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March, 2023



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Current Contents

A Monthly Issue

Edited & Compiled
by
NASSDOC Team

**National Social Science Documentation
Centre**

Research Information Series: 3
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March, 2023

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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Ramesh Yernagula
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1

Atomic archaeology: Italian innovation and American adventurism/ Meskell, Lynn., 655-669pp.

This article charts one episode in the history of archaeological field science following the end of World War II and its place within a nascent military-industrial-academic complex. It is an account of how archaeological innovation was tied to, and developed directly out of, US nuclear ambition and the leveraging of “peaceful” atomic research as well as American Cold War collaborations with European allies that successfully combined science, exploration, and culture for mutual benefit. The period covered is one of the most generative moments in the development of instrumentation and subsurface techniques, involving two mid-century men who realized the potential of atomic applications in archaeology. Carlo Lerici, an Italian engineer and industrialist, and Froelich Rainey, director of the Penn Museum, were both men of science, culture, and industry. Their collaboration brought together governments, corporations, and universities to develop path breaking experimentation across laboratories and field sites. The aim is to reveal the connectivity between these disparate arenas and to underscore that such endeavours are anything but new; rather, nuclear science, tech companies, private foundations, and philanthropists, coupled with the activities of the military and intelligence community, have a deeply entrenched history in archaeology.

2

Another “education by stone”: An archaeological case study in Brazil's environmental law/ Lesser, Chris N., 670– 687 pp.

This study uses oral histories, silicate plant fossils, and stable isotopes to excavate one such protected fragment of Brazil's Atlantic Forest. Located on a former plantation in the Paraíba Valley of Rio de Janeiro, a region central to state and market formation, and to Atlantic slavery in the nineteenth century, this “forest” contains ecological histories different from those encoded in environmental law. Rather than a legislative failure, this incongruence constitutes an important structural feature of the juridical authority that marginalizes embodied ways of learning about the environment. This fundamental tension, related to who can know this place and by what means, has important implications for understanding the social meanings of environmental politics in the Atlantic world, which emerged in the context of the abolition of slavery. Environmental laws provided means of claiming knowledge and control over spaces of social reproduction created by freed persons post abolition, underwriting enduring forms of land and labor management. [environmental legislation, land conflict, plantations, race, Brazil]

- 3 Helsinki in Zion: Hospital ethics committees and political gatekeeping in Israel/Palestine/ Shalev, Guy, 688– 702 pp.

This article looks at six months of the author's repeated attempts to obtain the approval of three Helsinki Committees (HCs, Israeli hospitals' research ethics committees) to conduct ethnographic research with Palestinian physicians in Israeli hospitals. While the research was eventually approved and carried out in two of these institutions, correspondence with HC representatives, as well as evidence of their informal moves with institutions' management, reflect their perceptions of the risks the study posed. In the Israeli hospital, acknowledging Palestinian political subjectivity challenges the definition of Israeli nationhood as exclusively Jewish and contaminates the allegedly politically neutral medical sphere. These committees exerted their power to serve their institutions and state ideology. This, the author argue, should not be understood as anomalous instances of negligence. The author show how the committees' censorship was attuned to the Declaration of Helsinki as their guiding text and Zionism as their underlying ideology. Embedded in the powerful regimes of ethics, bureaucracy, science, and health, ethics committees employ "unarmed power" that is beyond critique. They are well-oiled "anti-politics machines," rearticulating political concerns into a depoliticized moral discourse. As such, they not only limit academic inquiry but also redefine, in political terms, the realm of the moral.

- 4 Multimodal archives of trans border belonging: Murals, social media, and racialized geographies in Los Angeles/ Magaña, Maurice Rafael., 703– 720 pp.

This paper analyzes murals by Indigenous artists from the Mexican state of Oaxaca that were painted in Los Angeles neighborhoods where members of the diaspora live as one way that these communities are making themselves visible. By framing murals and their circulation on social media as multimodal archives, the author argue that young people engage in the ethnographic-archival work of telling the stories and revealing the racialized geographies made imperceptible through city planning, mainstream media, and official archives. Ethnographic attention to the material, visual, and online archival practices of diasporic young people reveals dynamics of transnational community formation, flows of labor, place-making, and identity-making that are obscured when the authors privilege macro-level analyses of migration, infrastructure, and markets. Indigenous migrants from Latin America make up an increasing portion of the Latinx population in the United States, including in urban settings. Despite the significant ways that anti-Indigenous racism impacts them, their narratives, experiences, and identities are often erased or collapsed into those of their non-Indigenous compatriots in mainstream accounts of migration and of Latinx identity and belonging in the United States.

- 5 A fablab at the periphery: Decentering innovation from São Paulo/ Gil, Liliana., 721–733 pp.

Based on ethnographic research, this article examines one of such initiatives in Brazil—a public laboratory of digital fabrication located in a low-income neighborhood in the periphery of São Paulo. While scholars have exposed the neoliberal aspects of fablabs, this article aims to de-center hegemonic understandings of innovation by attending to its situated practices. Analyzing the techno-optimist aspirations and institutional legacies behind this laboratory, the author explain how the US-based fablab model was reconfigured in light of community concerns and previous Latin American experiments of digital inclusion. Against a monolithic image of tech collectives, the author show how lab workers cultivated a diverse range of audiences and creative practices, specifically those of working-class women. The article concludes with a call for more anthropological attention to overlooked tech practices as a means to imagine fairer and more solidary forms of innovation

- 6 The echo of the world: The castaway, the Garabandal apparitions, and the crisis of presence/ Martínez-Hernández, Ángel, 734– 750 pp.

This article describes a discovery made during an ethnographic study at a psychosocial rehabilitation center in Barcelona. During an ethnographic study in a psychosocial rehabilitation center in Barcelona, a patient gave the author four letters he had sent to warn of catastrophic events. The author later discovered the letters were related to the Marian apparitions of Garabandal in 1960s Spain, and their recipients were involved in the event. The author attempted an ethnographic reparation and reconsidered the letters as a way of understanding the world. Using Ernesto de Martino's "crisis of presence" concept, the author interprets the patient's experience as an extreme example of the porous nature of presence. The letters can be seen as the affected person's struggle to be a part of human history. [crisis of presence, Garabandal apparitions, reflexivity, schizophrenia]

- 7 Energizing partnerships in research-to-policy projects/ Panter-Brick, Catherine. , 751– 766 pp.

This article draws on a case study evaluating an innovative program to alleviate toxic stress, boost resilience, and promote social inclusion among Syrian refugee and Jordanian non refugee youth. The author describe the kind of project design and community engagement that animates research on stress biology and lived experiences, connecting people with humanitarian practice and policy. The author highlight why and how biocultural work generates fluency in multiple forms of evidence to guide mental health interventions, reflecting on ways to anchor research in shared humanity and shared scientific purpose.the author clarify what types of added value, pursued during intersectoral collaborations, help achieve plural, sustained, and inclusive contributions. This article shows how “creative relationality” can energize research-to-policy initiatives to bring about transformational change

8

The intimacy of the gift in the economy of sex work/ Garza, Ana P. Gutiérrez., 767–777 pp.

This article explores the intersection that exists between the economy and intimacy through an exploration of gift exchanges between Latin American sex workers and regular clients in London. It engages with scholarship on sex work and intimacy to explore the social dimension of gifts embedded in affective commodified relationships. It explores the ways in which gifts create socioeconomic and emotional spheres of speculation that contribute to the achievement of women's migration dreams. Tracing gift exchanges in sex work offers an opportunity to examine the development of relationships that emerge from intimate sexual transactions and to look at the ways in which gift exchanges in sex work constrain or enable women's social, economic, and emotional aspirations for the future.

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- 9 Anchored Inflation Expectations/ Carvalho, Carlos; Eusepi, Stefano and Moench, Emanuel and Preston, Bruce, 1-47 pp.

This paper presents a theory of low-frequency movements in inflation expectations and uses it to interpret joint dynamics of inflation and inflation expectations in the US and other countries since the postwar period. The theory proposes that long-run inflation expectations are endogenous and driven by short-run inflation surprises, which depend on recent forecasting performance and monetary policy. This sets it apart from other theories explaining low-frequency properties of inflation. Using inflation and short-term forecasts from professional surveys, the model predicts observed measures of long-term inflation expectations and identifies instances of unanchored expectations. The results demonstrate the importance of understanding the relationship between short-run and long-run inflation expectations, as well as the impact of monetary policy and forecasting accuracy on shaping expectations.

- 10 Firm Entry and Exit and Aggregate Growth/ Asturias, Jose; Hur, Sewon; Kehoe, Timothy J. and Ruhl, Kim J., 48-105 pp.

This study applies the Foster, Haltiwanger, and Krizan (2001) decomposition to plant-level manufacturing data from Chile and Korea, finding that the entry and exit of plants contribute more to aggregate productivity growth during periods of fast GDP growth. To explore this relationship further, the authors develop a model of firm entry and exit based on Hopenhayn (1992). They introduce reforms to reduce entry costs or barriers to technology adoption and calibrate the model to find that the entry and exit terms in the FHK decomposition become more important during periods of rapid GDP growth, mirroring the findings in the Chilean and Korean data. These results suggest that policies promoting firm entry and exit or reducing barriers to technology adoption can help boost productivity during times of fast economic growth.

- 11 Learning about Debt Crises/ Paluszynski, Radoslaw, 106-134 pp.

This article argues that the European debt crisis challenges our understanding of the relationship between government bond yields and economic fundamentals, and that information frictions play an important role. The author provides evidence on the evolution of GDP forecast errors after 2008 to support this claim. A quantitative model of sovereign default is then presented, where rare disasters affect output and agents learn about their realizations. Debt crises coincide with economic depressions and develop gradually while markets update their expectations about future income. The model is calibrated to the Portuguese economy and replicates the comovement of

bond spreads and output before and after 2008. These findings highlight the importance of information frictions in understanding the dynamics of sovereign debt crises and their impact on economic performance.

- 12 Uncovering the Effects of the Zero Lower Bound with an Endogenous Financial Wedge/ Cao, Dan; Luo, Wenlan and Nie, Guangyu, 135-172 pp.

This study examines the effects of the zero lower bound (ZLB) on the severity of financial crises using an incomplete markets New Keynesian model with two occasionally binding constraints: a ZLB on the nominal interest rate and a borrowing constraint tied to an asset price. The model's financial wedge corresponds to an endogenous multiplier on the borrowing constraint. Binding ZLB exacerbates financial crises through its interaction with the asset fire sale vicious cycle, driving up the financial wedge. Our results offer a novel reinterpretation of the negligible effect of the ZLB in representative agent New Keynesian models with exogenous wedges.

- 13 Robust Predictions for DSGE Models with Incomplete Information/ Chahrour, Ryan and Ulbricht, Robert, 173-208 pp.

This work presents a method for generating predictions for DSGE models with incomplete information that are robust across different information structures. The approach maps an incomplete-information model into a full-information economy with time-varying expectation wedges and establishes conditions to ensure the wedges are rationalizable by some information structure. Using this method, the authors evaluate the potential importance of information as a source of business cycle fluctuations in an otherwise frictionless model. They find that firm-specific demand shocks play a central role in supporting aggregate confidence fluctuations. Additionally, the study shows that only if firms face unobserved local demand shocks can confidence fluctuations account for a significant portion of the US business cycle. These findings highlight the importance of considering incomplete information and its impact on economic fluctuations..

- 14 The Government Spending Multiplier in a Multisector Economy/ Bouakez, Hafedh; Rachedi, Omar and Santoro, Emiliano, 209-239 pp.

The study aims to analyze the effects of aggregate government spending shocks in a production network economy where sectors differ in their price rigidity, factor intensities, use of intermediate inputs, and contribution to final demand. The model implies an aggregate value-added multiplier that is 75 percent (and \$0.32) larger than that obtained in the average one-sector economy. This amplification is mainly driven by input-output linkages and—to a lesser extent—sectoral heterogeneity in price rigidity. Aggregate government spending shocks also lead to heterogeneous responses of sectoral value added, which are larger among upstream industries. The authors present novel empirical evidence supporting this prediction.

- 15 Skilled Labor Productivity and Cross-Country Income Differences/ Hendricks, Lutz and Schoellman, Todd, 240-268 pp.

This paper revisits the question of how allowing for imperfect substitution among workers with different skill levels affects the results of development accounting. The authors consider a range of models that nest the approaches in the literature and calibrate them to a common set of moments, including particularly evidence on the wage gains of migrants. The authors obtain two main results. First, human capital accounts for between one-half and three-fourths of cross-country income gaps. Second, human capital accounts for only a modest variation in the relative productivity of skilled versus unskilled labor.

- 16 Women, Wealth Effects, and Slow Recoveries/ Fukui, Masao; Nakamura, Emi and Steinsson, Jón, 269-313 pp.

This article examines the slowdown in business cycle recoveries in recent decades and finds that it is entirely driven by a slowdown in the growth of female employment rates. Despite the convergence of women's employment rates towards men's over the past half-century, the study estimates that the extent to which women "crowd out" men in the labor market across US states is small. Using a general equilibrium model with home production, the authors show that this statistic implies that 60-75 percent of the slowdown in recent business cycle recoveries can be explained by the convergence of female employment rates towards men's. These findings highlight the importance of considering the impact of gender convergence on overall employment rates and business cycle dynamics.

- 17 Consumption Heterogeneity: Micro Drivers and Macro Implications/ Crawley, Edmund and Kuchler, Andreas, 314-341 pp.

This study examines the heterogeneity in the marginal propensity to consume (MPC) across household characteristics and its implications for understanding monetary policy transmission and heterogeneous agent models. The authors find a strong negative relationship between household liquid wealth and MPC, which holds for every other household characteristic analyzed. They use a new empirical method that overcomes sources of bias found in the existing literature, and administrative data from Denmark to identify heterogeneous behavior. The study's findings suggest that the relationship between household liquid wealth and MPC is an important consideration for policymakers when designing and evaluating monetary policy. The authors also use their results to analyze monetary policy transmission mechanisms in both Denmark and the United States.

- 18 Assessing the Gains from E-Commerce/ Dolfen, Paul; Einav, Liran; Klenow, Peter J.; Klopach, Benjamin; Levin, Jonathan D.; Levin, Larry, and Best, Wayne, 342-370

The paper examines the impact of e-commerce on consumer surplus in the United States using transactions-level data on credit and debit cards from Visa, Inc. between 2007 and 2017. The study estimates that e-commerce reached 8 percent of consumption by 2017, resulting in a 1 percent boost to consumption, or over \$1,000 per household per year. The gains were mainly from substituting to merchants available online but not locally, while some came from avoiding travel costs to local merchants. The study also finds that higher-income consumers and those in more densely populated counties benefited more from e-commerce.

19

Fiscal Policy, Relative Prices, and Net Exports in a Currency Union/ Lambertini, Luisa and Proebsting, Christian, 371-410 pp.

The article examines the impact of euro-area austerity programs on external competitiveness and current accounts using product- and industry-level data for 12 countries between 1999 and 2018. The study finds that reductions in government spending lower prices and wages, but only for products and industries with low import content and export shares. As a result, there is asymmetric expenditure switching, with net exports improving through lower imports rather than higher exports. The standard small-open economy model cannot explain these findings. However, the introduction of home bias in government spending and frictions that prevent factor prices from equalizing across sectors significantly improve the model's fit.

20

House Prices and Consumption: A New Instrumental Variables Approach/ Graham, James and Makridis, Christos A., 411-443 pp.

This study introduce a novel Bartik-like instrument for house prices consisting of the local composition of housing characteristics interacted with aggregate changes in the marginal prices of these characteristics. Using household-level panel data, they estimate elasticities of nondurable consumption expenditures concerning house prices of around 0.1. These consumption effects are concentrated among the young and those most likely to be facing tight borrowing constraints. A decomposition shows that identifying variation in the instrument is associated with times and locations where house prices have varied the most: during the housing bust of the mid-2000s and in the western United States.

21

A Risky Venture: Income Dynamics among Pass-Through Business Owners/ DeBacker, Jason; Panousi, Vasia and Ramnath, Shanthi, 444-474 pp.

The work examined the employ of a large panel of US income tax returns for the period 1987–2018 to extensively characterize and quantify business income risk. Our findings show business income to be much riskier than labor income. Business income is less persistent and is characterized by higher tail risk. Furthermore, when compared to labor income, heterogeneity across households is less important in

explaining the cross-sectional variation in business income, and within-household income variation is more important. Our results underscore the income risks business owners face and provide stylized facts and parameter estimates useful for quantitative macroeconomic models and policy analysis.

22

Childcare Subsidies and Child Skill Accumulation in One- and Two-Parent Families/ Moschini, Emily G., 475-516 pp.

This study examines the role of family structure and childcare subsidies in child skill accumulation. The author establish empirically that skill accumulation is more responsive to childcare prices for one-parent families than for two-parent families. the author analyze the effects of childcare subsidies in a model featuring endogenous family formation, parental altruism, and a baseline subsidy resembling that of the United States. the author find that eliminating this subsidy generates welfare losses of 1.63 percent of lifetime consumption, that equilibrium adjustments act to mitigate these losses, and that increasing uptake among one-parent families yields the highest welfare gains per additional recipient.

23

Firm Wages in a Frictional Labor Market/ Rudanko, Leena, 517-550 pp.

This paper studies wage setting in a directed search model of multi worker firms facing within-firm equity constraints on wages. The constraints reduce wages, as firms exploit their monopsony power over their existing workers, rendering wages less responsive to productivity in doing so. They also give rise to a time inconsistency in the dynamic firm problem, as firms face a less elastic labor supply in the short run than in the long run, committing to future wages valuable. Constrained firms find it profitable to fix wages, and doing so is good for worker welfare and resource allocation in equilibrium.

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- 24 Resistance or Capitulation? How Discrete Emotions Shape Citizens' Interactions With the Administrative State/ Bell, E., Christensen, J., & Jessen Hansen, K., 535–557 pp.

Public administration researchers have found that unfavorable state actions can trigger negative emotions in citizens, but the behavioral consequences of these emotions have been understudied. They draw on psychological insights to predict how discrete emotional responses to unfavorable interactions with the state (specifically: administrative decisions to deny access to public benefits) will predict citizens' coping behaviors, such as whether they voice grievances, file complaints, and seek information. The authors test our hypotheses using a survey of applicants of a notoriously burdensome, means-tested tuition-free college program in Oklahoma, USA. In line with our theoretical framework, the authors find that anger increases opposition behaviors in reaction to losses of access to the program, whereas shame reduces opposition among citizens. The authors also find that fear increases information-seeking and resistance behaviors. The results demonstrate the role of discrete emotions in predicting state-directed citizen behaviors but also provide the groundwork for applying the discrete emotions framework to other actors, such as public managers and street-level bureaucrats.

- 25 Cybersecurity Threats in Local Government: A Sociotechnical Perspective/ Frandell, A., & Feeney, M., 558–572 pp.

This research takes a sociotechnical perspective to examine the relationships between social (e.g., values and perceptions) and technical factors (e.g., design and capacity) and cyber incidents in local government. The authors use data from a 2018 national survey of public managers in 500 U.S. cities, data from city government websites, and the U.S. Census. The results indicate that manager buy-in and perceptions interact with technical aspects to explain reported cyber incidents in government. The findings expand our understanding of how social and technical factors are associated with cyberthreats in government, particularly managers. The use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) by local governments is widespread and meant to improve managerial effectiveness and public engagement. ICTs are commonly used by governments to collaborate and communicate with stakeholders. Yet, the use of ICTs increases local government's exposure to cyber threats. Cyberthreats are increasing and local governments are often under-resourced and underprepared for them. While many organizations combat cyber threats with technological solutions, it is well known that social aspects—including

manager vigilance and buy-in—are critical in reducing cyber incidents. Thus, governments require both social and technical solutions to cyber threats.

26 The Iron Triangle of Affordable Homeownership: Habitat for Humanity Affiliate Strategies for Balancing Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Equity/ Berrett, J.; Williams, T.; Minkowitz, H.; & Lahoud, A., 573-585 pp.

While the public values of efficiency, effectiveness, and equity have been extensively studied in the public sector, very little research exists in the nonprofit context. In particular, the authors lack an understanding of what public values nonprofit leaders prioritize, why they prioritize certain public values over others, and how they balance or make tradeoffs between public values. Thirty-six Habitat for Humanity affiliate leaders from the United States were interviewed for this research. Interestingly, while the nonprofit leaders in the sample represent the same mission, they all prioritize different public values—through a plurality focused on equity. The authors also found that the three primary challenges they perceive in achieving these public values relate to access, quality, and capacity. While Habitat leaders already apply strategies to deal with these challenges, the authors offer some additional suggestions for Habitat affiliates and similar affordable homeownership nonprofits to consider.



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- 27 Restoring Pasts and Enriching Futures in Albania/ Bon, Nataša Gregorič, 731-760 pp.

The paper explores mentality and how it relates to entrepreneurial subjectivities, tactics, and plans. In their aim to mobilize the predominant mentality, local entrepreneurs aspire to revitalize certain traditional moral norms such as responsibility. They do this by redeploing already familiar structural processes like remittances that have been important to the country's history and economy. Through their entrepreneurial plans and endeavors, this small group of individuals aims to bring back and remit specific, once important, ethical and moral values to ensure a better future for all. Both entrepreneurship and remittances are important drivers of economic and social enrichment and general prosperity in Albania today and in the future.

- 28 Hoarding and the Substance of Kinship/ Kilroy-Marac, Katie , 761-784 pp.

This article examines how domestic hoards enable and restrict the interactions, habits, and movements of those who live within them, and in turn, how kin relations get made and troubled by the hoard. The author consider the hoard as kinship substance in its own right, and in doing so, reflect upon both the variable meanings of—and the analytic work performed by—the term "substance" in kinship studies over the past four decades. In showing how familial relationships come to be shaped and mediated by the hoard (hoard-as-substance), and even beyond this, how the hoard may itself come to be imagined as kin (hoard-as-kin), this article offers a counterpoint to studies that overemphasize the positive aspects and effects of kinship and relatedness.

- 29 Tech-Colonialism: Gentrification, Resistance, and Belonging in San Francisco's Colonial Present/ Maharawal, Manissa M., 785-814 pp.

This article theorizes tech-led gentrification in San Francisco as a form of what the author call, "tech-colonialism." Drawing on the ethnographic work with movements organizing against eviction and displacement, this article grapples with the critique from activists and protestors that gentrification and the tech industry are "colonizing" the city. Taking this seriously, the author argue that the analytic of "colonialism" provided San Francisco residents and activists with an important framework for political organizing, identity-making, solidarity work, and forging belonging amidst the city's ongoing "eviction epidemic." Beyond the discursive deployment by activists of "colonialism" as a concept, the author also trace the material continuities between

historical forms of colonial dispossession and present-day tech-colonialism, in which technology companies enclose the "commons," operate above laws, invest surplus capital in speculative urban racialized property regimes, and treat governments themselves as outdated and archaic institutions to be "disrupted." Ultimately, the author defines tech-colonialism as the social and spatial strategies of the technology industry that operate through colonial logics of racialized dispossession and materially extend and reproduce the colonial present.

- 30 The Digital Underground: Public Life Beneath the Streets of Bucharest, Romania/ O'Neill, Bruce , 815-838 pp.

Much has been written about the public life of cities, almost all of which is grounded in observations taken from the square and the sidewalk. Yet across Europe, Asia, and the Americas, environmental, demographic, and economic pressures have prompted cities to invest in new and expanded underground spaces, such as subterranean Metro systems, pedestrian passageways, and the basement levels of buildings where apartments, offices, cafes, bars and restaurants, supermarkets and shops, for example, are now found. Romania's capital city, Bucharest, is one case in point. As the city's planners ask its residents to move increasingly off of the boulevard and to relate to the city from beneath its main squares, this essay asks a basic question that has received surprisingly little analytical attention: what kind of public life does the urban underground make possible? Ethnographically, this essay takes as its point of departure a prominent advertisement campaign called, "The Digital Public Library" (DPL), which was first installed with civically minded intentions in a major Bucharest Metro station in 2012. The campaign then evolved, through various iterations, for years to come. This essay engages the Digital Public Library—its placement beneath the city as much as its civically minded aims and successes—historically and ethnographically to argue, ultimately, that the expansion of underground urbanism opens up an added and concerning dimension to the privatization and class separation that has threatened the character of urban public life in recent decades.

- 31 Assimilating the Heterogeneity of Migrant Populations through a National Past: Transforming a Shi'a Minority Community in Post-Nationalist Oman/ Sachedina, Amal, 839-868 pp.

This paper explores how official accounts of the historical past have interpellated the material traces of diasporic communities, specifically the enclave of a minority community in Oman, the al-Lawati with links to the Sind region of the Indian subcontinent. The Sur al Lawati, a fortified residential enclosure of the Al Lawati community, draws from Gujarati traditional architecture rather than the surrounding Muscat cityscape. The sur (enclosure) has been mobilized as a token of the nation's pluralist history as an Indian Ocean trading power. This is consistent with Oman's expanding culture industry, which since the 1970s has generated history-making

practices to sediment a homogenous Arab and general Islamic identity. However, using archival and ethnographic research, the author argue that the enclave's material presence has presided over the complexities of a more entangled history in which the boundaries of this community of merchants and retailers have been reconfigured over the course of the 20th century. The very act of incorporating the sur and its residents into the history of a national people is grounded on the one hand in celebrating a cosmopolitan past as a sea-faring nation that traversed the Indian Ocean waters. On the other hand, it is also tethered to a sense of the past shaped by such categories as the "Arab tribe" and a "generic Islam" Both histories become an exercise of selectivity. They involve gaps, disjunctures, and diversity at the core of what passes as a unifying history of a sovereign nation.

- 32 Provincializing Global Sport: Modernity, Capitalism, and the Politics of Difference in the Age of Super Leagues/ Vaczi, Mariann , 869-894 pp.

This study explores the intersection of global sport, particularly football, with politics, capitalism, and local histories of difference. The author argues that recent events in elite football, such as the proposed European Super League and Leo Messi's departure from FC Barcelona, have sparked outrage over the greed and neoliberal business practices in the sport. However, the author also highlights the unique politics of difference embodied by the Basque Athletic Bilbao football club, which has only signed local Basque players for over a century, as a way of "provincializing" global sport and disrupting the universalizing thrusts of modernity and capitalism. The author suggests that such a perspective helps to maintain the plurality of the political and may be uniquely positioned to re-enchant rational-secular modernity by recognizing its subaltern histories. Overall, the passage provides a critical reflection on the relationship between global sport, politics, and capitalism, and suggests the value of maintaining a localist perspective in an increasingly globalized world.



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- 33 Methodological framework for territorial planning of urban areas: Analysis of socio-economic vulnerability and risk associated with flash flood hazards/ Palomar-Vázquez, Jesús; Cabezas-Rabadán, Carlos; Castañeda, Carmen and Gracia, F. Javier , n.d.

This work proposes a method for combining the shoreline position with a digital elevation model to assign elevation values to the points defining the SDSs along the period 1984–2020 in the shallow Gallocanta Lake (NE Iberian Peninsula). The relationship between the water surface and the elevation allows modeling the phenomena of lake changes as well as an estimation of the volume. The obtained data enables analyzing size and elevation changes of the water surface and the volumetric changes of the lake over more than three decades with a sub-weekly frequency (2–5 days). The results constitute a valuable data package for robust analysis of lake trends. In the short term, the methodology provides sufficient precision to capture the changes caused by single meteorological events such as rainfall, even of small magnitude. The method constitutes a novel approach for accurate hydric monitoring of lakes and water bodies, along large territories without requiring continuous in situ data acquisition.

- 34 Evaluation of geostatistical and multiple regression models for assessment of spatial characteristics of carbon monoxide concentration in a data-limited environment/ Njoku, Elijah Akwarandu; Akpan, Patrick Etim; Effiong, Augustine Edet; Babatunde, Isaac Oluwatosin; Owoseni, Olujimi Afolabi and Olanrewaju, Joel Omoniyi , n.d.

This study aimed at assessing the empirical Bayesian kriging regression prediction (EBKRP) model's ability to predict the spatial concentration of CO in the study area using data from moderately sparse monitoring stations. Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) statistics were used to model the relationship between meteorological and traffic-related variables and CO concentration, as well as the difference in CO concentrations between the different traffic scenarios (morning, afternoon and evening traffic periods). Data on CO concentration and CO predictor variables were collected simultaneously, every day, at 2 m and 5 m above ground level (agl), during each traffic scenario, at 21 monitoring stations from January to March 2022. The data was aggregated based on height agl and traffic scenarios. ArcGIS Pro 3.0 was used to implement the EBKRP model and MLR statistics, and SPSS was used to run the ANOVA. To assess the accuracy of the EBKRP model, various error metrics (mean error, mean standard error, root mean square error, and Pearson correlation R) were calculated. The results show that EBKRP performed optimally, with the root mean square error (RMSE) of 0.51 ppm

and 0.23 ppm recorded for the predicted CO surfaces at the 2m and 5m agl, respectively. CO concentration were found to have a significant relationship with traffic volume, relative humidity, temperature, and wind speed, with statistical coefficients of 0.4, 0.15, -0.16, and -2.45; and 0.02, 0.21, -0.39, and -3.23 at 2m and 5m agl, respectively. The CO concentration in the study area differed significantly ($p < 0.05$) between the traffic periods, and the CO-predictor variables explained approximately 93% and 91% of the CO concentration at 2 m and 5 m, respectively. CO concentrations were higher at 2 m than at 5 m and increased from west to east. Overall, concentrations of CO in the study area were found to be within regulatory permissible limits. The current study lays the groundwork for using the EBKRP model in a data-limited context as well as understanding the meteorological and traffic-related factors that influence CO concentration in Uyo urban.

35 Spatiotemporal variations in the eco-health condition of China's long-term stable cultivated land using Google Earth Engine from 2001 to 2019/ Li, Guangyu; He, Tingting; Zhang, Maoxin and Wu, Cifang, n.d.

In this study, the Google Earth Engine platform and the remote sensing pixel-based ecological index model (RSEI-2) were employed to detect the EHC change tendency of LSCL from 2001 to 2019 at the national level. The results showed that approximately half of the LSCL EHC is increasing (56.57%) in China. The EHC increase was present in northeastern and southwestern China. The EHC decrease occurred in northwestern China and the Inner Mongolia area, which have low rainfall. The results of drought division have proven that the limitation of rainfall could increase the risk of EHC degradation on the LSCL. The analysis of field size showed that large field size LSCL plots (16–25 ha) could increase the EHC (approximately 8-fold), while the very large field size LSCL plots (25–100 ha) showed little positive effects (approximately 1-fold). Population urbanization has played a negative role in the sustainability of LSCL. Low urbanization showed a significant positive effect on the EHC of LSCL. To protect LSCL, the authors propose optimizing farmers' cropping structure and management methods through the incentives and supervision of policy instruments.

36 How transport shapes the landscape of large-format food retail trade? Retail geography in Poland – An interactive measure/ Borowska-Stefańska, Marta; Kowalski, Michał; Kurzyk, Paulina; Rochmińska, Agnieszka and Wiśniewski, Szymon, n.d.

The study revealed that the rise in the level of territorial accessibility translates into an increase in the differentiation of the analysed market, thereby proving that a higher efficiency of the road transport system promotes spatial differentiation for the structuring of the grocery market by large players. What does the landscape of the large-format food retail industry look like? Is there a uniform pattern in the distribution of large-format food retail facilities? What is the role of the road transport system in

shaping the food retail landscape in Poland? The authors provide answers to these questions by analysing large-format food retail facilities using the location of their catchment areas rather than their physical location. When studying the spatial differentiation of large-format food retailers, the authors assess the factors for the transport component not only in terms of infrastructure but also regarding its efficiency. The analyses demonstrated the differences between the distribution of large-format food retail facilities (over 200 sq. m., classified as 'food stores'), presented in two ranges – static and interactional. It employed, inter alia, the authors' model of private car speeds and an interactional measure of density based on a regression model and a model of potential accessibility. A distinctive aspect of the study is that it assessed the impact of the transport system on the development of the food retail industry. The methodology to address the research questions was implemented to achieve the following major objectives: to describe the spatial structure of the food retail industry and to show the role of transport accessibility in its development. It can be concluded from the analyses that the food retail industry in Poland is diverse, with differences observed at both the national and intraregional scales.

37 Housing forms of poverty in Europe - A categorization based on literature research and satellite imagery/ Kraff, Nicolas J.; Wurm, Michael and Taubenböck, Hannes, n.d.

In this study, the authors systemize physical housing forms representing poverty in Europe. The continent features a huge diversity of such forms, rooting in different politics, cultures, histories and lifestyles. The authors discover and categorize these unindexed housing morphologies to enlarge the scientific ontological portfolio for Europe. Extensive literature research with more than 1,000 screened items builds the fundament. The authors use satellite data to capture physical morphologies of housing forms and geographic indicators on location, structure and formal status. Beyond, the authors research socio-cultural backgrounds described by terms such as 'ghetto' or 'trailer park'. The authors find a huge variety in physical forms in our sample and develop a categorization of six major classes ranging from rough shelters (e.g., tents) to multi-story buildings as general taxonomy. The research reveals diverse living forms (e.g., underground-, or deteriorated housing). Beyond the housing morphology, the authors describe these classes by the structural pattern and their legal status. Geographically, the authors find urban as well as rural locations, with a concentration in Southern Europe. The majority of morphologies relate to refugees, ethnic minorities and socioeconomically prone people – the underprivileged.

38 A stroll in the park, a view of water: Quantifying older people's interaction with 'green' and 'blue' spaces in urban areas/ Negrini, Chiara and Walford, Nigel, n.d.

This article explores the extent to which 'green' and 'blue' (water-based) spaces in the environment are of interest to older people in their everyday lives and connects with research showing a growing understanding of the importance of such spaces in urban areas and increasing numbers of active and mobile older people in societies around the world. The authors are concerned with both large-scale or formal 'green' and 'blue' features (open countryside, parks, and lakes) and micro-scale patches of grass or cascading fountains. This article focuses on two groups of older people (60 years and over) living in Brighton and Hove on the South Coast of England, and Hackney in central London. A mixed methods approach involving the co-creation of data by means of geo-tagged digital photographs and GPS-enabled tracklogs collected by 50 participants over a week of mobility away from their domicile. There was considerable variety in the extent of the 'green' and 'blue' space content of the photographs and the distances travelled by participants, nevertheless, some focused on producing images of the natural environment in a range of settings spanning formal parkland, managed sporting grassland and relatively untamed countryside.



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- 39 Evaluation of GNSS-based Volunteered Geographic Information for assessing visitor spatial distribution within protected areas: A case study of the Bavarian Forest National Park, Germany/ Horst Laura; Taczanowska Karolina; Porst Florian; Arnberger Arne, n.d.

This research evaluates the usability of GNSS-based VGI data obtained from three common platforms: GPSies, Outdooractive, and Komoot for assessing the spatial distribution of hikers in the Bavarian Forest National Park. A total sample of 1742 GNSS tracks uploaded between 2013 and 2018 was compared across data platforms. Additionally, available systematic field counts carried out between 2013 and 2014 (11 Eco-Counter sensors), were compared to GNSS-based VGI data uploaded within the corresponding period. The comparisons at individual and collective levels (route lengths, kernel density, optimized hotspot analysis along with fishnet-based counts of GNSS tracks) showed similarities between VGI data platforms. Data obtained from GPSies and Outdooractive displayed a higher correlation with each other than with those obtained from Komoot. Also, for GPSies, there was a significant positive correlation between VGI data and field count data. The data sample of Outdooractive and Komoot within the specified spatiotemporal frame was too small to compare with available field count data. The authors highlight the necessity of systematic validation of GNSS-based VGI data resources, being complementary rather than the primary data source in visitor monitoring and recreation planning. Also, systematic long-term visitor monitoring using other methods is crucial to assess the validity of novel data resources, such as GNSS-based VGI.

- 40 Neighbourhood trajectories in Stockholm: Investigating the role of mobility and in situ change/ Vogiazides, Louisa; Mondani, Hernan, n.d.

This paper studies the dynamics of neighbourhood change and neighbourhood stability, using the case of Stockholm during the period 1990–2015. The authors employ Swedish register data and a three-step methodology to investigate to what extent and how neighbourhoods' characteristics change over time and the factors driving those changes. Firstly, the authors apply k-means clustering to a set of socioeconomic, housing and demographic characteristics at the neighbourhood level, and identify a typology of neighbourhood states. Secondly, the authors build neighbourhood trajectories out of the states over time and use sequence analysis to obtain ideal-typical neighbourhood trajectories. Finally, the authors decompose the neighbourhood change into selective mobility, i.e., the differences in the characteristics of in- and out-movers, and in situ change of sitting residents. Our

results reveal a mixed picture, with the role of selective mobility and in situ change varying depending on the type of neighbourhood transition and the variable under consideration. Trajectories of neighbourhood upgrading towards elite status in the Stockholm city centre and downward trajectories ending in vulnerability in the periphery are mainly driven by selective mobility. Other typical trajectories comprise the emergence of newly built elite areas and the ageing of certain middle-class areas, the latter mostly driven by ageing of sitting residents.

- 41 Mapping the potential northern limits and promotion extent of ratoon rice in China/ Yang, Jingya; Hu, Qiong; You, Liangzhi, n.d.

Ratoon rice has emerged as a promising rice cropping system to improve grain production and reduce labor costs compared with traditional single/double rice in China. However, the potential planting areas of ratoon rice in China remain unclear. This research investigated the potential northern limits and promotion extent of ratoon rice in China by considering its climatic suitability based on the optimized maximum entropy (MaxEnt) model as well as terrain and land use conditions. The MaxEnt model derived by all environmental variables yielded a good performance, with average AUC (area under the curve) and TSS (true skill statistic) over the validation dataset of 0.940 and 0.825, respectively. The comparison with field samples and previous studies revealed the reliability of the derived potential promotion areas. Potential northern limits contained a closed curve surrounding the Sichuan Basin, and the other curve ran from Yunnan Province to Jiangsu Province. Safe promotion areas of ratoon rice in China were 472,003 km², mainly located in Sichuan, Hubei, Guangxi and Hunan. Risky promotion areas were 74,150 km², which were dominant in Henan, Anhui and Yunnan. Our study provides crucial information for rice planting pattern adjustment to alleviate national food insecurity caused by the loss of double rice

- 42 High spatial resolution data obtained by GNSS and RPAS to assess islets flood-prone scenarios for 2100/ Gonçalves Mikosz Rodrigo , n.d.

The flood-prone scenarios assessment contributes to detecting natural and climate change trends and it is a crucial component of integrated coastal zone management. However, the data acquisition with a high spatial and temporal resolution for a local scale is still a challenge considering that sea-level rise projections are usually represented by global scales. This contribution uses locally acquired topographic data for a flood-prone simulation (2100), presents a flood depth-damage function, and points out several obstacles for sea-level rise simulations. The input data is based on GNSS and RPAS surveys. The results showed multimedia videos and maps containing the optimistic, intermediate, and pessimistic scenarios for 2100. In the pessimistic scenario (0.80 m elevation), 45% of the vegetation and 67% of the islet would flood. The results showed the importance and barriers for flood-prone simulations. It is still necessary to advance in developing new methods able to

combine multiple parameters, particularly for local and regional scales highlighting high spatial data-set to properly represent local impacts.

- 43 The challenges and possibilities in the reconstruction of non-forest woody vegetation: A case study of the hermit beetle microhabitat in the Poodří region, Czechia/ Mácha Přemysl; Červenka Radim; Tlapáková Lenka, n.d.

This study shows what the authors can learn about non-forest woody vegetation history from archival records and how such findings can help to interpret, complement, and correct findings obtained from other sources. Unlike maps and aerial photographs, archival records can also shed light on tree and landscape management practices, motivations, and preferences of local actors. This is especially important for the correct understanding of the historical changes of anthropogenic landscape features such as non-forest woody vegetation. The use of historical methods and archival records would greatly benefit nature conservation and landscape planning. Non-forest woody vegetation such as copses, orchards, hedges, alleys, riparian vegetation, and isolated trees is a key-stone ecological, economic, and cultural landscape feature of agricultural landscapes. The analysis of its history is a precondition for the understanding of local management, traditional knowledge and practices, as well as human-nature relations. It is also key for its successful conservation and the conservation of biological species depending on its existence. The reconstruction of its historical development, however, brings a number of challenges arising from a lack of archival sources, its sketchy depictions on historical maps, and limited possibilities for its interpretation on the basis of aerial photographs. Attempts at the reconstruction of non-forest woody vegetation have been therefore few and most have utilized only cartographic sources and aerial photographs

- 44 Smartphone locations reveal patterns of cooling center use as a heat mitigation strategy/ Derakhshan Sahar et al, n.d.

The increasing frequency and duration of extreme heat events prompt questions regarding mitigation proposals and the evaluation of current strategies such as cooling centers. Cooling centers may be formally designated or informally used spaces such as indoor shopping centers that the public use as a refuge from the heat. Smartphone location data show how a sample of the population moves during the day, what behavioral adjustments they apply in response to heat events if cooling centers are being used, what factors correlate with use, and whether centers are serving vulnerable populations. They compared spatial patterns of smartphone locations in Los Angeles County between paired extreme heat days and control days (n = 12) in the summer of 2017. Cooling centers were used 1.1–1.7 times longer during heat events, depending on the type, with formal cooling centers used longer. Informal centers, however, were used more (90% of visits). Distance to the nearest public transit stop was inversely related to the number of center visits. Vulnerable communities, as measured by the Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI), used centers

located in neighborhoods with higher vulnerability scores. The use of smartphone data to assess the activity space of individuals has substantial potential for evaluating mitigation strategies in the face of increasing extreme heat events.

- 45 A new approach to peri-urban area land use efficiency identification using multi-source datasets: A case study in 36 Chinese metropolitan areas/ He Tingting; Lu Youpeng; Yue Wenzhe; Xiao Wu; Shen Xuehan Shan Zhuoran, n.d.

This study proposes a theoretical approach for measuring LUE from a vacancy-and-utilization perspective. Accordingly, the land use efficiency index (LUEI) measurement is built up by incorporating nighttime light intensity, population density, and facility density of built-up land. Furthermore, the spatial pattern of the peri-urban areas' LUEI of 36 metropolitan areas in China is investigated. There are three significant findings. First, the LUEIs of the peri-urban area in eastern and western areas are 0.102 and 0.116, respectively, which are almost twice higher than that of the central area, which is only 0.067. Second, the balance between the contributions of LUEI's indicators is conducive to promoting LUE, indicating a bucket effect for achieving high LUE. Third, the average LUEI of county units with fewer facilities is 1.27 and 2.65 times lower than county units with less population and human activities. This new method not only provides a practical way to monitor LUE but would also be an essential basis for land use management.

- 46 The conversion of rubber to oil palm and other landcover types in Southeast Asia/ Jayathilake Manjari H; Jamaludin Johanness; Alban De T. Don Jose; Webb L. Edward; Carrasco Roman L., n.d.

Rubber and oil palm are two main crops threatening biodiversity and natural habitats in Southeast Asia. The expansion of these crops has been transforming landscapes in the region replacing vast areas of forests and other croplands. Here, the authors utilize existing crop expansion time series data and tree plantation maps combined with image interpretation methods to identify rubber-associated land cover dynamics including the extent of rubber conversion to oil palm. While existing rubber plantations in 2014 had been converted from multiple land cover types including forests, the authors documented more rubber conversion to oil palm and other land cover types between 2014 and 2020. The percentage conversion of existing rubber plantations to oil palm was 1.9% and 2.6% for Indonesia and Malaysia, respectively. The estimated overall rate of this conversion was 10 500 ha/year. This slow readjustment of rubber and oil palm, following their competitive advantages, may reshape agricultural threats to tropical and sub-tropical environments through indirect land-use change. Continuation of this trend could lead to displacement of rubber to countries like Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar threatening remaining natural habitats. Sustainability measures should therefore simultaneously focus on both oil palm and rubber considering their coupled transboundary displacement trends.

- 47 Bringing economic complexity to the intra-urban scale: The role of services in the urban economy of Belo Horizonte, Brazil/ Magalhães Lucas; Kuffer Monika; Schwarz Nina; Haddad Mônica, n.d.

This study explores the formation of economic complexity within a city from the Global South, during 2011–2019. It proposes an expanded interpretation of the Economic Complexity Index (ECI) to be applied at the intra-urban context of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, focusing on three different spatial levels of analysis (i.e., local, neighbourhood, and community levels). By applying the index to these three levels, instead of regional or national administrative boundaries commonly used in literature, this study contributes to approximating the observation of economic complexity to the actual geographical scales at which economic interactions take place, allowing for intra-urban comparisons. The proposed ECI includes the service economy, amenities, and retail, in addition to commonly observed manufacturing industry. Methodologically, this case study introduces the Urban Economy Space network diagram to the expanded ECI as an effort to holistically consider all economic sectors happening in a city. The main findings are twofold. First, the city services classified as more complex by the ECI are aligned with the theory of post-industrial economic activities: financial, telecommunications, scientific and technical services, etc. Second, government-led institutions such as healthcare facilities, higher education institutions, etc., appear on the top tier of economic complexity, indicating that local and national governments can contribute to complexifying local economies.

- 48 Measuring the accessibility deprivation of concentrated resettlement communities in China: An integrated approach of space syntax and multi-criteria decision analysis/ Yang Chen; Qian Zhu; b Li Huan, n.d.

This research use accessibility as a proxy and integrates the space syntax approach with multi-criteria decision analysis to construct the IMDs of concentrated resettlement communities in Hangzhou, China. The findings suggest that material deprivation may not be the primary concern for residential segregation of resettlement communities in urban areas. Besides, the accessibility to different services reflects diverse deprivation patterns among resettlement communities. Moreover, various stakeholder groups' perceptions of deprivation may lead to different results of the IMDs. The diverse criteria or domains of deprivation contribute differently to the deprivation, which requires a tailored treatment strategy when constructing IMDs, such as the sensitivity analysis used in this research. The proposed measurement of deprivation has important policy implications for sustainable urban development in China.

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New nighttime light landscape metrics for analyzing urban-rural differentiation in economic development at township: A case study of Fujian province, China/ Chen Zuoqi; Yu Siyi; You Xiaojun; Yang Chengshu; Wang Congxiao; Lin Juan; Wu Wenting; Yu Bailang, n.d.

The urban-rural difference in the economy is a key indicator of urban sustainability and socio-economic development, especially when rapid urbanization has taken place in China. Scientific understanding of the urban-rural economy difference will help the future urbanization process and policy decisions. Different from the traditional analysis based on statistical data, the authors have conceptualized the novel nighttime light landscape metrics, by analogy to traditional landscape metrics, to reveal the rural and urban economic development, as well as their differences from multi-perspectives (e.g., economic volume and economic expansion). Taking all towns in Fujian province as examples, the authors found from 2000 to 2020 the urban economic development presents a decoupling between the economic volume and economic space, which satisfies the criteria of high-quality urbanization. The rural economy has a rapid development mainly via rural construction and structural transformation, which furthermore caused the differences between the coastal and inland urban-rural economic differentiation. Their empirical results indicate the novel nighttime light landscape metrics are valuable indicators to facilitate the analysis of economy distribution and evolution. Also, owing to the conceptualization of traditional landscape metrics, the nighttime light landscape metrics can be further enriched to reveal more information on economic development, even in other fields.

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Unplanned urban built-up growth creates problem in human adaptability: Evidence from a growing up city in eastern Himalayan foothills/ Mallick Suraj Kumar; Rudra Somnath; Maity Biswajit, n.d.

The present study emphasized in identifying rapid urban growth, future resilience, and human adaptability in Siliguri Municipal Corporation (SMC) area. For this purpose, the land use land cover (LULC) map has been prepared for 2001, 2011 and 2021 and then cellular automata-Markov chain (CA-MC) with four suitable fuzzy factors have been incorporated to simulate the prediction of built-up areas in 2031. Finally, future human adaptation susceptibility zone map has been prepared using the prediction-adaptation-resilience (PAR) approach. The built-up area has been increased by 10.25 km² in last 20 years while other natural landscape has been reduced by the encroachment of urban pavement surface towards peripheral regions. The ward wise human adaptability zone indicates that total 14 municipal wards will be in most vulnerable situation within 2031. Consequently, water logging, sewage issues, congestions, environmental issues, solid waste issues will be the most challenging issue. So, the outcome of this study may be useful for the policy makers to take proper planning for built-up area development and give attention to increase the green space in the down town region.

- 51 Okinawa studies today/ Hein, Laura, 495-512 pp.

This research matches the energy and creativity of Okinawan culture today. Popular frustration with the presence of U.S. military bases, enabled by the Japanese government, remains an inescapable issue in the background. The recent explosion of work on Okinawa focuses attention on Okinawans in Japan's empire, the diaspora, the American postwar order, and the more distant past. Another major topic is the multiple ways that individuals experience their relationship to Okinawan identity.

- 52 Islands between empires: the Ryukyu Shobun in Japanese and American expansion in the Pacific/ Tinello, Marco, 513-532 pp.

The article explores how Japan-US negotiations over treaty rights facilitated Japan's ambitions in the Ryukyus, Ogasawara Islands, and Korea, as well as their confrontation when the US annexed the Kingdom of Hawai'i. By the early twentieth century, these two powers had mutually accepted each other's territorial acquisitions and, in so doing, built their empires and brought stability to East Asia and the Pacific. Reviewing the informal agreement between Japan and the US during the annexation of the Ryukyus, the authors can better appreciate how the first shobun set the stage for later events. The treaty that the Ryukyu Kingdom signed with the US government in 1854 was crucial for understanding cooperation between the US and Japanese governments when the latter annexed the Ryukyu Islands in 1879 (an episode known as the Ryukyu shobun).

- 53 Okinawan Memories in Argentina: between a transnational circulation of Memories and Migrants' Agency, 1945–1965/ Ishihara, Mariana Alonso, 533-551 pp.

This article analyzes Okinawans' diasporic memory narratives in Argentina in conjunction with transnational memories circulating between 1945 and 1965. Community leaders in Argentina during this period intended to construct a compelling remembrance narrative that could support their identity claims in the face of an uncertain future for their home islands. While this process was shaped by existing transnational discourses, Okinawan immigrants in Argentina negotiated and accepted only those ideas that fit their local agenda and served as sources of diasporic identity and pride. Even if Okinawan immigrants claimed to be Japanese, these memories need to be analyzed as strategies to rebalance asymmetrical power relationships within Japanese immigrant society.

- 54 Decolonizing knowledge of and from Okinawa/ Nishiyama, Hidefumi, 552-573 pp.

This paper explores the militarized situation of Okinawa Island and the ongoing struggles and challenges that Okinawans continue to confront. Particular focus is placed on how Okinawans challenge dominant colonial forms of knowledge, which assert that the U.S. military presence on the island is beneficial for Okinawan and Japanese people. After contextualizing Okinawa Island within contemporary American imperial geopolitics and outlining the current state of the island, the paper looks at three different, yet closely integrated, ways in which Okinawans, led by activists and progressive local officials, challenge the dominant narrative on the U.S. military. By questioning dominant assumptions about security, a base-dependent economy, and Okinawans' indigenous status, these movements contribute to the decolonization of knowledge, an important step toward the demilitarization of the island. The paper concludes with a discussion of the remaining challenges for decolonial knowledge production.

- 55 Exhibition review: Portraits of Ryukyu/ Seifman, Travis, 574-593 pp.

The exhibition "Portraits of Ryukyu," held at the Okinawa Prefectural Art Museum from November 2021 through January 2022, featured works by sixteen artists with close ties to Okinawa, highlighting the diversity of themes, approaches, styles, and media contained within the category of modern and contemporary Okinawan art, and expanding understandings of that canon. The fifteen women and one x-gender artist featured in the exhibition, some of whom were born and raised in Okinawa and some abroad, some with mixed ethnic backgrounds, and others with Japanese backgrounds but trained and educated in Okinawa, address not only themes of gender, war, tradition, identity, and the ongoing U.S. military presence in the islands, but also of family, memory, modernity, labor, consumerism, and of historical and contemporary ties with the experiences of people in Taiwan, Vietnam, Hawai'i, and elsewhere.



- 56 Network discrimination against LGBTQ minorities in Taiwan after same-sex marriage legalization: a Goffmanian micro-sociological approach/ Anson, Au, 594-618 pp.

This article adopts a Goffmanian micro-sociological approach to interrogate LGBTQ experiences of stigma and discrimination in their networks. Using narrative and go-along interviews with LGBTQ people in Kaohsiung, Taiwan in 2019, this article shows (1) latent forms of discrimination in families and at workplaces, (2) the intensification of discriminatory scrutiny within these spaces in the wake of legalization, (3) mental health consequences, and (4) social enclaves that offer some reprieve from discriminatory pressures. This article identifies a need for greater resource allocation to create safe spaces for members of the LGBTQ community and anti-discrimination

policies to combat the capillary forms of discrimination that have arisen after same-sex marriage legalization.

57 The 1974 Battle of Jolo: testimonial narratives of survivors and intra-Tausug relations/ Salomon, Elgin Glenn R. , 619-634 pp.

This article provides testimonial narratives of witnesses and survivors of the 1974 Battle of Jolo as a counter-history. Tausug identity has been constructed and depicted by examining how the experiences of both Christian and Muslim Tausug shifted from cooperation to violence after this battle. The imposition of Martial Law and the 1974 Battle of Jolo not only caused displacement, property destruction, and casualties, it significantly contributed to the animosities between Christian and Muslim Tausugs that continue until the present.

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- 58 Library Services During COVID 19: A Usability Analysis of Websites of the Central University Libraries in India/ Verma, Nitesh Kumar; Deori, Maya; Verma, Manoj Kumar, 341-353 pp.

The present study aims to analyse the usability criteria of the Central Universities' library websites, the availability of various facilities & services provided during the pandemic, to know the mode of information dissemination during the pandemic, and the preventive measures undertaken by the Central University library websites to combat the Corona Virus. The study reveals that Aligarh Muslim University and the Central University of Orissa have adopted all possible means and modes to provide information to its users to combat the struggles during the pandemic through their library websites. However, certain Central University websites like the Central University of South Bihar have provided the least services for their users during the pandemic. The study also highlighted the essential steps initiated by the selected libraries to fulfill the information needs of their users, and those services may be opted by others to meet the post-lockdown needs.

- 59 Mapping the Literature on Digital Humanities/ Basak, Moutusi, and Sanku Bilas Roy, 354-363 pp.

To conduct this research, researchers searched Scopus database for articles published between 2006 and 2020, as of March 2021 which brought out a set of 2643 publications. MS-Excel, R-programming language and VosViewer were used to analysis the collected data. The significant increase of publications in DH over last six years (2015-2020) is observed. The annual percentage of growth rate is 34.91. It is found that the average authors per document are 1.8 and the collaborative index is 2.53 in this study. USA, UK and Germany emerged as the major research contributor. In the co-occurrence network of keywords, the value of clustering coefficient is 0.072. This study gives a better knowledge of collaborative processes in the digital humanities. The findings of this study will raise the profile of DH among researchers who are unfamiliar with it in anticipating future.

- 60 A Bibliometric Analysis of Research Output from Indian Institutes of Management/ Singh, Prashasti; Nandy, Abhirup and Singh, Vivek Kumar, 364-376 pp.

This article attempts to analyse the bibliometric patterns in research output of IIMs. The data for research publications indexed in Scopus during 2010-19 is downloaded and analysed to identify important patterns and trends of research output, citations, international collaboration, open access, gender distribution and social media

visibility. The results are also compared with three top internationally renowned business schools (Harvard Business School, MIT Sloan School of Management and NUS Business School). Results indicate that older IIMs like Ahmedabad and Bangalore are placed at the top in terms of publication counts and citations. Newer IIMs like Rohtak and Raipur are found to be doing well in publications as compared to other IIMs of their generation. IIM Udaipur has more than 40 % of its research output internationally collaborated and also highest citations per paper value amongst all the IIMs. However, when the IIMs are compared with three well-known international schools (two of which have mentored the initial two IIMs), there appears a large gap in several indicators, such as the h-index. The paper, thus, indicates that IIMs need to improve their research output and quality to be at par with the top business schools of the world. Research themes like 'sustainability', 'emerging markets, and 'supply chain management' are the most prominent thematic areas observed in the research output from IIMs, which indicates that IIMs are working on research topics of contemporary relevance.

- 61 Continuous Professional Development Research in the Library and Information Science/ Rehman, Ikhtlaq ur; Wani, Javaid Ahmad and Ganaie, Shabir Ahmad, 377-386 pp.

This study aims to examine the availability of literature on "Continuous Professional Development" (CPD) related to Library and Information Science (LIS) professionals from 2002 to 2021 in the Web of Science (WoS) database. A comprehensive search strategy coupled with filters was devised to extract relevant data from the database. It led to the retrieval of 345 documents. This was followed by "abstract screening analysis" to achieve the highest level of desired "content relevancy". Finally, 268 documents were selected and saved in the marked list for further analysis. Data analysis and network visualisation were performed using the R bibliometric package and VOSviewer respectively. The study analysed various parameters such as: publication and citation trends; prolific authors, sources and countries; highly cited articles and nature of authorship and collaboration pattern; the most frequently used keywords; and the citation analysis pattern of authors, articles and sources.

- 62 A Bibliometric Analysis of DevOps Metrics/ Angarita, Leonardo Bermon; Alvaro Fernández Del Carpio and Andrés Alberto Osorio Londoño, 387-396 pp.

DevOps has become an important set of organisational and technical practices in software development under the agile umbrella. Many efforts are still being made in this field, mainly focused on the inclusion of metrics for monitoring progress. Gathering metrics is a difficult task, but it can provide insight into the performance of the software delivery process. The current status of the definition, application and implementation of metrics in DevOps projects and processes is of interest to software practitioners. Thus, the objective of this article is to analyze documents regarding the impact of metrics in DevOps projects. 103 documents were obtained from the Scopus

database to analyze them through the bibliometric method considering several aspects. The bibliometric analysis performed included author analysis, author affiliation, authors' countries, keyword analysis, citation analysis, and network analysis. The results indicate that DevOps research is not centralized in a specific group of researchers. Moreover, the most significant contributions of DevOps are related to continuous integration, software design, and software testing. The bibliometric analysis presented in this article helps to identify the current state of the DevOps literature and provides an insightful discussion of future research trends.

- 63 Use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in Library and Information Science Education and Research/ Lata, Neha, and Sonkar, Sharad Kumar, 397-403 pp.

The main objective of this study article is to obtain a better understanding of how ICT can be used in LIS education and research. For the study, a survey design was used. Out of 303 students and research scholars from BBAU, BHU, and AMU, 179 respondents were chosen using Raosoft (Sample size calculator). The questionnaire was the only data collection tool used in both online and offline modes. Microsoft Excel was used to analyse the responses. The study's findings showed that most students and research scholars use ICT tools in their education and research work. This study also focuses on integration regarding the use of information and communication technology, as well as what may improve the status of the education and research sectors by using ICT and how ICT can help in stress reduction in various aspects among students and research scholars. Students and research scholars would benefit from the study because it would contribute to scholarly research and fill a gap in the literature on the use of information and communication technologies.

- 64 Potential of Augmented Reality in Optimization of Military Libraries Services/ Singh, Pramod Kumar, and Rana Pooja, 404-414 pp.

This paper aims to know the potential of AR Military libraries service by conducting a systematic review of papers published in the Scopus database. AR in military libraries can enhance learning interest, perception of situation awareness, and adequate decision support. AR can offer great solutions to facilitate the controlling capabilities of military trainees and reduce cognitive load and stress. Its application in military libraries includes information filtering, 3D visualization, and extending digital threads. However, despite many limitations of AR usage, its applicability in military libraries can improvise the extensive pool of knowledge and experience to deal with warfare situations to improve capabilities of reaction and response in real-time war situations to improve the controlling capabilities of military trainees include tactical simulation, judgment in operations, assignment, and military simulations.

Research Online Visibility of LIS Faculties at Central Universities in North India/ Lohia, Pragma, and Parkash, Hari, 414-419 pp.

The study examines the Google Scholar profile of LIS faculties employed in central universities of North India to determine their research online visibility. Data was obtained by doing manual searches on Google scholar on 4 July 2022 with the appropriate name of the faculties and their affiliation. The study found that 74 % of the faculty have a Google Scholar profile. Findings show that Prof. Margam Madhusudhan (DU) is leading among the faculties with a citation count of 1715, the highest number of publications, 162, and the highest i10 index of 31. Further, Prof. Bhaskar Mukherjee (BHU) and Prof. Margam Madhusudhan (DU) have the highest-ranked h-index, with 18 each leading the list. The authors advocate that a GS profile can be used to assess the research productivity of the faculty and that the authors' work is more accessible if they create a Google Scholar profile for personal and institutional ranking purposes. The study also recommends displaying thrust areas for faculty members to boost the visibility of their areas of interest, which can be used for collaboration by other faculties or researchers with similar interests in India and overseas.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



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

- 66 Contrasted Agrarian Change in Punjab, India - Case Study of Two Villages in Ludhiana and Jalandhar Districts/ Fujita, Koichi; Ohno, Akihiko and Vatta, Kamal, 41-51 pp.

This paper presents how the different conditions inherent to the villages led to sharply contrasted agrarian changes. In the Jalandhar village, where emigration to Western countries dates to an earlier time, the ample supply of leased-out land from Persons of Indian Origin depressed land rents, which enabled the remaining Jat Sikhs to earn high incomes by expanding the operational size of land through land tenancy. In contrast, in the Ludhiana village, where emigration to the West is constrained and land rent remains at a high level, the incomes of Jat Sikh tenant farmers remain low, whereas rentiers living on land rent and educated idle youths to prosper. The latter case of Ludhiana village is reflective of a wider trend in Punjab.

- 67 New Labour Codes and Implications for Women Workers/ Sarkar, Kingshuk and Samantroy, Ellina, 52-58 pp.

This paper examines the probable impact of such changes on women workers, in the context of the declining female labour force participation rate in the last few decades. Labour laws need to be reframed in such a manner that they contain measures that facilitate greater female participation in the labour market. Broadly, the new codes have retained the provisions and added a few, which may facilitate women's participation. But there are areas of omission too, particularly in the informal sector, where the majority of women workers are employed. The analysis draws from a feminist legal scholarship for a more nuanced understanding of the issue of legal protection beyond an economic rights perspective.

- 68 How Smart Are Indian Smart Cities? - A Case Study of Shimla/ Sambher, Naina and Sharma, D D , 59-64 pp.

This paper deals with the components of a "smart city" and the governmental actions required for their sustainability. It aims at analysing the perception of the people towards the smart city project and gauges their understanding of its components based on a purposive sampling method. It has been found that on all fronts of the smart city components, the general public were not satisfied with the facilities available and a majority of public representatives were not well versed with the concept of the smart city, therefore, widening the gap between the assurance of the provision of facilities and its actual implementation.

- 69 'New Developmentalism' and Left Mobilisation in Kerala: Experimenting an Alternative to Neo-liberal Development/ Bijukumar, V., 40-46 pp.

The "new developmentalism" of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) in Kerala is an attempt to construct an alternative development model to neo-liberal development. It is seen as a transition from the 1990s' left confrontation with neo-liberal reforms and as a convincing alternative in the globally acclaimed Kerala model of development. Even though the party reiterates its commitment to its basic class in pushing for new developmentalism, the real challenge is the quantum and levels of engagement with the Kerala model and neo-liberal development. Arriving at social and political consensus and bringing a social balance on the concerns of the marginalized and the aspirations of the emerging new middle class depend on the policies and strategies of the CPI(M).

- 70 Food and Social Security at the Margins: The Parhaiyas of Jharkhand/ Somanchi, Anmol, 47-54 pp.

A survey of all particularly vulnerable tribal group households in two blocks of Jharkhand reveals that their lives remain precarious due to disrupted livelihoods, limited access to education and other public services, and continued exploitation. The public distribution system has become a crucial source of support for them: most such households have ration cards and receive the bulk of their monthly food rations. Social security pensions also help, but exclusion rates are higher, and they have recently been disrupted by Aadhaar-related problems, as have a range of other schemes. Yet, despite these useful social security measures, food insecurity remains common among PVTGs.

- 71 Barriers to Establishing a Dedicated Public Health Cadre: Reflections from the South Indian States/ George, Sobin and Rao, Mohan, 55-60 pp.

This paper, by drawing on the views of experts in the field, examines the epistemic, structural, systemic, and administrative barriers to the establishment of such a cadre in the south Indian states. It notes that the dominance and perpetuation of biomedical view of health, poor understanding of what public health is, privatisation of healthcare, the vested interests of clinicians, consultancy firms, international funding institutions and the existing hierarchies and binaries within the system, act as major barriers to the establishment of the cadre. The paper suggests that the proposed public health management cadre needs a critical revisit in light of these impediments and concerns.

- 72 The Labour Act of 1938 under the 'Nationalist' Government: Strike, Violence, and an Ideological Paradox/ Suradkar, Santosh, 35-41 pp.

The strike of November 1938 was the first time that the untouchable workers, organised under the Independent Labour Party led by B R Ambedkar and the communists, came together to strike against the Industrial Disputes Bill that the Indian National Congress's provincial government in Bombay Presidency had introduced. The contradictions in the Congress's ideology and practices suggest that the nationalists were not only protecting capitalist class interests, but the ideology also kept changing under the domain of caste and class hegemonic nationalism. By looking at the November 1938 strike and its larger context, the Congress government's justification and support to the violence on workers under the rubric, their nationalistic agenda is examined.

- 73 COVID-19 Forecasting and Investigating the Impact of the Lockdown in India/ Reddy, Kalluru Siva; Paul, Mehuli and Majumder, Meghanto , 42-51 pp.

The paper attempts to forecast the growth pattern of the COVID-19 spread in India and examines the impact of the lockdown on its spread and deaths. Comparing different models for short-term forecasts—hybrid autoregressive integrated moving average with error remodeling using fast Fourier transform—has been found to have better accuracy. It is observed that the data set starting from the first phase of the lockdown generates more accurate estimates. The impact analysis shows a clear trend break on 3 March for confirmed cases and 11 March for the deaths.

- 74 Targeted versus Non-targeted Catch: A Study of Marine Fisheries in Andhra Pradesh/ Srinivasan, Jeena T. and Sathyapalan, Jyothis, 52-59 pp.

This paper highlights some sustainability concerns related to Andhra Pradesh's marine fisheries by using primary data. The analysis shows that several serious problems lie beneath the estimates of the quantity and value of annual marine catch from the state. The issue of targeted, incidental and by-catch in this multispecies fishery is interlinked in complex ways. A host of internal and external factors of the marine system drive the harvest. Increasing demand for shrimp, other high-value fishes, subadults, and juveniles of various species for consumption from different consumer segments, a thriving poultry or aquaculture feed industry, and the perceived opportunity cost of avoiding or minimizing the non-targeted catch by the fishers act as critical drivers threatening the sustainability of fisheries. If strict measures are not adopted, the AP fishery might collapse sooner than later.

- 75 India's Exclusive Growth/ Ghose, Ajit J., 35-42 pp.

This paper investigates, theoretically and empirically, the rise and persistence of exclusive growth. What emerges is that the source of India's exclusive growth lies in the nature and characteristics of the lead sectors, namely skill-intensive services. In the period since the early 1990s, India's economy experienced exclusive growth, that is, growth that benefited the rich. The richest 10% of the population has been the recipient of a large and growing share of the incremental income generated by growth. Employment of the skilled—the rich—has been growing while the low-skilled—the poor—have suffered progressive exclusion from employment.

- 76 To Patent or Not?: Factors and Motivation Affecting Indian Academic Patenting/ Jain, Akriti; Sharma, Ruchi and Ilavarasan, P Vigneswara, 43-53 pp.

India has undertaken many regulatory and legislative reforms to promote innovation and patent protection by universities and academic institutions. To achieve this broader policy objective, it is crucial to identify factors and motivations that drive academic researchers to file patent applications. They provide an empirical estimation of the extent to which patenting by academic institutions in India is affected by factors like institutional policy frameworks, departmental differences, and individual researchers' characteristics. Using the Heckprobit estimation method and zero-inflated binary outcome techniques, the authors find that the absence of supportive institutional infrastructure, coupled with making patents a mandatory criterion for career advancement, results in low patent application probability and intensity.

- 77 The COVID-19 Pandemic and Migrant Workers from Rural Bihar/ Datt, Gaurav; Dutta, Swati and Mishra, Sunil Kumar, 54-60 pp.

More than half of rural households had at least one migrant worker before the pandemic, and for 94% of these households, their migrant workers' livelihood was adversely affected. There was large-scale reverse migration with a huge fraction of returning migrants spending as much as four to five months in native villages with limited opportunities for alternative work (including the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act employment). The disruption of employment among migrant workers who stayed in destination areas led to drastic cuts in their remittances back home. About one-fifth of the migrant workers who had gone back to the destination areas were yet to resume work at destination sites at the time of the survey.

- 78 The 'What,' 'Why,' and 'How' of a Widening Current Account Deficit/ Banik, Nilanjan and Velamuri, S Ramakrishna, 38-43 pp.

This study focuses on the reason for the increase in the current account deficit during the first quarter of the fiscal year 2022–23 is analysed. One reason for the widening of CAD has to do with India's growing dependence on fossil fuels. There is also an element of lack of price competitiveness that is hurting exports. India is exporting low-valued technology-intensive goods while importing high-valued technology-advanced goods. The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India are taking adequate measures to control the widening trade deficit. While some of these measures are yielding results in reducing CAD, external factors such as geopolitical tensions and the United States Federal Reserve System's move of quantitative tightening are making CAD difficult to control.

- 79 Restoring the Silenced Voice of the Beda Tribe in Ladakh/ Thakur, Harish K, 44-50 pp.

This article examines several Indian tribes that are now at the threshold of assimilation with the larger dominant groups neighbouring them, while many who have succeeded in preserving their tribal identity and maintaining continuity with adapting to the values of modern culture are finding it difficult to survive as they have in the past. There are very few tribes that earn their livelihood by performing art and music, and one such tribe is the Beda of Ladakh, which is on the verge of extinction. The low-income occupation and social exclusion of the Beda tribe invite the attention of the present paper. It also tries to underline the settlement of the Bedas in Ladakh, different factors that caused the decline in their musical tradition, and the shift in their occupational orientation like intra-societal marginalization, discrimination, extraneous cultural inroads, etc.

- 80 Coal for Electricity Generation in India/ Agrawal, Atul and Rath, Bibhu Prasad, 51-57 pp.

The paper discusses the commitment on climate change negotiations and reflects why thermal power plants are not replaceable by renewables. It gives a glimpse on electricity demand and supply as well as coal availability. Accordingly, the authors formulate different horizontal scenarios for electricity demand and vertical scenarios for coal supply, thereby calculating the coal requirements for different demand scenarios. The results are validated with medium-term coal projections along with the actual coal consumption at power plants for producing electricity.

- 81 Loneliness and Social Anxiety as Predictors of Problematic Phone Use and Compulsive Internet Use Among Youth of Punjab/ Singh, Parwinder; Jain, Kajal; Singh Amandeep, 432-440 pp.

The present study was an effort to study the relationship between psychosocial problems like loneliness and social anxiety with problematic phone use (PPU) and compulsive internet use (CIU). It was hypothesized that loneliness and social anxiety would significantly PPU and CIU. A total of 260 participants (149 males and 111 females) within the age range of 17–35 years ($M = 23.3$, $SD 3.01$) responded on four standardized questionnaires viz., Smartphone Addiction Scale-Short Version (Kwon et al. in *PLoS ONE* 8:56936, 2013), Compulsive Internet Use Scale (Meerkerk et al. in *Cyberpsychol Behav* 12:1–6, 2009), UCLA loneliness scale-version 3 (Russel et al. in *J Personal Assess* 66:20–40, 1996), and Social Anxiety Questionnaire for Adults (Caballo et al. in *Behav Ther* 43:313–328, 2012). The regression results showed that loneliness and social anxiety emerged to be significant predictors of Problematic Phone Use (PPU) and Compulsive Internet use (CIU). The findings and implications are discussed in the paper.

- 82 The Influence of Culture and Intercultural Contact on Neo-Racism and Ethnocentrism/ Černigoj, Adela, 447-458 pp.

The present study examines whether social dominance orientation (power distance), uncertainty avoidance, individualism/collectivism, and intercultural contact can predict neo-racism and ethnocentrism. Results from an online survey on the Slovenian sample ($N = 164$) demonstrated that social dominance orientation was the best predictor of neo-racism and ethnocentrism, followed by intercultural contact. Findings indicate the importance of cultural context in shaping and modifying negative attitudes and increasing social tolerance. The implications for culturally-informed practices for preventing/reducing discrimination are outlined. Ethnicity-based discrimination remains a persistent concern across the globe. A recent yet disparate literature focused on the role of cultural dimensions and intercultural contact in forming negative intergroup attitudes; however, these variables have yet to be included in a single study, so their unique effects cannot be estimated. Furthermore, although it is well-documented that intercultural contact may reduce out-group discrimination, its influence on in-group favoritism remains relatively unexplored.

83

Young Drivers 'on the Phone: Personality Traits, Driving Attitudes, Beliefs, and Risk Perception on Using Mobile Phone While Driving/ Cordellieri, Pierluigi & Lausi, Giulia & Frascchetti, Angelo & Mari, Emanuela & Burrai, Jessica & Quaglieri, Alessandro & Paoli, Elena & Giannini, Anna Maria, 459-467 pp.

This study attempts to investigate the effects of certain variables—such as attitude toward multitasking, risk perception, self-efficacy, and sensation seeking—on using a mobile phone while driving. Data for this study were collected from different Italian High Schools; 1498 young drivers. (43.3% females) completed a driving survey (age 14–21; $M = 17.11$ and $DS = 1.52$). The authors found the aptitude for using a mobile phone while driving is largely explained by the variables that the authors have considered. Furthermore, multi-group analyses showed that, although multitasking while driving is common for all teenagers. Road traffic accidents have emerged as an important public health issue. In 2019, the 27 EU Member States reported more than 22,800 road fatalities. In the Italian context, 3,173 people were killed in road accidents, of whose 13.89% were under 25. Driving distraction is the leading cause of driving accidents (ISTAT in Road Accidents 2019, 2020), particularly due to driver engagement in secondary tasks, such as smartphone usage. Although many studies have investigated the effects of mobile phone use when driving, few have studied the psychological variables underlying such behaviors. Therefore, the reasons why people take these risky behaviors, in particular young drivers, are still unclear.

84

PERMA Dimensions of Well-Being Among Diabetic and Non-Diabetic Adults: Evidence from Two Diabetic Care Hospitals in Odisha/ Makhmur Safeya; Rath Sangeeta, 468-479 pp.

The present empirical investigation aims to study the PERMA dimensions of well-being among diabetic and non-diabetic male and female participants. The study adopted a 2(diabetic versus non-diabetic) \times 2(male versus female) factorial design. Out of 120 participants, sixty diabetics and sixty non-diabetics (healthy participants without any disease) were further divided into two sub-groups of 30 males and 30 females. The participants of all four groups were compared concerning their performance on the PERMA dimensions of well-being questionnaire. The result indicated that people with diabetes scored lower on overall positive well-being and languishing than non-diabetics, who flourish moderately. In the case of gender, females are better in overall PERMA dimensions of well-being compared to their male counterparts. The implications, limitations, and future directions of the study are also discussed concerning the national and international findings.

- 85 Examining the Role of Foreign Language Anxiety and Attachment Style in Willingness to Communicate/ Seyed Mohammad Reza Amirian, Ali Daneshrahi & Haniyeh Mehrabadi, 480-487 pp.

The present study aimed at investigating the effects of foreign language anxiety (FLA) and attachment style on foreign language willingness to communicate (L2WTC) in the classroom context among Iranian EFL learners. Using a cluster sampling method, ninety Iranian EFL learners between the ages of 13 to 14 from high schools in Neyshabour, Iran were randomly selected. The instruments used in this research consist of the willingness to communicate scale (MacIntyre et al., *Studies in Second Language Acquisition* 23:369–388, 2001), foreign language classroom anxiety scale (Horwitz et al., *The Modern Language Journal* 70:125–132, 1986), and attachment style classification questionnaire (Finzi-Dottan, R. (2012). Attachment style classification questionnaire for latency age children. Retrieved from <http://www.midss.org/sites/default/files/ascq-eng-my.pdf>). The statistical analysis of multiple regression indicated that EFL learners' L2WTC is negatively correlated with anxiety and anxious-ambivalent attachment style; however, L2WTC is positively correlated with secure attachment style.

- 86 Camouflaged Protocols of Womanhood: Inherent Paradoxes of Bengal/ Rituparna Chakraborty & Sonali De, 488-500 pp.

The current work was done in parts of urban Bengal to explore the influence of these forces from socio-political, psychological as well as philosophical registers, in shaping the self-image and identity of contemporary women. 50 participants were interviewed using a semi-structured in-depth interview method and data were analyzed following qualitative analytical methods keeping the cultural-relational-social context in perspective. The method of pluralism in the qualitative analysis was followed using three data analysis methods—Grounded Theory, Interpretative Phenomenological Approach, and Narrative Analysis. Analyses revealed an intriguing social crafting of the concepts of gender and identities of women through the idealization and internalization of traits and notions incessantly presented through celebrated literature, myths, folklore, proverbs, and media. Furthermore, the analysis showed how the deep-rooted paradox, inherent in Bengal's cultural discourse, is internalized even by educated urban women and infuses a sense of lack, vulnerability, self-loathing, blame, and stigma in their identity. On the contrary, it was also observed in a few instances that the optimum use of media and global knowledge led to the construction of a new-age 'individual' and 'subjective' discourse.

- 87 Neonatal Musicality: Do Newborns Detect Emotions in Music?/ Emese Nagy, Rachael Cosgrove, Naomi Robertson, Theresa Einhoff & Hajnalka Orvos , 501-513 pp.

This study aimed to explore healthy, term neonates' behavioural and physiological responses to music using frame-by-frame analysis of their movements (Experiment 1; N = 32, 0–3 days old) and heart rate measurements (Experiment 2; N = 66, 0–6 days old). A 'happy' and 'sad' music was first validated by independent raters for their emotional content from a large pool of children's songs and lullabies, and the effect of the emotions in these two music pieces and a control, no-music condition was compared. The results of the frame-by-frame behavioural analysis showed that babies had emotion-specific responses across the three conditions. Happy music decreased their arousal levels, shifting from drowsiness to sleep, and resulted in longer latencies in other forms of self-regulatory behaviour, such as sucking. The decrease in arousal was accompanied by heart rate deceleration. In the sad music condition, relative 'stillness' was observed, and longer leg stretching latencies were measured. In both music conditions, longer latencies of fine motor finger and toe movements were found. Our findings suggest that the emotional response to music possibly emerges very early ontogenetically as part of a generic, possibly inborn, human musicality.

- 88 Exploring Definition of Cyberbullying and its Forms From the Perspective of Adolescents Living in Pakistan/ Sidra Iqbal & Humaira Jami, 514-523 pp.

The current research extends the literature by adding adolescents' perceived definitions and novel forms of cyberbullying. There exists a great disparity in the literature on the definition of cyberbullying. This research aimed to explore the definition and forms of cyberbullying from adolescents' perspectives. Six focus groups (N = 36) were conducted with participants aged 16–21 years (M = 17.6, SD = 1.8). The focus group guide was used to gain an understanding of adolescents' perceptions and experiences of cyberbullying. The thematic analysis revealed that, contrary to the literature, participants do not apply traditional bullying definition (intention, repetition, and power imbalance) to cyberbullying. They argue about the relevance of traditional bullying criteria in certain contexts. For example, they stressed the perception of the victim, if the victim perceives something emotionally damaging, then intention, repetition, and power imbalance become completely irrelevant. Memes and cybermobs were also found to be novel forms of cyberbullying.

- 89 Gender Differences in the Development of Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms Following Pregnancy Loss: Social Support and Causal Attributes/ Levy, S., Avitsur, R., 524-536 pp.

The current study examined PTSS in mothers and fathers following pregnancy loss, and the associations between social support, causal attributes of the loss, and the extent of PTSS following pregnancy loss. Parents who experienced pregnancy loss, parents who experienced a birth of a healthy baby, and participants who did not experience pregnancy completed online questionnaires. Participants completed questionnaires assessing demographic factors, PTSS, social support and causal attributes of the loss. Pregnancy loss was accompanied by increased levels of PTSS in mothers more than in fathers and following planned abortion than spontaneous miscarriage. Perception of peer support moderated PTSS in fathers, and psychological and behavioral attributes of the loss mediated PTSS in a gender-dependent manner. The current study extends our understanding of the unique experiences of parents coping with pregnancy loss. Findings indicate that following pregnancy loss, mothers and fathers similarly show PTSS response. However, utilization of resources such as social support and causal attributes of the loss is different between men and women, and between parents coping with different types of loss.

90 Nature of Romantic Relationship in Committed Emerging Adults: Exploring Challenges and Resilience/ Dougall, M., Konantambigi, R.M. & Khanna, R. , 537-548 pp.

The present phenomenological study sought to explore the nature and development, challenges experienced and resilient elements of romantic relationships in committed emerging adults. In-depth interviews were conducted with seven couples individually (7 men, 7 women) in the age range of 21–25 years, residing in New Delhi belonging to the middle and upper middle class. The data analysis included transcription of interviews and thematic coding of transcripts, within-case analysis for each couple and a cross-case analysis to highlight the emerging themes across the profiles. The findings revealed three main categories: couples who were ambiguous about their relationship, couples who experienced stability in their relationship and a couple whose relationship culminated in marriage. Several cross-couple themes emerged. Finally, alongside Sibley’s theory of resilient commitment (Exploring the theory of resilient commitment in emerging adulthood: A qualitative inquiry. (Publication no. 3708489) [Doctoral dissertation, Kansas State University]. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing, 2015), other elements of resilience emerged: contribution of partner to personal growth, willingness to engage in self-work, learnings from the past relationship and notions of other relationships. In conclusion, the study captured the voices of young adults, their challenges and hopes regarding their romantic relationships contributing to Indian literature.

91 The Role of Gratitude as a Moderator of the Relationship Between the Feeling of Sincerity (Narimo ing Pandum) and Psychological Well-Being Among the First Year University Students/ Harlianty, R.A., Wilantika, R., Mukhlis, H., 560 - 567 pp.

This study aimed to determine the role of sincerity and psychological well-being with gratitude as a moderator for the new students at Aisyah University Pringsewu, Lampung. The population of this study was the new students of Aisyah University Pringsewu with 765 students as the sample. The data were collected by using the psychological well-being, sincerity (narimoing pandum), and gratitude scales, and analyzed by using the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA). The data were processed by using IBM SPSS 20. The analysis showed that sincerity (narimoing pandum) has a significant role in predicting psychological well-being ($r = 0.604$; $p < 0.01$) with a predictor contribution of 36.5%. Gratitude can moderate the relationship between gratitude and psychological well-being ($p < 0.01$). It can be concluded that sincerity can affect the psychological well-being of the students. Gratitude can act as a moderator in the relationship between gratitude and the psychological well-being of the students.

- 92 Role of Mental Accounting in Personal Financial Planning: A Study Among Indian Households/ Mahapatra, M.S., Raveendran, J. & Mishra, R.K., 568 - 582 pp.

The study aims to understand the role of the mental accounting system of individuals in financial decisions. The authors also explore the influence of the individual's cognitive ability in financial decision-making and name the antecedent as financial cognition. Partial least square structural equation modeling has been used to analyze the data. The analysis of the data supports the mediating role of mental accounting between financial cognition and personal financial planning. The result establishes the fact that the individuals' financial cognitions influence the mental accounting process and reinforce the role of psychological processes that drive financial decisions. The study would be helpful to financial planners in customizing personal financial planning with the understanding of financial cognition and the mental accounting process and would be helpful to the financial professionals and advisors in understanding the influence of mental accounting in saving and expenditure patterns.

- 93 "We Look Before and After, and Pine for What is Not": Interview Narratives of the Transgender Workforce. A Qualitative Study/ Varshney, D., 583 - 593 pp.

This research is a study of the issues of this minority workforce with an accompanying exposition. Transgender individuals are those individuals whose identity, demeanor, and demonstrative behavior are alternative to mainstream gender binaries. In keeping with the subject's sensitive nature, the mode of the interviews was face-to-face for data collection. The total number of participants in this qualitative research was 16, though around 35 people were approached. The age group of the assigned female at-birth participants ranged from 25 to 40 years, from across India in different small and medium enterprises. The findings reveal the current gender-related issues that negatively affect performance in the workplace

and a sense of abandonment from society. Suggestions are provided to address existing challenges, and future research implications are discussed. From the Indian perspective, research on transgender workforce members is limited.

- 94 Translation and Initial Validation of the Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21) in Ilokano/ Bengwasan, P.D., Bernardo, A.B.I. & Maximo, S.I., 594 - 604 pp.

The Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21) is a self-report screening tool of psychological symptoms used in many countries and translated in different languages. The DASS-21 was translated into Ilokano, one of the major languages in the Philippines spoken by over 9 million people all over the world. The translation process involved independent translations by multilingual clinical psychologists, reviews by two multilingual mental health professionals, and pilot testing. The translation was then validated in a study with 668 Ilokano speakers mainly from three regions of the Philippines where Ilokano was a native language or a lingua franca. A confirmatory factor analysis indicated a good fit of the three-factor model compared to a one-factor model. The three subscales showed good internal consistency were also positively correlated with other measures of depression, anxiety, and negative affect, and negatively correlated with measures of positive affect and flourishing. Using a stringent test of criterion validity, the results also show that DASS-Depression was more strongly correlated with a criterion measure of depression, compared to with measures of anxiety and negative affect, and that DASS-Anxiety was more strongly correlated with a criterion measure of anxiety compare to a measure of negative affect. The results provide good initial evidence for the validity and viability of the DASS-21 in Ilokano, which should be a useful tool in mental health programs in parts of the Philippine community, particularly in identifying individuals who may need attention of mental health professionals.

- 95 Italian Validation of AAS-R: Assessing Psychometric Properties of Adult Attachment Scale—Revised in the Italian Context/ Troisi, G., Parola, A. & Margherita, G., 605 - 613 pp.

This study aimed to evaluate the factorial structure of the AAS-R among a sample of Italian adults. The Italian translation of AAS-R was administered to the sample of 1546 Italian adults ($M = 27.4$; $SD 9.35$). Exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis were performed to examine the validity of the Italian version of the AAS-R measure. The present study showed that the Italian version of the AAS-R has a clear factorial structure and good psychometric properties. Clinical and research implications were discussed measures the dimensions of the attachment style of adults through the degree to which the individual feels comfortable in intimacy and closeness with the partner (Close), with dependence on the partner (Depend) and worrying about being rejected or unloved (Anxiety).

- 96 Assessing the Effectiveness of Strategic Plans Implementation in Kenyan Public University Libraries/ Harrison, Janet Nankui; Otike, Japhet and Amoth, Duncan, 263-272 pp.

The purpose of the article was to assess the effectiveness of strategic plan implementation in Kenyan public university libraries to propose interventions that can be used to improve the implementation of strategic plans in these libraries. The study adopted mixed methods research approach and concurrent triangulation design employing a descriptive survey within a pragmatic philosophical paradigm. Quantitative data was collected by use of questionnaires while qualitative data was by use of an interview schedule. The population of the study was 277 respondents from selected five public universities. Yamane's formula was used to get a sample of 134 respondents. Stratified sampling was used to sample library staff while purposive sampling was used to select Deputy Vice Chancellors and Finance Officers. Quantitative data was analysed statistically and findings presented in tables, charts and graphs while qualitative data was grouped into themes and analysed using content analysis. Findings established that all the participating libraries in the study were implementing strategic plans although that was hampered by various challenges which lack of adequate and skilled staff; that public university libraries are allocated budgets that is not sufficient to support the implementation of their strategic plans. The study recommends that management consider allocating an adequate budget and also recruitment of sufficient and qualified staff for efficient implementation of strategic plans. The study provides insights to decision-makers on the mechanisms to employ for the effective implementation of strategic plans.

- 97 Digital Access Brokers: Clustering and Comparison (Part I – Locator Services)/ Roy, Bijan Kumar and Mukhopadhyay, Parthasarathi, 273-284 pp.

The objective of this paper is to provide an idea about different browser extensions such as Kopernio, Open Access Button, Unpaywall, and along with the key features that might help them in selecting the best tool for their research work. Scholarly resources published on different platforms are not often searchable and accessible to potential scholars. Google, like other search engines, does not always retrieve free articles consistently. As a result, there is a gap between the availability and discoverability of scholarly resources. Digital Access Brokers are ground-breaking developments in this context that assemble, discover, and link to open access copies of paid articles or pay walled papers legally uploaded by authors or author-posted manuscripts, with permission from publishers. Browser extensions have emerged as an alternative retrieval assistant to help scholars locate and provide free full-text

access to such content available on different publisher sites, databases, open-access journals, or institutional repositories. Unlike other search engines, these extensions provide additional value-added services (such as recommending related resources, citation information, status, type of open access license, level of access, and availability of copies by indicating different colours, integration with citation management tools, article metrics) along with the paper to reduce the information overload of the readers.

- 98 Access to and use of Tobacco Production Health Hazard Information Sources by Tobacco Farmers in Kuria West Sub-County, Migori County, Kenya/ Chacha, Jackson Manchare; Amunga, Hellen and Ongus, Raymond, 285-294 pp.

This study examines sources of health hazard information that tobacco farmers in Kuria West Sub-County of Migori County, Kenya access and use to protect themselves. The data was collected from a sample size of 100 tobacco farmers and 41 key informants. A representative sample was chosen from the four selected wards of Kuria West Sub-County. Software Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyse data. A major finding was that the majority of tobacco farmers used various sources of information whose adequacy about potential risks associated with crop farming remained a challenge. The paper concludes that the sources of information that tobacco farmers relied on are unreliable and not trustworthy. The study recommends the establishment of Non- partisan organisations to train and disseminate relevant information on health hazards to tobacco farmers.

- 99 Investigating the Relationship between Emotional Intelligence, Library Anxiety and Academic Performance of Post Graduate Students/ Agalya, A.; Singson, Mangkhollen; Thiyagarajan, S. and Gogoi, Tripti, 295-306 pp.

The paper was conducted to assess the relationship between Library Anxiety (LA), Emotional Intelligence (EI), and academic achievement of post-graduate students of Pondicherry University. T-tests revealed female students are emotionally intelligent than male students. Analysis of variances showed that students studying in any medium of education i.e. English, Hindi or Mother Tongue, tend to be library anxious while getting exposed to the library for the first time. Tests reveal that utilizing the library services rarely i.e., once in a month, is one of the major reasons for library anxiety being persistent in post-graduate students. There exists a positive relationship between emotional intelligence and library anxiety ($r(140) = .178$, $p = .035$), which paved way for further regression analysis. Further analysis disclosed that a unit of increase in EI will lead to 0.229 units increase in LA. So to know the factors contributing to this unanticipated increase, a MANOVA analysis was done for factors. The results seems to be positive on the factors of Perception of emotion and managing own emotion on library anxiety. This study distinguishes its work from published literatures by having contradicting results. The results show the real emotions of emotionally intelligent students, who still hesitate to use the library due

to the fear of the library i.e. library anxiety. This paper suggests the importance of Information literacy programs, and awareness programs for the students to be emotionally intelligent and anxiety-free.

- 100 Information Literacy among High School Students: A Study about Cyber Literacy for the use of Online Resources/ Sunil, M. V. and Srilakshminarayana, G. , 307-317 pp.

Post-COVID situations have opened many opportunities and challenges in the education world. The challenges are the accumulation of the pre-COVID and the COVID technology requirements to have a proper environment for the students. The recently released National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) of India cautioned the information and library professionals about the need for information literacy programs regarding the use of Online Resources. In response, this study was attempted among students of select high schools in Mysore city to understand the literacy level regarding cyber security and its implication. The data analysis suggests the urgent need for an information literacy program for teachers and librarians.



- 101 An Estimation of the Cost of Providing Books for further Reading in Libraries of Distance Education/ Jeevan, V. K. J. and Trivedi, Kamna, 319-328 pp.

This study has been carried out to find out the optimum cost of supply of books prescribed for further reading in the SLMs of the Master of Library and Information Science (MLIS) programme of the National Open University, IGNOU to the libraries of its Regional Centres and of its Study Centres hosting the programme. The Self Learning Materials (SLMs) of distance education attempt to provide learners with a learning environment containing textbooks and lecture notes. Apart from this, counseling sessions, media-enabled solutions such as audio/ video channels and teleconferencing sessions are provided to learners. A small library of essential books for further reading mentioned in the SLMs is also maintained at the study centres to offer library facilities comparable to campus-based education. An accurate and efficient cost estimation and optimisation methodology is very important in library development as it would assist the management to estimate the costs involved. Cost analysis is perhaps not given the required consideration by libraries largely because they are state-funded, and difficulties attached to assess the use made out of money spent.

- 102 Knowledge Organization Approach in Online Public Access Catalogues (OPAC) for Search and Navigation/ Pradhan, Dibya Kishor and Maharana, Bulu , 329-335 pp.

This paper discusses faceted searching and navigation application in library Online Public Access Catalogues (OPAC). Effective organization, discovery, and retrieval of resources have always been essential functions for any library. Libraries have implemented various new information systems along with traditional library systems such as federated search, webscale discovery, next-generation catalogue, etc.

Faceted navigation, known as faceted search, faceted browsing, or guided navigation, has been applied in many e-commerce sites and dominates features in the interaction paradigm. Faceted approach to knowledge organization in searching and navigation features in the online catalogue supports users in finding the information needed most effectively and efficiently.

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

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

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 licensed content owned by various publishers or databases. 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.

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

This work 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. How the library and information science community can use these free, open-source platforms to gather, organize and share data and how they enhance 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.

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

This article 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.

- 106 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.; Elai, M., 373-381 pp.

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.

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

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.

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

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. 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

- 109 Trendline of Open Access Publication by Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) Researchers in India/ Das, Amalendu; Mandal, Netai; Rath, Durga Sankar and Das, Suman, 339-409 pp.

In 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.



- 110 Choosing the Conservative Leader: a View from History/ Bogdanor, Vernon, 564-575 pp.

The history of the choice of Conservative Party leaders shows a progression from choice by an elite via choice by MPs to choice by party members. Even so, the parliamentary party retains, by contrast with the Labour Party, a dominant role in choosing the leader. The criterion of who is best placed to unify the party remains of importance, but is supplemented by two other criteria: who is best placed to win the next general election and who is the more genuinely Conservative of the various candidates. The Liz Truss premiership of 2022, however, the year of three Prime Ministers, seemed to cast doubt on the efficacy of Conservative leadership election rules.

- 111 Low Traffic Neighbourhoods and the Paradox of UK Government Control of the Active Travel Agenda/ Dudley, Geoffrey; Banister, David and Schwanen, Tim, 585-593 pp.

The study focuses on the Low traffic neighbourhoods (LTNs) are designed to remove motorised traffic from residential streets while leaving them permeable to pedestrians and cyclists, and they have become a popular means to promote active travel. During the recent pandemic, the government introduced the Active Travel Fund in England to facilitate the rapid implementation of LTNs, but this also resulted in a powerful top-down control element. This in turn has resulted in a paradox where funding is contingent on certain conditions being met, but insufficient and changing guidance has been given to the local authorities charged with implementation. This article outlines this highly unpredictable process, the controversies and the uncertain implementation through the development of the LTN process in England and the experience of Oxford, where many of the issues are currently being confronted.

- 112 Shrinking the United Kingdom: Rebranding the Realm after the Secession of the Irish Free State/ Torrance, David, 594-602 pp.

This article considers how the 'official mind' approached the issue of nomenclature before and after 6 December 1922, the point at which the Irish Free State (later the Republic of Ireland) came into existence. Through analysis of archival documents and public discourse, it is shown that the discussion initially focussed on the King's style and titles before being extended to how the UK Parliament at Westminster was described. The influence of the Free State in these discussions is considered, as is the primary legislation which finally altered the royal and parliamentary titles in 1927.

- 113 Bouncing Back from the 'Mid-Term Blues': Myth or Reality in Postwar Britain?/ Williamson, Adrian , 603-611 pp.

It is commonly thought that British governments can rapidly recover from mid-term unpopularity and go on to secure success in general elections at the end of their term in office. However, it is in fact very difficult to gain a working majority for a full term, and then secure a further working majority for a further full term. Thirteen of the twenty administrations in the postwar period failed to achieve this. Only three administrations managed to recover from serious mid-term unpopularity. The 1979–1983 government was, uniquely, saved by the Falklands War. The 1987–1992 administration recovered from unpopularity in the mid-term by brutally dispatching the patriotic war leader of 1982. Only the 1955–1959 Macmillan government came back for more humdrum reasons, such as lower interest rates and improving living standards. In short, if politicians think they can readily shake off the mid-term blues, postwar British history has some uncomfortable lessons for them.

- 114 Dobbs v. Jackson and the Revival of the States' Rights Constitution/ Johnson, Richard , 612-619 pp.

This article argues that the court's weakening of substantive due process is a direct challenge to the constitutional transformation wrought by the Fourteenth Amendment following the Civil War. The amendment asserted a national standard of fundamental rights, profoundly rebalancing power away from the states. Should the Supreme Court extend the logic of Dobbs, the national basis for many substantive due process rights will be removed. The court is reviving a kind of states' rights constitutional thinking hitherto unseen by the current generation of Americans. The US Supreme Court's decision in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health ended the federal right to an abortion, first pronounced in the 1973 case Roe v. Wade. Dobbs has immediate implications for American women, but it also exposes a growing hostility by the court to the doctrine of 'substantive due process' on which many other federal rights rely.

- 115 Why Strike Ballots are Undemocratic/ Saunders, Ben , 620-627 pp.

This paper argues that these balloting processes are undemocratic. The turnout requirement means that a mandate for industrial action does not simply depend on its level of popular support amongst union members. This has surprising consequences. Sometimes opponents of action would be better advised to abstain, rather than to vote against it. Thus, it is not always clear how they should vote. Whatever they do, their actions may be counterproductive. Further, even when they do know how best to promote their desired outcome, there may be a conflict between voting strategically and clearly expressing their true preferences. Consequently, there is no guarantee that the outcome of the ballot accurately reflects what people really want.

- 116 The Role of Multi-Level Governance in Shaping Regional Growth and Competitiveness in the Basque Country/ Gray, Caroline, 628-636 pp.

This study investigates how devolved powers have been used to transform and sustain the economy in one of the most economically successful regions in Europe: the Basque Country. Drawing upon interviews conducted with Basque politicians, researchers and practitioners, the article examines the role that multi-level governance and public-private collaboration have played in shaping the region's economic development, as well as the challenges that derive from its complex institutional structure. The article concludes by suggesting that one of the most significant takeaways from the Basque experience is the importance of using devolution to build a collaborative web of actors and institutions at regional and local level with an enduring common knowledge and purpose that far outlives any one government, as well as the social capital needed to sustain that.

- 117 The Crisis of Everyday Liveability, Policy and Politics/ Calafati, Luca ; Froud, Julie; Haslam, Coilin; Johal, Sukhdev and Williams Karel , 640-648 pp.

This article develops a distinctive foundational analysis of what is loosely termed the 'everyday economy'. The 'cost of living crisis' is analysed as an acute crisis of household liveability which overlays a decade-long chronic crisis. This is caused by the crumbling of all three pillars of liveability: disposable and residual income, essential services and social infrastructure. Mainstream economists and politicians fail to understand or respond to these chronic problems because they continue to assert and assume that higher wages will deliver better living standards. Effective response requires not only a reset of central state policies, but also a rethinking of politics so that government recognises and empowers the diverse and distributed sources of social innovation.

- 118 A Social Guarantee to Meet Everyone's Needs within Environmental Limits/ Coote, Anna , 649-658 pp.

The Social Guarantee is part of the everyday economy and contributes a distinctive, normative approach. It maintains that the primary purpose of the economy is to meet everyone's needs within the limits of the natural environment. It offers a principled framework for policy and practice to address three interlinked crises that are all rooted in a failed economic system: soaring living costs, widening inequalities and the climate emergency. The starting point is that everyone should have a sufficient income. Crucially, this is derived not only from wages and cash transfers, but also from publicly funded services, infrastructure and other collective measures that constitute in-kind benefits. These make a substantial contribution to living standards, they are highly redistributive and they are far more ecologically sustainable than

aggregated market transactions. It is time to reassert the collective ideal and put in-kind benefits at the heart of Labour's programme.

- 119 Local Government and the Everyday Economy/ Lanning, Tess and Laurence, Rachel , 659-667 pp.

This work explores a range of such approaches and models, with a deep-dive analysis of Barking and Dagenham, where both authors have worked. It draws out the lessons for national economic policy and strategy in shaping a more resilient, functional and prosperous everyday economy for people. While national government approaches to economic policy have focussed on economic output as measured through gross domestic product (GDP), many local government approaches see it as their primary economic responsibility to make the local economy work well for their residents—both in terms of quantity and quality of jobs, and of the provision of adequate local services, amenities and culture. In recent years a growing interventionist inclination has emerged in local government, seeking to shape the local economy in response to many waves of national economic crises.

- 120 Building Everyday Wealth for Britain's Communities: A Labour Alternative to Levelling Up?/ Longlands, Sarah, 668-674 pp.

This article explores the background to the development of community wealth building in the UK and its connection with the debate on the everyday economy. It finds that there is a close alignment between the objectives of building wealth and the everyday economy, particularly in areas that not only feel 'left behind', but arguably, who have been kept behind by a policy regime that has actively dismantled their sense of place, agency and identity, and in turn, devalued the role and purpose of the businesses and economy that already exists, in favour of elusive 'growth' and/or 'pioneer' sectors. Community wealth building provides an important counterpoint to the orthodoxy of place-based economic policy in the UK. It puts forward a framework for economic change which shows that local areas can intervene effectively to build wealth from within so that they are less reliant upon extractive forms of economic development. Instead, wealth building within a community is about recognising the wealth that already exists in an area and intervening to encourage that wealth to flow more readily, particularly from the capital to labour.

- 121 The Everyday Economy and the Right to Food/ Colás, Alejandro and Edwards, Jason, 675-682 pp.

This article makes the case for incorporating the right to food into notions of the everyday economy in the UK. Beyond the important entitlement to sufficient safe, nutritious and affordable food, the right to food calls for structural change in the current food system and the empowerment of citizens in the everyday production,

procurement and consumption of food. The authors consider the role of reproduction and consumption of food in everyday settings of the household, workplace and community, suggesting that considerations of time combine with questions of earnings and income in addressing the UK's deepening crisis in food security.

- 122 Why the Everyday Economy is the Innovation Labour Needs/ Edgerton, David, 683-690 pp.

The foundational economy/everyday economy approach promises much for Labour. It is fitted for a world of crises, where control of real resources matters, and is in line with the social democratic tradition. It marks a radical break with the kind of approach which has characterised political economic policy since the 1980s (and indeed earlier). It represents an opportunity for Labour to articulate a fresh analysis, critique and policy offering. Rachel Reeves has deployed the everyday economy idea and this has found repeated expression in her speeches—and now those of Keir Starmer. And yet, the idea suggests a much more radical rethinking of policies than Labour is offering: it casts doubt on the wisdom of aiming for more growth to be achieved by unleashing start-ups, science and technology and innovation. That represents a return to conventional opinion while the foundational/everyday approach suggests a new way forward.

- 123 Labour's 'Everyday Economy': Why, How, and for Whom?/ Berry, Christine, 691-699 pp.

The literature on the 'everyday' or 'foundational' economy poses fundamental challenges to orthodox economic thinking. First, it implies a different way of thinking about economic success, based on good lives for all rather than growth for growth's sake. Second, it emphasises how dominant financialised business models undermine good outcomes for both workers and consumers. But, since the 'everyday economy' as a political frame does not make these issues explicit, it leaves room for them to be elided as part of Labour's post-Corbyn rebranding. When Starmer's Labour has squarely confronted issues of power and ownership in the 'everyday economy'—for example, with its proposed windfall tax on oil and gas firms or plans for publicly-owned energy generation—it has reaped political dividends. However, it remains to be seen whether the party has the appetite to build on these interventions and set out a broader agenda for structural reform.

- 124 Everyday Economy and Levelling Up/ Raikes, Luke, 700-708 pp.

This article suggests how levelling up and the everyday economy concepts could contribute to Labour's emerging industrial and regional policies. It argues that Labour is right to pursue an economic growth agenda, but must make growth work for communities and workers, and the everyday economy can help. The everyday economy can contribute to, and benefit from, local productivity growth, but regions

still need companies that export or are at the technological frontier to raise demand, productivity and pay. Labour should work with the government's Levelling Up White Paper, but this was overly focussed on cities and knowledge intensive business services: there is an economic case for including towns and manufacturing too, and they should prioritise connecting places and sectors, building on the diverse strengths which different places can offer, and setting a long-term direction of travel. Over time, Labour should try to ensure that cities, towns and smaller communities are better connected, better coordinated and more specialised within larger regions. Labour should, therefore, set out an industrial and regional strategy; work up an economic development toolkit; and devolve economic powers to Mayoral Combined Authorities and councils.

125 Talking to Voters about the 'Everyday Economy'/ Killick, Anna, 709-716 pp.

The everyday economy approach has influenced key members of Labour's economic team, notably Rachel Reeves. One potential benefit of the everyday economy approach is that it advocates changing how voters perceive the economy by making it connect to social and environmental goals. Voters, many of whom feel alienated from the material economy measured by indicators like gross domestic product (GDP) that politicians tend to refer to, might find everyday economic language more appealing. However, analysis of qualitative research on how voters see the economy suggests Labour should be cautious about attempting to replace terms like 'economy' and 'growth' with everyday economy terms like 'liveability'. Instead, the party should fight the Conservatives on economic competence using conventional economic terms.



- 126 Explaining trends in adult height in China: 1950 to 1990/ Chae, Minhee; J. Hatton, Timothy and Meng, Xin, n.d.

This paper explores the changing trend of adult height in China for cohorts born in 1950–90. The authors use information on household structure and local economic conditions during the individual's childhood to explain the trend. The authors find that during the 40-year period, the growth rate of adult height increased, with the most substantial increase occurring in the 1980s. One important contributing factor to the growth of adult height is the continued increase in government per capita spending on health and education. The impressive growth in the 1980s was mainly due to the introduction of market-oriented economic reforms, rather than the advent of the One-Child Policy. The authors find that the positive effect of economic reforms was larger for urban dwellers than for their rural counterparts and within the rural areas the benefit was far greater for men than for women.

- 127 Accelerating technical change through ICT: Evidence from a video-mediated extension experiment in Ethiopia/ Abate, Gashaw T.; Bernard, Tanguy ; Makhija, Simrin and Spielman, David J., n.d.

This study assesses the impacts of video-mediated agricultural extension service provision on farmers' adoption of improved agricultural technologies and practices in Ethiopia using data from a two-year randomized experiment. Our results show that the video-mediated extension approach significantly increases uptake of recommended technologies and practices by improving extension access and farmer knowledge. Specifically, the authors find that video-mediated extension reaches a wider audience than the government's conventional extension approach and leads to higher levels of farmer understanding and uptake of the subject technologies in those locations randomly assigned to the program. While our results also point to greater extension access and greater knowledge among female spouses in locations where both male and female spouses were targeted by the program, the authors do not find clear evidence that a more inclusive approach translates into higher uptake of the subject technologies. Finally, the authors find that the video-mediated approach becomes less costly as the scale of operation increases.

- 128 Of cooks, crooks and slum-dwellers: Exploring the lived experience of energy and mobility poverty in Mexico's informal settlements/ Rio, Dylan D. Furszyfer Del and Sovacoo, Benjamin K., n.d.

This study investigates their energy and housing needs, transport and mobility patterns and challenges to their overall quality of life and health. So-called “slum-dwellers” living in informal settlements in Mexico City Metropolitan Area (MCMA) often confront poor health outcomes, face chronic accommodation insecurity and are frequent victims of social intolerance, discrimination and racism. In addition, they usually reside in living environments with precariously hazardous conditions that often lead to their well-being endangerment. Based on extensive original research with slum-dwellers from the MCMA including focus groups (N = 18 participants), household interviews (N = 51 participants), and site visits (N = 5). The MCMA is one of the largest metropolitan regions globally, and most of its inhabitants experience a “double energy vulnerability,” circumstances whereby people are at an intensified risk of energy and transport poverty simultaneously. Our investigation circles around three key themes. In exploring the subject of extreme poverty and vulnerability, the authors show not only the problems they confront but also illegal practices such as electricity thefts and coping strategies. In investigating the subject of perpetual peripheralization, the authors show troubling patterns of discrimination, racism and social intolerance. In exploring the subject of spatial justice, the authors suggest a set of policies that ought to help achieve it.

- 129 Radio and technology adoption during India's Green Revolution: Evidence from a natural experiment/ Vasudevan, Srinivasan, n.d.

Can mass communication play a role in spurring technology adoption and productivity growth in agriculture, particularly when there are significant barriers to social learning? To answer this question, he estimate the impact of regional radio broadcasts, which included significant farm programming, on the adoption of high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of rice and wheat during the Green Revolution in India. He exploit the staggered expansion of the regional radio network to identify the impact. Using an annual district-level administrative dataset from 1966 to 1978, he find that the introduction of regional farm radio broadcasts led to a large persistent increase in the adoption of HYVs of rice, a spatially heterogeneous technology less amenable to social learning. By contrast, there was at most a transient impact on the adoption of HYVs of wheat, a spatially homogeneous technology with a lot of scope for social learning. Importantly, he find that the regional farm radio broadcasts increased rice yields by 15%, a magnitude potentially large enough to justify the investments in the expansion of the regional radio network. Overall, this paper demonstrates that mass communication can indeed play a key role in diffusing profitable agricultural innovations when there are significant barriers to social learning.

- 130 Using machine learning and qualitative interviews to design a five-question survey module for women's agency/ Jayachandran, Seema; Biradavolu, Monica and Cooper, Jan, n.d.

Open-ended interview questions elicit rich information about people's lives, but in large-scale surveys, social scientists often need to measure complex concepts using only a few close-ended questions. They propose a new method to design a short survey measure for such cases by combining mixed-methods data collection and machine learning. The authors identify the best survey questions based on how well they predict a benchmark measure of the concept derived from qualitative interviews. They apply the method to create a survey module and index for women's agency. The authors measure agency for 209 married women in Haryana, India, first, through a semi-structured interview and, second, through a large set of close-ended questions. They use qualitative coding methods to score each woman's agency based on the interview, which the authors use as a benchmark measure of agency. To determine the close-ended questions most predictive of the benchmark, the authors apply statistical algorithms that build on LASSO and random forest but constrain how many variables are selected for the model (five in our case). The resulting five-question index is as strongly correlated with the coded qualitative interview as is an index that uses all of the candidate questions. This approach of selecting survey questions based on their statistical correspondence to coded qualitative interviews could be used to design short survey modules for many other latent constructs.

- 131 Refugees welcome? Inter-group interaction and host community attitude formation/ Betts, Alexander; Stierna, Maria Flinder; Omata, Naohiko and Sterck, Olivier, n.d.

This article explores the role of inter-group interaction in influencing host community attitudes towards refugees in East Africa. It draws upon first-hand quantitative ($n = 16,608$) and qualitative data collected from refugees and nearby host communities in urban and camp-like contexts in Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia. Focusing on the Uganda data, for which host community attitude and interaction data is available, OLS regressions reveal a small positive and significant correlation between refugee-host interaction and the perception of hosts towards refugees. This association disappears when an instrumental variable (IV) approach is used to address endogeneity issues, except when only data from the urban context is used. Combining cross-country data and qualitative data, the authors highlight some conditions that may shape hosts' attitudes towards refugees, including the types of interaction, ethno-linguistic proximity, and residence in urban or camp-like contexts. In all contexts, an important part of attitude formation appears to take place at the intra-group level, within households and immediate neighbourhoods, independently of individual interaction with the out-group.

- 132 Disease and diversity in long-term economic development/ Birchenall, Javier A., n.d.

Ethnographic data and archeological censuses of cities suggest that sub-Saharan Africa lagged behind tropical America during pre-colonial times. Disease (i.e., environmentally determined pathogen stress) has a negative impact on pre-colonial economic conditions, as measured by the presence of large physical structures in ethnographic data. This negative relationship is seen primarily, but not exclusively in African societies. Using a simple coalitional game, the author propose a causal path from disease to ethnic diversity. Ethnographic data suggests a positive effect of disease on ethnic diversity and persistent effects on long-term economic development. Even today, pre-colonial factors influence income per capita and ethnolinguistic fractionalization.

- 133 Adaptation to expected and unexpected weather fluctuations: Evidence from Bangladeshi smallholder farmers/ Li, Man, n.d.

This study's finding adds to evidence of smallholder farmers' short- and medium-run productive responses to adverse climate change in the developing world. Whether and how quickly farmers adapt to a changing climate is of paramount importance to understanding the potential impacts of climate change on agriculture. Yet the literature on adaptation has paid less attention to the distinction between ex-ante adjustments to expected weather and ex-post responses to unexpected shocks. Using a three-wave, nationally representative Bangladesh Integrated Household Survey, this paper exploits large variation in precipitation and temperature to estimate the weather impacts on Bangladesh agriculture and to identify the associated productive adaptations to expected and unexpected weather changes. It presents evidence that Bangladeshi farmers are resilient to exposure of crops to temperatures below 32°C through various adaptive activities such as reallocation of land and irrigation water between rice and non-rice crops, the adoption of non-rice improved seed varieties, and the adjustment of the input cost composition. But increased exposure to extreme heat above 32°C causes significant declines in agricultural productivity in wet seasons. Although farmers increase irrigation water inputs to aus and aman rice against unexpected extreme heat, the adaptation effect remains limited. The total cash cost associated with cultivation does not respond to weather changes, plausibly due to the presence of financial liquidity constraints.

- 134 Capitalism and extreme poverty: A global analysis of real wages, human height, and mortality since the long 16th century/ Sullivan, Dylan and Hickel, Jason, n.d.

This paper assesses claims that, prior to the 19th century, around 90% of the human population lived in extreme poverty (defined as the inability to access essential

goods), and that global human welfare only began to improve with the rise of capitalism. These claims rely on national accounts and PPP exchange rates that do not adequately capture changes in people's access to essential goods. The authors assess this narrative against extant data on three empirical indicators of human welfare: real wages (with respect to a subsistence basket), human height, and mortality. The authors ask whether these indicators improved or deteriorated with the rise of capitalism in five world regions - Europe, Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and China – using the chronology put forward by world-systems theorists. The evidence the authors review here points to three conclusions. (1) It is unlikely that 90% of the human population lived in extreme poverty prior to the 19th century. Historically, unskilled urban labourers in all regions tended to have wages high enough to support a family of four above the poverty line by working 250 days or 12 months a year, except during periods of severe social dislocation, such as famines, wars, and institutionalized dispossession – particularly under colonialism. (2) The rise of capitalism caused a dramatic deterioration of human welfare. In all regions studied here, incorporation into the capitalist world-system was associated with a decline in wages to below subsistence, a deterioration in human stature, and an upturn in premature mortality. In parts of South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America, key welfare metrics have still not recovered. (3) Where progress has occurred, significant improvements in human welfare began several centuries after the rise of capitalism. In the core regions of Northwest Europe, progress began in the 1880s, while in the periphery and semi-periphery it began in the mid-20th century, a period characterized by the rise of anti-colonial and socialist political movements that redistributed incomes and established public provisioning systems.

135 Community enforcement and tenure security: A fuzzy-set qualitative Comparative analysis of twelve community forest management initiatives in the Peruvian Amazon/ Zon, Marieke van der; Jong, Wil de and Arts, Bas , n.d.

The interest of policymakers in community management of tropical forests is ever In this paper, the authors contribute to building theory on these institutional arrangements and their interaction. The authors apply a fuzzy set Qualitative Comparative Analysis to case study data on 12 voluntary community conservation initiatives in northern Peru to explore the relationship between local enforcement, legal and alternative property rights, and conservation effectiveness. As recommended for QCA our case selection was intentional and the cases exhibit diverse conservation successes, geographic characteristics, legal and customary property rights, and enforcement mechanisms. The authors conclude that strong community enforcement mechanisms are indispensable for effective conservation in voluntary initiatives. Furthermore, the authors find for cases with strong enforcement mechanisms, that some government back-up, i.e., local government support for enforcement and/or legal rights to conserve the forest, significantly increases conservation effectiveness. Strong conservation enforcement tends to be present in

communities with strong forest rules, leaders, and pre-existing community institutions. Our findings suggest the importance of paying close attention to community characteristics during project design and refraining from one-size-fits-all solutions, such as focusing mainly on the presence of legal ownership rights over the forest. Instead, more focus needs to be placed on understanding existing community institutions and supporting communities to strengthen and adapt these for conservation enforcement, rather than imposing new arrangements. Finally, policymakers can help community enforcement institutions become even more effective, by providing them with legal rights to conserve the forest and by strengthening their relationship with local governments so that they receive support in situations they struggle to handle alone.

- 136 Does professionalizing maintenance unlock demand for a more reliable water supply? Experimental evidence from rural Uganda/ Smith, Daniel W.; Ongom, Stephen Atwii and Davis, Jennifer, n.d.

The article discusses the challenges of implementing professionalized water supply services in low- and middle-income countries, particularly in rural areas. The authors conducted a price experiment to measure the effective demand for a professional handpump maintenance and repair service among water committees and households in two districts in northern Uganda. The service largely delivered on its promise of fast repairs and satisfied most customers, but the authors found that only 4% of water committees paid any price for the full service period, and none paid for more than one month at prices higher than the estimated operating cost. The authors argue that the low effective demand for the service is due to misaligned incentives that discourage water users, nonprofits and their donors, local governments, and political candidates from accepting higher tariffs for maintenance. Despite the low demand, the authors estimate that professionally maintaining the existing handpumps in the study districts would cost less in the long run than the current practice of letting these assets fail repeatedly and rehabilitating them. The findings suggest that funders, practitioners, and researchers need to address the challenge of aligning institutional incentives for sustainable financing in post-community management rural water policies.

- 137 The hidden cost of global economic integration: How foreign investment drives military expenditures/ Kentor, Jeffrey; Clark, Rob and Jorgenson, Andrew, n.d.

The article examines the relationship between foreign direct investment (FDI) and military expenditures, an aspect of globalization that has received little attention. The authors construct a global FDI network between 2001 and 2017 and derive out-degree centrality scores based on each country's structural location in this network. They then estimate two-way fixed effects models for a global sample of 1,880 observations across 129 countries to assess the relationship between FDI centrality and military expenditures. The authors find that degree centrality in the global FDI

network has a positive impact on military expenditures, indicating that countries with a higher centrality score tend to spend more on their military. However, they find no evidence that military expenditures drive FDI. The authors suggest that these increased costs amount to a hidden subsidy of global corporate activity. The findings suggest that the cost of protecting global investments is a significant factor in military expenditures. The authors argue that policymakers should be aware of these hidden costs when making decisions about FDI and military spending. The study also highlights the need for more research in this area to better understand the complex relationship between FDI and military expenditures.

- 138 Inventory credit to enhance food security in Burkina Faso/ Cotty, Tristan Le; d'Hôtel, Elodie Maître and Subervie, Julie, n.d.

This paper explores whether alleviating both credit and storage constraints through an inventory credit (or warrantage) program is associated with improvements in household livelihood. The authors partnered with a rural bank and a nationwide organization of farmers to evaluate a warrantage program in seventeen villages in Burkina Faso. In randomly chosen treatment villages, households were offered a loan in exchange for storing a portion of their harvest as physical collateral in one of the newly-built warehouses of the program. The authors found that the program has, on average, increased cultivated area in treated villages (mainly cotton and maize), fertilizer use, cattle and grain stock at the end of the lean season (millet). Although much less robust, the results of the estimations concerning the direct users of the system further suggest that warrantage may have extended the self-subsistence period of about two weeks and increased dietary diversity, with more fruit consumed weekly.

- 139 Healthcare reform and gender specific infant mortality in rural Nepal/ Shrestha, Vinish and Jung, Juergen, n.d.

This study estimate to what extent a large-scale health care reform disproportionately affects the mortality rate of boys in the context of a developing country with cultural preferences favoring boys. The authors use arguably exogenous variations due to a health care reform—the National Health Policy—which was implemented in Nepal in 1991 along with data from the Nepal Living Standard Survey 1996 and estimate that improved quality of primary health care facilities (by one standard deviation) reduces the mortality rate of infant boys by 3.43 percentage points but does not affect the mortality rate of infant girls. Our analysis points to societal gender preferences for sons and the consequent neglect of daughters' health as potential drivers of some of the observed differences in mortality between genders and highlights the important role of cultural norms in shaping the outcomes of large-scale health care reforms.

- 140 Women who do not migrate: Intersectionality, social relations, and participation in Western Nepal/ Shrestha, Gitta; Pakhtigian, Emily L. and Jeuland, Marc, n.d.

In this study, the authors use mixed methods to examine how labour migration impacts the social inclusion of migrant households, especially, of left-behind women in community groups and activities. For our analysis, the authors use quantitative survey data from over 3600 households in the Karnali and Mahakali River Basins of western Nepal and qualitative data from 16 focus group discussions and 37 in-depth interviews held in the same region. Our analysis reveals substantial heterogeneity in the experiences of women and households left behind by migrants. Women's opportunities to participate in economic systems such as natural resource user committees and non-governmental organisation trainings are moderated by intersecting identities including gender, caste/ethnicity, kinship, age, and economic status. Young women from nuclear, low caste, and poor households with limited social ties suffer from disadvantaged positions and face restricted access to spaces of participation. Accordingly, left-behind women's opportunities to benefit from community resources remain dependent on their caste and kinship networks. These findings contribute to ongoing debates on the impacts of migration, and can help inform improved targeting of interventions to advance gender equity in rural Nepal.

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Unravelling the 'race to the bottom' argument: Foreign direct investment and different types of labour rights/ Messerschmidt, Luca and Janz, Nicole, n.d.

They propose that governments are likely to follow international pressure and 'climb to the top' of improved labour standards, but only for those rights that do not incur direct costs to foreign investors, such as collective bargaining rights. In contrast, the authors expect that governments engage in a 'race to the bottom' when it comes to rights that bear immediate costs for firms, such as overtime pay. To test our argument, the authors use novel data to distinguish between the legal protection of (1) fair working contracts, (2) adequate working time, (3) dismissal protections, which are more costly; versus (4) collective worker representation, and (5) industrial action rights, which are relatively cheaper to grant. Our panel data analysis for 75 developing countries (1982–2010) shows that higher FDI stock and flow is indeed connected to better protection of collective rights, while FDI flow is connected to a decline in relatively expensive outcome rights. These results remain robust across a range of model specifications.

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Strategizing actors and agents in the functioning of informal property Rights: The tragicomedy of the extralegal housing market in China/ Lin, Wanlin and Lin, George C.S., n.d.

This paper engages with the ongoing theoretical enquiry into the actual functioning and diverse practices of informal property rights. Departing from the prevailing neoliberal perspective and the credibility thesis, this paper develops a framework of institutional analysis to understand the functioning and regional variation of informal property rights. It takes the institutions-as-equilibria perspective and situates both

structural and endogenous institutional variables in actors' strategic choices. The authors test our conceptual framework through a multisite empirical study of extralegal and untitled housing in China. Building on game theory, archival research, and fieldwork, the authors compare the key variables contributing to the divergent fortunes of extralegal and untitled housing property rights in three Chinese cities: prospering in Shenzhen, selectively interfered with in Beijing, and eliminated in Sanya. The functioning of informal property rights is found to be contingent upon diverse strategic interactions of local governments and key local stakeholders. Our paper highlights the formation of local actors' behavioral beliefs and their adjustment through a nonlinear feedback mechanism. It suggests the necessity and significance of integrating structural and endogenous institutional variables, elaborating on the interplay of formal and informal institutions, and applying the microeconomic and dynamic perspectives to better understand the functioning and diverse practices of informal property rights in the developing world.

- 143 Bank deregulation and corporate environmental performance/ Chen, Shiyi; Chen, Tao; Lou, Pingyi; Song, Hong and Wu, Chenyu, n.d.

In this study, the authors provide one of the first pieces of evidence about how bank deregulation affects corporate environmental performance. The authors use a unique dataset that contains rich information on firms' toxic emissions and exploit the bank branching deregulation policy in China. The authors find that bank deregulation significantly improves firms' environmental performance, as measured by lower emission intensity of chemical oxygen demand (COD). The authors further demonstrate that these firms' production efficiency increases and the ratio of tangible assets to total assets decreases, which suggests that upgrading technology and asset mix are the main channels. To improve the efficiency of the banking system, many developing countries are undergoing or moving toward bank deregulation. By focusing on corporate environmental performance, the authors document an important but unanticipated result of bank deregulation, and the results also provide policy implications for the burgeoning reform in green finance.

- 144 Household welfare in the digital age: Assessing the effect of mobile money on household consumption volatility in developing countries/ Apeti, Ablam Estel, n.d.

Based on a sample of 76 developing countries over 1990–2019, the authors assess the effect of adopting mobile money on consumption volatility using entropy balancing. The authors reveal that countries with mobile money exhibit lower consumption volatility. After checking the robustness of this result, the authors show that the key drivers of mobile money's stabilizing effect are financial inclusion and migrant remittances. Heterogeneity tests conducted indicate the sensitivity of the result to time and type of mobile money and to some structural factors, including trade openness, inflation, rural population, the rule of law, and level of development.

- 145 Tangential Movements: How feminist organizing against gender-based violence offers an alternative avenue for protesting drug violence in Latin America/ Fahlberg, Anjali; Velasquez, Maya; Wise, Harper and Simon, Tori, n.d.

In this paper, the authors extend our understanding of social movements and drug violence by analyzing the relationship between feminist movements against gender-based violence—or feminist anti-violence (FAV)—and drug violence. The authors conceive FAV as a “tangential movement” to drug-related violence, mobilizing around its root causes and consequences without directly targeting its perpetrators. The paper examines case studies of feminist anti-violence movements in three cities: Ciudad Juárez, Mexico; Caracas, Venezuela; and Medellín, Colombia. The authors show that as feminist movements mobilize against gender-based violence, they provide an alternative, and safer, avenue for citizens to mobilize against drug-related violence by working to (a) curb intimate forms of abuse and trauma that create intergenerational cycles of violence; (b) decrease impunity by demanding the state hold perpetrators of violence accountable; (c) strengthen government institutions and their relations with civic organizations, thereby helping enforce democracy and human rights; (d) challenge patriarchal notions of violent masculinity; and (e) organize against structural inequality that bolsters participation in the drug trade. By considering how feminist anti-violence movements help address the underlying causes of drug violence, the authors can identify new pathways for organizing around human security in contexts where direct channels of confrontation are too risky.

- 146 Educate the girls: Long run effects of secondary schooling for girls in Pakistan/ Musaddiq, Tareena and Said, Farah, n.d.

In 2004, the government of Punjab, Pakistan introduced a conditional cash assistance program for girls attending secondary schools. The authors exploit variations in exposure to the program across cohorts and regions to estimate the long run effects of the program on women’s marriage and fertility decisions, maternal healthcare utilization and the health outcomes of their children. The authors find that each potential year of exposure to the program increases the probability of completing secondary school by 1.9 percent and decreases the probability of an early marriage by 3.5 percent. Exposure to the program also delays early childbirth and increases the likelihood of seeking prenatal care later in life. The authors also find evidence of inter-generational effects – children of women exposed to the program are less likely to be underweight (–1.7 percent) or stunted (–1.9 percent) than the comparison sample. Evidence suggests assortative matching in the marriage market, increased health awareness and empowerment of educated women may be among

the potential drivers of these results. These findings imply that programs aimed at promoting girls' education can lead to beneficial long run gains in multiple dimensions that should be factored in evaluating such policies.

- 147 Identity and conflict: Evidence from Tuareg rebellion in Mali/ Ananyev, Maxim and Poyker, Michael, n.d.

Does internal conflict erode national identity in Sub-Saharan Africa? The authors explore this question in the context of the 2012 Tuareg rebellion in Mali. The timing of the conflict was plausibly exogenous: the fall of al-Gaddafi's regime in Libya in 2011 triggered the return of the Tuareg fighters from the demised leader's Praetorian guard to their homeland in Northern Mali. Using representative survey data on the salience of national and ethnic identities, they perform a difference-in-differences estimation and find that the outbreak of the conflict prompted Malian residents living closer to the conflict zone to decrease their national identity more than the residents further away. The authors argue that this effect is likely to have been driven by proximity to violent events perpetrated by separatist groups and not by selective migration, exposure to internally displaced persons, communal violence, or other potential alternative explanations. Our results are consistent with the qualitative evidence on the matter. The authors place these findings in the context of recent theoretical advances in identity economics.

- 148 Does economic growth reduce multidimensional poverty? Evidence from low- and middle-income countries/ Balasubramanian, P.; Burchi, F. and Malerba, D. , n.d.

The long-standing tradition of empirical studies investigating the nexus between economic growth and poverty concentrates mainly on monetary poverty. In contrast, little is known about the relationship between economic growth and multidimensional poverty. Consequently, this study seeks to assess the elasticity of multidimensional poverty to growth, especially in low- and middle-income countries. The study employs two novel, individual-based multidimensional poverty indices: the G-CSPI and the G-M0. It relies on an unbalanced panel dataset of 91 low- and middle-income countries observed between 1990 and 2018: this is thus far the largest sample and the longest time span used in the literature to address this research question. Within a regression framework, the authors estimate the growth elasticity of multidimensional poverty using the first difference estimator. Our study finds that the growth elasticity of multidimensional poverty is -0.46 while using the G-CSPI and -0.35 while using the G-M0: this means that a 10% increase in GDP decreases the multidimensional poverty by approximately 4–5%. There is, however, heterogeneity in the results; in particular, the elasticity is higher in the second sub-period (2001–2018) and for countries with lower initial levels of poverty. Furthermore, a comparative analysis reveals that the elasticity of income-poverty to growth is five to eight times higher than that of multidimensional poverty. In conclusion, our results indicate that economic growth is an important instrument to alleviate multidimensional poverty, but

its effect is substantially lower than that on monetary poverty. Therefore, future research should identify other factors and policies, such as social policies, to substantially reduce multidimensional poverty.

- 149 Women's work in India: Evidence from changes in time use between 1998 and 2019/
Li, Nicholas, n.d.

This study examines long-term changes in women's work in six Indian states based on time-use survey data from 1998-99 and 2019. It finds that rural women experienced significant decreases in work time, particularly in paid work, while urban women did not. Men experienced larger declines in paid work but compensated with greater self-employment. Changes in self-reported labor force participation did not accurately reflect changes in work time. The study also shows that leisure time for women increased, leading to a reduction in the gender gap in leisure by 50%. The findings suggest that policies supporting women's access to paid work in rural areas could help reduce gender disparities in labor force participation and improve well-being.

- 150 Looking for advice: The politics of consulting services procurement in the World Bank/
McLean, Elena V., n.d.

This article aims to investigate whether donors' and recipients' interests sway the flow of human capital provided through development programs. The author focus on the procurement process for consulting services funded by World Bank development aid, and show that formal institutional requirements for consultant selection leave room for recipient governments to pursue domestic and foreign benefits from procurement decisions. In addition, the analyses show that governments' pursuit of such benefits has tangible consequences for aid effectiveness: when recipients favour domestic consulting firms, projects take more time to complete and tend to receive lower outcome evaluations. Scholarship on development aid investigates how donors' and recipients' political and economic interests interact to weaken effectiveness of aid. These influences have been traced at various stages of the aid cycle – from aid commitment and disbursement to impact evaluation. Yet, development assistance programs provide not only financial resources for recipient countries, but also human capital. Specifically, development aid agencies often rely on experts' and consulting firms' knowledge to enable project development and implementation. Such knowledge can increase recipients' capacity to implement domestic reforms, thereby spurring economic and social development. However, transfers of human capital may experience similar pressures that influence flows of financial capital and reduce their effectiveness.

- 151 Child labor among farm households in Mozambique and the role of reciprocal adult labor/
Fumagalli, Laura and Martin, Thomas, n.d.

They test the impact of a reciprocal adult labor program, Ajuda Mútua (AM), on child labor and schooling. AM was introduced into the province of Nampula in Mozambique, an area where farm production relies on child labor, potentially due to labor and financial market failures. Using difference in differences, the authors' estimate that AM reduces child labor by eight percentage points. The authors argue that AM reduces child labor by providing low-cost adult labor and potentially increasing farm productivity. They benchmark the AM results against the impact of Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA) and AM and VSLA in combination (VAM). Neither VSLA nor VAM reduces child labor. If credit is used in a way that increases labor demand beyond what can be accommodated by AM labor, child labor may increase. The authors conclude that addressing labor market failures may be more successful at reducing child labor than addressing financial market failures. Results on schooling are mixed.

152 Hospitalization due to fire-induced pollution in the Brazilian Amazon: A causal inference analysis with an assessment of policy trade-offs/ Morello, Thiago Fonseca, n.d.

The paper seeks to fill two crucial informational gaps for policy planning, namely, the size of the impact on the most pollution-susceptible groups, i.e., children and the elderly, and the priority locations for health-oriented intervention on fires. A municipal-monthly panel covering ten years of the Amazonian territory was analysed by relying on exogenous and high-resolution wind direction variation to identify the effect of fires on pollution and hospitalizations. This is an unparalleled effort for applying to a large geographical area spanning five million km² a highly refined identification strategy relying on hourly gridded wind and fire data. As the result, one extra standard deviation of "upwind" fires was estimated to increase asthma-related hospitalization of the elderly in 0.03 days/month, that is, 4 % of the bed-days commonly demanded by such kind of hospitalization, an effect whose size decayed with the distance between fires and hospitals. A policy assessment uncovered the trade-off between respiratory health of the elderly and nutritional health of fire-dependent subsistence farmers, presenting a priority map for tackling the issue with municipal-level interventions. The targeting of non-subsistence fires is advised, what could avoid 28 days of hospitalization per year. It is thus demonstrated that the trade-offs inherent to agricultural fires could be better balanced by evidence-based targeting of fire prevention policy.

153 Is China forest landscape restoration (FLR) worth it? A cost-benefit analysis and non-equilibrium ecological view/ Wang, Han; Tian, Fuan; Wu, Jianxian and Nie, Xin, n.d.

This study applies theoretical analysis tools from non-equilibrium ecology, combining a land system change model and economic analysis to conduct a comprehensive

cost-benefit analysis of China's FLR program. The research results show that: (1) The benefits of China's implementation of the FLR policy exceed the costs, with positive net benefits. (2) After fully considering the cost of FLR, including the true opportunity cost, the net benefit of forest landscape restoration in China is between 60 trillion yuan and 110 trillion yuan. (3) Different types of commitment goals impact the success of the recovery plan. Specifically, quantifiable targets better support successful FLR implementation. The article concludes that it is worthwhile to implement forest landscape restoration in China, although the profit margin of the ecological plan is smaller than generally thought. The results provide a scientific basis for the government to formulate FLR policies and other ecological restoration plans.

154 Did a successful fight against COVID-19 come at a cost? Impacts of the pandemic on employment outcomes in Vietnam/ Dang, Hai-Anh H.; Nguyen, Cuong Viet and Carletto, Calogero , n.d.

Despite its low middle-income status, Vietnam has been widely praised for its success in the fight against early waves of the COVID-19 pandemic, with a low mortality rate of approximately 100 deaths out of a population of less than 100 million by the end of 2020. The authors add to the emerging literature on COVID-19 effects on the labor market for poorer countries by analyzing rich individual-level data from Vietnam's Labor Force Surveys spanning 2015 to 2020. The authors find post-pandemic increases in unemployment and temporary layoff rates alongside decreases in employment quality. Monthly wages declined even as the proportion of workers receiving below-minimum wages substantially increased, contributing to sharply rising wage inequality. Our findings suggest that more resources should be allocated to protect vulnerable workers, especially as the pandemic continues to cause increasingly severe damage to the global economy.

	Indian Council of Social Science Research National Social Science Documentation Centre	
<u>Professional Skill Development and Networking</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apprenticeship Under the Apprenticeship Act 1961, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, NASSDOC provides practical training/exposure for one year to the students who have passed out their B.L.I.Sc. / M.L.I.Sc. (Bachelor or Master in Library and Information Science). They are provided with a monthly stipend and certificate at the end of the year.• Vocational Training Program: Training is available for One/ Three Months for B.L.I.Sc./ M.L.I.Sc. Students to fulfil their course requirements.		

- 155 Intellectual property rights protection and trade: An empirical analysis/ Auriol, Emmanuelle; Biancini, Sara and Paillacar, Rodrigo, n.d.

The paper proposes an empirical analysis of the determinants of the adoption of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and their impact on innovation in manufacturing. The analysis is conducted with panel data covering 112 countries. First the authors show that IPR protection is U-shaped with respect to a country's market size and inverse-U-shaped with respect to the aggregated market size of its trade partners. Second, reinforcing IPR protection reduces on-the-frontier and inside-the-frontier innovation in developing countries, without necessarily increasing innovation at the global level.

- 156 Aid and internal migration in Malawi/ Lanati, Mauro; Sanfilippo, Marco and Santi, Filippo, n.d.

This article uses geographically disaggregated data to investigate the role of foreign aid as a pull factor for internal migration in Malawi over the period 1998–2008. Employing a standard gravity model of migration, the authors show a positive relationship between the volume of foreign assistance a district receives and the number of immigrants. While aid makes districts more attractive as migrant destinations, there is no evidence of a counterbalancing push factor effect on internal mobility. The authors also dig deeper into the mechanisms through which foreign aid can shape internal migration decisions. According to our results, the positive welfare effects of foreign assistance manifest themselves not only through a rise in economic opportunities, but also in improved access to public services in recipient districts.

- 157 Economics of minority groups: Labour-market returns and transmission of indigenous languages in Mexico/ Stevens, Diego de la Fuente and Pelkonen, Panu, n.d.

This study demonstrates a series of links between minority language skills, their economic return, and transmission across generations among Indigenous Mexican groups. The authors begin by estimating the differential in employment likelihood and wages between monolinguals of the dominant language (Spanish), relative to bilinguals who also know a local minority language. This effect of bilingualism on labour-market outcomes is identified using census and labour survey microdata and a matching procedure that ties individuals closely by ethnicity and socioeconomic cline. This enables us to separate language from ethnicity and reduce the bias driven by unobservable factors, compared to existing research. The authors find that, for

indigenous Mexicans, retaining the minority language along with Spanish improves employment prospects, overturning earlier results. Next, the authors investigate whether languages that are associated with larger labour-market benefits are also more likely to be passed on from parents to children, using intergenerational microdata. The authors find this to be the case, even after a rich set of controls on socio-economic environment. The results support a view that even in the absence of institutional support, minority languages may sustain themselves over generations in an ecological niche supported by labor-market specialisation.

- 158 The Janus face of stateness: China's development-oriented equity investments in Africa/ Xia, Ying and Chen, Muyang, n.d.

This paper draws from interviews and participant observations involving CAD Fund, its partners, and project companies in Africa to examine how China's official finance mobilizes private investment to facilitate global development. The findings indicate that the state-led equity fund has catalyzed the start-up and expansion of Chinese overseas private enterprises by providing otherwise inaccessible equity support and channelling additional state-related resources to empower long-term business development. Meanwhile, stateness has created an adverse selection problem, preventing CADFund from choosing the most financially promising projects or withdrawing from the failing ones. The paper sheds light on the potential challenges facing development finance institutions in employing equity investment as a tool for reconciling long-term development objectives and short-term commercial objectives.

- 159 Skills training and business outcomes: Experimental evidence from Liberia/ Dammert, Ana C. and Nansamba, Aisha , n.d.

This study adds to this line of work by testing the relative effectiveness of providing standard training complemented with interpersonal skills training. Targeting about 570 small entrepreneurs in Liberia, the main findings show that the combined training does not result in additional gains in profits and sales relative to the standard training. However, training on soft skills seems to reinforce the message given in the traditional training about long-term goals. Both training programs have no impact on self-reported customer experiences and satisfaction. Small firms account for a large share of employment in developing countries. A standard approach aimed at improving start-up, survival, and growth entails training the entrepreneur in basic managerial and technical skills. However, recent meta-analyses find that standard business training programs result in modest impacts on the sales and profits of entrepreneurs in developing countries. More recently, there has been a growing interest in studying whether training programs that aim to increase the stock of soft skills associated with successful entrepreneurship can impact business outcomes.

- 160 Mining and women's agency: Evidence on acceptance of domestic violence and shared decision-making in India/ Guimbeau, Amanda; Ji, Xinde James; Menon, Nidhiya and Rodgers, Yana van der Meulen , n.d.

They study the impact of proximity to mineral deposits and active mines on women's agency in India. Identification leverages the plausibly exogenous spatial variation in the occurrence of mineral deposits and mineral types across districts. Results indicate that women's outcomes improve near mines: women have less tolerance of physical violence and they report fewer barriers to accessing healthcare. Concomitantly, men's likelihood of making decisions jointly with spouses' increases, and men are less likely to justify domestic violence. These benefits are larger near mines that employ relatively high shares of women. The key mechanism is the sharing of mining royalties with local groups to support investments in vulnerable populations, which contributes to better economic conditions for women. Findings imply that mineral mining can bring measurable benefits to women's agency, especially when profits are invested in improving the welfare of local populations.

- 161 Oiling up the field. Forced internal displacement and the expansion of palm oil in Colombia/ Millán-Quijano, Jaime and Pulgarín, Sebastián , n.d.

Widespread analysis of the link between natural resources and conflicts has shown how positive income shocks in agriculture usually reduce violence (opportunity cost effect), while positive shocks in extractive commodities intensify it (rapacity/lootability effect). However, recent works have found cases where positive income shocks in agriculture lead to more violence. They examine the expansion of palm oil in Colombia to document another case where higher expected profits in agriculture led to more violence. Furthermore, the authors explore the institutional framework that explains the direction of this effect. Using a difference-in-difference strategy, the authors find that a 1 log point increase in palm oil prices raises the forced internal displacement rate in palm municipalities by 0.42 standard deviations. The authors show evidence supporting the hypothesis that the need for new lands explained the violence linked to the palm expansion within a framework in which weak property rights and illegal institutions were predominant. Likewise, the authors shed light on how the institutional framework shapes the relationship between income shocks and conflict.

- 162 The aid-nutrition link – Does targeted development assistance related to food systems matter?/ Kornher, Lukas; Kubik, Zaneta; Chichaibelu, Bezawit Beyene and Cullen, Maximo Torero, n.d.

In this study, the authors discuss and examine the relevance of food system related official development assistance (ODA) for improving food and nutrition security. The authors hypothesize that given the relationship between agricultural growth and

poverty reduction as well as food and nutrition security, aid attributed to food systems could have a stronger and more immediate impact on food and nutrition security than overall aid. The authors look at the long-run effects and the authors apply an instrumental variable approach to address reverse causality. Our instrumentation strategy follows the related literature in estimating the supply of aid from the donors' point of view but also uses a dummy variable for the common continental origin of donor and recipient country and the level of diplomatic representation of the donor country as novel zero-stage instruments. The authors find a statistically significant and economically meaningful contribution of food system related ODA to hunger and malnutrition reduction since 2000. This has important implications for donor countries, particularly those that focus on the fight against hunger in their development cooperation strategies.

- 163 Democracy, rural inequality, and education spending/ Samuels, David and Vargas, Thomas R. , n.d.

Much research suggests democracies invest more in human capital formation than dictatorships. In particular, scholars have suggested that democracies outspend autocracies on education, due to electoral and interest group pressures. However, some democracies spend no more on education - and some spend much less - than autocracies. What explains this variation within democracies? The answer is the influence of landed agricultural elites. Urban industrial elites support human capital investment because it leads to higher rates of return even if wages increase. Yet greater education spending encourages out-migration from the countryside, reducing the supply and increasing the price of agricultural labor. Given the differential impact of education spending across economic sectors, the effect of democracy on education spending may be conditional on the power of landed elites. The authors test this argument in two ways. First, the authors run a series of time series cross-sectional regressions on data from 107 countries for the period 1970 to 2000. Second, the authors conduct a difference-in-difference analysis, comparing countries that democratize at high versus low levels of land inequality, for 73 countries for the same time period. Results confirm a negative relationship between the power of landed elites and investment in public education under democracy, adding important and novel insight into the sources of differences in public-goods spending and human capital investment both within across political regimes.

- 164 The labor market integration of Syrian refugees in Turkey/ Demirci, Murat and Kırdar, Murat Güray, n.d.

This study uses the 2018 round of the Turkey Demographic and Health Survey, which includes a representative sample of Syrian refugees for the first time, to examine refugee labor-market integration. The findings show a much smaller native–refugee gap in men's employment in Turkey (favoring natives) than that reported for most developed countries. Moreover, the employment rate for refugee men peaks quite

early, one year after arrival, and remains at the same level. By contrast, the employment rate for refugee women is initially lower and does not change much over time. Once demographic and educational differences are accounted for, the native–refugee gap in men’s (women’s) paid employment falls to 4.7 (4.0) percentage points (pp). These small gaps conceal the fact that formal-employment rates are much lower among refugees. Even when covariate differences are accounted for, the formal-employment rate for refugee men is 58 pp lower than the rate for native men. In addition, the smallest native–refugee employment gaps are in manufacturing for men and agriculture for women. The gap is also much smaller in wage employment than in self-employment or unpaid family work. Finally, significant heterogeneity exists across refugee groups. The native–refugee employment gap is wider for older and more-educated groups. Once covariates are accounted for, the gap in men’s employment vanishes for refugees whose mother tongue is Turkish but persists for refugees whose mother tongue is Arabic or Kurdish.

- 165 Are trade preferences a Panacea? The export impact of the African growth and Opportunity Act/ Fernandes, Ana M.; Forero, Alejandro; Maemir, Hibret and Mattoo, Aaditya, n.d.

They show that the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) enhanced apparel exports of African countries on average. But the impact leveled off after the Multi-Fiber Arrangement unleashed competition from Asian countries. Furthermore, the positive average impact masks regional heterogeneity: East Africa’s late-bloomers offset Southern Africa’s boom-bust pattern. Overall, the authors find little evidence that preferences durably boosted exports.

- 166 Relating risk preferences and risk perceptions over different agricultural risk domains: Insights from Ethiopia/ Feyisa, Ashenafi Duguma; Maertens, Miet and Mey, Yann de, n.d.

This paper explores the diversity in risk perception and risk preferences of Ethiopian households by combining incentivized field experiments with detailed primary household survey data. The authors disentangle the relationship between risk perception and risk preferences using an innovative combination of time framing and instrumental variable estimation approaches. The authors find that our respondents are exposed to multiple past shocks and perceive multiple sources of future threats across different agricultural risk domains. Our respondents can be characterized as relatively risk-averse and loss-averse, and they also overweight unlikely extreme outcomes. The authors find a statistically significant association between the prospect theory risk preferences parameters—risk aversion, loss aversion, and probability weighting—and overall risk perception, domain-specific risk perceptions (except for the personal domain) and the impact dimension of future risk. Our findings make an important contribution to our understanding of farm households’ risk

behavior, and can guide prioritizing development efforts to stimulate better informed and well-targeted risk management policy interventions.

- 167 Does information about citizen participation initiatives increase political trust?/
Ardanaz, Martin; Otálvaro-Ramírez, Susana and Scartascini, Carlos, n.d.

This paper focuses on the effect of an informational campaign about these programs in the context of a survey experiment conducted in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Results show that providing detailed information about citizen involvement and outputs of a participatory budget initiative marginally shapes voters' assessments of government performance and political trust. In particular, it increases voters' perceptions about the benevolence and honesty of the government. Effects are larger for individuals with ex ante more negative views about the local government's quality and they differ according to the respondents' interpersonal trust and their beliefs about the ability of their communities to solve the type of collective-action problems that the program seeks to address. This article complements the literature that has examined the effects of participatory interventions on trust, and the literature that evaluates the role of information. The results in the article suggest that participatory budget programs could directly affect budget allocations and trust for those who participate, and those that are well-disseminated could also affect trust in the broader population. Because mistrustful individuals tend to shy away from demanding the government public goods that increase overall welfare, well-disseminated participatory budget programs could affect budget allocations directly and through their effect on trust.

- 168 Voluntary audits: Experimental evidence on a new approach to monitoring front-line bureaucrats/ La-O, Ana L. De; González, Lucas I. and Weitz-Shapiro, Rebecca, n.d.

Can opportunities for undergoing voluntary oversight improve bureaucratic motivation and effort? Drawing on insights from the social sciences, the authors argue that voluntary oversight increases front-line bureaucrats' sense of autonomy and competence, and may therefore increase their motivation and effort. Partnering with a provincial auditing body in Argentina, the authors implement an encouragement design in which school principals are invited to receive a voluntary audit of a publicly funded school meal program. The authors employ a two-level randomization, in which regions are first randomly assigned to a higher or lower rate of invitations, and then schools within regions are randomly assigned to treatment or control. The authors find divergent effects of treatment based on the density of treatment; in the group of regions assigned to the lower rate of invitations, school principals assigned to treatment report increased motivation and a decrease in school closings. In contrast, in the group of regions assigned to the higher rate of invitations, the authors observe the opposite effect. Drawing on qualitative fieldwork, the authors speculate that a higher rate of invitations may generate pressure to accept the invitation and thereby undermine any positive effects of volunteering. Our results

suggest the promise of voluntary audits as well as the need for further research on the conditions under which voluntary oversight may have differing consequences for bureaucratic effort and motivation.

- 169 Do gifts buy votes? Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America/ Gallego, Jorge; Guardado, Jenny and Wantchekon, Leonard, n.d.

In this paper, the authors use survey data from 17 sub-Saharan African elections between 2000 and 2005 and 20 Latin American elections between 2005 and 2010 to show that, despite its widespread prevalence, vote-buying has a limited electoral impact on average: in only 11 of 37 elections are gifts-for-votes practices correlated with higher turnout; yet, in only very few elections could have these gifts translated into visible electoral advantages for a particular party. This contrasts with common perceptions about the effectiveness of electoral handouts and the quality of the elections in these regions. Vote-buying—or the pre-electoral distribution of private goods in exchange for support at the ballot box—is often blamed for the poor economic performance of many developing countries. By pressuring individuals to vote against their own interest, vote-buying may undermine accountability and the implementation of sound development policies. Yet, these effects depend on it leading to electoral outcomes that would not have occurred otherwise.

- 170 Poverty, social networks, and clientelism/ Ravanilla, Nico and Hicken, Allen, n.d.

This study explores why the poor are susceptible to clientelism and how formal and informal social networks affect their vulnerability to vote buying. The authors argue that when the poor lack access to formal social networks, they become increasingly reliant on vote buying through informal networks. To test this theory, the authors examine the family-based network linkages between voters and politicians in a city in the Philippines. They collect survey data on formal network connections, electoral handouts, and voting behavior of 900 voters randomly drawn from these family networks. The study finds that campaigns disproportionately target poorer voters and familial ties further influence targeting among poor voters. Access to formal networks such as workers' associations, however, mitigates voter fears of punishment for failing to reciprocate.



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