mitigation aspects. However, the lack of field data and huge monitoring costs hinder their sustainable management in Pakistan. In connection with this, the current study leverages Google Earth Engine (GEE), earth observation data, and machine learning-based Random Forest (RF) algorithm to evaluate spatial-temporal heterogeneities in wetlands in Pakistan between 1990 and 2020. Additionally, the first high-resolution long-term inventory of wetlands in Pakistan is presented to provide a baseline. Our results ascertain an increase in wetlands areas over the last 30 years. The swamps' area increased from 1391.19 km2 in 1990 to 8510.43 km2 in 2020 (2.62% annual change rate). Similarly, the marshes area increased between 1990 and 2020 with a ∼1.04% annual change rate. Conversely, the water area decreased from

8371.97 km2 in 1990 to 7818.34 km2 in 2020. The increase in wetlands could be associated with good conservation and planting practices in Pakistan. While these results provide important insights to implement conservation practices in the context of wetland sustainability, the resultant data is essential to the national wetlands inventory database for future evaluations.

52 Modeling and prediction of fire occurrences along an elevational gradient in Western Himalayas/ Bar, Somnath; Parida, Bikash Ranjan, Pandey, Arvind Chandra; Shankar, Uma; Kumar, Pankaj; Panda, Santosh K. and Behera, Mukunda Dev, n.d.

The subject matter of this study is being examined forest fires are the result of complex interactions among human, geographic and weather conditions. Climate change would alter the link between forest fire and the controlling factors. The objective of the study is to model the forest fire occurrences and quantify the contribution of explanatory geographic, climatic and anthropogenic variables using satellite-derived historical fire data (2003–2019) and machine learning classifiers over the western Himalaya, India. The climatic variables were derived from a regional Earth system model (ROM). Along with the key selected explanatory variables, the conditions of neighbouring (3 × 3) pixels were incorporated to account for the contribution from the surrounding area. Out of the selected classifiers, random forest recorded the most promising performance in k-fold cross-validation (f2-score = 0.95 and f1-score = 0.94) as well as in the final model validation (f2-score = 0.85 and f1-score = 0.84). The elevation and mean neighbour elevation exhibited the highest influence (8.18% and 6.72%, respectively) in forest fire occurrences followed by near-surface temperatures (4.65–5.78%). The authors predicted the forest fire susceptibility [0, 1] for 2030, 2040 and 2050 using the future climate projections. The predicted map can be useful to plan effective fire management strategies to minimize damage to the forest ecosystem.

53 Distinguishing the effects of land use policies on ecosystem services and their trade-offs based on multi-scenario simulations/ Zhao, Yanni; Wang, Man; Lan, Tianhan; Xu, Zihan; Wu, Jiansheng; Liu, Qianyuan and Peng, Jian, n.d.

In this study they simulated grain production and water purification of the Dongting Lake Basin under different land use scenarios in 2035, and explored the impact of land use policies on ESs and their trade-offs. The results showed that returning farmland to forest land was the main factor, which would lead to 3.19% decrease in grain production and 8.13% increase in water purification. Returning farmland to waterbody would also result in a reduction of grain production (−0.85%) slightly more than the improvement of water purification (0.37%). However, the impact of urbanization on ESs would be less but spatially heterogeneous. It is worth noting that returning farmland to forest land would increase the trade-off potential and intensity, while urbanization and returning farmland to waterbody could weaken both trade-off indices. This study provides a scenario approach to distinguishing land use policies' impact on ecosystem services trade-offs.

54 Assess the non-linear relationship between built environment and active travel around light-rail transit stations/ Xiao, Weiye and Wei, Yehua Dennis, n.d.

This article examines the impacts of the built environment on walking and biking trip generation around transit stations through a study of SLCo, Utah. A regression tree method is employed. The

results suggest that the threshold-based model can better capture the relationship between built environment factors and people's active travel behavior. Further analysis identifies the relative importance of different built environment factors. The retail floor area ratio is the primary determinant of walking trip generation, and dwelling density is crucial to biking trip generation. A combined regression tree model highlights the significance of urban amenity accessibility in improving walkability and bikability simultaneously around transit stations. These outcomes provide insights into the non-linear relationship between built environment factors and walking/biking trip generation around transit stations. The relative importance of the built environment factors revealed by the regression tree models is also helpful to future TOD practice.

55 Border regions across the globe: Analyzing border typologies, economic and political disparities, and development dynamics/ Taubenböck, H.; Otto, C.; Gülzau, F. and Mau, S., n.d.

This paper investigates the cosmopolitan dream of a borderless world has little to do with reality. Today's borders bear witness to regulatory intervention in the circulation of goods, information, capital and people. These interventions, naturally, have an impact at border regions. For analyzing these impacts, the authors map, quantify and relate border typologies, development dynamics near borders, and economic and political indicators of neighboring nation-states. The authors do so on global scale for all current 315 land borders. The authors rely on data from a mix of border dossiers, in-depth literature review, censuses and multi-temporal mapping products from satellite imagery. Our analysis strategy is two-fold: First, in a descriptive analysis, the authors map the various border typologies. And, the authors also compute development dynamics over a 15-year period from 2000 to 2015. Since there are few consistent, appropriately spatially resolved, and globally available datasets, the authors measure development by the proxies ‘settlements’ and ‘population’ instead of the usual economic characteristics. The authors use an ensemble of metrics that show not only the developments in the border region but also the dynamics in the border region relative to the respective nation-state. By means of a global ranking, the authors show the variability of development dynamics at borders across the globe. Second, the authors relate these dynamics to the different border typologies, and to economic and political differences of neighboring nation-states. The authors find the following trends: higher political or economic differences of neighboring nation-states relate to stronger border fortification, greater economic or political disparities relate to stronger population or settlement accumulation at the poorer or less free side of the border, and stronger fortification hinders settlement and population development to a certain degree. These empirically measured trends, however, are only partially statistically significant and not as strong or unambiguous as assumed. In a critical discussion, the authors reflect on the capabilities and limitations of such an empirical global approach.

56 Assessment of greenery in urban canyons to enhance thermal comfort & air quality in an integrated seasonal model/ Motie, Mohammadreza Baradaran; Yeganeh, Mansour and Bemanian, Mohammadreza, n.d.

This study investigates different greenery patterns(type and position) in urban canyons and their effects on air pollution and thermal comfort to find optimal overall patterns.The effect of patterns in seasons, different urban canyons ratios, and greenery's aesthetical, cultural, and social aspects was considered. Numerical simulations and wind flow modeling were performed in the ENVI-met

software. The results show that coniferous trees on sidewalks have the weakest, and Deciduous trees in the median strip alone can have the most favorable effect on improving air quality and thermal comfort in different seasons. Moving deciduous trees from the sidewalks to the median strip has reduced air pollution by 67% in summer and 54% in winter at the pedestrian level.

57 Improved air quality leads to enhanced vegetation growth during the COVID–19 lockdown in India/ Kashyap, Rahul; Kuttippurath, J. and Patel, V.K., n.d.

This study tells us about the direct effect of pandemic induced lockdown (LD) on environment is widely explored, but its secondary impacts remain largely unexplored. Therefore, the authors assess the response of surface greenness and photosynthetic activity to the LD-induced improvement of air quality in India. Our analysis reveals a significant improvement in air quality marked by reduced levels of aerosols (AOD, −19.27%) and Particulate Matter (PM 2.5, −23%) during LD (2020)from pre-LD (March–September months for the period 2017–2019). The vegetation exhibits a positive response, reflected by the increase in surface greenness [Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI, +10.4%)] and photosynthetic activity [Solar Induced Fluorescence (SiF, +11%)], during LD from pre-LD that coincides with two major agricultural seasons of India; Zaid (March–May) and Kharif (June–September). In addition, the croplands show a higher response [two-fold in EVI (14.45%) and four-fold in SiF (17.7%)] than that of forests. The prolonged growing period (phenology) and high rate of photosynthesis (intensification) led to the enhanced greening during LD owing to the reduced atmospheric pollution. This study, therefore, provides new insights into the response of vegetation to the improved air quality, which would give ideas to counter the challenges of food security in the context of climate pollution, and combat global warming by more greening.

58 Testing the local and spatial spillover effects of police monitored CCTV systems on crime/ Vilalta, Carlos; Lopez-Ramirez, Pablo and Fondevila, Gustavo, n.d.

The purpose of this study is to determine whether the MiCalle CCTV systems program in Mexico City had local and spatial spillover effects on delivery robberies. When data is clustered in space and time, random effects and errors can be autocorrelated in both dimensions. To test the effectiveness of the MiCalle program on delivery robbery crime rates, a Difference-in-Differences (DID) design was specified in a maximum likelihood (ML) panel regression model with spatial lag coefficients, random effects variance estimates, and autoregressive serial correlation variance estimates. At the neighborhood level of study, the authors find no evidence connecting delivery robbery crime rates to the Mexico City MiCalle program. The MiCalle program has been geographically unfocused and appears to have been ineffective in reducing delivery robberies. Future studies of police-monitored CCTV systems should consider the possibility of spatiotemporal interactions among variables, particularly if spatialized panel data is used.

59 Analysis of factors affecting the occurrence of vacant houses according to vacant house classification: Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan/ Yu, Hanui and Lee, Jieun, n.d.

This study aimed to analyze factors affecting the occurrence of vacant houses according to vacant house classification across regions of Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. The analysis considered urban scales, metropolitan areas, and weather data to determine the characteristics of variables that

generate vacant houses. The findings showed that housing vacancy rates could be more accurately determined by dividing urban scales into big cities, medium-sized cities, small cities, and towns/villages, rather than merely metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The number of variables affecting the occurrence of vacant houses increased in regions with a high housing vacancy rate and differed according to regional characteristics. The predictive factors for the occurrence of vacant houses in Shizuoka Prefecture were greatly influenced by population, society, and industry. Shizuoka Prefecture needs social policies to stimulate the influx of young people to mitigate the occurrence of vacant houses. Meanwhile, the weather data on daylight hours, number of days with precipitation, and number of days with strong wind showed a correlation with the vacancy rate. Thus, weather data must be considered in urban planning. Our findings can be used for policy making regarding management of housing vacancy rate, urban renewal, and new town planning.

60 Prediction and caution after COVID-19 crisis: The ecological and epidemiological risks of financial speculation/ Gonçalves, Guilherme Leite and Rosado, Bruno H. P., pp. 503-518

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective the COVID-19 pandemic spread worldwide, optimistic ecological and economic analyses have arisen. On one hand, the lockdowns that have taken place are pointed out as a means of reducing gas emissions, environmental exploitation, and consequently, factors that reduce the risk of zoonoses. On the other hand, macroeconomic policies that support state intervention in the economy and social benefits are seen as a signal for a more social and eco-friendly organized capitalism. The objective of our article is to call for caution on these predictions, indicating a post-pandemic countertrend according to which the relationship between economy and environment might be even more unstable and conflictual after the pandemic. Here, the authors discuss the relevance of Karl Marx's fictitious capital concept as a fundamental key to thinking about financial market pressures on the environment. Hereby, the authors aim to raise the concern that the financial policies adopted in the course of the crisis have encouraged speculative instruments that lead to the overaccumulation of fictitious capital. This, in turn, requires the increased exploitation and expropriation of the environment in order to realize the overaccumulated rights and claims on future surplus value. Thus, the authors argue that the risk of environmental destruction will not be reduced as claimed by optimistic assumptions, but on the contrary will increase in the next few years. Such a risk does not dismiss, but rather suggests that new zoonoses may also arise.

61 The depoliticization of health and safety committees and representation: The Ontario case/ Hall, Alan, pp. 519-542

This paper is examining a particular issue that studies in several national jurisdictions have highlighted the limitations of joint health and safety committees and worker representatives in affecting change in working conditions. Using Canadian data, this article focuses on the argument that many health and safety committees and worker representatives have been captured or substantially controlled through the State's promotion of an internal responsibility system framed around a technocratic partnership. The historical development of this framing is first understood within a political economic framework which highlights several major influences, followed by a field theory analysis which explains how these control relations are established by management within workplace settings.

62 'SYRIZA and Podemos, we shall overcome'? Left transnational cooperation in times of crisis/ Bortun, Vladimir, pp. 543-565

This research is looking at a particular subject matter that Eurozone crisis and its austerity-centred management opened up a fertile ground for the so-called 'radical left parties' (RLPs) and their anti-austerity agenda. Moreover, it provided a unique opportunity for this party family to enhance its rather underdeveloped transnational cooperation. Sharing several objective and subjective features,

SYRIZA (Greece) and Podemos (Spain) – arguably the two most prominent European RLPs today – seemed particularly well-placed to develop a strong transnational cooperation. However, the current literature has hardly addressed whether such expectations have been borne out. Indeed, despite a recently increased interest in the radical left, there are still very few studies focusing on the transnational cooperation among RLPs. Building on documentary research and qualitative elite interviews covering the 2014–2017 period, the article has two main objectives: first, to map the cooperation between SYRIZA and Podemos by identifying the key channels and actors of this process; second, to assess their cooperation over said period, with a focus on the factors fuelling and obstructing it. The article argues that the relationship between the two parties reached its peak around SYRIZA's electoral victory in January 2015 but declined following its deal with the 'Troika' 6 months later, which blatantly contradicted SYRIZA's anti-austerity programme. It is shown that while the main incentives behind their cooperation have been their shared opposition to neoliberalism, the European Union's (EU) reaction to the crisis, and the similarities in their countries' economic situations, the main obstacles hindering that cooperation have been the primacy of national politics and the diverging views on the EU. The findings arguably provide useful insights for the wider left transnational cooperation today, in a time of renewed global capitalist crisis, when such cooperation is perhaps more relevant than ever.

63 The reality of the law of value/ Nagatani, Kiyoshi, pp. 567-585

This study talks about the wake of Böhm-Bawerk's criticism that Marx's law of value runs contrary to empirical facts, Marxian economics has developed mainly in two different directions: one based on the simple commodity production and the other on the mathematical identity of value with prices of production (the transformation problem). The author agrees with neither, arguing that Marx intended to base the law of value on the production process of capital, as in Capital Volume 1, independently of Capital Volume 3. However, the notion of this process and the law of value have not been sufficiently explained in Volume 1. Marx presents the value of a commodity as socially necessary labour objectified in Chapter 1 on the commodity, and later applies this rule to capitalist commodity products in Chapter 7. Pointing out the defects of this method, this article relocates the presentation of the dual nature of labour to the Labour Process (Chapter 7, Section 1), and the proof of the substance of value or the law of value to the Valorization Process (Chapter 7, Section 2). The Labour Process plays a key role in Volume 1, but it contains a fatal flaw. Consequently, Section 2 ends up with insufficient explanation. By reconstructing the Labour Process and the Process of Creating Value and Surplus value, the author confirms the meaning and reality of the law of value in Chapter 7, Section 2.

64 Whence karma?/ Bronkhorst, Johannes, pp. 247–271

This study tells us about how did the belief in rebirth and karmic retribution come into existence? W. D. Whitney called it 'one of the most difficult questions in the religious history of India', and Richard Salomon described it, a century later, as 'the single greatest problem of Indological studies'. Scholars have proposed textual continuities leading up to texts that give expression to this belief, but questions can be and have been raised about such continuities. Worse, these studies do not deal with the observation made by A. B. Keith almost a century ago, viz., that 'while the ideas thus recorded are of some value … the importance of transmigration lies precisely in the fact that the doctrine is an ethical system'. The one scholar who fully recognises the importance of ethicisation is Gananath Obeyesekere. Unfortunately, his theory is based on some disputable assumptions, which weaken it, as they weaken Richard Seaford's theory, which builds on Obeyesekere's ideas. This article offers an altogether different approach that puts this belief in line with beliefs that accompanied the appearance of social complexity elsewhere in the world.

65 The Jharkhand Andolan: A silencing of Muslim voice(s)/ Bhattacharya, Abhik, pp. 272–298

This article examines the process through which Muslim voices have been silenced in the historiography of Jharkhand's statehood movement (the Jharkhand Andolan). While going through the mainstream accounts on this subject, the author encountered a significant lack of discussion about the Muslim presence in the movement. This lack becomes visible in contrast to the accounts in the vernacular newspapers that recount how Muslims have been an integral part of the statehood struggle. Through personal interviews of Muslim Andolankaris (freedom fighters) conducted during the fieldwork along with the documents collected from their personal archives, the author shows how the subduing of Muslim voices was enabled by Jharkhand's political parties and carried over to the common narration of the movement's formation and history.

66 Beyond the Post Normal/ Visvanathan, Shiv and Parmar, Chandrika, pp. 299–311

The point of this piece is for an exploration of alternative worldviews and a search for a different set of categories. It proposes that the classic 'for a Sociology of India' debate draw upon Ziauddin Sardar's essays on the post normal society. Sardar explores a sociology of complexity, chaos and contradiction, thus calling for an epistemic examination of the relation between science and society, which in turn anticipates a set of thought experiments on the future of the Anthropocene.

67 Rethinking and transforming Area Studies and Indian Studies: A new cosmopolitanism and the challenges of planetary realisations/ Giri, Ananta Kumar, pp. 312–325

This study talks about area Studies was an important way of studying different parts of the world after the Second World War that was promoted by US-European academic establishments. This

construction emerged after the end of the Second World War and reflected the geopolitical construction of the world into different areas. It formed part of the Cold War environment, applying American social science tools to regional analysis. This essay argues that the authors rethink and transform such a geopolitical construction of Area Studies. It suggests that the authors critically engage with the epistemologies of the Euro-American world that lie behind such Area Studies projects in order to transform Area Studies and consider the claims of cosmopolitanism and planetary conversations across borders.

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68 Basic Amenities, Deficiency-induced Ailments, and Catastrophic Health Spending in the Slums of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh/ Nayak, Sanatan and Jatav, Surendra Singh, n.d.

This article teaches us about the pattern of disease that comes about due to inadequate availability and poor quality of drinking water as well as substandard sanitation and micro-environmental (drainage, sewerage, and solid waste disposal) facilities in the slums of Lucknow are investigated in this paper. It estimates the relevant health costs and catastrophic health spending in these slum households. The results suggest that limitations in these public utilities cause numerous water-borne and faecal-transmitted infections as well as other infectious diseases. Consequently, the poorest sections of the urban population of Lucknow, who live in slums, spend almost a third of their consumption expenditure on out-of-pocket expenditure, and over half of these disease-affected households have encountered CHS. It suggests a comprehensive and integrated approach for reviving a large number of short- and long-term policies, which involve specifically developing a policy for providing free medical facilities to all acute and chronic cases in poor households, which would lead to a reduction of OOPE and CHS in slum areas.

69 The Existence of a North–South Divide in Kerala: An Analysis of Recent Socio-economic Trends/ Jose, Annmary and Kumar, Lakshmi, n.d.

It has been acknowledged that the disparities in the development indicators between north and south Kerala have been reduced significantly post independence. This reduction is typically attributed to developments in the social sector. However, there is considerable difference existing between Malabar and Travancore–Cochin in terms of living standards and key infrastructural facilities. The multidimensional poverty index has also revealed that the incidence of poverty is high in northern Kerala compared to southern Kerala. People-centric policies coupled with decentralisation have effectively reduced the outcome disparity, while the Malabar region still lags behind the Travancore–Cochin region in some key aspects.

70 Corporatisation in Private Hospitals Sector in India: A Case Study from Maharashtra/ Chakravarthi, Indira; Hunter, Benjamin; Marathe, Shweta and Murray, Susan F, n.d.

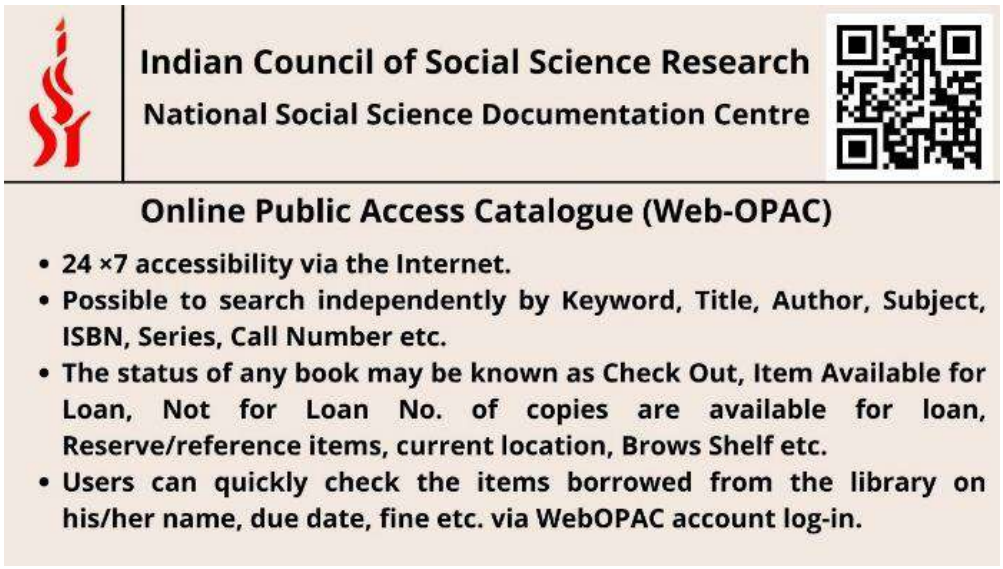
In this article, the authors investigate the transformation in the Indian private hospitals sector is examined in Maharashtra, employing qualitative interviews, witness seminars, and desk research. Findings point to significant changes: hospitals viewed as businesses to yield profits; adoption of business strategies to ensure financial viability and returns; changes in not-for-profit and small hospitals; and consequences for institutional and medical practice. Policy shifts towards greater private sector involvement in health, industry advocacy, availability of insurance, and patient expectations drive these changes towards corporatisation, which is not just about the growth of corporate hospitals; it entails structural and behavioural changes across the healthcare sector solely favouring economic goals.

71 Income Inequality in Indian States/ Tyagi, Anupam, n.d.

The findings of this investigation indicate that there is a large magnitude of income inequality in Indian states, as estimated by various measures, with substantial variation among states and between rural and urban areas of the states along with negligible evidence for a Kuznets-type curve.

72 The Role of Social Norms in the Receipt of Direct Benefit Transfers: Its Impact on Women at the Household Level/ Singh, Aparajita; Mohan, Damini; Chopra, Kanishkaa; Chatterjee, Rahul and Giri, Anurodh, n.d.

This paper examines how social norms affect the gendered experience of men and women receiving direct benefit transfer payments and its impact at the household level using three criteria: physical mobility, control over household decisions, and gender division of labour. It is found that women face far more challenges than men in availing these benefits.



73 Imagining a New Ethic of Sociality: The Non-Brahmin Educated Woman in 19th-Century Western India/ Ingole, Anagha, n.d.

In this article, the authors investigate that three non-Brahmin educated women from 19th-century western India are read against dominant historiographies of womanhood. It is argued that these women resist being interpreted as evidence of liberal enlightenment thinking in anti-caste social reform, or as regional dissenting voices to incipient nationalist developments that place the spiritual–material binary at the centre of the women's question. Rather, their works are read as intellectual resources that imagined a new ethic of sociality, using an embodied reason to alter the imagination of the "inner spiritual" by first destabilising it and then reimagining it. The paper locates the invention of the spiritual–material binary outside of anti-colonial motives via these women, making the articulation of a separation between the spiritual and the material untenable.

74 Monetary Aggregates: A Consistent Message by an Inconsistent Messenger/ Sharma, Manu and Poojari, Akash, n.d.

This study talks about the exploration of the information content within money confirms that despite the theoretical inconsistence inherent within a simple sum monetary aggregate, money supply (M3) has been a consistent leading indicator of the general slowdown in economic activities in India since March 2010. The paper also establishes an exogenous influence of the central bank balance sheet over M3 through a statistically stable money multiplier, a long-term stable relationship, and bidirectional Granger causality between M3 and reserve money. However, the monetary policy measures of the central bank that determine reserve money themselves take a cue from economy-wide factors, as presented in a multivariate forecast model for reserve money.

75 Groundwater Irrigation and Agricultural Output Nexus: An Analysis of Indian Districts/ Narayanamoorthy, A.; Sujitha, K S and Devi, G Karthiga, n.d.

This paper attempts to find out the impact of groundwater irrigation on VAO using cross-sectional data for 189 Indian districts covering three time points: 1990–93, 2003–06, and 2017–20. Both descriptive and regression analyses have been used in this paper. The descriptive analysis shows that VAO per hectare is significantly higher for those districts having a high level of groundwater coverage (>50%) than the districts having less (<30%) groundwater irrigation. The multivariate regression analysis carried out by using yield augmenting and infrastructure variables shows that the role of groundwater irrigation in impacting VAO has significantly and consistently increased over time.

76 Sustainability and Threshold Value of Public Debt in Tamil Nadu/ Shanmugam, K R and Shanmugam, K, n.d.

This article teaches us about the sustainability and the threshold level of public debt in Tamil Nadu is examined using the modern time series methods and threshold regression method. The results suggest that the current level of debt in the state is unsustainable, and the debt sustainability threshold is about 18.5%, which is slightly lower than the 20% norm set by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management review committee for states. The state should control its debt as it is currently not growth-inducing. The simulation exercise based on the debt dynamics of the state suggests that the state economy should grow at 14% and fiscal deficit target should be 2% from 2023–24 onwards to attain the debt sustainability target in 2035–36 and with 16% growth the state could reach the target in 2030–31. The relevant policy strategy for the state is to increase its own revenue–GSDP ratio by 0.75% and contain its revenue expenditures by 0.75% from 2023–24.

77 A Re-examination of Gold Flows in India during the Inter-war Years/ Iyer, Vibha, n.d.

The following is discussed in this research that an importer of gold through the 19th and early 20th centuries, for the first time in its recorded colonial history, India witnessed massive gold exports to the tune of over `3.5 billion in the latter half of the inter-war years. Gaps in the recording of trade statistics during the period coupled with an inadequate understanding of the colonial economy have led to wrongly accounting for these exports as commodity gold exports. A reclassification of India's gold flows during the inter-war years shows that India's gold exports, which rightfully belonged in the capital account, were an outcome of a distress-driven sale of assets by the Indian peasantry in the 1930s and aided Britain's recovery from the depression.

78 Platformisation, Infrastructuring, and Datafication: Regional Variations in the Digitalisation of Indian Cities/ Parkar, Khaliq; Zerah, Marie-Helene and Mittal, Gaurav, n.d.

The reason for writing this post that smart cities in India is situated either in the discursive understanding of the Indian idea of smart or analysis of selected cities' experiments. Breaking from this dichotomy, it is argued that rolling out of smart cities should be read along a longer history of neo-liberal municipal reforms, which has led to institutional rescaling through the special purpose vehicles and entrenched networks of consultants that drive contemporary urban interventions.

79 Trade Reforms, Technology Import, and Firm Productivity in the Indian Manufacturing Sector/ Rijesh, R, n.d.

The paper is an attempt to examine the impact of technology import on the productivity of Indian manufacturing firms during 1995–2016. The empirics are based on an unbalanced sample of 4,616 firms, which is further segregated into four use-based categories of production. This analysis tends to support the predictions of new trade and growth theories that international trade provides opportunities for dynamic productivity gains.

80 Faith-based Financial Exclusion in India: Impact on Branch Density and Access to Loans/ Shagishna, K and Narayana, D, n.d.

This paper hypothesises that the proportion of Muslim population has an inverse relationship with branch density in India. The hypothesis is tested using data on commercial bank branches from the Reserve Bank of India and census data. The ordinary least squares estimation shows the expected negative sign for the coefficient of Muslims and the positive sign for the level of urbanisation, both being statistically significant. Commercial bank loan rates are related to the proximity to branch offices, wherein lower branch density not only affects the Muslims (who voluntarily do not participate) but also the general population with serious implications for financial deepening and welfare.

81 Migration and Politics - South Indian Labour in Burma (1900–1940)/ Nalamala, Chandra Bhanu, n.d.

In this study, they discuss the early 20th-century nationalist discourse in India held the colonial state and the middlemen (maistry) responsible for the exploitation of the migrant labourers. The issue of their miserable condition eventually merged within the nationalist movement. This paper studies the experiences and perspectives of Dalit migrants in Burma and their role in the social and political movements in that period. The paper argues that the caste oppression, enmeshed in the labour exploitation, was the defining factor in their migration overseas. Dalits who migrated to Burma primarily struggled against caste oppression in their immediate socio-economic and spatial context, a fact that was hardly acknowledged in the nationalist discourse. Hence, the Dalit migrants were critiques of the upper-caste nationalist discourse.

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82 Creative Clusters and Creative Multipliers: Evidence from UK Cities/ Gutierrez-Posada, Diana; Kitsos, Tasos; Nathan, Max and Nuccio, Massimiliano, pp. 1-24

In this article, the authors explore the long-term, causal impacts of the cultural and creative industries on surrounding urban economies. Adapting Moretti's local multipliers framework, the authors build a new twenty-year panel of UK cities, using historical instruments to identify causal effects of creative activity on noncreative firms and employment. The authors find that each creative job generates at least 1.9 nontradable jobs between 1998 and 2018. Prior to 2007, these effects seem more rooted in creative services employees' local spending than visitors to creative amenities. Given the low numbers of creative jobs in most cities, the overall impact of the creative multiplier is small. On average, the creative sector is responsible for over 16 percent of nontradable job growth in our sample, though impacts will be larger in bigger clusters. The authors do not find the same effects for workplaces, and the authors find no causal evidence for spillovers from creative activity to other tradable sectors. In turn, this implies that creative city policies will have partial, uneven local economic impacts. Given extensive urban clusters of creative activity in many countries, our results hold value beyond the UK setting.

83 Environmental Upgrading and Downgrading in Global Value Chains: A Framework for Analysis/ Krishnan, Aarti; Marchi, Valentina De and Ponte, Stefano, pp. 25-50

In this article, the authors leverage selected insights from economic geography to advance our understanding of the environmental dimensions of upgrading and downgrading in GVCs and GPNs. The authors develop an analytical framework that distinguishes the processes of environmental upgrading, in terms of value creation and appropriation, from the resultant outcomes (biophysical manifestations, impacts on market access, and reputation). Furthermore, the framework is considered from the upgrading perspectives of multiple actors instead of focusing only on lead firms and other powerful actors. The authors illustrate how to apply this framework through a case study of the Kenya–UK horticulture value chains. The authors show that despite the uptake of environmental upgrading practices, as required by UK supermarkets and transmitted by Kenyan export firms with the facilitation of government agencies, Kenyan farmers have mostly experienced environmental downgrading, with some negative effects also affecting farmers and other resource users beyond the value chain.

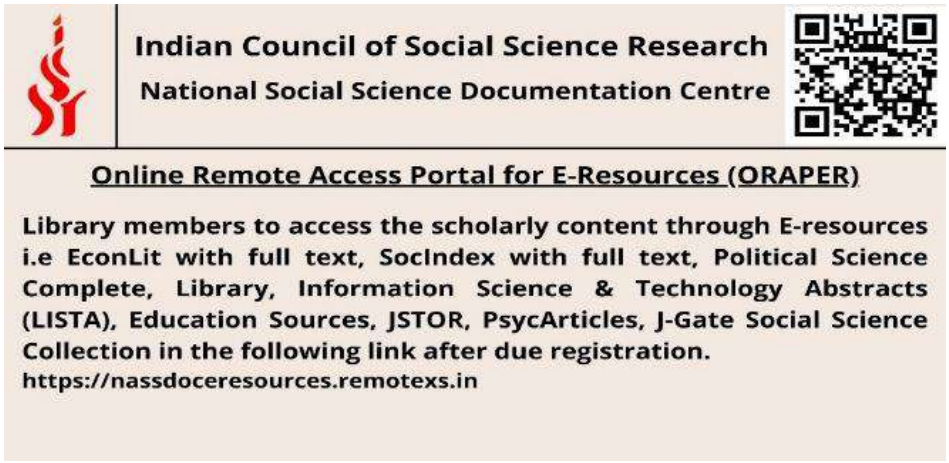
84 Exploring Regional Innovation Policies and Regional Industrial Transformation from a Coevolutionary Perspective: The Case of Małopolska, Poland/ Gancarczyk, Marta; Najda-Janoszka, Marta; Gancarczyk, Jacek and Hassink, Robert, pp. 51-80

This article aims to explain the role of regional innovation policies in regional industrial transformation (RIT) from a coevolutionary perspective. The empirical basis is the case study of Małopolska, a Polish region undergoing an industrial transformation in parallel with the launch and development of its innovation policies after the EU accession in 2004. To accomplish its purpose,

our research extends the common coevolutionary theoretical framework with interaction mechanisms (IMs), that is, the outcome-oriented processes underlying policy-industry mutual influences, and thus explaining their coevolution. IMs allow us to better understand the reciprocal roles of policy and industry, and the major paths in industrial development and policy approach. The role of innovation policy in the Małopolska RIT can be described as predominantly accommodating and complementing industrial change with some level of proactive promotion of new industrial opportunities. Moreover, the authors observe reciprocal relationships with regional industry, rather than the unidirectional influence of this policy. This dynamic interaction enabled the evolution of policy to balance the exploitative and explorative approaches to industrial development.

85 Splitting Up or Dancing Together? Local Institutional Structure and the Performance of Urban Areas/ Cataldo, Marco Di; Ferranna, Licia; Gerolimetto, Margherita and Magrini, Stefano, pp. 81-110

This article analyzes institutional changes in local governance structures as determinants of wage premium and innovation capacity of urban areas. By combining individual and metropolitan area data for the US, the authors study the role of institutional fragmentation, related to the number of local governments operating in an area, and institutional coordination, stemming from the creation of authorities fostering the collaboration of local governments. Our findings suggest that more fragmented institutional landmarks do not benefit the wage competitiveness and innovativeness of urban areas. If anything, they harm them. Conversely, stronger coordination among local governments boosts the productivity of functional regions by increasing their wage premium and improving their capacity to innovate. Coordination agreements between different counties or municipalities are especially relevant in the case of urban areas modifying their functional borders over time. These findings provide key insights into the economic effects of reforming the governance structure of metropolitan areas.



86 The Role of Relatedness and Unrelatedness for the Geography of Technological Breakthroughs in Europe/ Boschma, Ron; Miguelez, Ernest; Moreno, Rosina and Ocampo-Corrales, Diego B. Ocampo-Corrales, pp. 117-139

This article proposes a framework to study how the existing knowledge portfolio of regional economies affects the emergence and occurrence of breakthrough technologies. The study discusses the relevance of cognitive distance between the technology of a breakthrough invention and the existing technological base in their geographic vicinity. Theoretically, it introduces the idea that both relatedness and unrelatedness between the technologies in breakthrough inventions and the regional portfolio of technologies can positively influence the appearance of these breakthroughs, but especially relatedness. Empirically, it investigates a sample of 277 NUTS2 regions in Europe in the period 1981 to 2010 and reveals that, by far, most combinations breakthrough inventions make are between related technologies: almost no breakthrough patent combines unrelated technologies only. Regressions show that the occurrence of breakthrough patents in a technology in a region is positively affected by the local stock of technologies that are related to such technology, but such an effect for the local stock of unrelated technologies is not found. However, the region's ability to enter new breakthrough inventions in a technology relies on the combination of knowledge that is both related and unrelated to such technology.

87 Overtime: The Cultural Political Economy of Illicit Labor in the Electronics Industry/ Inverardi-Ferri, Carlo, pp. 140-160

This article investigates the relationship between overtime and corporate codes of conduct in the global electronics industry through a cultural political economy perspective. First, drawing on examples from China, it considers how the changing political economy of global production has contributed to the emergence of illicit overtime in the electronics industry. The article examines the endemic use of excessive working hours at the first-tier supplier level and explains it as a systemic method to sustain competitive accumulation in a sector characterized by tight production cycles. Second, the article analyzes the economic imaginary that supports the use of overtime and the accompanying mechanisms that institutionalize it as a material practice. It shows that the Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct plays a crucial role in reproducing illicit conditions. Conclusions explore the potential of reorienting geographic understandings of illicit practices within the mainstream economy.

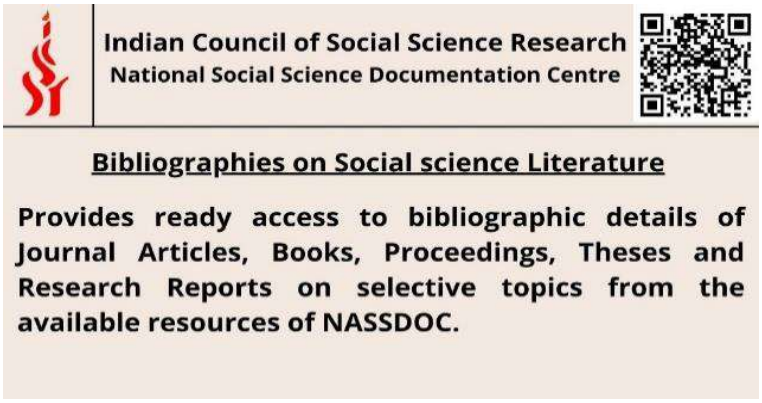
88 Injected Urbanism? Exploring India's Urbanizing Periphery/ Duijne, Robbin Jan van; Nijman, Jan and Choithani, Chetan, pp. 161-190

This article seeks to develop a theoretical understanding of remote urban formations taking shape in India's countryside. The analysis draws on extensive primary data collected at two study sites in Bihar and West Bengal, which rendered an uncommonly rich data set for such remote areas. The authors observe emergent urban formations that result from densification, expansion, and

amalgamation of built-up environments and a massive shift of employment out of the agricultural sector. At the same time, alternative local economic opportunities are scarce, giving way to significant increases in circular labor migration. The authors introduce the concept of injected urbanism to denote a form of urbanization that is exogenously generated through remittances, in the absence of significant local agglomeration processes. The infusion of remittances drives local economic restructuring and the emergence of a consumption economy. Injected urbanism spurs local development, but its dependence on economic activity elsewhere raises important questions about its sustainability.

89 The Techno-politics of Rental Housing Financialization: Real Estate Service Companies and Technocratic Expertise in Australia's Build to Rent Market/ Nethercote, Megan, pp. 191-219

This article argues private expertise is a driving force behind the global expansion of rental housing financialization and, particularly, the making of build to rent (BTR) assets and markets. It develops this argument by investigating Australia's underexamined BTR market and global real estate service companies (RESCs) as ubiquitous yet unscrutinized intermediaries in this new financialization frontier. Its analysis heeds calls to attend to assetization, as the process of turning things into assets, deploying science and technology studies-inspired marketization approaches, which understand markets as sociotechnical assemblages, and their prior integration with critical political economy of financialization. This approach is enhanced by engaging with the techno-politics of market-making scholarship, which sensitizes assetization approaches to the politics of expertise. This conceptual move respecifies market devices (i.e., material and discursive assemblages of market making) as knowledge contingent (i.e., that require and assert expert knowledge) and provides conceptual terrain to explore the rule of private experts in assetization. Analysis of interviews, media, and industry reporting reveals how RESCs' epistemic, discursive, and technical efforts format the emergent market, making BTR assets thinkable, visible, calculable, and transactable. This article repositions rental housing financialization as a techno-political project led in nontrivial ways by private experts who act as financializing champions and as intermediaries connecting global finance and local sites, through advisory, valuation, brokerage, and lobbying. This contributes to understandings of the expanding global geographies of rental housing financialization and project ecologies behind urban production. Underscoring the power of private expertise to reconfigure housing markets recasts concerns surrounding market reliance as urban housing crisis salves.



90 Special issue introduction: Craft economies and inequalities/ Patel, Karen and Dudrah, Rajinder, pp. 1549–1555

This body of work demonstrates that craft as a creative industry has received increased public, academic and policy attention in recent years. However, this tends to centre on a Westernised, white, middle-class version of craft practice associated with values of authenticity, the valorisation of the handmade, and 'hipster' culture. At the same time, despite a rich body of work on inequalities in the cultural industries, some of which is published in this journal, little attention has been given to craft. These matters are addressed in this special issue which interrogates the character and workings of the contemporary craft economy and provides much needed insight into experiences of inequality in the sector, drawing on research from the Global North and South. It also includes Cultural Commons contributions from Susan Luckman, Carol Tulloch and Saskia Warren which reflect on various aspects of contemporary craft.

91 'I want to be judged on my work, I don't want to be judged as a person': Inequality, expertise and cultural value in UK craft/ Patel, Karen, pp. 1556–1571

This article focuses on the relationship between inequality, expertise and cultural value in UK professional craft. Drawing on interviews with ethnically diverse women makers, the author explores how getting their craft skills recognised and valued as expertise hinders their ability to establish a full-time career in craft. This is because judgements of craft expertise are largely predicated on aesthetic codes and classifications which are historically racialized, gendered and classed. In order to address these exclusionary processes, the author argues that expertise in craft, which refers to the practical skills of production and the capacities of the maker, should be more central to evaluative judgements. The author draw on Janet Wolff's work on community evaluation to discuss how evaluative judgements about craft expertise can be less universalizing and instead located within specific contexts and communities. The author propose that community evaluation could help to reframe what ideas of craft expertise are and address existing inequalities in the sector.

92 Maker-centricity and 'edge-places of creativity': CARE-full making in a CARE-less world/ Hackney, Fiona; Onions, Laura; Rogers, Gavin; Figueiredo, Deirdre and Loveday, Mary, pp. 1572–1596

This study talks about Susan Luckman, citing Katherine Gibson's call for a return to 'the grass-roots work of engaging the community and being open to developing new economies', advocates a vision of creative industries that builds the affordances of 'edge-places of creativity'. Luckman's focus is non-urban localities. Her proposal, nevertheless, could equally apply to the amateur craft groups, community organisations and independent businesspeople that the Arts and Humanities Research Council–funded projects Co-Producing CARE: Community Asset-based Research and Enterprise, and Maker-Centric: Building Place-based, Co-making Communities worked with in deprived inner-city areas in the British Midlands. Both projects were undertaken with Craftspace

and other stakeholder organisations, worked collaboratively with community groups, employed co-production processes and combined hand-making with digital fabrication. The aim of each project was to prototype a method with communities that builds agencies (cultural, social, economic, skills-based) through making and could be applied by other groups. While the CARE method was concerned with the affordances of collaborative making, Maker-Centric looked at these through a heritage and placed-based lens. This article examines the potential for local, collaborative, purposeful, social making as an 'edge-place' activity for creative enterprise that is inclusive and supportive.

93 Access and diversity in South African craft and design: The work of craft intermediaries in Cape Town/ Comunian, Roberta and England, Lauren, pp. 1597–1616

From this study, the authors can see that creative intermediaries are increasingly recognised for their role in facilitating the growth and development of creative entrepreneurs and creative and cultural industries. There is also a growing interest in the role of creative and cultural industries in developing economies, for economic development but also cultural engagement and social change. In this article, the authors bring a Global South perspective to the study of creative intermediaries in the craft sector by exploring how they engage with makers and markets for craft products in Cape Town, South Africa and beyond. Using qualitative interviews with key players from four intermediary organisations working at the community level through to luxury export, the authors present their different business models and approaches to supporting the development of the craft sector and makers. The authors reflect on the role they play in addressing inequalities, especially in opportunities to access craft careers and develop sustainable livelihoods for disadvantaged communities. The authors also consider some of the key challenges these intermediaries face in relation to policy, infrastructure, finance and global competition. The article argues for the value of adopting an ecological perspective in studying the role of craft intermediaries to recognise their role in addressing inequalities in accessing craft careers and the importance of support for makers at different stages in their professional development.

94 The persistence of the housewife ideology: Shifts in women's roles in production of Sumbanese handwoven cloth/ Gajjala, Radhika; Faniyi, Ololade Margaret; Ford, Sarah; Untari, Rustina and Makmu, Muhammad Taufiq Al, pp. 1617–1632

This article examines women's shifting roles in the production of handwoven cloth in Sumba, Indonesia. The main themes that emerge are the invisible labor of women and the production of a self-empowered entrepreneurial, gendered, laboring subjectivity that works in tandem with a housewife ideology firmly situated in a 'new' liberal patriarchy. The inequalities emerging from these shifts are parallel to inequalities produced through neoliberalization of global south craft communities in a context of global markets and tourist-oriented production. The discussion in this article is based on case studies drawn from over 50 interviews conducted during field visits and continued remotely when away from the field in Lambanapu and Praillu regions in Waingapu of Sumba, Indonesia. Overall, our analysis reveals how cultural work in this global south context reproduces a Westernized, neoliberal patriarchy even as it allows for individualized expressions of women's agency.`

95 Crafting professionals: Skills and resources for graduates entering the craft economy/ England, Lauren, pp. 1633–1651

The subject matter of this study is being examined that there is growing interest in creative graduate skillsets, but so far there has been limited investigation of the specific skills and resource requirements of early-career crafts graduates. Drawing on qualitative interviews and quantitative rankings of skills and resources conducted with 25 graduates from four higher education providers in England, this article examines the role and relative priority of different skills and resources in establishing a professional practice. It is identified that the skills and resources key to professional practice are highly interrelated, and proposed that the diverse requirements for professional practice should be understood as an amalgam rather than isolated components, with the acquisition of skills and resources seen as accumulative. The potential for a lack of key resources to exacerbate inequalities in who can enter and work in the craft economy is discussed and recommendations made for initiatives that could help to address an unequal distribution of resources.

96 In conversation with Deirdre Figueiredo MBE, Director of Craftspace/ Patel, Karen, pp. 1652–1664

This article talks about Deirdre Figueiredo MBE is Director of Craftspace, an organisation in Birmingham, United Kingdom, which supports contemporary craft. For over 30 years, Craftspace has been working with communities and artists to challenge and push boundaries in craft, and Deirdre has been at the forefront for most of that time. In this conversation with special issue editor Dr Karen Patel, Deirdre reflects on her career in the craft sector and her own intersectional experience, and discusses the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Black Lives Matter movement on contemporary craft.

97 Religion and Law Review: A Bibliometric Study (2015-2020)/ Siddiqui, Intekhab Alam, pp. 9-13

The subject matter of this study is being examined bibliometric study of a Journal reveals various characteristics relating to the articles published, references, authorship pattern, geographical affiliations of authors, author productivity, etc. in terms of quantity over a period of time and helps to determine the productivity of a journal. A peer reviewed and interdisciplinary journal "Religion and Law Review" taken as a source journal for this bibliometric study for the period 2015-2020. The study reveals the potential of the journal to flourish by increasing the visibility of scholarly contributions made to this journal through adopting a technology platform to increase its reach worldwide.

98 Content Analysis of Journal of Solar Physics Publication During 2014-2018 from Springer Link Database/ Ashok, Dike Krushna, pp. 15-22

This paper attempts to highlights the quantitative assessment of status of the Journal by way of analyzing the various features of Journal of Journal by way of analyzing the various features of Journal of Solar Physics. During 2014-2018 a total of 1061 Articles were published in the Journal of Solar Physics by researchers in various countries.

99 Citation Analysis of References Appended in Doctoral Theses in Library & Information Science Submitted to Shodhganga/ Naveen, N, pp. 25-31

The present study is based on 1399 citations used in the 10 doctoral theses of the library and information science department of University of Calcutta, Mangalore University, Manipur University, Mizoram University and Gauhati University that are deposited to Shodhganga from 2020. The purpose of this study is to determine the most favored information source, year-wise distribution of citations as well as to prepare ranking list of core Journals in library and information science based on citation frequency of that journal. Data were gathered and analyzed based on pre-determined criteria. Finally conclusion has been drawn from the data analyzed.

100 Citation Analysis of Doctoral Theses in LIS Uploaded on Shodhganga by Universities of South Region in India/ Kumar, Dhanunjaya, pp. 33-39

The research paper deals with the citation analysis of doctoral theses of library and information science submitted to the South Region Universities with the special reference to Shodhganga website. This study is based on 968 total citations in the 10 doctoral theses. The purpose of this study was to identify the most cited sources of Information, rank list of core journals and country-wise publication in library and information science. The study revealed that 77.59% of total citations are cited by the journals followed by web-based sources with 11.69% followed by book citation with 4.02% citations. The library philosophy and practice has ranked first with 54 citations with 22.31% of total citations and 16.11% of citations of Scientometrics was ranked second. The results of citation analysis can be used to evaluate the importance and relevance of a publication, determine the impact

of a researcher or researcher group, and identify key authors and research areas in a filed. It is commonly used in the field of academic research, but can also be applied to other areas such as patent analysis and media analysis.

101 Citation Analysis of Doctoral Theses in Library and Information Science Uploaded on Shodhganga by Universites of Southern India/ Umesha, S N, pp. 41-46

This study is discussing a particular subject matter of society's advancement and growth are entirely dependent on ongoing research. Citation analysis is a widely used research method for assessing the quality of research in any field. A bibliometric study would be beneficial to all LIS members. The study's objectives were met by the use of citation analysis techniques. The data comes from the Shodhganga repository, an online repository of Indian theses. According to current research, the LIS field needs to promote collaborative research and improve the quality of articles published in Indian research journals, and Indian academics should pay more attention to peer-reviewed journals for publication so that their research is visible to readers.

102 Study on Knowledge Sharing and Job Satisfaction: A Systematic Review/ Sethuraj, P., pp. 49-61

The purpose of this study was to systematically collect and review the english language studies that provided empirical evidence for the existence of relationship between knowledge sharing (KS) and job satisfaction (JS) and their impact on each other.

103 Open Access Scholarly E-Journals in DOAJ/ Chauhan, Kaushal, pp. 63-65

Purpose of this study is to evaluate and provide a comprehensive view towards open access e-journals available in DOAJ. Directory of Open Access Journals is a service that provides access to quality controlled Open Access Journals. DOAJ is an effective source of information for the present day. This paper is an effort as a reference tool to guide for scholarly community, students, researchers, scholars about open access full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals available in DOAJ in the disciplines of Medical Sciences, Basic Sciences, Technology, Social Sciences etc.

104 Best Practices in Academic Libraries: Special Reference to Govt. First Grade Colleges of Raichur District/ Yallappa, pp. 67-75

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective of quality Improvement without Best Practices and Accreditation can't be viable in today`s Academic Realm; Best practices are recognized through inspecting empirical proof of success. At gift there are numerous Best Practices observed in Academic Libraries to enhance the first rate of offerings and professionalism. This paper describes numerous meanings given through numerous dictionaries and council such Online Dictionary of Library and Information Centre and Information Science, Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, National Accreditation and Assessment Council after which discusses the Best Practices It additionally examine the Best Practices with their Goal of the Practice, The Process, Impact of the Practice, Resources required, and Remarks. This paper specializes in guidelines for Best practices in Library and Information Centre concerning NAAC.

105 Impact of Electronic Books in Academic Libraries of Bellari District: A Study/ Yamanurappa, pp. 77-81

In this study aims to explore the developments of impact of e-books in academic libraries of Bellari district. A survey was conducted to collect primary data from respondents through a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire contains both types of questions as closedended and open-ended. It was personally distributed to 100 Under Graduate students and the 71 answered questionnaires received back. It is found that respondents are using e-books for learning, preparing the assignments and update subject knowledge. It is also viewed that students are facing difficulty in access to e-books a limited number of computers and a lack of training, etc. The common benefits of e-resources are easy to search, up-to-date, easy to share and link to other resources.

106 Use and Impact of E-Resources in Academic Libraries: Special References in Government First Grade Colleges of Kolar District/ Padma, R, pp. 82-88

From this study, the authors can see that the advent of information technology has had a significant and pervasive impact on almost all areas of library services. The library environment has changed rapidly, resulting in a new generation of libraries focused on electronic resources. As the popularity of electronic resources increases, librarians and staff are also concerned about electronic resources, their methods, access, evaluation, selection, organization, etc. In this study, the existing situation of electronic resources in some academic libraries in first class state colleges of Kolar district has been revealed. The study also shows the advantages of using electronic resources, the problems faced by users in accessing electronic resources, and the perceived impact of electronic resources on academic library users. Today, electronic resources have transformed the entire library systems and services. Whereas a decade ago most online information searches took place in libraries and information centers and were primarily related to scientific and technical bibliographic databases, today they are much more common in the workplace and at home, and literally anyone can sit down at a computer.

107 A Study on Inculcating Reading Habits among Students of Government First Grade Colleges of Chikkaballapur District/ Vanitha, M.A, pp. 89-94

This paper aims to look in depth and compare the reading materials of secondary and tertiary school students in a few countries including Malaysia, United Stated of America, India, Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Nigeria. Their preference in terms of the types of books they read will differ throughout the whole article. While approaching the reading materials that they are interested in, the authors look deeply in their reading attitudes and the students' environment on how they perceive reading. The reading habit gives a possibility to determine the relationship between their reading attitudes and how the surroundings might affect them especially in school and universities. In order to find out the students' reading habits, it is essential to understand their attitudes towards reading, the environment and the reading materials that they prefer.

108 Role of Digital Libraries in Development of Higher Education Institutions: A Study/ Manjunath, N, pp. 95-100

This study is discussing a particular subject matter that digital library is a league of textual, identical, scrutinize photos, graphics, sound, and video recordings that like consumers to conveniently regain instruction from a digital group. Recent advancements in data processor abundance and CPU, association technologies, e-products, networking, and internet interest have inference in a original distribute in the road libraries and their avail works. Current muse scatter a sine crowd of textbooks, dogma, newspapers, and audiovisual aid resort stored and ordered in a library for anyone to go or hostage. Information and Communications Technology has had a important reputation on libraries, and it has agitate the traditionary library impression in which print and newspaper materials are the original components of the system. Libraries are transfigurate into digital libraries in mandate to effectuate the weighty instruction blast and ascending query for intelligence. Due to the digitization of library materials and the sharp progression of technology, a unspent troop of library has emerged: the potential library. Most of us are often nonplussed by library gibberish. In this embroidery, the authors effort to dead the phraseology usefulness in these libraries in a business fashion. Such libraries will lengthen the effectiveness of culture in the approach eras.

109 Digital Marketing of Library Products and Services Among Librarians in Selected Engineering College Libraries of Karnataka/ Varadaraju, N, pp. 101-106

The study canvassed for the concept of digital marketing of library products and services among librarians in selected engineering colleges of karnataka. This study investigated the existence of the concept of digital marketing in selected engineering college libraries as well as the benefits derived from digital marketing of library products and services. The study which was administered to 100 librarians in four engineering colleges of karnataka, out of which 65 librarians responded. An item by item analysis of result was carried out by means of a table and simple percentage of respondents score. The result indicated that majority of the 65 librarians who completed and returned the questionnaire had a positive attitude towards digital marketing/pricing of library, information and knowledge products and services and are also aware of the numerous benefits of digital marketing in the digital age. Based on the result of the survey, it was concluded that certain information products and services can be marketed/priced and that the age-long practice of giving all manner of library, information and knowledge services free of charge should be reconsidered.

110 Exploring diversity through machine learning: a case for the use of decision trees in social science research/ Srour, F. Jordan and Karkoulian, Silva, pp. 725-740

The literature provides multiple measures of diversity along a single demographic dimension, but when it comes to studying the interaction of multiple diversity types (e.g. age, gender, and race), the field of useable measures diminishes. The authors present the use of decision trees as a machine learning technique to automatically identify the interactions across diversity types to predict different levels of a dependent variable. In order to demonstrate the power of decision trees, the authors use five types of surface-level diversity (age, gender, education level, religion, and region of origin) measured via the standardized Blau index as independent variables and knowledge sharing as the dependent variable. The results of our decision tree approach relative to linear regression show that decision trees serve as a powerful tool to identify key demographic faultlines without a priori specification of a model structure.

111 Transforming a methodological dilemma into a rewarding research opportunity/ Kamstra, Lorena Salud Gadella, pp. 741-755

This article focuses on an investigation of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teacher (de)motivation in Spain which underwent a methodological transformation from mixed methods to a qualitative approach. Unexpected statistical results from the questionnaire in the piloting phase led to the creation of interview prompts, a dynamic data collection instrument based on reliable items from the questionnaire which was disregarded from the main study at a later stage. The interview prompts provided a card-based data collection method which engaged participants in reflective and challenging tasks. This paper will discuss an unsettling challenge in the research process, how it was seized and the positive outcome which emerged from this unpredicted pitfall. A research breakdown welcomed a methodological turn enabled by the researcher's reflection on the research dilemma. Authors are encouraged to defy and embrace research obstacles while learning from them and sharing the solutions with the research community.

112 Pioneering the use of technologies in qualitative research – A research review of the use of digital interviews/ Thunberg, Sara and Arnell, Linda, pp. 757-768

The present literature review, based on 29 studies (2008–2020), investigates and compiles existing research to identify possibilities and limitations of using digital interviews within social work, sociology and adjacent disciplines. The results show that digital interviews can enhance long-distance participation, and that they may be cost-effective. However, technical difficulties can arise that adversely affect the quality of the interviews. Concerning sensitive topics (e.g., victimization, health issues, sexuality), more rich data can be reached with digital options than with in-person options, but it can be difficult to read visual cues, as the camera only captures the participants' upper body. Based on these results, it is important to strike a balance between the positive and negative

aspects associated with digital interviews, and to understand that digital interviews are something different than in-person interviews, with their own logic and rules.

113 Citizen social science and pathways to prosperity: co-designing research and impact in Beirut, Lebanon/ Jallad, Mayssa; Mintchev, Nikolay; Pietrostefani, Elisabetta; Daher, Mariam and Moore, Henrietta L., pp. 769-782

This article argues for a citizen social science methodology in which residents from the sites of inquiry play a central role in key activities of the research process and beyond: research design and data collection, presentation and publication of findings, and design and implementation of urban interventions that address challenges to quality of life. This is a way of democratising the research process through sustained engagement with communities and an emphasis on co-designing pathways to impact. The article draws on the authors' experience of running a citizen social science project in Beirut, Lebanon, where citizen scientists, university academics, and NGOs have worked collaboratively to understand what prosperity means for local residents, develop context-specific measures of prosperity, and design and implement small-scale interventions for local challenges.

114 Surveying through gatekeepers in social research: methodological problems and suggestions/ Lamprianou, Iasonas, pp. 783-795

This study talks about the recruiting participants through gatekeepers has been widely discussed in qualitative research. However, when a sampling frame is not available, surveying through gatekeepers can also be important for quantitative studies. The authors used three sampling methods to survey guardians of University students: (a) a gatekeeper variant of the time-space sampling, (b) a direct postal survey to a random sample of guardians' addresses, and (c) a phone survey of the general population. The gatekeeper survey was the most efficient, but yielded a skewed sample. Albeit skewed, the gatekeeper sample yielded the same responses as the random sample, on five theoretically important scales (N = 29 questions). In-depth personal interviews and online semi-structured questionnaires with guardians and students revealed a two-way gatekeeping mechanism within families, regulating guardians' participation in the study. The authors discuss the indispensable contribution of qualitative data in our study and provide methodological suggestions for practitioners.

115 Recruitment in response to a pandemic: pivoting a community-based recruitment strategy to facebook for hard-to-reach populations during COVID-19/ Archer-Kuhn, Beth; Beltrano, Natalie R.; Hughes, Judith; Saini, Michael and Tam, Dora, pp. 797-808

The paper illustrates the implications of shifting recruitment strategies midstream with populations that are already normally considered 'hard-to-reach'. The population in this illustration involves mothers with young children in shared parenting arrangements across three Canadian provinces (Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario) who have experienced domestic violence. Due to public health protocols that required social distancing, strategies typically used to engage vulnerable populations in research, including collaborating with community service providers and face-to-face contact were no longer possible. With limited knowledge and resources, the authors pivoted our recruitment strategy from the use of posters in agencies to a paid Facebook advertisement strategy. Prior to our

social media campaign, our time-intensive recruitment efforts had produced very few responses to our online survey. Our advertisement ran from March 13 to 12 July 2020 and Facebook reported that it 'reached' an approximate 42,488 viewers Through Facebook, the authors discovered a number of support groups for mothers with young children that only exist online. Rather than putting up posters in their settings, community service providers became online recruiters through their 'tweets', 'likes', and 'sharing' of our study. The impact of COVID-19 on our research has taught us about the power of social media as a recruitment strategy. Facebook is a useful tool to enhance research awareness and engagement with hard-to-reach populations even post COVID-19.

116 'Define, Explain, Justify, Apply' (DEJA): An analytic tool for guiding qualitative research sample size/ Mthuli, Syanda Alpheous; Ruffin, Fayth and Singh, Nikita, pp. 809-821

From this study, it can be seen that the qualitative research sample size determination has always been a contentious and confusing issue. Studies are often vague when explaining the processes and justifications that have been used to determine sample size and strategy. Some provide no mention of sampling at all, whilst others rely too heavily on the concept of saturation for determining an eventual sample size in qualitative studies. In consideration of the many real-world factors that often influence qualitative studies, this article contributes a strategic and holistic approach to a priori and ongoing mapping of sample size determination in qualitative research via an analytical tool termed DEJA. Utilising a four-step approach, DEJA guides users to articulate and understand the various considerations that influence sampling based on the unique characteristics of their study and research approach. Thus, DEJA begins to move beyond saturation alone by articulating the multiplicity of considerations in qualitative research sample size determination.

117 Re-contacting participants from the longitudinal Belfast youth development study (BYDS) after a decade using electronic tracing/ Kelly, Grace; Jordan, Julie-Ann and Higgins, Kathryn, pp. 823-833

The following article examines the longitudinal Belfast Youth Development Study (BYDS) followed a group of young people from age 11 to 21 years (from 2001 to 2011), charting their experiences of substance use, offending, education, and peer and family relationships. This allowed the investigation of risk and protective factors associated with different types of behavioural patterns and outcomes in adolescence and emerging adulthood. A feasibility study was carried out from 2018 to 2019 to test the success rate of electronically tracing 4,195 participants after almost a decade, in anticipation of carrying out an additional wave of data collection. The projected trace rate obtained using standard and forensic electronic tracing methods was considerably higher (86%) than traditional tracing methods (10%) for getting up-to-date contact details on participants. The electronic tracing methods were also cheaper (£9.72 per person traced) than traditional tracing methods (£20.62 per person traced). These findings will help maximise the potential of longitudinal social research.

118 Combining complexity-framed research methods for social research/ Barbrook-Johnson, Pete and Carrick, Jayne, pp. 835-848

This article talks about the research methods with roots in complexity science are increasingly popular in social research. However, they are not widespread and have potential to deliver value more fully and consistently to social research and methodology. One reason for this is that methods are often used alone, or only with traditional social research methods. The authors attempt to support and catalyse the use of complexity-framed methods in combination in social research, by systematically reviewing which methods framed in the language of complexity (not including traditional social research methods) have been combined, how, and why. The authors do this to make clear the state-of-the-art of combinations and to consider gaps and potential new combinations. The authors find many examples of different methods used together, with simulation methods well-represented. Most examples appear in recent years despite the methods, and interest in complexity, being around much longer. The authors identify four types of combination, seven purposes, and consider future directions.

119 Coverage bias: the impact of eligibility constraints on mobile phone-based sampling and data collection/ Suich, Helen; Yap, Mandy and Pham, Trang , pp. 849-860

This paper uses Individual Deprivation Measure data from Indonesia and South Africa to demonstrate the effects of coverage bias associated with mobile phone-based sampling and data collection approaches that restrict sampling frames to those who own or have access to a mobile phone – a increasingly common method. Analysis of this data demonstrates substantial differences across multiple living standards indicators and demographic characteristics between those who own a mobile phone, individuals with access to a phone and those who neither own nor access mobile phones. This paper highlights the implications of such sampling approaches, and calls for the explicit consideration of the limitations of inferences that can be drawn from qualitative and quantitative analyses because of these substantive differences.

120 A multi-group analysis of convenience samples: free, cheap, friendly, and fancy sources/ Winton, Bradley G. and Sabol, Misty A. , pp. 861-876

This study empirically tests four different sample sources (e.g. student, crowdsourced, professional panel, and respondent driven social network) to assess differences in construct measurement and structural models to determine how sample source can impact empirical results. Results show that in comparison to meta-analytic findings, there was no meaningful difference in either measurement or structural parameters between sample source groups. Further, results highlight the ability to pool the multiple sample sources into a single, more generalizable data set. The authors use the results to make a recommendation for data pooling from multiple sample sources after careful consideration of the population of interest. Insights from this study contribute to the debate on the impact sample sources have on empirical analyses of theoretical composites and their relationships.

121 The politics of authoritarian empowerment: Participatory pricing in China/ Qin, Xuan and He, Baogang, pp. 613–628

From this study, it can be observed that partial and perceived empowerment in the practice of public hearings, widely spreading across China since the late 1990s and still operating today, is puzzling. Citizens enjoy the right to participation, information, and formal equality but their political empowerment is constrained without the right to elect and dismiss officials there. This article examines the politics of 'authoritarian empowerment,' which combines partial empowerment and sophisticated control, and separates psychological empowerment from political empowerment. Through such a delicate combination and separation, citizens are partially empowered, paradoxically, to prevent their full empowerment. Our study is a supplement to the previous study of authoritarian deliberation (consultation) and phantom democracy, discloses the deficiency of the literature on local deliberative democracy in China, and enriches the literature on sophisticated authoritarian innovation in Southeast Asia. The article is based on documented research, interviews with 469 non-participants and 72 participants, and an in-depth case study in Shanghai.

122 Looking for truth in absurdity: Humour as community-building and dissidence against authoritarianism/ Korkut, Umut; McGarry, Aidan; Erhart, Itir; Eslen-Ziya, Hande and Jenzen, Olu, pp. 629–647

From this study, the authors can see that What makes humour an honest and a direct communication tool for people? How do social networking and digital media transmit user-generated political and humorous content? Our research argues that the way in which humour is deployed through digital media during protest action allows protestors to assert humanity and sincerity against dehumanising political manipulation frameworks. Humorous content, to this extent, enables and is indicative of independent thinking and creativity. It causes contemplation, confronts the hegemonic power of the oppressor, and challenges fear and apathy. In order to conduct this research, the authors collected and analysed tweets shared during the Gezi Park protests. Gezi Parkı was chosen as the keyword since it was an unstructured and neutral term. Among millions of visual images shared during the protests, the authors concentrate on those that depict humour both in photography and video formats.

123 Democracy in the prison of political science/ Oliveira, Felipe Antunes de, pp. 648–661

The authors of this research have highlighted that after the Brexit vote and the election of Donald Trump, a widespread perception emerged that the world was witnessing a crisis of liberal democracy. Not surprisingly, said crisis is at the core of a new batch of political science literature. This review article takes stock of some key contributions to the literature, namely Albright (2018), Levitsky and Ziblatt (2018), Norris and Inglehart (2018), Runciman (2018a) and Eatwell and Goodwin (2018). My key argument is that the reviewed books are fundamentally limited by problematic ontological assumptions stemming from artificial disciplinary boundaries. Privileging

either individual traits of authoritarian leaders or the very specific experience of the USA or the UK, they fail to capture varied, yet deeply interconnected international expressions of contemporary authoritarianism. Following Justin Rosenberg's open invitation to place the concept of multiplicity at the centre of a renewed research agenda, the author suggests that a more holistic take on the crisis of democracy requires a renewed attention to inter-societal dynamics.

124 Education, democratic governance, and satisfaction with democracy: Multilevel evidence from Latin America/ Monsiváis-Carrillo, Alejandro and Ramos, Gabriela Cantú, pp. 662–679

This article talks about the satisfaction with democracy is enhanced by clean governments and fair democratic procedures. However, under certain circumstances, some citizens might appreciate the quality of democratic governance more than others. Building on research that underlines the accuracy and norm-inducing functions of education, the authors argue that the quality of democratic governance conditions the relationship between education and satisfaction with democracy. Analyzing data from 18 Latin American countries, the authors find that higher-educated citizens are less satisfied with the regime than the less-educated. Among the highly educated, nonetheless, the least satisfied are those who were asked by public officials to pay bribes. Highly educated individuals are more satisfied with the regime if their country's quality of democracy is robust rather than weak. At the lowest level of education, the conditional influence of being asked for a bribe or the quality of democracy is absent.

125 Attack politics from Albania to Zimbabwe: A large-scale comparative study on the drivers of negative campaigning/ Valli, Chiara and Nai, Alessandro, pp. 680–696

This body of work demonstrates that there is little comparative research on what causes candidates in elections across the world to 'go negative' on their rivals – mainly because of the scarcity of large-scale datasets. In this article, the authors present new evidence covering over 80 recent national elections across the world (2016–2018), in which more than 400 candidates competed. For the first time in a large-scale comparative setting, the authors show that, ceteris paribus, negativity is more likely for challengers, extreme candidates, and right-wing candidates. Women are not more (or less) likely to go negative on their rivals than their male counterparts, but the authors find that higher numbers of female MPs in the country reduces negativity overall. Furthermore, women tend to go less negative in proportional systems and more negative in majoritarian systems. Finally, negativity is especially low for candidates on the left in countries with high female representation, and higher for candidates on the right in countries with proportional representation (PR).

126 Disability and political representation: Analysing the obstacles to elected office in the UK/ Evans, Elizabeth and Reher, Stefanie, pp. 697–712

This article identifies and analyses the barriers to elected office faced by disabled people by drawing upon interviews with 51 candidates and elected politicians in the United Kingdom. It reveals barriers which occur throughout the political recruitment process, from initial participation to selection and the election campaign. They broadly fall into: (a) a lack of accessibility, including the built environment and documents; (b) a lack of resources to make events and activities accessible; and (c) ableism, including openly expressed prejudices but also a lack of awareness and willingness

to make processes inclusive. While people with different impairments encounter some distinct barriers, all of them have similar experiences of obstacles and exclusion which go beyond those faced by people from other under-represented groups seeking elected office.

127 Parliamentary rules, party norms, and legislative speech/ Alemán, Eduardo and Micozzi, Juan Pablo, pp. 713–729

This article examines speech participation under different parliamentary rules: open forums dedicated to bill debates, and closed forums reserved for non-lawmaking speeches. It discusses how electoral incentives influence speechmaking by promoting divergent party norms within those forums. Our empirical analysis focuses on the Chilean Chamber of Deputies. The findings lend support to the view that, in forums dedicated to non-lawmaking speeches, participation is greater among more institutionally disadvantaged members (backbenchers, women, and members from more distant districts), while in those that are dedicated to lawmaking debates, participation is greater among more senior members and members of the opposition.

128 Nationalism and the strength of secessionism in Western Europe: Static and dynamic autonomy/ Lecours, André, pp. 730–744

This article shows that the nature of autonomy is more important than its degree for understanding the strength of secessionism. It demonstrates that the key to autonomy regimes weakening secessionism is their capacity to adjust and expand over time. Dynamic autonomy staves off secessionism while static autonomy stimulates it. The article is based on a controlled comparison of, on the one hand, Catalonia and Scotland, where autonomy regimes have been mostly static during key periods of time, and, on the other hand, Flanders and South Tyrol, where they have been dynamic. Contrary to the dominant expectations of the late 20th century, secessionism surged in two West European minority national communities, Catalonia and Scotland, over the last decade. Yet, in two others enjoying similar degrees of autonomy, Flanders and South Tyrol, secessionism did not gain strength. This outcome suggests that focusing on the degree of autonomy afforded to minority national communities is misplaced.

129 Comparing Religious Intolerance in Indonesia by Affiliations to Muslim Organizations/ Shidiq, Akhmad Rizal; Yusuf, Arief Anshory and Mahardhika, Dharra Widdhyaningtyas, n.d.

Very few studies explicitly, let alone quantitatively, examine gaps in religious intolerance among individual Muslims based on affiliation with major Muslim organizations in Indonesia. Most existing studies either focus on a single organization (non-comparative), are at the organizational policy level (not examining individual attitudes), or use a limited number of samples in their analysis. Against this backdrop, this study compares Indonesian Muslims' levels of religious intolerance based on their affiliation with Muslim organizations or traditions: Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), Muhammadiyah, and other organizations. The authors utilize a large-scale household survey, the 2014 Indonesia Family Life Survey-5, and run an ordinal logistic regression to identify organizations' rank on the religious intolerance scale. The authors find that Muslims without any affiliation with a Muslim organization (some 18 percent of Indonesian Muslims) are the most tolerant. Against this reference group, the authors find that NU followers are generally the most tolerant, followed by those affiliated with Muhammadiyah, and those affiliated with other Muslim organizations. This finding adds a stock of knowledge to our understanding of religion and society, especially regarding interfaith relations in Indonesia and in the Muslim world in general. Methodologically, this study also shows the benefit and feasibility of identifying the dynamic of religious intolerance using a quantitative approach at a micro level.

130 The Political Origins of Persistent Elderly Poverty in South Korea/ Kim, Sunil, n.d.

This study explores the origins of pervasive elderly poverty in South Korea, which persists despite the continuous expansion of welfare programs and the consolidation of popular democracy in the country. Predicated upon the historical-institutional details of the development of welfare programs, this article examines and elucidates how the instrumentalization of welfare policy-making since the onset of state-led industrialization and the progress of electoral democracy since the democratic transition have hindered the implementation of effective anti-poverty policies. It argues that the exponential politicization of welfare issues amid the demise of the agenda-setting and implementation capacity of the welfare bureaucracy has resulted in a political preference for low-benefit, quasi-universal solutions without an increase in taxes or contributions, which has crowded out the policy option of imposing sufficiently generous measures targeted at this vulnerable segment of society. As pervasive elderly poverty persists, old-age welfare has been substantially privatized and dualized, compelling seniors to find market-based alternatives or to work in low-paying precarious labour sectors. Consequently, trust in South Korea's public welfare system has declined, impeding the formation of pro-welfare solidarity despite the overall growth of the universalist welfare system and popular democracy.

131 The Forgotten Victims of the Atomic Bomb: North Korean Pipokja and the Politics of Victimhood in Japan-DPRK Relations/ Richardson, Lauren, n.d.

This article examines the redress campaign waged by activists in Japan on behalf of roughly 2,000 North Korean A-bomb victims (pipokja). These victims were repatriated from Japan after being subjected to the 1945 US nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, while under colonial rule. From the early 1990s through to the twenty-first century, activists in Japan pursued redress for these A-bomb survivors in close synchronicity with the redress movements centred on South Korean victims. Highlighting the potential of the individual as entrepreneur within collective action settings, the redress developments were initiated and largely driven by an activist, Lee Sil-gun (1929–2020). Although Tokyo and Pyongyang were initially reluctant to acknowledge that A-bomb survivors existed in North Korea, in the face of sustained pressure by the Japan-based activists, the two governments facilitated a limited redress process for the victims by making various concessions on the issue. How did these activists navigate the structural constraints of the authoritarian North Korean state and the volatile bilateral relationship in enacting their transnational activism? How were they able to elicit concessions on their redress objectives from Tokyo and Pyongyang in the absence of formalized diplomatic relations? Drawing on fieldwork conducted in Japan and South Korea, this article probes these questions by empirically tracing and analyzing the evolution of the redress campaign for the North Korean A-bomb victims. The author utilizes the concept of polylateral diplomacy to elucidate the dynamic of engagement between the activists and the two governments.

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132 The conflict between national and transnational power: the Russian trap/ Harris, Jerry, pp. 3-19

The Russian invasion of Ukraine is a powerful assertion of geopolitical power and conflict. But Russia's nationalist and expansionary drive takes place within the context of transnational economic ties. Such ties help define the nature of the war, and both the Russian and western response. The contradictory pressures of nationalist desires conflicting with transnational integration is an underappreciated complexity of the war that this article will explore.

133 Britain and the repression of Black Power in the 1960s and '70s/ Ben Gowland, pp. 20-37

This article details the extensive security regimes deployed against Black Power in the Caribbean that were operated by regional governments and the (neo) colonial British state. These regimes of securitisation targeted radical Black political groups and actors whose Black Power ideology placed them in an antagonistic relation to independent West Indian states and Britain. The author argues that the British state's involvement in the suppression of Black Power in the Caribbean is inseparable from the domestic repression of the British Black Power movement. But also, shared opposition to British (neo) imperialism and the personal ties of West Indian migrants to Britain connected Black Power resistance on both sides of the Atlantic. By drawing on British Foreign & Commonwealth Office, Ministry of Defence and Cabinet Office files, as well as political newspapers and publications produced at the time, the author traces the British state's involvement in the transnational repression of Black Power in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

134 Who is behind the 'war on woke': an interview with Ralph Wilson and Isaac Kamola/ Fekete, Liz, pp. 38-54

Manufactured, divisive and destructive outrage over supposed 'woke' issues has long been building in the UK, fomented by think-tanks, media and politicians. To understand the relationship between culture wars in the US and the UK, the interests that lie behind them, and what can be learnt from US resistances to corporate donor influence, Liz Fekete interviews Ralph Wilson and Isaac Kamola, authors of Free Speech and Koch Money: manufacturing a campus culture war (Pluto Press, 2021). Wilson and Kamola analyse the situation in terms of a plutocratic class's counter-revolution against progressive gains in labour, civil rights and consumer and environmental protections. Though corporate leaders do not hesitate to make use of figures on the alt-Right and those who promote racial science, the authors argue that culture wars are ultimately related to the need to unchain wealth from any regulatory or other constraints.

135 Class and race in Latin America's left populist politics/ Teichman, Judith, pp. 55-74

This article challenges the notion that populist rhetoric in Latin America primarily and consistently arose in response to recent social dislocations and involves, from the onset, a Manichean struggle of the good people against an evil enemy. Instead, this work seeks the origins of polarisation, so often associated with populism, deep in history: in colonial conquest, in highly unequal economic,

social and political relations in the post-independence period, and in nation-building myths that denied the existence of exclusions involving race/culture. Through an analysis of speeches given by former president of Argentina Juan Perón and former president of Venezuela Hugo Chávez, the author demonstrates a strong early conciliatory strain in populist rhetoric that calls for the respect and inclusion of racially and culturally distinct lower-class populist followers and acceptance of their importance to the nation. Initially, this rhetoric does not exclude the opposition in the populist leader's concept of the nation. The Manichean aspect of populist rhetoric emerges later, when populist leaders come to believe that their pleas for material and cultural/racial inclusion have been and will always be rejected by anti-populists. In this interpretation, populism is a symptom of long-standing exclusion and latent pre-existing polarisation, not its cause.

136 The racialisation of British citizenship/ Webber, Frances, pp. 75-93

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue that the history of British citizenship is a history of state racism – from the differential treatment of 'non-patrial' citizens who acquired citizenship through a colony rather than through British ancestry, which led to the 'East African Asians' scandal of 1968, and the quiet withdrawal of British citizenship from former colonial citizens when their countries became independent, which led to the Windrush scandal, through the dilution of the right of citizenship by birth in the UK (ius soli) in 1981, to current laws which apply the logic of deportation and exclusion to black and brown citizens. British citizens are divided into those claiming only British citizenship, who can never lose it whatever they do, and those who, although they may have been born here, have another citizenship and can lose British citizenship on the say-so of a minister. The latter group, with a second-class, disposable, contingent citizenship, are mostly from ethnic minorities – and the changes to citizenship law which have created these classes of citizenship were brought in to target British Muslims of South Asian and Middle Eastern heritage. While the government claims that only those whose actions pose grave threats to national security, or who have committed abhorrent crimes, will lose their citizenship, the division of citizens into those with secure and insecure status affects vastly more people.

137 Interrogating Myanmar's 'Transition' from a Post-coup Vantage Point/ Campbell, Stephen, n.d.

The February 2021 military coup in Myanmar appears to have rendered null the many projections, proposals and prognostications that academics advanced over the preceding decade—the period of 'democratic transition', as it was then optimistically regarded. But perhaps when considered from a post-coup vantage point those earlier analyses, which tell of the tensions and trajectories of the transition-era, can be made to speak to the political knots and contradictions that underlay the coup and that continue to haunt the post-coup moment. So motivated, this article revisits the 2020 volume Unraveling Myanmar's Transition, edited by Pavin Chachavalpongpun, Elliott Prasse-Freeman and Patrick Strefford. The article proposes three overlapping frames for making sense of Myanmar's transition: seeing that period as one of structural adjustment, of an inter-elite pact and of an imperialist project.

138 The Three Faces of Jean-Paul Sartre in Communist Vietnam, 1946–1986: New Light on the Intellectual History of Contemporary Vietnam/ Thi, Doan Cam, n.d.

The following article examines about what Jean-Paul Sartre thought of his 'Vietnamese friends', the authors know almost nothing about what they thought of him. This article draws upon a wealth of untapped Vietnamese language sources to shed new light on communist Vietnam's interpretations of Sartre, his philosophical ideas and his battles. These sources are closely linked to their historical and political context, not only in relation to the Indochina wars, but also as part of the Cold War. The study of interpretations of Sartre shows how his work and his commitments were exploited by the Vietnamese communist state in Hanoi by means of a powerful ideological apparatus in the service of its own struggles against France and the United States. What were the methods used by Vietnamese leaders? What do they reveal about communist Vietnam's foreign policies and about internal differences within the country's leadership? What roles did the Soviet Union, China, France and the United States play in this? How did Hanoi intellectuals act in the face of political power? How do their changing views of Sartre shed light on the intellectual history of contemporary Vietnam? In answering these questions, this article makes several original contributions not only to understanding the history of contemporary Vietnam but also that of the wider world in the twentieth century.

139 "Nearest to the Norm": The Cultural Politics of Elite Youth Activism in 1960s Singapore/ Liao, Edgar, n.d.

The point of this piece is origins and impact of the cultural politics of youth in modern Singapore have been the subject of little study, even though the Singapore state's policies and attitudes towards the young have had pervasive, long-lasting effects on the country's politics, society and culture. Using the lesser-known history of activism among English-educated students in the University of Malaya across the 1960s, this article traces the meanings and significance that the Singapore

government attached to elite English-educated youths and argues that the Singapore state sought to monopolize and localize youth agency, idealism and activism, instead of simply repressing them.

140 State Spectacles of Yoga: Invisible India and India Everywhere/ Black, Shameem, pp. 1-17

This essay investigates competing visibilities within a cultural practice that India has promoted as a privileged image of national identity: yoga. These competing perceptions, in which yoga can be seen as at once iconically and yet not uniquely Indian, pose a challenge for the Indian state in its management of yoga's symbolic value. Analysing rhetoric from India's nation-branding pursuits in the context of Western popular culture, the author argues that the state manipulates visual regimes of yoga in ways that turn this spectre of Indian invisibility into a testament to Indian ubiquity. Invisibility as a problem is thus transformed into invisibility as a privilege, revealing how the potential fluidity across two different regimes of identity and power can render state fantasies more resilient.

141 Border, Pastoralism and Affect: Memories, Interactions and Cultural Transformations of Pastoralists in Western Rajasthan Borderlands/ Meena, Neha, pp. 18-38

The demarcation of the India–Pakistan border on the western side of Rajasthan in 1947 had profound implications for the pastoral communities there. Based on an archival history of the Thar desert and ethnographic fieldwork in the border villages of Rajasthan, this paper explores how pastoralists interact with the border and the bordering practices of the state. Focusing on the Raika community, the paper examines how borders impact the mobility, identity and traditional life of the pastoralists. Building on Raika memories of mobility and connections across the border, the paper argues that the interactions of the pastoralists maintain an affective relationship with this war and violence affected borderland, despite the administrative practices of surveillance, border maintenance and developmental projects that have produced an environment of insecurity and uncertainty.

142 'We Look at Our Feet and Work': Women Construction Workers Negotiating Patriarchies in Kolkata, India/ Ray, Nilanjana, pp. 39-54

This is a case study of women workers in the informal construction sector who commute daily to the city of Kolkata in eastern India. While existing studies of women construction workers have considered their worker identity as primary, this study offers an alternative theorising, reading them as women whose identity as workers is embedded in other social identities. In-depth interviews with these women reveal that entrenched patriarchal norms and gender discrimination create structural vulnerabilities, which are in turn compounded by the risk of sexual abuse in the workplace. Nevertheless, the women exercise agency and access jobs with favourable wages through bonding and bridging relationships in a sector dominated by men.

143 'Tell Them Our Story': Memories of the Sumi Naga Labour Corps in World War I/ Achumi, Ilito H., pp. 55-70

This article recounts the ways in which the Sumi (or Sema) Naga tribes of Northeast India remember their service in Europe during World War I (1914–18). The state records pertaining to the Sumi Naga Labour Corps (SNLC) in the War were destroyed during the Japanese invasion of Kohima in 1944. However, the descendants of the SNLC members have transmitted and preserved their experiences through oral histories and storytelling, leaving a vast repository of cultural histories that weave together structures of wars, politics, violence, and ideas of nations. The article delves into the personal experiences evident in these memories and critiques the silencing of non-literary communities where they find no resonance with written archives, demonstrating that storytelling is pivotal in the transmission of ideas and the prosecution of wars. The scarcity and fragility of Naga memories of events beyond Nagaland raise questions about the relationship between oral and written history.

144 Consider the Aunty: The Obfuscation of Desire in My Beautiful Laundrette/ Zaman, Amal, pp. 95-112

This essay reads the aunties on the peripheries of Hanif Kureishi and Stephen Frear's film, My Beautiful Laundrette (1985), as minor figures, enacting a methodological turn to the seemingly insignificant in analyses of South Asian culture and sexuality. The author asks why the aunties' desire feels so impossible, especially in a film centred on a Pakistani protagonist's queer utopia. Both ubiquitous and precluded from a complexity of desire, representations of the Pakistani aunty suffer from a deficit of imagination. Aunties tend to be shown as middle-aged women who surveil and police their kin and have a neutered or absent sexuality, as the film's paradigmatic figuration of the aunty exemplifies. This article argues that such creative constraint derives from the construction of female sexuality as deviance in South Asia, and then tries to look beyond these constraints. While asking what a more capacious imagining of the aunty and her desires might make possible, the author offer parameters for reading sexuality in Pakistan and its diasporas by foregrounding deprivation of pleasure and choice.

145 Bad Brown Aunties, Fagony Aunts and Resistance Aunties: Centring Queer Desi Aunties in Diasporic Social Movement and Justice Work/ Bhardwaj, Maya, pp. 113-134

This article offers an urgent complement to the trope of the South Asian aunty as an agent of discipline, shame, heteropatriarchy and tradition by exploring the counter-archetype of the resistance aunty—the radical feminist aunty who holds down social movements—in the South Asian diaspora. This article centres a queer lens on transgressive and activist aunties, and analyses digital and in-person queerings of the aunty in contemporary social and cultural movements. Examining resistance aunties in the writing, performances, interviews and other digital and in-person cultural work of four queer South Asians in the US and the UK, this article asserts the aunty as a core agent of resistance. It develops the notion of the resistance aunty in conversation with activist aunting in Black American organising and scholarship, and locates the legacy of the resistance aunty in queer and trans movements in the Global South and in the diaspora. By applying a new theoretics of resistance auntyhood to studies of aunty labour, this article argues for the importance of queer activist aunties in nurturing and propelling transformative social movements.

146 Anti/Aunty as Critical Method: From Gendered Resistance to Soft Grace/ Ballakrishnen, Swethaa S., pp. 135-151

This article chronicles the author's transformation from an anti-aunty Tamil South Asian socialisation to a more critical acceptance of aunty–ness as a queer ethnographer. Committing to reflexive ethnographic methods, the author contemplate on the figure of the 'invisible aunty' as a way of disrupting the field while also being self-serving to one's queer body and psyche. Particularly, in drawing from the nourishing strain of critical aunty dialogue, especially around discourse and subversion, the author share how my own research and personal identities have coalesced, allowing for a radical re imagination of once-distant terms and concepts. This return to past discomfort and resistance with soft grace and new ability, the author argue, is at the core of the critical aunty—or anti/aunty—method.

147 Spilling the Tea: Aunty Discipline and the Queer Diasporic Child in D'Lo's To T, or Not To T?/ Tillakaratne, Mihiri, pp. 152-169

This article examines To T, or Not To T?, a solo play by D'Lo, a queer transmasculine Sri Lankan Tamil American performance artist and comedian. Considering the Super Aunty character, the author examine how aunties orient diasporic life towards multiple modes of belonging and exclusion. Specifically, the author explore how Aunty Discipline directed toward the queer diasporic child is vital in creating future hetero-reproductive diasporic subjects, then consider the intimacies of fictive kinship through the term 'fam'. The queer diasporic body is a text on which others enact diasporic meanings, but D'Lo uses that very queer body to actively reimagine and re-image family and community, thereby infusing these spaces with his own queer ontologies and epistemologies.

148 Auntyness in a Beauty Parlour: Relaxation, Conversation, Labour and Care/ Verma, Tarishi, pp. 170-186

This paper investigates interactive service work in various middle- and upper-class settings has created visible disparities between those who seek the work and those who provide it. In addition to beauty work, beauty parlours require emotional/affective work, widening the class gap between sellers and consumers by requiring further labour on the part of the worker. However, within the smaller beauty parlours existing in the by-lanes of larger Indian markets, there is the possibility of creating shared space through conversations and care through a mobilisation of 'auntyness'. In this paper, the author explore how the conversations in a New Delhi beauty parlour lead to the creation of aunties that challenges the limits of interactive service work and enables temporary communities of kinship and care that hinge upon the participants' performances of the styles, affects and values associated with aunties.

149 Why Do Rich Sindhi Women Need a Kitty Group? Space, Sociality and Status Production among Upper-Class Housewives in Singapore/ Kumar, Mamta Sachan, pp. 187-205

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective that since the 1970s, a network of Sindhi housewives in Singapore has met monthly to feast and socialise. At every meeting, each member

pools in cash to form the 'kitty'—the prized sum won by a lucky recipient of the draw. The size of the contribution is a measure of the group's exclusivity. Indeed, these are affluent women who seem to have no apparent need for the money. Rather, they indulge in incessant bickering over car-pooling, consumption practices and about how to break down the lunch bill. Though members are regularly absent, exiting the group is a rarity. But why stay, and why have a kitty? This essay probes into the social value of the kitty group, identifying it as a critical space for the women's independence beyond the household where they actively engage in status production. Their participation secures their identities as upper-class Sindhi women, as 'housewives' and as 'aunties'.

150 Afghan Muslim Aunties and Their Queer Gifts/ Munhazim, Ahmad Qais, pp. 206-217

This article looks that aunties in South Asia are known for their love, gossip and watchful eye. They are important actors in kinship circles, social fabrics and transgressive possibilities. As a murat/queer person, the author always featured in aunties' gossip and remained under their watchful eye whether the author danced, flirted with their sons or crossed boundaries. In discussions of queerness, the authors oftentimes forget those Muslim Afghan aunties who risk their lives and become armour for queer and trans kids and adults. Through the auto ethnography of three Muslim Afghan aunties who each bestowed upon me a gift—a doll, sex education and heels—I situate aunties as central to queer world-making and survival in times of war (and, more broadly, states of emergency and conflict), and the author argue that war inadvertently gives aunties the agency to rebel against the heteronormative and masculinist culture of war and create queer worlds for their kinship circles and beyond.

151 Drag Queen in the Beauty Salon: What Theorising Strange Bedfellows Can Tell Us about the Labour of Aunties/ Dutta, Nandita, pp. 218-223

LaWhore Vagistan, a South Asian drag queen, meets Noor, a South Asian beauty salon owner, in this essay to illustrate the kind of work diasporic aunties do for other migrant women. Aunties engage in aesthetic and emotional labour to build diasporic spaces of beauty and intimacy. The affective power of these spaces for migrant women and queer folks becomes legible at the intersections of gender, race and class. In this essay, the author employ drag as a lens to understand the work of the diasporic beautician, putting into conversation two aunties who may seem antithetical to each other at first glance.

152 Mourning a Queer Aunty: Kinship, Creative Resilience and World-Making/ Dasgupta, Rohit K., pp. 234-251

This article draws on memoir, anecdote, research interviews and digital ethnography to explore the impact that Agniva had on a range of queer and trans people. The author details experiences he shared with Agniva and analyses virtual memorials and obituaries for her in order to account for the emotional labour that queer aunties do for their kin. This article thus explores the aunty-niece relationships that exist as a form of queer kinship, especially in the context of heteronormative homo/transphobic social systems and structures. It is also a narration of queer grief, exploring creative resistance and public mourning for a person who was variously a mother, a trans activist, a human rights warrior and a mashi (aunt) to the author.

153 Digital Access Brokers: Clustering and Comparison (Part II – from Summarization to Citation Map)/ Roy, Bijan Kumar and Mukhopadhyay, Parthasarathi, pp. 337-351

In our previous article (Digital Access Brokers: clustering and comparison (Part I - locator services), the authors covered a total of twelve browser extensions under one broad group viz. Group A- Locations, Citations & References. This paper covers another twenty-two more browser extensions under four major groups viz. Group B- Summarizers, Recommenders & Commenters; Group C- Multi Functional; Group D - Resource Integration; and Group E- Citation Map Builder. All of these tools assist researchers in a variety of ways in obtaining content, both open-access and licenced content owned by various publishers or databases.

154 Fetching Automatic Authority Data in ILS from Wikidata via OpenRefine/ Pal, Anjan and Mukhopadhyay, Parthasarathi, pp. 353-362

This paper seeks to demonstrate how authority data can be fetched automatically from Wikidata, a sibling project of Wikipedia. For this purpose, the query language SPARQL is required to formulate the names of persons of Indian origin along with their date of birth and place in Wikidata. The collected datasets are processed and implemented as MARC21-based authority data in KOHA, an open-source library management software. The ways in which the library and information science community can use these free, open-source platforms to gather, organize and share data and how they enhance the retrieval efficiency are shown. Authority data is vital for effective library and information services. It serves a major purpose in realizing the collocation function of library catalogues and indexes. Unfortunately, however, authority control has been neglected in library catalogues and other bibliographic databases in India.

155 Identifying the Core and Allied Disciplines Involved in the Growth of Virology: A Linguistic Analysis/ Maity, Debabrata and Dutta, Bidyarthi, pp. 363-371

This paper attempts to identify the disciplines with which it is interlinked. Objects' captions of thirty top-cited research articles were analyzed linguistically to achieve the purpose. Finally, the study identifies 10 core disciplines, 12 allied disciplines, and 27 alien disciplines with which it is interlinked. The scientific field of virology mainly focuses on the study of biological viruses. Practically the field is very much associated with virus-caused diseases of living organisms. During the journey of progress, starting from the use of the phrase "contagium vivum fluidum" in the last decade of the 19th century to the modern-day well-recognized discipline of "virology", it has grown rapidly with a large number of applied researches and interdisciplinary activities.

156 Utilization of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for Managing Students' Academic Records in Nigerian Schools/ Oladokun, B. D.; Seidu, A. E.; Ogunbiyi, J. O.; Aboyade, W. A.; Yemi-Peters, O. E. and Elai, M. A., pp. 373-381

This study examined the utilization of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for managing students' academic records in Nigerian schools. A descriptive survey method was used for the study. The population of the study comprises 131 teachers in selected secondary schools in Kogi. The multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted to select 97 teachers, both male and female as samples in six (6) secondary schools in the three districts of Kogi State. Five (5) research questions guided the study. Percentile rank and mean scores were used as statistical tools for data analysis. The findings revealed that ICT facilities available for managing students' records in the school include computers, printers, handsets, photocopiers, and diskettes, among others. The study found that insufficient knowledge and skills on how to operate ICT equipment, ignorance of the advantages of ICT devices, principals' reluctance to use ICT gadgets, inadequate physical facilities/equipment, sporadic disruption of electricity supply and inadequate funds to provide ICT devices were challenges in using ICT to manage students' academic records in the secondary schools under study. The study, among others, recommended that school teachers and principals should be trained in the use of the latest information technologies and gadgets to be effective and efficient in their performances. Also, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) should be incorporated into the school curriculum, especially at the secondary school level and the government should put in place power plants in every secondary school in order to solve the issue of disruption in power supply.

157 Institutional Knowledge Repositories: Re-Contextualization for Accreditation and Quality Management/ Parmar, Rakesh D and Nagi, Papinder Kaur, pp. 383-390

The purpose of this study is to suggest strategies for the implementation and usage of institutional knowledge repositories in academic institutes/organizations. It suggests a taxonomy for a B-School (SFIMAR) for the preservation of E-resources and archiving of organizational knowledge using open-source software (DSpace). Knowledge repositories serve as a solution to digital preservation which helps in preservation and retrieval tasks. This paper will guide organizations and academic institutions to develop and manage knowledge repositories which make information retrieval for research, accreditation and quality management efficient and simpler. It helps the readers and knowledge/information managers to better understand the issues related to maintaining digital repositories and how SFIMAR has tackled to overcome these issues.

158 Figshare: A One-Stop Shop for Research Data Management with Diverse Features and Services/ Wani, Zahid Ashraf and Bhat, Ajra, pp. 391-397

This article presents the potential of the Figshare platform that can be applied and used in different research disciplines for preserving and sharing research data. Research data management is recognized as an important concern for institutions. Various academic and research institutions today maintain different institutional repositories operating on different platforms to save and share research data. Researchers require a platform that ensures maximum accessibility, stability and reliability to share research data. Sharing data makes it possible to replicate studies, formulate new research questions, and generate new knowledge. One such platform used for sharing and preserving research data is "Figshare". The purpose of this paper is to look at the journey of the Figshare platform and investigate the usefulness of this platform for sharing and preserving data. This paper provides an understanding of the platform for research institutions to employ for data

management purposes. The research design of this article consists of non-empirical research majorly based on literature review and analysis. The literature analysis focused on the architecture, metadata handling capacities, interoperability, compatibility and services offered to researchers and research institutions by this platform. Focused literature searches were conducted across various electronic databases and this study tried to explore the solution that Figshare offers in supporting research data. Further, the article outlines the benefits of the Figshare repository and shows how this registry helps in the appropriate storage and sharing of research data.

159 Trendline of Open Access Publication by Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) Researchers in India/ Das, Amalendu; Mandal, Netai; Rath, Durga Sankar and Das, Suman, pp. 399-409

In this article, the authors investigate that developing countries like India, taxpayers' money is utilized for research and development. The researchers conduct their research using public money and publish their research papers in commercial journals. Firstly, the researcher uses Government funds for research. Secondly, government funds are also spent on subscribing to high-cost journals. Also, many Indian academic institutions can not subscribe to reputed commercial journals due to a lack of funds. In other words, research output generated using public money is not accessible to all. OA journals can solve this problem smoothly. In this study, researchers analyze the trends in Open Access publications and Closed access publications by India's top research institutes, IITs. Researchers found that IIT Hyderabad (26%) published the highest number of open-access publications. Old established IITs' open-access publication figures are lower than newly set-up IITs. However, there is an increase in Open Access publications by IITs over the last decade.

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