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Current Contents

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FOREWORD

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

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Ramesh Yernagula
Director (Documentation)
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- 1 Infrastructure Costs/ Brooks, Leah and Liscow, Zachary, pp. 1-30.

This study discusses that despite infrastructure's importance to the US economy, evidence on its cost trajectory over time is sparse. The authors document real spending per new mile over the history of the Interstate Highway System. The authors find that spending per mile increased more than threefold from the 1960s to the 1980s. This increase persists even conditional on pre-existing observable geographic cost determinants. The authors then provide suggestive evidence on why. Input prices explain little of the increase. Statistically, changes in income and housing prices explain about half of the increase. The authors find suggestive evidence that the rise of "citizen voice" in government decision-making increased spending per mile.

- 2 Discriminatory Lending: Evidence from Bankers in the Lab/ Brock, J. Michelle and Haas, Ralph De, pp. 31-68.

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue that implement a lab-in-the-field experiment with 334 Turkish loan officers to document gender discrimination in small business lending and unpack mechanisms. Officers review multiple real-life loan applications in which the authors randomize applicant gender. While unconditional approval rates are the same, officers are 26 percent more likely to require a guarantor when the authors present the same application as coming from a female instead of a male entrepreneur. A causal forest algorithm to estimate heterogeneous treatment effects reveals that discrimination is concentrated among young, inexperienced, and gender-biased officers. Discrimination mainly affects female loan applicants in male-dominated industries, indicating how financial frictions can perpetuate entrepreneurial gender segregation across sectors.

- 3 Income Segregation and the Rise of the Knowledge Economy/ Berkes, Enrico and Gaetani, Ruben, pp. 69-102.

From this study, the authors can see that the effect of an increased knowledge-intensive activities on spatial inequality in US cities. The authors leverage a predetermined network of patent citations to instrument for local innovation trends. Between 1990 and 2010, a one-standard-deviation increase in patent growth increases income segregation by 0.65 Gini points, corresponding to 0.31 standard deviations of the over-time change in income segregation. This effect mainly arises from the sorting of residents by income, occupation, and education. Local shocks to innovation induce a clustering of knowledge-intensive jobs and residents, amplified by the response of rents and amenities.

- 4 Do Thank-You Calls Increase Charitable Giving? Expert Forecasts and Field Experimental Evidence/ Samek, Anya and Longfield, Chuck, pp. 103-124.

This article talks about that how calling to thank donors is considered a key fundraising strategy in the charitable giving industry. Yet the effectiveness of thank-you calls remains untested. The authors conduct field experiments with public television stations and a national nonprofit in which 500,000 new donors were randomized to receive a thank-you call or not. Fundraising professionals predicted that the calls—which followed standard practices in the industry—would increase donor retention by 80 percent. In stark contrast, the authors found a precisely estimated null effect of calls on donor retention.

- 5 DETER-ing Deforestation in the Amazon: Environmental Monitoring and Law Enforcement/ Assunção, Juliano; Gandour, Clarissa and Rocha, Romero, pp. 125-156.

The goal of this article is to examine how Brazil's recent use of satellite technology to overcome law enforcement shortcomings resulting from weak institutional environments. DETER is a system that processes satellite imagery and issues near-real-time deforestation alerts to target environmental enforcement in the Amazon. The authors propose a novel instrumental variable approach for estimating enforcement's impact on deforestation. Clouds limiting DETER's capacity to detect clearings serve as a source of exogenous variation for the presence of environmental authorities. Findings indicate that monitoring and enforcement effectively curb deforestation. Results hold across several robustness checks.

- 6 Pay Transparency and the Gender Gap/ Baker, Michael; Halberstam, Yosh; Kroft, Kory; Mas, Alexandre and Messacar, Derek, pp. 157-183.

This study examines the impact of public sector salary disclosure laws on university faculty salaries in Canada. The laws, which enable public access to the salaries of individual faculty if they exceed specified thresholds, were introduced in different provinces at different times. Using detailed administrative data covering the majority of faculty in Canada, and an event-study research design that exploits within-province variation in exposure to the policy across institutions and academic departments, the authors find robust evidence that the laws reduced the gender pay gap between men and women by approximately 20–40 percent.

- 7 Natural Resource Booms, Human Capital, and Earnings: Evidence from Linked Education and Employment Records/ Kovalenko, Alina, pp. 184-217.

From this study, the authors using administrative panel data on the universe of Texas public school students, analyze how shocks to local economic conditions affect education and employment decisions. The author finds that high school students at the bottom of the academic ability distribution worked and earned more in response to the fracking boom and that these earnings gains persisted through ages 24–25 despite the fact that the same students also became less likely to attend classes and graduate from

high school. The results suggest that the opportunity cost of education is large for these students.

- 8 Emigration and Entrepreneurial Drain/ Anelli, Massimo; Basso, Gaetano; Ippedico, Giuseppe and Peri, Giovanni, pp. 218-252.

This article talks about emigration of young, highly educated individuals that may deprive origin countries of entrepreneurs. The authors identify exogenous variation in emigration from Italy by interacting past diaspora networks and current economic pull factors in destination countries. The authors find that a 1 standard deviation increase in the emigration rate generates a 4.8 percent decline in firms' creation in the local labor market of origin. An accounting exercise decomposes the estimated effect into four components: subtraction of individuals with average entrepreneurial propensity, selection of young and college-educated among emigrants, negative spillovers on firm creation, and selection on unobservable characteristics positively associated with entrepreneurship.

- 9 Are Small Firms Labor Constrained? Experimental Evidence from Ghana/ Hardy, Morgan and McCasland, Jamie, pp. 253-284.

This study talks about the results of a field experiment that randomly placed unemployed young people as apprentices with small firms in Ghana and included no cash subsidy to firms (or workers) beyond in-kind recruitment services. Treated firms experienced increases in firm size of approximately half a worker and firm profits of approximately 10 percent for each apprentice placement offered, documenting frictions to novice hiring. The authors interpret the program as providing a novel worker screening technology to firms, as (voluntary) worker participation included nonmonetary application costs, echoing the widespread use of an entrance fee mechanism for hiring apprentices in the existing labor market.

- 10 A New Spatial Hedonic Equilibrium in the Emerging Work-from-Home Economy?/ Brueckner, Jan K.; Kahn, Matthew E. and Lin, Gary C., pp. 285-319.

This paper studies the impacts of work from home (WFH) in the housing market from both intercity and intracity perspectives. Our results confirm the theoretical prediction that WFH puts downward pressure on housing prices and rents in high-productivity counties, a result of workers starting to relocate to cheaper metro areas during the pandemic without forsaking their desirable jobs. The authors also show that WFH tends to flatten intracity house-price gradients, weakening the price premium associated with good job access.

- 11 When Externalities Collide: Influenza and Pollution/ Graff Zivin, Joshua; Neidell, Matthew; Sanders, Nicholas J. and Singer, Gregor, pp. 320-351.

In this article, the authors investigate how influenza and air pollution each pose significant health risks with global economic consequences. Their shared etiological pathways present a case of compounding health risk via interacting externalities. Using

instrumental variables based on changing wind direction, the authors show that increased levels of contemporaneous pollution increase influenza hospitalizations. The authors exploit random variation in effectiveness of the influenza vaccine as an additional instrument to show that vaccine protection neutralizes this relationship. Thus, pollution control and vaccination campaigns jointly provide greater returns than those implied by addressing either in isolation. The authors show the importance of this consideration in addressing observed gaps in influenza incidence by race.

- 12 Tax Refund Uncertainty: Evidence and Welfare Implications/ Caldwell, Sydnee; Nelson, Scott and Waldinger, Daniel, pp. 352-376.

This body of work demonstrates that transfers paid through annual tax refunds are a large but uncertain source of income for poor households. The authors document that low-income tax filers have substantial subjective uncertainty about these refunds. The authors investigate the determinants and consequences of refund uncertainty by linking survey, tax, and credit bureau data. On average, filers' expectations track realized refunds. More uncertain filers have larger differences between expected and realized refunds. Filers borrow in anticipation of their refunds, but more uncertain filers borrow less, consistent with precautionary behavior. A simple consumption-savings model suggests that refund uncertainty reduces the welfare benefits of the EITC by about 10 percent.

- 13 Energy Saving May Kill: Evidence from the Fukushima Nuclear Accident/ He, Guojun and Tanaka, Takanao, pp. 377-414.

This article talks about the Fukushima nuclear accident, Japan gradually shut down all its nuclear power plants, causing a countrywide power shortage. In response the government launched large-scale energy-saving campaigns to reduce electricity consumption. Exploiting the electricity-saving targets across regions and over time, the authors show that the campaigns significantly increased mortality, particularly during extremely hot days. The impact is primarily driven by people using less air conditioning, as encouraged by the government. Nonpecuniary incentives can explain most of the reduction in electricity consumption. Our findings suggest there exists a trade-off between climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.



- 14 Earnings-Based Borrowing Constraints and Macroeconomic Fluctuations/ Drechsel, Thomas, pp. 1-34.

This paper studies macroeconomic implications of earnings-based borrowing constraints. In a macro model, firms with earnings-based constraints borrow more in response to positive investment shocks, whereas firms with collateral constraints borrow less. Empirically, aggregate and firm-level credit responds to identified investment shocks according to the predictions with earnings-based constraints. Moreover, with sticky prices, earnings-based constraints imply that supply shocks are quantitatively more important. This is validated in an estimated version of the model, highlighting the importance of carefully modelling credit constraints to understand policy trade-offs. Microeconomic evidence reveals a direct link between firms' current earnings and their access to debt.

- 15 Collective Moral Hazard and the Interbank Market/ Altinoglu, Levent; Stiglitz, Joseph E., pp. 35-64.

This study talks about concentration of risk within the financial system leads to systemic instability. The authors propose a theory to explain the structure of the financial system and show how it alters the risk-taking incentives of financial institutions when the government optimally intervenes during crises. By issuing interbank claims, risky institutions endogenously become large and interconnected. This concentrated structure enables institutions to share the risk of systemic crises in a privately optimal way but leads to excessive risk taking even by peripheral institutions. Interconnectedness and excessive risk taking reinforce one another. Macroprudential regulation that limits the interconnectedness of risky institutions improves welfare.

- 16 Cross-Sectional Uncertainty and the Business Cycle: Evidence from 40 Years of Options Data/ Dew-Becker, Ian; Giglio, Stefano, pp. 65-96.

This paper presents a novel and unique measure of cross-sectional uncertainty constructed from stock options on individual firms. Cross-sectional uncertainty varied little between 1980 and 1995 and subsequently had three distinct peaks—during the tech boom, the financial crisis, and the coronavirus epidemic. Cross-sectional uncertainty has had a mixed relationship with overall economic activity, and aggregate uncertainty is much more powerful for forecasting aggregate growth. The data and moments can be used to calibrate and test structural models of the effects of uncertainty shocks. In international data, the authors find similar dynamics and a strong common factor in cross-sectional uncertainty.

- 17 Self-Harming Trade Policy? Protectionism and Production Networks/ Barattieri, Alessandro; Cacciatore, Matteo., pp. 97-128.

This article talks about using monthly data on temporary trade barriers (TTBs), the authors estimate the dynamic employment effects of protectionism through vertical production linkages. First, exploiting high-frequency data and TTB procedural details, the authors identify trade policy shocks exogenous to economic fundamentals. The authors then use input-output tables to construct measures of protectionism affecting downstream producers. Finally, the authors estimate panel local projections using the identified trade policy shocks. Protectionism has small and insignificant beneficial effects in protected industries. The effects in downstream industries are negative, sizable, and significant. The employment decline follows an increase in intermediate input and final goods prices and a decline in stock market returns.

- 18 The Response of Consumer Spending to Changes in Gasoline Prices/ Gelman, Michael; Gorodnichenko, Yuriy; Kariv, Shachar; Koustas, Dmitri; Shapiro, Matthew D.; Silverman, Dan; Tadelis, Steven., pp. 129-160.

This paper estimates how overall consumer spending responds to changes in gasoline prices. It uses the differential impact across consumers of the sharp drop in gasoline prices in 2014 for identification. This estimation strategy is implemented using comprehensive, high-frequency, transaction-level data for a large panel of individuals. The average estimated marginal propensity to consume (MPC) out of unanticipated, permanent shocks to income is approximately one. This estimate accounts for the elasticity of demand for gasoline and potential slow adjustment to changes in prices. The high MPC implies that changes in gasoline prices have large aggregate effects.

- 19 State-Dependent Attention and Pricing Decisions/ Turen, Javier, pp. 161-189.

This paper studies price-setting decisions under rational inattention. Prices are set by tracking an unobserved target whose distribution is also unknown. Information acquisition is dynamic and fully flexible since, given information acquired previously, price setters choose the amount of information they collect as well as how they want to learn about both the outcome and its distribution. The authors show that by allowing for imperfect information to be the unique source of rigidity, the model can reconcile stylized facts in the microeconomic evidence on price setting while simultaneously being consistent with empirical results on state-dependent attention.

- 20 Capital-Reallocation Frictions and Trade Shocks/ Lanteri, Andrea; Medina, Pamela; Tan, Eugene, pp. 190-228.

This research has identified that what are the short-term effects of an import-competition shock on capital reallocation and aggregate productivity? To address this question, the authors develop a quantitative model with heterogeneous firms and capital-reallocation frictions. The authors discipline the model with micro data on investment dynamics of

Peruvian manufacturing firms and trade flows between China and Peru. Because of large frictions in firm downsizing and exit, an import-competition shock induces a temporary aggregate-productivity loss and larger dispersion in marginal products, due to investment inaction and exit of some productive firms. Empirical evidence on the effects of trade shocks on capital reallocation supports the model mechanism.

- 21 The State-Dependent Effectiveness of Hiring Subsidies/ Graves, Sebastian, pp. 229-253.

This body of work demonstrates that responsiveness of job creation to shocks is procyclical, while the responsiveness of job destruction is countercyclical. This new finding can be explained by a heterogeneous-firm model in which hiring costs lead to lumpy employment adjustment. The model predicts that policies that aim to stimulate employment by encouraging job creation, such as hiring subsidies, are significantly less effective in recessions: these are times when few firms are near their hiring thresholds and many firms are near their firing thresholds. Policies that target the job destruction margin, such as employment protection subsidies, are particularly effective at such times.

- 22 Learning-through-Survey in Inflation Expectations/ Gwangmin, Kim; Carola, Binder, pp. 254-278.

From this study, the authors can see that when surveys rely on repeat participants, this raises the possibility that survey participation may affect future responses, perhaps by prompting information acquisition between survey waves. The authors show that these "learning-through-survey" effects are large for household inflation expectations. Repeat survey participants generally have lower inflation expectations and uncertainty, particularly if their initial uncertainty was high. Consequently, repeat participants may be more informed about or attentive to inflation. This has important implications: for example, inflation expectations of new participants are more influenced by oil prices, and estimates of the elasticity of intertemporal substitution are lower for new participants.

- 23 Measuring Monetary Policy in the Euro Area Using SVARs with Residual Restrictions/ Badinger, Harald; Schiman, Stefan, pp. 279-305.

This study measures the effects of monetary policy in the euro area using a small number of sign and magnitude restrictions on the residuals of a structural vector autoregression. The authors derive the dates and directions of these shocks from high-frequency financial market data around official European Central Bank policy announcements. Based on an in-depth narrative analysis and a comparison of the results with those of a standard high-frequency approach, the authors argue that our approach is purged from central bank information effects. Despite our rather agnostic identification strategy, the authors find clear and conclusive effects of monetary policy shocks on a wide range of macroeconomic variables.

- 24 The Effect of Population Aging on Economic Growth, the Labor Force, and Productivity/ Maestas, Nicole; Mullen, Kathleen J.; Powell, David., pp. 306-332.

The point of this piece is that population aging is expected to slow US economic growth. The authors use variation in the predetermined component of population aging across states to estimate the impact of aging on growth in GDP per capita for 1980–2010. The authors find that each 10 percent increase in the fraction of the population age 60+ decreased per capita GDP by 5.5 percent. One-third of the reduction arose from slower employment growth; two-thirds due to slower labor productivity growth. Labor compensation and wages also declined in response. Our estimate implies population aging reduced the growth rate in GDP per capita by 0.3 percentage points per year during 1980–2010.

- 25 Bubbles, Crashes, and Economic Growth: Theory and Evidence/ Guerron-Quintana, Pablo A.; Hirano, Tomohiro; Jinnai, Ryo, pp. 333-371.

This article talks about the ups and downs in economic growth in recent decades by constructing a model with recurrent bubbles, crashes, and endogenous growth. Once realized, bubbles crowd in investment and stimulate economic growth, but expectation about future bubbles crowds out investment and reduces economic growth. The authors identify bubbly episodes by estimating the model using the US data. Counterfactual simulations suggest that the IT and housing bubbles not only caused economic booms but also lifted US GDP by almost 2 percentage points permanently, but the economy could have grown even faster if people had believed that asset bubbles would never arise.

- 26 Grounded by Gravity: A Well-Behaved Trade Model with Industry-Level Economies of Scale/ Kucheryavy, Konstantin; Lyn, Gary; Rodríguez-Clare, Andrés, pp. 372-412.

This article looks into model to study the role of industry-level external economies of scale in open economies. If the elasticity governing the strength of external economies is below the inverse of the trade elasticity in each industry, then specialization under frictionless trade is consistent with comparative advantage, the model is tractable even with trade frictions, and all countries gain from trade. External economies lower gains from trade except if the country specializes in industries with high scale economies, and they amplify the gains from further trade liberalization except if it leads to specialization in industries with low scale economies.

- 27 Rural-Urban Migration, Structural Transformation, and Housing Markets in China/ Garriga, Carlos; Hedlund, Aaron; Tang, Yang; Wang, Ping, pp. 413-440.

This paper investigates the interrelationship between urbanization, structural transformation, and the post-2000 Chinese housing boom through the lens of a dynamic spatial equilibrium model that features migration and a rich housing market structure with mortgages. Urbanization and structural transformation emerge as key drivers of China's

house price boom, while at the same time rising house prices impede these forces of economic transition. Policies to boost urbanization can be undone by the endogenous price response. Land supply expansion ameliorates this negative feedback. Overall, housing markets powerfully shape the path of economic development.

- 28 Land Misallocation and Productivity/ Chen, Chaoran; Restuccia, Diego; Santaeuàlia-Llopis, Raül, pp. 441-465.

In this article, the authors investigate using detailed household-level data from Malawi on physical quantities of agricultural outputs and inputs, the authors measure farm total factor productivity (TFP), controlling for land quality, rain, and transitory shocks. The authors find that operated land size and capital are essentially unrelated to farm TFP, implying substantial factor misallocation. The agricultural output gain from a reallocation of factors to their efficient use among existing farmers is a factor between 1.7- and 2.8-fold. The authors provide suggestive evidence connecting misallocation with the extent of land markets and illustrate how an efficient allocation via rental markets can substantially reduce agricultural income inequality and poverty.

- 29 Persistent Monetary Non-neutrality in an Estimated Menu Cost Model with Partially Costly Information/ Bonomo, Marco; Carvalho, Carlos; Garcia, René; Malta, Vivian; Rigato, Rodolfo, pp. 466-505.

This study tells us that microeconomic evidence of frequent and large price changes with sizable monetary non-neutrality. Firms incur separate lump-sum costs to change prices and to gather and process some information about marginal costs. Additional relevant information is continuously available and can be factored into pricing decisions at no cost. The authors estimate the model by Simulated Method of Moments, using price-setting statistics for the US economy. The model with free idiosyncratic and costly aggregate information fits well both targeted and untargeted microeconomic moments and generates almost three times as much monetary non-neutrality as the Calvo model.

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- 30 The Long and Short (Run) of Trade Elasticities/ Boehm, Christoph E.; Levchenko, Andrei A. and Pandalai-Nayar, Nitya, pp. 861-905.

This research points out that when countries change most favored nation (MFN) tariffs, partners that trade on MFN terms experience plausibly exogenous tariff changes. Using this variation, the authors estimate the trade elasticity at short and long horizons with local projections. The authors find that the elasticity of tariff-exclusive trade flows is -0.76 in the short run, and approximately -2 in the long run. Our long-run estimates are smaller than typical in the literature, and it takes 7 to 10 years to converge to the long run, implying that (i) the welfare gains from trade are high and (ii) there are substantial convexities in the costs of adjusting exports.

- 31 How to Use Natural Experiments to Estimate Misallocation/ Sraer, David and Thesmar, David, pp. 906-938.

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective to estimate the effect of firm policies (e.g., bankruptcy laws) on allocative efficiency using (quasi-)experimental evidence. Our approach takes general equilibrium effects into account and requires neither a structural estimation nor a precise assumption on how the experiment affects firms. Our aggregation formula relies on treatment effects of the policy on the distribution of output-to-capital ratios, which are easily estimated. The authors show this method is valid for a large class of commonly used models in macrofinance. The authors apply it to the French banking deregulation episode of the mid-1980s and find an increase in aggregate TFP of 5 percent.

- 32 Globalization and Pandemics/ Antràs, Pol; Redding, Stephen J. and Rossi-Hansberg, Esteban, pp. 939-981.

This paper investigates theory and evidence on the relationship between globalization and pandemics. Business travel facilitates trade and travel leads to human interactions that transmit disease. Trade-motivated travel generates an epidemiological externality across countries. If infections lead to deaths, or reduce individual labor supply, the authors establish a general equilibrium social distancing effect, whereby increases in relative prices in unhealthy countries reduce travel to those countries. If agents internalize the threat of infection, the authors show that their behavioral responses lead to a reduction in travel that is larger for higher-trade-cost locations, which initially reduces the ratio of trade to output.

- 33 The Matching Multiplier and the Amplification of Recessions/ Patterson, Christina, pp. 982-1012.

This paper shows that the unequal incidence of recessions in the labor market amplifies aggregate shocks. Using administrative data from the United States, the author document a positive covariance between workers' marginal propensities to consume (MPCs) and their elasticities of earnings to GDP, which is a key moment for a new class of heterogeneous-agent models. The author define the matching multiplier as the increase in the multiplier stemming from this matching of high MPC workers to more cyclical jobs.the author show that this covariance is large enough to increase the aggregate MPC by 20 percent over an equal exposure benchmark.

- 34 What Happens When Employers Can No Longer Discriminate in Job Ads?/ Kuhn, Peter and Shen, Kailing, pp. 1013-1048.

From this study, the authors derived that when employers' explicit gender requests were unexpectedly removed from a Chinese job board overnight, pools of successful applicants became more integrated: women's (men's) share of callbacks to jobs that had requested men (women) rose by 61 (146) percent. The removal "worked" in this sense because it generated a large increase in gender-mismatched applications, and because those applications were treated surprisingly well by employers, suggesting that employers' gender requests often represented relatively weak preferences or outdated stereotypes. The job titles that were integrated by the ban, however, were not the most gendered ones, and were disproportionately lower-wage jobs.

- 35 Why Do Households Leave School Value Added on the Table? The Roles of Information and Preferences/ Ainsworth, Robert; Dehejia, Rajeev; Pop-Eleches, Cristian and Urquiola, Miguel, pp. 1049-1082.

The results of this work demonstrate a particular finding that Romanian households could choose schools with one standard deviation worth of additional value added. Why do households leave value added "on the table"? The authors study two possibilities: (i) information and (ii) preferences for other school traits. In an experiment, the authors inform randomly selected households about schools' value added. These households choose schools with up to 0.2 standard deviations of additional value added. The authors then estimate a discrete choice model and show that households have preferences for a variety of school traits. As a result, fully correcting households' beliefs would eliminate at most a quarter of the value added that households leave unexploited.

- 36 Mobility and Congestion in Urban India/ Akbar, Prottoy; Couture, Victor; Duranton, Gilles and Storeygard, Adam, pp. 1083-1111.

The objective of this article is to delve into a particular subject to develop a methodology to estimate robust city-level vehicular speed indices, exactly decomposable into uncongested speed and congestion. The authors apply it to 180 Indian cities using 57 million simulated trips measured by a web mapping service. The authors verify the reliability of our simulated trips using a number of alternative data sources, including data on actual trips. The authors find wide variation in speed across cities that is driven more

by differences in uncongested speed than congestion. Denser and more populated cities are slower, only in part because of congestion. Urban economic development is correlated with faster speed despite worse congestion.

- 37 Is There Too Much Benchmarking in Asset Management?/ Kashyap, Anil K; Kovrijnykh, Natalia; Li, Jian and Pavlova, Anna, pp. 1112-1141.

This article talks about the tractable model of asset management in which benchmarking arises endogenously, and analyze its welfare consequences. Fund managers' portfolios are not contractible and they incur private costs in running them. Incentive contracts for fund managers create a pecuniary externality through their effect on asset prices. Benchmarking inflates asset prices and creates crowded trades. The crowding reduces the effectiveness of benchmarking in incentive contracts for others, which fund investors fail to account for. A social planner, recognizing the crowding, opts for contracts with less benchmarking and less incentive provision. The planner also delivers lower asset management costs.

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

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

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

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

transfer freedom, compared with traditional LNR. Denser pedestrian network and transit stops were revealed in the locations with higher Cli, with differences between old and new districts. Second, newly proposed Cli improved the significance in the association between connectivity and urban amenities. In residential areas with advanced connectivity, urban planners are expected to expand urban amenities to improve the living environmental.

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

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

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

This study tells us that the knowledge about integrated supply and demand to comprehensively understand urbanization effects on ecosystem services, is essential, especially in rapidly urbanizing areas. A spatially explicit approach was developed here to synthesize supply and demand dynamics of the two most important hydrologic services in the rapidly urbanizing Taihu Lake Basin (TLB) of eastern China. The supply of water purification (WPS) and flood mitigation (FMS) were measured as nitrogen removal and runoff retention, respectively. Whereas the demand for water purification (WPD) was quantified as the difference between total and permitted nitrogen loading based on relevant water quality standards, the demand for flood mitigation (FMD) was estimated as the vulnerability to potential flood damage, including economic losses and causalities. The authors found a spatial mismatch where high WPS and FMS occurred in mountainous areas while high WPD and FMD concentrated in urban and agricultural areas across the basin. WPS and WPD decreased by 10% and 20%, respectively during

2000–2015, due mainly to loss of croplands to urban expansion. This was also the main cause of decreased FMS by 7% but increased FMD by 67%, which underscored the importance of conserving croplands in rapidly urbanizing regions of the TLB. Overall, land use composition had strong associations with WPD ($r^2 \geq 0.57$) and FMS ($r^2 \geq 0.38$) at the sub-basin scale, while the configuration of multiple land uses, such as urban sprawl, cropland fragmentation, and riparian buffers were crucial in influencing WPS. In comparison, FMD was most sensitive to urban expansion ($r^2 = 0.74$), economic development ($r^2 = 0.81$), and population growth ($r^2 = 0.93$). These findings provide new insights into sustainable land management for coordinating supply of and demand for hydrologic services in the TLB and other urbanizing watersheds of the world.

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

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

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

This study talks about the Ungulate-vehicle collisions (UVC) have been steadily increasing throughout Europe, posing a risk to human safety, representing an extra factor of animal's death. Here, the authors used information of a 2-year roadkill (2019–2020) monitoring of wild ungulates (wild boar, red deer and roe deer) to assess the drivers that influence the likelihood of UVC in Portugal. Our results support the contention that the variables promoting the collisions varied markedly between species, including the importance of land use and cover (wild boar and red deer), water availability and movement corridors (wild boar), ungulate population density (wild boar) and road topology (wild boar, red deer and roe deer) in the likelihood of UVC. The significant and positive interaction between urbanized and forest areas shows that regions sharing characteristics of both urban and natural environments represent a high-risk for the

occurrence of collisions. The application of mitigation actions in these regions are welcome and should focus on reducing its attractiveness and/or the abundance of ungulate populations. Awareness campaigns and species-specific signalling may also contribute to a general decrease of casualties. The authors advocate that continued efforts of data collection are pivotal to assess the local relevance of fine-scale predictors amenable to manage.

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

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective to clarifying what urban spatial structure (US) is more conducive to reducing emissions and conserving energy provides scientific references for government departments and decision-makers to optimize and realize their “carbon reduction” goal. In light of the mixed results of previous studies, our study explored the effect of monocentric US (MUS) and polycentric US (PUS) on carbon emissions in China by using panel regression models and robust test methods based on an US quantification through remotely sensed night-time light data. According to the findings, population size regulates the effect of US on carbon emissions. For cities with a population size less than 70.71×10^4 – 98.58×10^4 , a MUS is more conducive to reducing carbon emissions, whereas for cities with a population size large than 70.71×10^4 – 98.58×10^4 , a PUS performs better on carbon emission reduction. Further quantitative analyses reveal that the conditional effect of population size on the US—carbon emissions relationship is dependent on the relative magnitudes of the three mediating factors, e.g., the transportation, residents' lives, and industrial production and manufacturing. Our study determines the MUS and PUS most conducive to carbon emission reduction for different population sizes, which may lay the groundwork for a low-carbon urban planning system.

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

In this study, they discuss that burned-area maps are useful in disaster management and in response to bushfire events. In this paper, the authors explored the capabilities of synthetic aperture radar (SAR) Sentinel-1 in detecting and mapping the bushfire-affected areas. Fires in Kangaroo Island, Australia, in 2019–20 known as the “Black Summer” were selected as a case study. The authors applied a random forest method to the Sentinel-1 image classification to detect the burned areas over Kangaroo Island. Radar burn difference (RBD), radar burn ratio (RBR), and delta modified radar vegetation index (ΔRVI) were calculated and imported as inputs to the random forest classifier. An independent reference map was generated using the difference normalize burn ratio (dNBR) and Sentinel-2 images and was used as the ground truth to evaluate the accuracy of the SAR-based burned-area detection map. Our results show that the SAR-based burned area detection map outperforms the MODIS MCD64. The feature importance in the random forest method indicates that RBDVH is the most important

index (importance value of 0.35) followed by RBDVV (0.20), Δ RV (0.18), RBRVH (0.17), RBRVV (0.10). The random forest method's precision, accuracy and kappa index were 94%, 94%, 0.87, respectively, while corresponding metrics for the MODIS MCD64 products were 92%, 91%, 0.83, respectively.

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

In this article, the authors examine the importance of the Urban green infrastructure (UGI) as a habitat for birds and how it acts as a leading role in bird diversity conservation. However, the response of bird diversity to UGI characteristics has not been well understood. Taking Shenzhen as an example, a dataset of bird records was compiled by several citizen science. The authors quantified the impact of environmental characteristics of UGI on bird diversity by the generalized additive model. Then, the clustering method was used to classify bird diversity bundles for identifying priorities of UGIs. The results showed that: (1) There are significant differences in urban gradients formed the spatial pattern of bird diversity. (2) There was mainly nonlinear relationship between the bird diversity and UGI environmental characteristic, with different response processes and thresholds. Area of UGI was critical for bird diversity, and an area of about 20 km² plays a relatively large role. Moreover, migratory birds were more sensitive to the negative impact of the surroundings of UGI, such as impervious surfaces and nighttime light. (3) The cluster analysis indicates that UGIs with better eco-environment were conducive to maintaining bird diversity. This study could be helpful to provide guidelines for the implementation of UGI planning and management and bird diversity conservation.

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

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

and spatially heterogeneous patterns of park inequity inform urban planning on how to strategically allocate resources in pursuit of environmental justice.

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

This study tells that in Pakistan, wetlands are of primary focus as they withstand the effects of floods, recharge groundwater, and provide several services in the context of economic, cultural, and climate mitigation aspects. However, the lack of field data and huge monitoring costs hinder their sustainable management in Pakistan. In connection with this, the current study leverages Google Earth Engine (GEE), earth observation data, and machine learning-based Random Forest (RF) algorithm to evaluate spatial-temporal heterogeneities in wetlands in Pakistan between 1990 and 2020. Additionally, the first high-resolution long-term inventory of wetlands in Pakistan is presented to provide a baseline. Our results ascertain an increase in wetlands areas over the last 30 years. The swamps' area increased from 1391.19 km² in 1990 to 8510.43 km² in 2020 (2.62% annual change rate). Similarly, the marshes area increased between 1990 and 2020 with a ~1.04% annual change rate. Conversely, the water area decreased from 8371.97 km² in 1990 to 7818.34 km² in 2020. The increase in wetlands could be associated with good conservation and planting practices in Pakistan. While these results provide important insights to implement conservation practices in the context of wetland sustainability, the resultant data is essential to the national wetlands inventory database for future evaluations.

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

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

climate projections. The predicted map can be useful to plan effective fire management strategies to minimize damage to the forest ecosystem.

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

This article talks about the Ecosystem services (ESs) trade-offs are directly influenced by land use change which resulted from urbanization and ecological restoration globally or locally. However, the impacts of land use policies on ESs and their trade-offs are always interacted, needing further distinguishment. In this study the authors simulated grain production and water purification of the Dongting Lake Basin under different land use scenarios in 2035, and explored the impact of land use policies on ESs and their trade-offs. The results showed that returning farmland to forest land was the main factor, which would lead to 3.19% decrease in grain production and 8.13% increase in water purification. Returning farmland to waterbody would also result in a reduction of grain production (-0.85%) slightly more than the improvement of water purification (0.37%). However, the impact of urbanization on ESs would be less but spatially heterogeneous. It is worth noting that returning farmland to forest land would increase the trade-off potential and intensity, while urbanization and returning farmland to waterbody could weaken both trade-off indices. This study provides a scenario approach to distinguishing land use policies' impact on ecosystem services trade-offs.

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

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

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

This study tells us about the cosmopolitan dream of a borderless world has little to do with reality. Today's borders bear witness to regulatory intervention in the circulation of

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

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

This study investigates different greenery patterns(type and position) in urban canyons and their effects on air pollution and thermal comfort to find optimal overall patterns. The effect of patterns in seasons, different urban canyons ratios, and greenery's aesthetical, cultural, and social aspects was considered. Numerical simulations and wind flow modeling were performed in the ENVI-met software. The results show that coniferous trees on sidewalks have the weakest, and Deciduous trees in the median strip alone can have the most favorable effect on improving air quality and thermal comfort in different seasons. Moving deciduous trees from the sidewalks to the median strip has reduced air pollution by 67% in summer and 54% in winter at the pedestrian level. The effect of green space in improving the air quality and thermal comfort of urban canyons has been investigated in many pieces of research. However, most were limited regarding the date, the experiment's duration, or the phenomenon under investigation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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- 57 Beyond the Bipartisan System in the Taipei Mayoral Elections—Rise of Market-Oriented Strategies in Electoral Campaigns?/ Chan, Tayden Fung and Zhao, Luna L., pp. 7–24.

This article analyses current literature on political marketing seldom investigates elections in non-Western regions or countries. The analysis of the Taipei mayoral elections (TMEs) can fill this academic vacuum. This article studies the election campaigns for the TMEs between 1994 and 2018 to understand and analyse the political marketing strategies used by candidates and political parties in Taiwan, an East Asian democracy. While the New Party (NP) stuck to a product-oriented strategy, the Kuomintang (KMT) and the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) employed sales-oriented strategies in most TMEs. This article argues that political parties with strong ideologies find it hard to use the market-oriented electoral strategy. The victory of Ko Wen-je in 2014 and 2018 TMEs can be analysed in terms of the successful employment of a market-oriented strategy. However, given the changing environment of local politics, Ko and his party, the Taiwan People's Party (TPP), may not follow market-oriented strategies in future TMEs.

- 58 The Hong Kong National Security Law and the Changing Character of Rule in the China–Hong Kong Relationship/ Karmazin, Aleš, pp. 25–39.

The point of this piece is to discuss changes in the character and mechanisms of rule in the China–Hong Kong relationship after the promulgation of the Hong Kong National Security Law (HKNSL). The author focus on the broader impacts of this particular legal norm on political order. By building on institutionalist theories of direct and indirect rule, the author argue that HKNSL and the following changes brought about a compounded (amalgamated) type of rule of China over Hong Kong. It is based on a blend of aspects and mechanisms that do not account for direct governance in the full sense but utilise some elements of it. The post-HKNSL situation entangles new ruling mechanisms with those that had existed previously but were updated and strengthened in the post-HKNSL aftermath.

- 59 The Non-interference Principle and the BRI Grand Strategy in the GCC=z/ Chaziza, Mordechai, pp. 40–57.

The study examines whether China's policy of non-interference is sustainable in the age of the BRI. Will the PRC be able to maintain its non-interference and neutrality policy, especially if its commercial interests, investments, and citizens living in the GCC countries are threatened? China must moderate its non-interference policy and increasingly intervene to secure overseas economic interests by framing its engagement in a way that eases the perceived breadth and depth of its interference. There are already signs that the PRC is backing out of the non-interference policy. Perhaps this is the right

time to ask if China's policy of non-interference in other countries internal affairs is ending, especially in light of the BRI grand strategy.

- 60 China's Interests in Afghanistan: An Assessment Post US Withdrawal/ Manish and Kaushik, Prashant, pp. 58–79.

This article seeks to understand and analyze China's ever-growing engagement in Afghanistan through the paradigm of Realism, arguing that China has long-term geo-strategic and geo-economic interests in the region which requires it to coordinate more closely with Pakistan and Iran and innovate diplomatically. Though long in the offing, US withdrawal from Afghanistan became a reality with the signing of the Doha Agreement on 29 February 2020, ultimately leading to the establishment of Taliban 2.0 in Kabul. The unravelling of the two-decade-old US-led war and reconstruction effort in Afghanistan led to a long-predicted scramble among the regional powers to fill the vacuum created by US withdrawal and threw up a plethora of intriguing questions, particularly regarding China's role and interests in the region. This article is divided into two sections. The first section focuses on China's interests in Afghanistan viz. BRI-CPEC extension in Afghanistan, rare earth, and the need to ensure peace and stability. The second section assesses China's response to the emerging situation by focusing on China's engagement with the Taliban 2.0 and co-opting of Pakistan and Iran for safeguarding its long-term interests. This article concludes while looking at the position of India in the gamut.

- 61 China's Experiments with Social Media: Singing Along with Xi Jinping About the Belt and Road Initiative/ Kuteleva, Anna, pp. 80–94.

From this study, the authors can see that the Chinese state ramps up its efforts in international narrative competitions, Chinese media master new genres and test different visual languages on global social media platforms. The diverse content they produce provides a new source of information about China's self-representations intended for foreigners and thus provides a condensed answer to one of the key questions of China's foreign policy: Who is China? It also responds to the question that many observers outside of China pose: What does China's rise mean for the rest of the world? To explain how Chinese state media use new mediums to (re)imagine China and narrate its relations with the world, this study focuses on the entertainment visual content they posted on YouTube between 2013 and 2019 to introduce and endorse Xi Jinping's Belt and Road initiative (BRI). Using a critical discursive methodology, it decodes text-visual frames created by Chinese media to bring to the fore components of BRI's discursive politics that are imperceptible in formal diplomatic communications.

- 62 The Dualistic Trends of Sinophobia and Sinophilia: Impact on Foreign Policy Towards China/ Jain, Shree and Chakrabarti, Sukalpa, pp. 95–118.

This qualitative study utilises various global surveys and public opinion polls to gauge the dualistic trends of public opinion on China and examines the salience of public

opinion in foreign relations, underlining a pluralist approach. The article illustrates multiple cases highlighting how negative or positive public opinion of China is correlated with an aggressive or friendly foreign policy posture towards China. The People's Republic of China has invited both fascination and fear, admiration and contempt in the last few years. Various public opinion surveys' data findings reveal a nuanced and conflicted phenomenon of 'Sinophobia' and 'Sinophilia' across the world nations. One view of China is that of an 'autocratic,' 'anti-democratic' regime provoking anxiety and suspicion reflected in a trending wave of anti-China sentiments evolving into 'Sinophobia,' with its prevalence and intensity highlighted in increasing cases of racism and violence towards immigrant Chinese after the novel coronavirus outbreak. The growing intensity of Sinophobia is noticed in countries witnessing a barging influx of Chinese investment with Chinese land grabs and the loss of native jobs. However, another view is of a nation that inspires vast admiration for its economic ascent and traditional culture. Today, China has an increasing appeal and attraction not just for its economic engagement but also for its culture, language and tourism. Public perceptions and opinions are critical factors in determining a state's foreign policy preferences and choices.



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- 63 Racial discrimination predicts depressive symptoms throughout adolescence among Black youth/ Lavner, Justin A.; Ong, Mei Ling; Carter, Sierra E.; Hart, Ariel R.; Beach, Steven R. H., pp. 7-14.

The following is discussed in this research was experiences of racial discrimination are common among Black youth and predict worse mental health cross-sectionally and over time. Additional research is needed to address lingering questions regarding the direction of effect(s) underlying these patterns, differences in the magnitude of effects across adolescence, and gender differences. To address these gaps, the current study tested bidirectional linkages between racial discrimination and depressive symptoms at the between- (interpersonal) and within- (intrapersonal) level using 4 waves of data from 889 Black youth (54% female) from Georgia and Iowa. Participants reported experiences of racial discrimination and depressive symptoms at ages 10.6 years (Wave 1), 12.5 years (Wave 2), 15.7 years (Wave 3), and 18.8 years (Wave 4). The cross-lagged panel model (CLPM) was used to examine between-person associations over time, and the random intercept cross-lagged panel model (RI-CLPM) was used to examine within-person associations over time. Results were consistent across models, revealing significant concurrent associations between racial discrimination and depressive symptoms, significant lagged effects from racial discrimination to depressive symptoms, and no significant lagged effects from depressive symptoms to racial discrimination. Effects did not differ across adolescence, and there were few gender differences in the degree of association between racial discrimination and depressive symptoms. Findings provide rigorous evidence that experiencing greater racial discrimination is associated with increases in depressive symptoms throughout adolescence and add to a growing body of work showing that racial discrimination can undermine mental health and well-being among Black youth.

- 64 School socioeconomic status context and social adjustment in children/ Parker, Philip; Sanders, Taren; Anders, Jake; Shure, Nikki; Jerrim, John; Noetel, Michael; Parker, Rhiannon; Ciarrochi, Joseph; Marsh, Herb, pp. 15-29.

In this study, they discuss that social adjustment is critical to educational and occupational attainment. Yet little research has considered how the school's socioeconomic context is associated with social adjustment. In a longitudinal sample of Australian 4- to 8-year-olds (N = 9369; 51% boys) the authors tested the association between school average socioeconomic status and social skills (parent and teacher reported). Models controlled for age 4 social adjustment and additional covariates. Results showed that children from more advantaged schools are more likely to have better prosocial behavior and fewer peer and conduct problems. An interaction between

family and school average socioeconomic status (SES) suggested that this association was mainly present for children from lower SES backgrounds.

- 65 Disentangling the interplay of the sense of belonging and institutional channels in individuals' educational trajectories/ Burger, Kaspar, pp. 30-42.

In this study, they discuss that students' sense of school belonging has a substantial positive effect on educational attainment. At the same time, life course and life span developmental theories suggest that the benefits of a sense of school belonging could be weakened by the channeling effects of education systems that assign students to distinct educational tracks that lead otherwise similar students to quite different educational destinations. The current study analyzed the extent to which the sense of school belonging predicted educational trajectories in a system that partially channels students into distinct tracks. It assessed educational trajectories as they relate to transitions at two critical junctures of the system—the transition from lower- to upper-secondary education, and from upper-secondary to tertiary (university) education. The study used data from a nationally representative panel survey that followed participants from age 15 to 30 (N = 4,986, 44% male, 12.9% immigrants). Findings indicated that students with a stronger sense of school belonging were more likely to continue in or transition into academic tracks. However, the benefits of students' sense of belonging were bounded by the system's channeling structure. While for students in academic tracks, the sense of school belonging strongly predicted the probability of continuing in academic tracks, it only marginally predicted the probability of moving into academic tracks for those whose educational career began in more vocationally oriented tracks. Hence the sense of school belonging may influence academic trajectories only inasmuch as institutional structures allow it to, because these structures differentially enable and constrain such trajectories.

- 66 Longitudinal associations between adolescents' narcissism and friendship features depend on gender and friends' narcissism/ Peets, Kätlin; Hodges, Ernest Van Every, pp. 43-56.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate youth with greater levels of narcissism face a wide array of difficulties in interactions with others. However, there exists a curious lack of research on their close relationships, such as friendships. In this study, the authors examined associations between narcissism and friendship features over time. Participants were 261 eighth and ninth graders (112 boys; Mage at Time1 = 14.34, SD = .68; 95.4% born in Finland) who completed measures of narcissism at Time 1 (fall of the school year), and friendship nominations as well as three different characteristics of friendship (positive friendship quality, corumination, and conflict) at Time 1 and Time 2 (spring of the school year). When the authors limited our analyses to participants who were in stable reciprocated friendships, then, for girls, narcissism was negatively associated with Time 2 positive friendship quality as well as corumination. For boys, narcissism was not significantly associated with Time 2 positive friendship quality nor corumination. In addition, higher levels of narcissism predicted greater Time 2 positive

friendship quality when the friend scored relatively low on narcissism. Our discussion focuses on the putative mechanisms that might account for differences in the dynamics of friendships of boys and girls with greater narcissistic traits, and why youth with greater narcissism levels might perceive their friendships as having more positive features when their friend is dissimilar.

- 67 Social, academic, and psychological characteristics of peer groups in Chinese children: Same-domain and cross-domain effects on individual development/ Liu, Mengting; Chen, Xinyin; Fu, Rui; Li, Dan; Liu, Junsheng, pp. 57-68.

The primary purpose of the present study was to examine the contributions of social, academic, and psychological characteristics of peer groups to individual development in the same and different domains in Chinese children. Participants included 1,864 elementary school students (945 boys, Mage = 11 years) in China. One-year longitudinal data on social competence, academic functioning, and psychological problems were obtained from peer nominations, teacher ratings, school records, and self-reports. Multilevel structural equation modeling analysis showed that group-level social competence, academic performance, and psychological problems had significant same-domain effects on later individual outcomes. Moreover, group-level social competence had a positive cross-domain effect on later individual academic performance and a negative cross-domain effect on later individual psychological problems. Group academic performance had a positive cross-domain effect on later individual social competence, and group psychological problems had a negative cross-domain effect on later individual social competence. The results suggest that affiliation with peer groups, particularly socially competent groups, may have pervasive implications for children's performance and adjustment from a developmental perspective.

- 68 Mothering versus fathering? Positive parenting versus negative parenting? Their relative importance in predicting adolescent aggressive behavior: A longitudinal comparison/ Yang, Panpan; Schlomer, Gabriel L.; Lippold, Melissa A., pp. 69-83.

This body of work demonstrates that whose parenting (mothers vs. fathers) and which type of parenting (warmth vs. hostility) is more important in predicting adolescent aggression, this study applied dominance analysis to evaluate the relative importance of four different parenting dimensions (maternal hostility, paternal hostility, maternal warmth, and paternal warmth). Four waves of adolescent-reported longitudinal data from the PROSPER project (N = 626, 52% adolescent girls, 89% White rural, age 12 to 15) were used to investigate longitudinal change in the relative importance of these dimensions over time. Findings reveal that at most ages, maternal hostility was relatively more important than both paternal hostility and maternal warmth in predicting adolescent aggression among adolescent girls and boys. However, paternal parenting was more important for boys at specific ages. Findings are discussed in terms of implications for interventions and further research on parenting.

69 Explaining the long reach of prenatal behaviors and attitudes in unmarried men at birth on father engagement in early and middle childhood and adolescence/ Fagan, Jay; Cabrera, Natasha; Ghosh, Rachel, pp. 84-98.

The current study examined three research questions: (a) Are unmarried at birth fathers' prenatal and birth-related behavioral, attitudinal, and identity adjustments directly related to father engagement in child-related activities during early childhood and father-child closeness in middle childhood and adolescence? (b) Do father engagement in child-related activities during early childhood, coresidence, and coparenting at age 5 mediate the association between unmarried fathers' prenatal and birth-related variables and father-child relationship in middle childhood and adolescence? (c) Do father-child closeness, coresidence, and coparenting in middle childhood mediate the association between fathers' prenatal and birth-related variables and father-child relationship during adolescence? Using a subsample of Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing data (N = 2,647), the authors found support for our hypotheses that fathers' prenatal and birth-related variables significantly predicted father-child engagement during early childhood and father-child closeness during middle childhood and adolescence, although not all prenatal and birth-related variables are related to outcomes during each stage of childhood development. Father involvement and coparenting cooperation significantly mediated the associations among fathers' prenatal and birth-related variables and father-child closeness at ages 9 and 15. Our findings indicate that researchers, practitioners, and policymakers should take advantage of the prenatal period and direct resources to facilitate and strengthen prospective unmarried fathers' early relationships with their partners and children.

70 Family-level antecedents of children's patterns of reactivity to interparental conflict: Testing the reformulation of emotional security theory/ Davies, Patrick T.; Pearson, Joanna K.; Cao, Vanessa T.; Sturge-Apple, Melissa L., pp. 99-111.

This article talks about emotional security theory, this study examined the family-level antecedents of children's reaction patterns to interparental conflict in a sample of 243 preschool children (M age = 4.60 years; 48% Black; 16% Latinx; 56% girls) and their parents in the Northeastern United States. Behavioral observations of children's responses to interparental conflict over two annual measurement occasions assessed their tendencies to exhibit four patterns of defending against threat: secure (i.e., efficiently address direct threats), mobilizing (i.e., high reactivity to potential threat and social opportunities), dominant (i.e., directly defeat threat), and demobilizing (i.e., reduce salience as a target of hostility). Latent profile analyses of interparental, coparental, and parent characteristics derived from multiple methods at the first wave yielded four profiles corresponding with harmonious, enmeshed, compensatory, and detouring patterns of family-level functioning. Additional analyses revealed that children in harmonious and compensatory family profiles exhibited more secure patterns of reactivity over a 1-year period than children in the enmeshed family profile. In contrast, subsequent mobilizing reactivity was most pronounced for children in the enmeshed family profile. Finally,

children in the detouring profile exhibited substantially higher levels of demobilizing reactivity to interparental conflict. Results are discussed in the context of how they inform and refine emotional security theory.

- 71 Adolescents' psychological adjustment during challenging times: The role of mothers', fathers', and adolescents' ratings of parental warmth./ Gniewosz, Gabriela; Katstaller, Michaela; Gniewosz, Burkhard, pp. 112-127.

This article teaches us about parent–adolescent interactions can be very loving, although both parties might not always agree. The level of and discrepancy between ratings on parenting style are indicators for functioning within the family, affecting adolescents' psychological adjustment. This 4-year multiinformant study focuses on emotional warmth in parenting as a precursor for changes in adolescents' psychological adjustment. Altogether, 1,817 German adolescents and their parents report on the quality of their parental warmth, and the former additionally rates their emotional and social problems. Combining the latent true intraindividual change (TIC) and latent congruence (LCM) models, the results indicated that a higher level of jointly perceived parental warmth is linked to more positive adjustment for adolescents, whereas a discrepant rating in terms of a parental overreporting is associated with a lower adjustment. The meaning of shared and discrepant mother–adolescent and father–adolescent ratings for adolescents' psychological adjustment during late childhood and early adolescence is discussed.

- 72 Mind-mindedness in new mothers and fathers: Stability and discontinuity from pregnancy to toddlerhood/ Foley, Sarah; Devine, Rory T.; Hughes, Claire, pp. 128-140.

This study examined the development of caregiver mind-mindedness—defined as the propensity to see one's child as an agent with an independent mind—across the first 1,000 days of life. At four time-points (i.e., third trimester of pregnancy, 4, 14, and 24 months postpartum), 384 first-time mothers (Mage = 32.55, SD = 3.63 years) and fathers (Mage = 33.96, SD = 4.40 years) gave 5-minute speech samples about their infant that were coded for mind-mindedness (Meins & Fernyhough, 2015). Reflecting the local population, the 192 heterosexual couples were highly educated (84.6% of mothers, 77.1% of fathers had a degree) and ethnically homogenous (92.7% of mothers, 94.8% of fathers identified as White British). Results showed significant variability in mind mindedness within both expectant mothers and expectant fathers, with no mean group difference. Auto-regressive models demonstrated modest positive associations between prenatal and postnatal mind-mindedness. Latent change score models showed gains in mean mind-mindedness over time that, on average, were stronger for mothers than for fathers. For fathers, gains in mind-mindedness were positively associated with having an infant daughter and infant surgency. For mothers, higher socioeconomic status and more equal childcare were associated with greater gains in mind-mindedness across toddlerhood. Within-couple associations were evident for changes in mind-mindedness, but not for initial (prenatal) scores. The authors apply the relational account of mind-mindedness to frame our discussion of these findings that, by highlighting both

developmental stability and change in mind-mindedness, suggest fruitful avenues for future research.

- 73 Differences in the semantic structure of the speech experienced by late talkers, late bloomers, and typical talkers/ Jiménez, Eva; Hills, Thomas T., pp. 141-160.

The present study investigates the relation between language environment and language delay in 63 British-English speaking children (19 typical talkers (TT), 22 late talkers (LT), and 22 late bloomers (LB) aged 13 to 18 months. Families audio recorded daily routines and marked the new words their child produced over a period of 6 months. To investigate how language environments differed between talker types and how environments corresponded with children's developing lexicons, the authors evaluated contextual diversity—a word property that measures semantic richness—and network properties of language environments in tandem with developing vocabularies. The language environment experienced by the three talker types differed in their structural properties, with LT environments being least contextually diverse and least well-connected in relation to network properties. Notably, LBs' language environments were more like those of TTs. Network properties of language environments also correlate with the rate of vocabulary growth over the study period. By comparing differences between language environments and lexical network development, the authors also observe results consistent with contributions to lexical development from different learning strategies for expressive vocabularies and different environments for receptive vocabularies. The authors discuss the potential consequences that structural differences in parental speech might have on language development and the contribution of this work to the debate on quantity versus quality.

- 74 A 4-year longitudinal study examining lexical and syntactic bootstrapping in English Language Learners (ELLs) and their monolingual peers/ Xi, Yueming; Geva, Esther, pp. 161-172.

From this study, the authors can see that current models of the affinity between syntax and vocabulary are complex and recognize the contribution of bootstrapping and computational processes. To date, the mutual facilitation between these two constructs over time has not been studied in second language (L2) school children. The present study investigated longitudinally the direction and strength of the associations between syntactic and vocabulary skills in English Language Learners (ELLs; N = 409, 204 females, M age = 78 months, low socioeconomic status backgrounds) and their monolingual English-speaking peers (EL1; N = 157, 92 females, M age = 77 months, low socioeconomic status backgrounds). Children were assessed annually from Grade 1 to Grade 4 on a syntactic and a vocabulary task. Overall, autoregressive cross-lagged analyses indicated that early syntax predicted later vocabulary and vice versa, yet, the magnitude of prediction varied across groups. Notably, in the early stages of L2 learning, the predictive power from vocabulary to syntax was stronger than that in the opposite direction. Moreover, the predictive power from vocabulary to syntax was consistently stronger in the ELL than in the EL1 group. The results suggest that, in general, with

sufficient quantity and quality of exposure to the L2, lexical and syntactic bootstrapping coexist. However, among novice young ELLs, bootstrapping is stronger from vocabulary to syntax than the other way around. Results underscore the importance of studying the relations between vocabulary and syntax longitudinally, and caution about an injudicious application of L1-based models to young L2 children's language development.

- 75 Early-adolescent dual language learners' reading comprehension: Influences of teacher questions and language efficacy/ Griskell, Holly L.; Gámez, Perla B, pp. 173-185.

This study examined the relation between middle school Dual Language Learners' (DLLs'; N = 413; M age = 11.66 years old; 87.1% Latino; female = 234, male = 179) reading comprehension skills and their teachers' (N = 32; M age = 36.53 years; 81.3% Caucasian; female = 27, male = 5) questioning practices across the school year. This study also examined relations between DLLs' engagement in high-quality discussion practices, language efficacy (i.e., beliefs about their capabilities to use language), and reading comprehension. Results demonstrated that teachers' use of authentic (open-ended) questions was positively related to their DLL students' reading comprehension; teachers' questioning practices were consistent across the year. Results also revealed a positive interaction between DLLs' high-quality discussion practices and their language efficacy in predicting reading comprehension. That is, when DLLs had higher language efficacy, there was a more positive effect of their high-quality discussion practices on their Spring reading comprehension scores. These findings suggest that teachers' questioning practices are important in creating classroom environments that promote DLLs' reading comprehension.

- 76 The development of lexical inhibition in spoken word recognition./ Blomquist, Christina; McMurray, Bob, pp. 186-206.

This article talks about that spoken word unfolds over time, similar sounding words (cap and cat) compete until one word "wins". Lexical competition becomes more efficient from infancy through adolescence. The authors examined one potential mechanism underlying this development: lexical inhibition, by which activated candidates suppress competitors. In Experiment 1, younger (7–8 years) and older (12–13 years) children heard words (cap) in which the onset was manipulated to briefly boost competition from a cohort competitor (cat). This was compared to a condition with a nonword (cack) onset that would not inhibit the target. Words were presented in a visual world task during which eye movements were recorded. Both groups showed less looking to the target when perceiving the competitor-splice relative to the nonword-splice, showing engagement of lexical inhibition. Exploratory analyses of linguistic adaptation across the experiment revealed that older children demonstrated consistent lexical inhibition across the experiment and younger children did not, initially showing no effect in the first half of trials and then a robust effect in the latter half. In Experiment 2, adults also displayed consistent lexical inhibition in the same task. These findings suggest that younger children do not consistently engage lexical inhibition in typical listening but can quickly bring it online in response to certain linguistic experiences. Computational modeling

showed that age-related differences are best explained by increased engagement of inhibition rather than growth in activation. These findings suggest that continued development of lexical inhibition in later childhood may underlie increases in efficiency of spoken word recognition.



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- 77 Statistical power for longitudinal developmental trajectories: The (non-)impact of age matching within measurement occasions/ Lane, Sean P.; Kelleher, Bridgette L., pp. 207-215.

The following is discussed in this research that recruiting participants for studies of early-life longitudinal development is challenging, often resulting in practical upper bounds in sample size and missing data due to attrition. These factors pose risks for the statistical power of such studies depending on the intended analytic model. One mitigation strategy is to increase measurement precision by conducting assessments of children as close to a fixed chronological age as possible. The authors present analyses that illustrate how such practices are only sometimes useful, focusing on cases where temporal trajectories are analyzed using multilevel modeling approaches. Simulations were conducted using results from two studies of longitudinal development. Data were generated according to both continuous and discrete developmental processes and factorially analyzed treating time on either interval, ordinal, or categorical scales. The power to detect continuously generated developmental processes was robust to, and even benefited from, increased variability around target ages. For discrete processes, power was unaffected when modeled ordinally/categorically, but declined steadily if modeled using exact chronological age on an interval scale. Our results suggest that in many circumstances, researchers may be unnecessarily devoting resources toward minimizing age sampling variability when studying functional patterns across time. In fact, when the theoretical developmental process is continuous, increasing the age sampling variability of assessments and utilizing multilevel models in favor of latent growth curve alternatives can be associated with substantial gains rather than reductions in power. Such considerations also extend to limited equivalent formulations of other common developmental models, such as panel analysis.

- 78 Triangulating on developmental models with a combination of experimental and nonexperimental estimates/ Wan, Sirui; Brick, Timothy R.; Alvarez-Vargas, Daniela; Bailey, Drew H., pp. 216-228.

The findings of this investigation indicate that plausible competing developmental models show similar or identical structural equation modeling model fit indices, despite making very different causal predictions. One way to help address this problem is incorporating outside information into selecting among models. This study attempted to select among developmental models of children's early mathematical skills by incorporating information about the extent to which models forecast the longitudinal pattern of causal impacts of early math interventions. The authors tested for the usefulness and validity of the approach by applying it to data from three randomized controlled trials of early math interventions with longitudinal follow-up assessments in the United States (Ns = 1,375, 591, 744; baseline age 4.3, 6.5, 4.4; 17%–69% Black). The authors found that, across

data sets, (a) some models consistently outperformed other models at forecasting later experimental impacts, (b) traditional statistical fit indices were not strongly related to causal fit as indexed by models' accuracy at forecasting later experimental impacts, and (c) models showed consistent patterns of similarity and discrepancy between statistical fit and models' effectiveness at forecasting experimental impacts. The authors highlight the importance of triangulation and call for more comparisons of experimental and nonexperimental estimates for choosing among developmental models.

- 79 Meta-analytic evidence against sex differences in infants' and toddlers' preference for prosocial agents/ Margoni, Francesco; Block, Katharina; Hamlin, Kiley; Zmyj, Norbert; Schmader, Toni, pp. 229-235.

This paper looks into that can well-documented gender differences in evaluations of prosocial versus antisocial actions found in childhood and adulthood be traced to sex differences in basic sociomoral preferences in infancy? The authors provide an answer to this question by meta-analyzing sex differences in preference for prosocial over antisocial agents in a set of 53 samples of American and European infants and toddlers aged between 4 and 32 months (N = 1,094). Although the original studies were agnostic to sex differences, the authors were able to retrieve the original data sets and estimate the effect of infants' and toddlers' sex on sociomoral preferences. Employing both a standard frequentist and a Bayesian approach to meta-analysis, the authors found strong evidence supporting the absence of sex differences in sociomoral preferences among infants and toddlers. The authors discuss the relevance of this finding for theories and descriptions of the emergence and developmental trajectory of gender differences in morality.

- 80 A meta-analysis of child–parent attachment in early childhood and prosociality/ Deneault, Audrey-Ann; Hammond, Stuart I.; Madigan, Sheri, pp. 236-255.

The point of this piece is numerous individual studies have attempted to link child–parent attachment and prosociality, a systematic picture of that relationship requires a meta-analytic approach that considers different dimensions of prosociality and potential moderators. The current meta-analysis examined 41 studies drawn primarily from North America and Europe and published between 1978 to 2020. Child age ranged from 12 to 53 months at the assessment of child–parent attachment and 12 to 108 months at the assessment of prosociality. Across 35 studies (100 effect sizes, N = 4,611), child–mother attachment security and child prosociality were significantly associated ($r = .19$, 95% CI [.14, .23]). No moderators were identified. Exploratory estimates were also derived for subtypes of child–mother attachment insecurity. Across six studies (eight effect sizes, N = 402), child–father attachment security was significantly associated with prosociality ($r = .11$, 95% CI [.02, .23]). The magnitude of effect sizes did not differ based on parent gender. The discussion considers areas of growth for attachment and prosociality research.

81 Rich and sparse figurative information in children's memory for colorful places/ Lange-Küttner, Christiane; Collins, Chenelle L.; Ahmed, Rahima K.; Fisher, Lauren E., pp. 256-271.

In this article, the authors investigate the relation between perceptual and conceptual knowledge is a longstanding research question in developmental psychology. Here the authors tested children's dependence on figurative information with a reaction time/accuracy task. A sample of 151 children from 5 to 10 years were assessed from two multicultural and multiracial schools in the London (UK) boroughs City of London and Harrow. A quarter of children in both schools were eligible for free school meals (national average 18.5%). The same 3 × 3 grid with nine individually colored places and a uniform black star as placeholder was tested in three different retrieval conditions: (a) same array as during presentation, (b) one place at a time with placeholder, and (c) one place at a time without placeholder. In a (d) control condition, individual shapes were of the same color as the colorful places. Bayes Factor analyses showed a more unified response toward figurative placeholders in 5- to 6-year-olds. Independently of age, colorful places without a placeholder were hardest to remember. Places were better remembered when a placeholder was added and still better when the spatial context of the entire array was available. Yet unique shapes with distinctive contours and colors as placeholders optimized place memory the most. While place memory accuracy increased with age, reaction times did not become faster. Instead, latencies were longer, the more visual information was available in the retrieval array. A larger perceptual effect was caused by the dynamic where-delay interference task, the sparser the amount of visual information in the retrieval array.

82 Children's gist-based false memory in working memory tasks/ Rousselle, Manon; Abadie, Marlène; Blaye, Agnès; Camos, Valérie., pp. 272-284.

The following is discussed in this research that false memories are well established episodic memory phenomena. Recent research in young adults has shown that semantically related associates can be falsely remembered as studied items in working memory (WM) tasks for lists of only a few items when a short 4-second interval was given between study and test. The present study reported two experiments yielding similar effects in 4- (n = 32 and 33, 18 and 14 females, respectively) and 8-year-old children (n = 33 and 34, respectively, 19 females in both). Short lists of semantically related items specifically tailored for young children were retained over a brief interval. Whether or not the interval was filled with a concurrent task that impeded or not WM maintenance, younger children were as prone to falsely recognize related distractors as their older counterparts in an immediate recognition test, and also in a delayed test. In addition, using the conjoint recognition model of the fuzzy-trace theory, the authors demonstrated that the retrieval of gist traces of the list themes was responsible for the occurrence of short-term false memories in 4- and 8-year-old children. Gist memory also underpinned the occurrence of false recognition in the delayed test. These findings

suggest that young children are as likely to make gist-based false memories as older children in working memory tasks.

- 83 Yes, no, maybe so: Caregiver autonomy support, conversation context, and children's memory performance/ Slonecker, Emily M.; Klemfuss, J. Zoe, pp. 285-296.

This study talks about the extant literature on the use of autonomy support during caregiver–child conversations has focused primarily on conversations about fun, shared experiences, with limited consideration of unshared experiences or attention toward the role of conversation context. The present study examined how autonomy support, conversation context, and child age interact to predict 3-to-5-year-old children's disclosure of accurate information when discussing an unshared past event with their caregiver and an experimenter. Dyads (N = 111) were recruited from two locations (Miami, Florida and Orange County, California) by research recruitment firms. Children completed a standardized activity alone and then discussed the activity with their caregiver. The context of the discussion was manipulated so that dyads focused on either accumulating facts (Fact condition) or having fun (Fun condition). Afterward, children discussed the activity with a neutral interviewer. Caregivers in the fact condition were less autonomy supportive when discussing the activity than those in the fun condition. During the caregiver–child interview, caregiver autonomy support was negatively associated with children's disclosure of correct event details for those in the fun condition only. Caregiver autonomy support was negatively associated with children's correct details during the experiment–child interview across both context conditions. While older children provided more correct details during both interviews, there were no other age-related effects. These results demonstrate that conversation context moderates the link between autonomy support and children's autobiographical memory performance. Past contradictory findings in the field are discussed in light of these results.

- 84 Sleep electroencephalogram (EEG) oscillations and associated memory processing during childhood and early adolescence/ Kurz, Eva-Maria; Zinke, Katharina; Born, Jan, pp. 297-311.

This research is looking at a particular subject matter of architecture of sleep undergoes distinct changes during childhood and early adolescence. Slow wave sleep is involved in memory processing and may support active consolidation of newly encoded representations to support the formation of abstracted “gist” memories. Here, the authors examined sleep and overnight memory formation in German school children (n = 33) between 7 and 15 years of age, after the encoding phase of a verbal Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) task. Effects of age were analyzed on sleep electroencephalogram (EEG) signatures of memory processing during nonrapid eye movement (NonREM) sleep, and the overnight formation of veridical and gist-based memories. Increasing age decreases time spent in slow wave sleep, and slow wave activity, whereas density and amplitude of fast sleep spindles in NonREM sleep were increased. Moreover, fast spindles were more consistently and more closely coupled to the upstate of the slow

oscillation in the older children. Also, veridical and gist-based recall of words after sleep increased with age. Notably, a closer slow oscillation upstate-fast spindle coupling predicted veridical recall of words, and this relationship was found independent of age. Memory performance in the sleeping children did not differ from that of an age-matched control group (n = 32) tested over a daytime wake retention interval, with adolescents even showing superior veridical recall after wake. Our findings suggest that slow oscillation-spindle coupling as a mechanism of sleep-dependent memory formation becomes increasingly relevant during childhood and early adolescence. However, wake-associated mechanisms similarly effective in forming medium-term memory exist in this age as well.

85 Development of dynamic attention: Time-based visual selection for objects in motion between 6–12 years of age/ Zupan, Zorana; Blagrove, Elisabeth L.; Watson, Derrick G., pp. 312-325.

This article looks into approximately 6 years of age, children can use time-based visual selection to ignore stationary stimuli, already in the visual field and prioritize the selection of newly arriving stimuli. This ability can be studied using preview search, a version of the visual search paradigm with an added temporal component, in which one set of distractors is presented (previewed) before a second set that contains the target item. Preview search is more efficient than if all items are presented simultaneously, suggesting that temporally “old” objects can be ignored (the preview benefit). In two experiments, the authors examined the developmental trajectory for time-based visual selection in a sample of 192 6-, 8-, and 12-year-old children (49% female, predominantly White), with adults as controls (75% female, predominantly White), in the United Kingdom. The results showed an absence of the ability to ignore previewed moving distractors in 6-year-olds and confirmed its presence from 8 years of age. However, full development of this ability, which includes maintaining inhibition of previewed items over extended periods, was only present from the age of 12. Individual differences in executive functions, namely inhibition, were associated with preview search efficiency in 6-year-olds and adults. Overall, the results suggest a developmental trajectory in the ability to ignore moving old objects that occurs in two stages and develops later than the ability to ignore previewed stationary objects. The results are discussed in terms of underlying inhibitory mechanisms, in addition to individual differences in the expression of this ability.

86 A new perspective on the role of physical salience in visual search: Graded effect of salience on infants’ attention/ DeBolt, Michaela C.; Mitsven, Samantha G.; Pomaranski, Katherine I.; Cantrell, Lisa M.; Luck, Steven J.; Oakes, Lisa M., pp. 326-343.

The subject matter of this study is being examined the tested 6- and 8-month-old White and non-White infants (N = 53 total, 28 girls) from Northern California in a visual search task to determine whether a unique item in an otherwise homogeneous display (a singleton) attracts attention because it is a unique singleton and “pops out” in a categorical manner, or whether attention instead varies in a graded manner on the basis

of quantitative differences in physical salience. Infants viewed arrays of four or six items; one item was a singleton and the other items were identical distractors (e.g., a single cookie and three identical toy cars). At both ages, infants looked to the singletons first more often, were faster to look at singletons, and looked longer at singletons. However, when a computational model was used to quantify the relative salience of the singleton in each display—which varied widely among the different singleton-distractor combinations—the authors found a strong, graded effect of physical salience on attention and no evidence that singleton status per se influenced attention. In addition, consistent with other research on attention in infancy, the effect of salience was stronger for 6-month-old infants than for 8-month-old infants. Taken together, these results show that attention-getting and attention-holding in infancy vary continuously with quantitative variations in physical salience rather than depending in a categorical manner on whether an item is unique.

- 87 Caregiver faces capture 6- to 10-year-old children's attention during an online visual search task/ Hunter, Brianna K.; Markant, Julie, pp. 344-352.

Developing attention skills allow children to parse their complex world by orienting to a subset of especially salient or meaningful inputs. Infants and children are biased to orient to faces and have difficulty ignoring faces when they appear as distractors. Although these past findings suggest that faces are more salient than nonsocial stimuli, it is unclear whether specific types of faces capture attention to a greater extent than others. Caregiver faces are one of the most prevalent and socially motivating stimuli in infants' and children's environments, suggesting that they may be biased to orient to caregiver faces to a greater extent than faces in general. Forty-six 6- to 10-year-old children across the United States and Canada completed an online attention capture task in which participants searched for a target within arrays containing multiple distractors. During some trials, either a stranger or the child's caregiver's face appeared as one of the distractors. Children showed consistently poorer performance (i.e., increased omission errors, poorer accuracy, and slower response times) when the caregiver face appeared as a distractor, especially during trials in which the target was present and within larger search arrays. These increased performance costs indicate an enhanced orienting bias to caregiver faces, which may reflect increased motivational salience of these faces.

- 88 On becoming socially anxious: Toddlers' attention bias to fearful faces/ Wang, Lamei; Hsiao, Janet H.; Chan, Antoni B.; Cheung, Jasmine; Hung, San; Au, Terry Kit-fong, pp. 353-363.

This study examined its emergence and how it might develop in tandem with a known predictor namely temperamental shyness for toddlers' fear of strangers in 168 Chinese toddlers. Measurable individual differences in such attention bias to fearful faces were found and remained stable from age 12 to 18 months. When shown photos of paired happy versus fearful or happy versus angry faces, toddlers initially gazed more and had longer initial fixation and total fixation at fearful faces compared with happy faces consistently. However, they initially gazed more at happy faces compared with angry

faces consistently and had a longer total fixation at angry faces only at 18 months. Stranger anxiety at 12 months predicted attention bias to fearful faces at 18 months. Temperamentally shy 12-month-olds went on to show stronger attention bias to fearful faces at 18 months, and their fear of strangers also increased more from 12 to 18 months. Together with prior research suggesting attention bias to angry or fearful faces foretelling social anxiety, the present findings point to likely positive feedback loops among attention bias to fearful faces, temperamental shyness, and stranger anxiety in early childhood.

89 Assessing bidirectional relations between infant temperamental negative affect, maternal anxiety symptoms and infant affect-biased attention across the first 24-months of life/ Vallorani, Alicia; Gunther, Kelley E.; Anaya, Berenice; Burris, Jessica L.; Field, Andy P.; LoBue, Vanessa; Buss, Kristin A.; Pérez-Edgar, Koraly, pp. 364-376.

This article talks about the developmental theories that suggest affect-biased attention, preferential attention to emotionally salient stimuli, emerges during infancy through coordinating individual differences. Here the authors examined bidirectional relations between infant affect-biased attention, temperamental negative affect, and maternal anxiety symptoms using a Random Intercepts Cross-Lagged Panel model (RI-CLPM). Infant–mother pairs from Central Pennsylvania and Northern New Jersey (N = 342; 52% White; 50% reported as assigned female at birth) participated when infants were 4, 8, 12, 18 and 24 months of age. Infants completed the overlap task while eye-tracking data were collected. Mothers reported their infant’s negative affect and their own anxiety symptoms. In an RI-CLPM, after accounting for between-person variance (random intercepts representing the latent average of a construct), it is possible to assess within-person variance (individual deviations from the latent average of a construct). Positive relations represent stability in constructs (smaller within-person deviations). Negative relations represent fluctuation in constructs (larger within-person deviations). At the between-person level (random intercepts), mothers with greater anxiety symptoms had infants with greater affect-biased attention. However, at the within-person level (deviations), greater fluctuation in maternal anxiety symptoms at 12- and 18 months prospectively related to greater stability in attention to angry facial configurations. Additionally, greater fluctuation in maternal anxiety symptoms at 18 months prospectively related to greater stability in attention to happy facial configurations. Finally, greater fluctuation in maternal anxiety symptoms at 4- and 12 months prospectively related to greater stability in infant negative affect. These results suggest that environmental uncertainty, linked to fluctuating maternal anxiety, may shape early socioemotional development.

90 Subjectivity and social constitution: Contrasting conceptions of institutions, artifacts, and animals./ Noyes, Alexander; Dunham, Yarrow; Keil, Frank C., pp. 377-389.

This study tells us about systematically compared beliefs about animal (e.g., lion), artifactual (e.g., hammer), and institutional (e.g., police officer) categories, aiming to identify whether people draw different inferences about which categories are subjective

and which are socially constituted. The authors conducted two studies with 270 American children, ages 4 through 10: 140 girls, 129 boys, one not reported; 59% White, 3% Black, 10% Asian, one Native American, 17% multiracial or another race, 11% unreported. The authors also conducted two studies with 360 American adults recruited from Amazon mechanical Turk. In all four studies the authors found that children and adults judged institutional categories as more socially constituted than artifactual categories (in all studies) but as less subjective (in three of four studies). Whereas younger and older children's beliefs about subjectivity were similar, younger and older children expressed different beliefs about social constitution. Young children judged none of the category domains as socially constituted; older children differentiated between the three domains. These results support the conceptual independence of subjectivity and social constitution and suggest that concepts of institutions and artifacts differ.

- 91 The influence of books' textual features and caregivers' extratextual talk on children's science learning in the context of shared book reading./ Miller-Goldwater, Hilary E.; Cronin-Golomb, Lucy M.; Hanft, Melanie H.; Bauer, Patricia J., pp. 390-411.

The authors of this research have highlighted a specific issue that during early childhood, reading books with one's caregiver (shared book reading) is a valuable means of supporting learning. Yet, there are gaps in our understanding of the influence of shared book reading on young children's science learning. The current research bridges this gap by examining the pedagogical quality of science books in preschool-aged children's environments and investigating how such books influence children's learning and caregivers' extratextual talk during shared book reading. In Study 1, the authors coded 60 science books that were readily available in young children's environments within the United States. The books were designed for English speakers and recommended for preschool-aged children. The authors coded the books for the extent to which they were Coherent (elaborated on facts presented by providing details, examples, comparisons, etc.) and included Embedded Questions. However, many books were low in Cohesion and Embedded Questions and were of low pedagogical quality. In Study 2, the authors tested thirty-eight 4- to 5-year-old children (55% female, 76% White) and their caregivers in the Southeastern United States. The authors assessed the influence of books' levels of Cohesion and Embedded Questions and of caregivers' Elaborative extratextual talk during shared book reading on children's science learning. Children learned more from books high in Cohesion, irrespective of levels of Embedded Questions and caregivers' Elaborative Talk. Additionally, children learned more from books high in Embedded Questions when caregivers used more Elaborative Talk. This research highlights the importance that books' textual features and social interactions during shared book reading have in promoting early science learning.

- 92 Major gender differences in relations between life stressor frequency and gray matter in adolescence and emerging adulthood/ Fassett-Carman, Alyssa N.; Smolker, Harry; Hankin, Benjamin L.; Snyder, Hannah R.; Banich, Marie T., pp. 621-636.

From this study, the authors can see that adolescence and emerging adulthood is likely a sensitive period for the neural effects of stress due to increasing life stress, onset of stress-related disorders, and continued gray matter (GM) development. In adults, stress is associated with GM differences in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), hippocampus, and amygdala, but little is known about these relations, and whether they differ by gender, during adolescence and emerging adulthood. Further, it is unknown whether dependent (self-generated) and independent (fateful) stressors have distinct associations with GM, as each have distinct relations with internalizing psychopathology. The authors tested relations between recent dependent and independent stressor frequency (ALEQ-R) and GM structure using MRI in a priori regions of interest (mPFC, amygdala, and hippocampus) and across the cortex in youth from the Denver/Boulder metro area ages 14–22 (N = 144). Across both genders, no effects passed multiple comparison correction (FDR $q > .05$). However, there were significant differences between male and female youth (FDR $q < .05$), with opposite relations between dependent stressor frequency and cortical GM thickness in the salience network and emotion regulation regions and with surface area in default mode network regions. These results motivate future investigations of gender differences in neural mechanisms of stress generation and reactivity.

- 93 Boys and girls, men and women: Do children take stimulus age into account when expressing gender stereotypes?/ Alto, Alix T.; Mandalaywala, Tara M., pp. 637-643.

The following is discussed in this research was gender and age are salient social categories from early in development. However, whether children's beliefs about gender and age intersect, such that gender stereotypes might be expressed differently when asked about children (compared to adults) has not been investigated. Here, in a preregistered study (N = 297), the authors examined if young children (3.0–6.9-year-olds, $M_{age} = 5.03$ years, $n = 145$) and adults ($n = 152$) across Massachusetts were more likely to express gender stereotypes when presented with child or adult stimuli. Participants were presented with 20 questions about gender stereotyped behavioral and psychological properties and selected their response (male or female) for each question by selecting between four child faces (two White boys, two White girls) or four adult faces (two White men, two White women) across two separate blocks. Overall, both children and adults expressed gender stereotypes above chance, and, in children, expression of stereotypes increased across the age range. Although neither children nor adults applied gender stereotypes differently to child versus adult visual stimuli, all participants were more likely to apply gender stereotypes when that stereotype was child-centric (e.g.,

about doing childish activities). Our results suggest that children could be vulnerable to stereotype content from an early age; however, future research should explore whether children show this same age-invariant pattern when both gender and age are made salient and directly contrasted (e.g., by presenting men, women, boys, and girls simultaneously).

- 94 Sibling differences and parents' differential treatment of siblings: A multilevel meta-analysis/ Jensen, Alexander C.; Jorgensen-Wells, McKell A.; Andrus, Lauren E.; Pickett, Janna M.; Leiter, Virginia K.; Hadlock, Marnae E. Bell; Dayley, Jenna C., pp. 644-654.

The current study used meta-analysis to ask whether age differences, sex differences, and family size are linked to differences in parental treatment, as well as whether effect-sizes were moderated by the way parental differential treatment (PDT) was measured, who reported on the PDT, and the domain of PDT. Between August 2015 and November 2020, PsycINFO, Google Scholar, and PubMed Central were searched for articles relating to parental differential treatment; additionally, 13 sibling relationship scholars were contacted to collect unpublished analyses or unused data. Multilevel data came from 13,628 unique participants across 1,388 effect sizes nested within 66 sources (articles/raw data sets), nested within 23 unique samples (74% from North America; 26% from Western Europe). Multilevel meta-analysis conducted in R with the metafor package showed greater differences in parental treatment when siblings were further apart in age or a different sex. The main effects for age spacing, however, were moderated by several factors, particularly the domain of parenting. Specifically, age spacing was linked only to PDT based on control or autonomy granting, meaning when siblings were further apart in age, parents granted more autonomy to one sibling over another. Results were limited, however, by limited sample sizes at the sample level. Overall, findings suggest that parents may, in part, treat siblings differently because they are different to begin with.

- 95 Growing up together: Differences between siblings in the development of compliance separating within-family and between-family effects/ Berkel, Sheila R. van ; Groeneveld, Marleen G.; Pol, Lotte D. van der; Linting, Mariëlle; Mesman, Judi., pp. 655-668.

This study applies a within-family, age-snapshot design to investigate differences between siblings in the development of compliance during the preschool years by disaggregating situational, within-family, and between-family effects. The aim of the study was to investigate the relation between sibling differences in compliance and the within-family factors birth order and differential parenting, as well as interactions between these factors. Using observational data of 311 Dutch families (self-identified as culturally Dutch) with 2 children when each child was 3 and 4 years old (firstborns: 36.2 months old; SD = 3.6; 48% girls, second-borns (2 years later): 36.67 months old; SD = .62; 47% girls) and both parents. Three-level cross-classified multilevel models showed main effects of observed sibling noncompliance and differential verbal discipline on noncompliance. In addition, second-born children were more compliant than their firstborn siblings, but only when the firstborn was disciplined physically more often than

his/her younger sibling. The results provide evidence that birth-order effects may partially be explained by differential parenting and suggest that differences between siblings cannot be fully understood without taking into account the influence of both direct and indirect sibling effects.

- 96 Does virtual counting count for babies? Evidence from an online looking time study/ Wang, Jinjing (Jenny), pp. 669-675.

The point of this piece is infants who receive better counting input at home tend to become toddlers with better number knowledge in preschool. However, for many children, in-person counting experience is not always available, despite educational media becoming increasingly prevalent. Might virtual counting experience benefit the young mind? Using a novel online looking time paradigm, a cross-sectional sample of 14- to 19-month-old infants' (United States; N = 81; 35 females; 64% White; within-subject design) ability to keep track of objects presented on screen was measured. The authors found that infants were significantly more likely to detect a change in numerical quantity after watching the objects being pointed at and counted by an animated hand compared with when there was no counting. These findings provide initial evidence for numerical cognitive benefits from counting video relative to a no counting baseline before the second birthday.

- 97 Experience with pointing gestures facilitates infant vocabulary growth through enhancement of sensorimotor brain activity/ Salo, Virginia C.; Debnath, Ranjan; Rowe, Meredith L.; Fox, Nathan A., pp. 676-690.

The reason for writing this post is to exposure communicative gestures, through their parents' use of gestures, is associated with infants' language development. However, the mechanisms supporting this link are not fully understood. In adults, sensorimotor brain activity occurs while processing communicative stimuli, including both spoken language and gestures. Using electroencephalogram (EEG) mu rhythm desynchronization (mu ERD), a marker of sensorimotor activity, the authors examined whether experimental manipulation of infants' exposure to gestures would affect language development, and specifically whether such an effect would be mediated by changes in sensorimotor brain activity. Mu ERD was measured in 10- to 12-month-old infants (N = 81; 42 male; 15% Hispanic, 62% White) recruited from counties surrounding a large mid-Atlantic university while they observed an experimenter gesturing toward or grasping an object. Half of the infants were randomized to receive increased gesture exposure through a parent-directed training. All 81 infants provided behavioral (infant and parent pointing and infant vocabulary) data prior to intervention and 72 provided behavioral data postintervention. Forty-two infants provided usable (post artifact removal) EEG data prior to intervention and 40 infants provided usable EEG data post-intervention. Twenty-nine infants provided usable EEG data at both sessions. Increased parent gesture due to the intervention was associated with increased infant right lateralized mu ERD at follow-up, but only while observing the experimenter gesturing not grasping. Increased mu ERD, again only while observing the experimenter gesture, was

associated with increased infant receptive vocabulary. This is the first evidence suggesting that increasing exposure to gestures may impact infants' language development through an effect on sensorimotor brain activity.

- 98 The origins of dance: Characterizing the development of infants' earliest dance behavior/ Kim, Minju; Schachner, Adena, pp. 691-706.

This article examined that dance is a universal human behavior and a crucial component of human musicality. When and how does the motivation and tendency to move to music develop? How does this behavior change as a process of maturation and learning? The authors characterize infants' earliest dance behavior, leveraging parents' extensive at-home observations of their children. Parents of infants aged 0–24 months (N = 278, 82.7% White, 84.5% in the United States, 46.0% of household incomes ≥ \$100,000) were surveyed regarding their child's current and earliest dance behavior (movement by the child, during music, that the parent considered dance), motor development, and their own infant-directed dance. The authors found that dance begins early: 90% of infants produced recognizable dance by 12.8 months, and the age of onset was not solely a function of motor development. Infants who produced dance did so often, on average almost every day. The authors also found that dance shows qualitative developmental change over the first 2 years, rather than remaining stable. With motor development, age, and more time dancing, infants used a greater variety of movements in dance, and began to incorporate learned, imitated gestures (80% of infants by 17.9 months). 99.8% of parents reported dancing for or with their infants, raising questions about the role of infant-directed dance. These findings provide evidence that the motivation and tendency to move to music appears extremely early and that both learning and maturation lead to qualitative change in dance behavior during the first 2 years, informing broad questions about the origins of human musicality.

- 99 Momentary links between adolescents' social media use and social experiences and motivations: Individual differences by peer susceptibility/ Armstrong-Carter, Emma; Garrett, Shedrick L.; Nick, Elizabeth A.; Prinstein, Mitchell J.; Telzer, Eva H., pp. 707-719.

This longitudinal ecological momentary assessment study examined whether adolescents' use of social media to interact with peers relates to their experiences of social connectedness, social craving, and sensation seeking on an hourly level. Further, the authors investigated whether these associations differ for adolescents who were nominated by their peers as more or less susceptible to social influences, because highly susceptible youth may be more strongly impacted by social media due to heightened focus on peer behaviors and social feedback. The sample was 212 adolescents in the southeastern United States (Mage = 15 years; range 14 to 17; 56.2% female; 40% White, 28% Latinx, 26% African American, 15% mixed/other race). Controlling for both daily and between-subjects effects, the authors found a consistent pattern of hourly-level results that were robust to sensitivity analyses. When highly susceptible adolescents used social media to interact with peers in the last hour, they felt less socially connected to others

and more strongly craved social connections and novel sensations. Youth who are particularly sensitive to social input from peers may feel less connected to others and crave more connections and exciting stimuli within 1 hr after using social media to interact with peers.

100 Longitudinal and daily associations between adolescent self-control and digital technology use/ Burnell, Kaitlyn; Andrade, Fernanda C.; Hoyle, Rick H., pp. 720-732.

The current research examines longitudinal (Study 1) and daily (Study 2) associations between U.S. adolescents' self-control and digital technological impairment and use. Using a large sample (N = 2,104; Wave 1: Mage = 12.36, 52% female, 57% economically disadvantaged, 48% racial minority), Study 1 tested how changes in adolescents' self-control and perceived technological impairment co-occur across time (between-person associations) and if self-control and perceived impairment are prospectively and bidirectionally associated with each other (within-person associations). There was evidence of between-person associations, in that poorer self-control and perceived technological impairment both increase over adolescence, and these increases are positively associated with each other. However, there was no evidence of prospective within-person associations. Using a subsample from Study 1 (N = 388), Study 2 found support for a between-person association for self-control and using digital technology for entertainment, in which adolescents who reported poorer self-control relative to their peers also engaged in greater digital technology use for entertainment. There was no robust support for within-person associations. These findings suggest that adolescents with poorer self-control may have established tendencies to experience greater technological impairment and use more digital technology for entertainment, but the lack of within-person associations indicate caution is needed for a cause-and-effect relation. Adolescents with existing poorer self-control may be more vulnerable to problematic digital technology use in a developmental period where digital technology is particularly rewarding, and intervention and prevention efforts should be geared toward these adolescents.

101 Infant crying predicts real-time fluctuations in maternal mental health in ecologically valid home settings/ Barbaro, Kaya de; Micheletti, Megan; Yao, Xuewen; Khante, Priyanka; Johnson, Mckensey; Goodman, Sherryl., pp. 733-744.

The point of this piece is to exposure the infant crying is a well-established predictor of mothers' mental health. However, this association may reflect many potential mechanisms. Capturing dynamic fluctuations in mothers' states simultaneously with caregiving experiences is necessary to identify the real-time processes influencing mental health. In this study, the authors leveraged ecological momentary assessments (EMAs) and infant-worn audio recorders to capture variability in mothers' mental health symptoms and their exposure to infant crying over one week in a racially and socio-economically diverse urban North-American sample (N = 53). The authors use multilevel modeling to characterize within- and between-person effects of crying on maternal negative affect and symptoms of depression and anxiety. Within participants, when

infants cried more than average in the 10 min, 1 hr, and 8 hr prior to an EMA report, mothers' negative affect subsequently increased, controlling for mean levels of infant crying. In contrast to findings from laboratory studies, in everyday settings crying exposure did not immediately increase feelings of depression. Only when crying was above average for 8 hr prior to EMA did mothers report increases in subsequent depression symptoms, suggesting that the effects of crying on maternal mental health take hours to unfold in ecologically valid home settings. Between participants, mothers of infants who cried more on average did not report higher negative affect or symptoms of depression or anxiety. Overall, our findings reveal that crying exposure dynamically influences maternal negative affect and depression but not anxiety in ecologically valid real-world settings.

102 Effects of preterm birth and parent–child relationships on socioemotional difficulties, verbal ability, and numerical ability among older children and young adolescents/ O'Brien, Fearghal; Nixon, Elizabeth; Hadfield, Kristin, pp. 745-757.

This study tells us about that young children born preterm may be more affected by environmental influences than their full-term peers. Few studies have investigated whether such effects exist for older children and young adolescents. With participants aged 9 and 13 years, the authors examine whether children born preterm could be differentially affected by the quality of their relationship with their mothers and fathers. The authors used the Growing Up in Ireland dataset: a longitudinal sample of 8,568 children in Ireland (51.4% female, 48.6% male) and their parents. The authors found that parent–child conflict was consistently associated with poorer verbal, numerical, and socioemotional outcomes; in some instances, parent–child closeness was associated with better outcomes. Being born very preterm was consistently associated with negative outcomes. The authors found support for a diathesis-stress model of preterm birth in just one instance: children born very preterm displayed a stronger relationship between maternal conflict and increased socioemotional difficulties.

103 Paternal mind-mindedness and children's academic achievement: Investigating developmental processes/ Bernier, Annie; Lapolice-Thériault, Rose; Matte-Gagné, Célia; Cyr, Chantal, pp. 758-769.

This study tested a 5-year sequential mediation model linking paternal mind-mindedness in toddlerhood to child early academic achievement through a developmental process unfolding in the preschool years. A sample of 128 mostly White middle-class families (68 girls) living in Montreal, Canada was assessed for paternal mind-mindedness when children were 18 months old, child language at age 2, theory of mind and effortful control at age 4, cognitive school readiness in kindergarten, and finally, achievement in math and reading in first grade. Controlling for maternal mind-mindedness assessed at age 12 months, the results showed prospective associations from paternal mind-mindedness to both math and reading achievement, mediated by theory of mind, effortful control, and school readiness in sequence. Results suggest that paternal mind-mindedness may

support child academic outcomes by promoting the acquisition of intermediate skills during preschool years.

- 104 Maternal postnatal depressive symptoms and offspring emotional and behavioral development at age 7 years in a U.K. birth cohort: The role of paternal involvement./ Culpin, Iryna; Hammerton, Gemma; Stein, Alan; Bornstein, Marc H.; Tiemeier, Henning; Cadman, Tim; Fredriksen, Eivor; Evans, Jonathan; Miller, Tina; Dermott, Esther; Heron, Jon; Sallis, Hannah M.; Pearson, Rebecca M., pp. 770-785.

There is considerable variability in developmental outcomes of children whose mothers experience depression. Few longitudinal studies have examined contributions of paternal involvement in the association between maternal postnatal depression (PND) and offspring development. The authors examined pathways from maternal PND at 8 weeks (Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale; total score) to offspring emotional and behavioral development at 7 years (Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire; total score) through behavioral, affective, and cognitive dimensions of paternal involvement in a U.K.-based birth cohort (Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children; $n = 3,434$). Analyses were adjusted for baseline confounders and paternal PND (Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale; total score) as an intermediate confounder. Maternal PND was strongly associated with offspring development, but this association was not mediated by the combination of all indirect pathways through various dimensions of paternal involvement. Only father–child conflict emerged as a risk factor for adverse offspring development and as a mediator in the association between maternal PND and offspring development (albeit the effect size was small). If found causal, interventions that reduce father–child conflict may reduce the risk of adverse development in offspring of mothers with PND.

- 105 A network approach to understanding parenting: Linking coparenting, parenting styles, and parental involvement in rearing adolescents in different age groups/ Liu, Sihan; Zhang, Di; Wang, Xinyi; Ying, Jiefeng; Wu, Xinchun, pp. 786-800.

Prior research has used several indicators to represent parenting, from dyadic interactions between mothers/fathers and children (e.g., parenting styles, parental involvement) to triadic mother–father–child interactions (e.g., coparenting). This study applies network analysis to explore the interrelations between maternal and paternal coparenting, parenting styles, and parental involvement in families with adolescents in early (10–12 years), middle (13–15 years), and late (16–18 years) stages. Network analysis was used to identify central nodes (i.e., central parenting components) and central mechanisms (i.e., relations between central parenting variables) underlying the parenting network, providing a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of parenting. This study included 4,852 adolescents aged from 10 to 18 ($M_{age} = 13.80$, $SD = 2.38$, 51.5% females) in two-parent families across different regions of China. The results indicated that both maternal and paternal coparenting integrity and warm parenting style served as important bridges to connect the whole network; their integrity and emotional involvement were closely linked to other parenting variables. Also, the intrapersonal and

interpersonal effects between mothering and fathering as well as adolescent developmental differences were found. If it is assumed that the parenting network is causal, the results suggest that supportive parenting should be considered the prime target for enhancing parenting systems. Adolescent developmental stages appear to be a vital factor influencing parenting intercorrelations, and interventions should be designed based on children's age groups.



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- 106 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan': A Smooth Drive to Self-reliance?/ Aggarwal, Sakshi; Chakraborty, Debashis; Bhattacharyya, Ranajoy., n.d..

From this study, the authors can see that over the last two decades, India's participation in global value chains and international production networks have improved, but the domestic value added embodied in gross exports has exhibited a fluctuating trend. In 2020, India launched the "Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan," where enhancement of the DVA content of exports can be considered as an underlying objective. The impact of various factors of production and other drivers on India's DVA content in select manufacturing exports have been identified in this paper with help of trade in value added data for 2000–18. The empirical results indicate that the focus on export and FDI promotion policies by itself will not lead to either self-reliance or address employment worries in India. A coordinated effort towards labour skill augmentation along with technology transfer will be instrumental in this regard.

- 107 Who Bears the Burden of Rising Prices of Petroleum Products Due to Taxes in India?/ Acharya, Rajesh H; Sadath, Anver C., n.d..

This research is looking at a particular subject matter of hike in the prices of petroleum products in India post 2014, primarily due to higher petroleum taxes, is examined. Household consumption expenditure data collected from the India Human Development Survey (2011–12) is analysed using the input–output framework to understand both the direct and indirect effects of rising prices of petroleum products. Results indicate that petroleum taxes are highly regressive, especially at the bottom two consumption expenditure deciles, as raising prices of petroleum products increases the overall cost of living. Results also reveal that households in the middle- and upper-income groups have the similar burden of rising petroleum prices, indicating that tax is not progressive.

- 108 Cross-border Trade and Economic Development in the Border States of India/ Kumarasamy, Durairaj; Nayyar, Manisha; Adlakha, Payal., n.d..

This study attempts to evaluate how the border states in India are actively engaging in cross-border trade, examines the role of central and state governments in strengthening the infrastructure developmental activities and identifies the challenges and opportunities for it. The study found that border states that are actively engaging in cross-border trade have received better funding from the centre and have also recorded a higher growth rate of state gross domestic products compared to other border states. Although the cross-border trade with countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan is flourishing, there is a huge scope for expanding it with Myanmar and Pakistan.

- 109 Effect of Development Variables on COVID-19 Fatality Rate among Asian Countries/
Chakraborty, Deb Kumar; Onuche, Unekwu; Hazarika, Bidyutt Bikash., n.d..

This article explores the impact of variables influencing the COVID-19 fatality rate in Asian countries, notably those related to inclusive human development. The case fatality rate of COVID-19 is the dependent variable in the study, and the independent variables include the percentage of health expenditure from the gross domestic product (GDP), health expenditure per capita in United States dollars, human development index, sustainable development goal (SDG) index, GDP per capita at constant prices, hospital bed per 1,000 people, population ages 15–64 (percent of the total population), population ages 65 and above (percent of the total population), literacy rate adult total (% of people 15 and above ages), physicians per 1,000 people, positive case rate per 1,000 people, and diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79). In this article, the authors have used regression analysis to investigate their impact on the dependent variable. The percentage of health expenditure from the GDP positively impacts the case fatality rate, but it is insignificant. Hospital bed per 1,000 population is negatively associated with fatality rate, yet with insignificant effects. Most unexpectedly, the total number of positive cases negatively correlates with the fatality rate with an insignificant impact. On the contrary, diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20–79) is positively associated with fatality rate but is insignificantly impacted. It is found that the SDG index, GDP per capita (constant), and population ages 65 and above (% of the total population) are significant independent variables. Of the 17 goals in the SDGs, 12 goals, 33 targets, and 57 indicators designated as health-related SDGs will require serious government commitments. Such commitments may be through the fiscal framework as the SDGs' attainments are dependent on financial commitment. The countries' governments can give much consideration to these variables to mitigate the vulnerability of the pandemic in the coming future by adopting proper policies.

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- 110 Current Inflation in India - Dangers of a Misdiagnosis/ Nachane, D M, n.d..

The findings of this work reveal a particular outcome of the standard percepts for dealing with supply shocks, monetary policy continued to be easy for an extended period, while simultaneously huge fiscal stimuli were applied. Even when a more restrictive monetary stance was taken, the measures were not strong enough to restrain inflationary expectations. A soft monetary policy with a sizeable fiscal deficit can harden inflationary expectations and a perpetuation of a new higher normal for inflation.

- 111 Foreign Investment Spillovers - Evidence from Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency Projects/ Samuel, Cherian, n.d..

This article talks about evidence regarding foreign investment spillovers is examined, drawing on a new source of evidence, ex post evaluations of guarantee projects supported by the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. The evidence presented in the paper regarding the positive spillover effects of MIGA guarantee projects is fully consistent with the findings in the literature regarding foreign investment spillovers. The evidence also suggests that foreign investment indeed promotes development by creating beyond-project effects.



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- 112 Challenging the Status Quo: IIMs and the NEP 2020/ Thakur, Manish; Babu, R. Rajesh., n.d..

This study is discussing a particular subject matter Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017 declares the Indian Institutes of Managements as institutions of national importance with a mandate to attain standards of “global excellence in management, management research and allied areas of knowledge.” The New Education Policy (NEP), 2020 expects the IIMs (along with other standalone institutions) to move beyond their core strength—management education—and fashion themselves à la large, multidisciplinary universities. This article explores and outlines some of the challenges involved in this envisaged shift towards a higher educational system prescribed by NEP 2020 and the future that it holds for the IIMs.

- 113 Gendered Impact on Unemployment: A Case Study of India during the COVID-19/ George, Ammu; Gupta, Sumedha; Huang, Yuting, n.d..

This Paper Investigates that India witnessed one of the worst coronavirus crises in the world. The pandemic induced sharp contraction in economic activity that caused unemployment to rise, upheaving the existing gender divides in the country. Using monthly data from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy on subnational economies of India from January 2019 to May 2021, the authors find that a) unemployment gender gap narrowed during the COVID-19 pandemic in comparison to the pre-pandemic era, largely driven by male unemployment dynamics, b) the recovery in the post-lockdown periods had spillover effects on the unemployment gender gap in rural regions, and c) the unemployment gender gap during the national lockdown period was narrower than the second wave.

- 114 The Story of Land Acquisition in Bhangar, West Bengal - Are Things Changing?/ Sathe, Dhanmanjiri, n.d..

In this article, the authors investigate one crucial factor among many that led to the victory of Trinmool Congress in the West Bengal elections in 2011 was the violence associated with land acquisitions in the period when the Left Front was in power. An attempt is made to see if any lessons were learnt out of the Nandigram–Singur episodes. A case study of land acquisition in the Bhangar area of West Bengal is presented by putting forth the entire story of what happened from January 2013 to March 2020. The intersecting dynamics of local politics, local land mafia, the rents arising out of land acquisitions, and the state-level politics are also analysed. It is found that the villagers are willing to sell their land if they get a “proper” compensation. It is hypothesised that possibly a “learning state” is evolving in West Bengal, which could aid its industrialisation.

- 115 Growing Private Equity Investment in the Indian NBFC Sector - Analysing Risks/ Dhingra, Sanchita; Shukla, Abha, n.d..

This study talks about that the last few years, private equity investment in non-banking financial companies has increased considerably. Analysing the investment and deal patterns for the investments made between 1999 and 2020, it is evident that most of the target companies are unlisted and most of the investments are un-exited. Foreign private equity investors largely dominate in the Indian NBFC space. The typical private equity behaviour to buy assets at distress prices, working to drive their value up before exiting, is a serious risk, and the large private equity money flowing into the NBFC sector has the potential to cause damage to the financial system, and therefore requires strict regulation.

- 116 A Review of Life Insurance Distribution in India: Regulatory Design of Distribution Channels and Incentive Structures/ Prasad, Sowmini G; George, Deepti, n.d..

The paper examines this issue through a supply-side lens by examining the two key features—the distinction between the agent and the broker model and the alignment of incentive structures with product life-cycle servicing. Regulations rely on disclosures to clarify the agent–broker distinction to customers, but conflicts of interest may prevent intermediaries from making these disclosures. Without such transparency, commission-driven sales can result in mis-selling, irrespective of the intermediary being a broker or an agent. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India has sought to address the issue of mis-selling through the product disclosure and suitability guidelines. However, these measures are inadequate and might not be effective.



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

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

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

This body of work demonstrates that the global value chain (GVC) and global production network (GPN) literature relates to whether and how actors, especially in the Global South, upgrade by generating and capturing more value. To date, such research has predominantly focused on the economic and social aspects of upgrading. In this article, the authors leverage selected insights from economic geography to advance our understanding of the environmental dimensions of upgrading and downgrading in GVCs and GPNs. The authors develop an analytical framework that distinguishes the processes of environmental upgrading, in terms of value creation and appropriation, from the resultant outcomes (biophysical manifestations, impacts on market access, and reputation). Furthermore, the framework is considered from the upgrading perspectives of multiple actors instead of focusing only on lead firms and other powerful actors. The authors illustrate how to apply this framework through a case study of the Kenya–UK horticulture value chains. The authors show that despite the uptake of environmental upgrading practices, as required by UK supermarkets and transmitted by Kenyan export firms with the facilitation of government agencies, Kenyan farmers have mostly

experienced environmental downgrading, with some negative effects also affecting farmers and other resource users beyond the value chain.

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

This article aims to explain the role of regional innovation policies in regional industrial transformation (RIT) from a coevolutionary perspective. The empirical basis is the case study of Małopolska, a Polish region undergoing an industrial transformation in parallel with the launch and development of its innovation policies after the EU accession in 2004. To accomplish its purpose, our research extends the common coevolutionary theoretical framework with interaction mechanisms (IMs), that is, the outcome-oriented processes underlying policy-industry mutual influences, and thus explaining their coevolution. IMs allow us to better understand the reciprocal roles of policy and industry, and the major paths in industrial development and policy approach. The role of innovation policy in the Małopolska RIT can be described as predominantly accommodating and complementing industrial change with some level of proactive promotion of new industrial opportunities. Moreover, the authors observe reciprocal relationships with regional industry, rather than the unidirectional influence of this policy. This dynamic interaction enabled the evolution of policy to balance the exploitative and explorative approaches to industrial development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From this study, the authors can see that different literatures in economic geography, postcolonial urbanism, and planetary urbanization, this article seeks to develop a theoretical understanding of remote urban formations taking shape in India's countryside. The analysis draws on extensive primary data collected at two study sites in Bihar and West Bengal, which rendered an uncommonly rich data set for such remote areas. The authors observe emergent urban formations that result from densification, expansion, and amalgamation of built-up environments and a massive shift of employment out of the agricultural sector. At the same time, alternative local economic opportunities are scarce, giving way to significant increases in circular labor migration. The authors introduce the concept of injected urbanism to denote a form of urbanization that is exogenously generated through remittances, in the absence of significant local agglomeration processes. The infusion of remittances drives local economic restructuring and the emergence of a consumption economy. Injected urbanism spurs local development, but its dependence on economic activity elsewhere raises important questions about its sustainability.

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

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

of private expertise to reconfigure housing markets recasts concerns surrounding market reliance as urban housing crisis salves.



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- 125 Editor as Mediator: A Profile of Albert Cartwright in Early Twentieth Century South Africa/ Gandhi, Gopalkrishna, pp. 12-29.

This essay delves into the multifaceted roles of journalists and editors as mediators in society, focusing on the notable case of Albert Cartwright, a British-born journalist who made a significant impact in South Africa during the tumultuous period surrounding the Second Boer War. Cartwright, while serving as the editor of *The Transvaal Leader*, went beyond his editorial duties to oppose the ruling order and act as a mediator between influential figures. His friendship with General J.C. Smuts, South Africa's prominent politician, and M.K. Gandhi, the barrister leading the struggle against the Smuts regime, allowed him to play a crucial role in facilitating communication and fostering a unique relationship between these contrasting individuals. Specifically, during Gandhi's first imprisonment in 1908, Cartwright stepped in and successfully mediated between the General and the Indian leader, leading to a thawing of tensions and eventually culminating in the historic "Agreement" in 1914 that addressed Indian grievances in the country. By analyzing Cartwright's character, personality, and actions, this essay sheds light on the influential but often overlooked role that journalists and editors can play in society, going beyond their conventional responsibilities to impact public opinion, encourage social change, and act as unseen mediators in shaping the course of freedom's battles. It highlights the intricate nature of an editor's role as a mediator, navigating between their inner voice urging intervention and the prudence that often restrains overt actions. Ultimately, this examination of Cartwright's role in South Africa's press landscape serves as a reminder of the pivotal contributions made by individuals from the world of journalism, who, with their pens, have driven and propelled societal transformations from the sidelines.

- 126 Economic Rights, The Very Idea/ Bilgrami, Akeel, pp. 30-55.

This article seeks to provide the philosophical foundations for the very idea of economic rights, comparable to the foundations that have long been available for the rights around the notion of liberty. The author then situates economic rights, so understood, within the realities of contemporary capitalist political economy, as it has been analysed over the years by Prabhat Patnaik.

- 127 Awkward Classes and India's Rural Development/ Harriss-White, Barbara, pp. 56-77.

This study talks about Marx's model of capital and labour, dynamised by contradictions and the compulsion to accumulate, leaves deviations from the polar classes of capital and labour ignored, regarded as precapitalist outliers, or as headed for extinction. But the two considered here, petty commodity production (and trade and services) and merchant's or commercial capital, persist widely. Here in tribute to the major

contributions to political economy of Utsa Patnaik and Prabhat Patnaik, their structure and dynamics are discussed in general and in the contemporary Indian case. They are argued to be awkward both analytically and politically. Petty production overlaps with both wage labour and small capitalist firms; it reproduces and expands by multiplication, not accumulation; it does not mobilise in a politically coherent way. Commercial capital is in turn suffused with productive activity; it encompasses petty trade and accumulating enterprises which pursue a reactive opportunistic politics which preserves their independence. Further awkwardness results from the disjuncture between analytically useful categories and the policy concepts used by the state.

- 128 On Capitalism and Imperialism: A Note Based on Prabhat Patnaik's Contributions to Economic Theory/ Chandrasekhar, C. P. and Ghosh, Jayati, pp. 78-91.

From this study, the authors can see that his days as a doctoral student, Prabhat Patnaik was convinced that given the structure and spontaneous logic of capitalism, its expansion and relative 'stability' could not be understood without incorporating the role of primitive accumulation and imperialism in its development. That quest made clear that without transcending capitalism and the spontaneity that came from its essential structure, it was impossible to ensure a just, egalitarian and sustainable social order. This article draws on a small corpus of his enormous work to highlight a few insights that emerged from his wide-ranging engagement with that critique and search for an alternative.

- 129 Surplus Transfers from British Colonial Malaya/ Peng, Martin Khor Kok and Jomo, K. S., pp. 92-107.

In this study, they discuss that Martin Khor's 1983 book on Malaysian economic dependence provided the first comprehensive estimates of the 'colonial surplus' from British Malaya. Khor described how Great Britain secured this from the colonial Malayan economy and estimated various types of surplus extracted via different means. Unsurprisingly, super-profits for privileged foreign capital owners are well known. The terms of trade have been important determinants of the colonial trade surplus. Financial surpluses are distinguished by those secured through the colonial currency board system, foreign commercial banks and colonial public finances, involving fiscal policy. The wealthy Malayan colony transferred funds to London at very low interest rates, but borrowed from British banks at exorbitant rates, besides paying high transactions charges. Colonial managerial privilege was also significant. Such surplus transfers were enabled by various colonial arrangements. Thus, colonial Malaya lost significant financial resources. Only some have changed in the post-colonial era, sometimes rather slowly.

- 130 The Peasant Question Under Nyerere's Socialism/ Shivji, Issa G., pp. 108-119.

This essay is a succinct overview of the manner in which the first president of Tanzania attempted to address the peasant question in the country. In the immediate aftermath of independence (1961–1966), Nyerere's government bought into the World Bank's

recommendation of village settlement schemes and range development to pull the peasantry and the pastoralist out of the backward, traditional agriculture to modern, more productive agriculture and pastoralism spearheaded by what the WB called progressive farmers. Selected 'progressive farmers' would be resettled in new environment administered by hired management which would teach them modern husbandry under close supervision. Village settlement scheme was established at a great cost. By 1966 it was clear that both these projects were disastrous. With the adoption of the country's socialist blueprint, the government adopted the policy of 'small is beautiful', so to speak. Peasant agriculture would be improved through extension services and collective production in Ujamaa villages. Peasants were not particularly enthusiastic about Ujamaa villages. Very few were established making the party diehards, including Nyerere, exasperated. In 1973 the President ordered that living in villages was compulsory and thus began the forced villagisation from 1971–1974 by which time it was estimated that some five million people were forcefully resettled in the so-called development villages. In hindsight, it can be surmised that this move both discredited the Ujamaa project and Nyerere could have lost his peasant base. Beginning late 1970s and early 1980s the country experienced its worst economic crisis due to a variety of internal and external reasons providing imperialism and internal proto-bourgeoisies an entry point for imposing the notorious structural adjustment programmes. The essay briefly discusses the fate and the fight of the peasant under the subsequent neo-liberal phase predicated on the so-called free market, private property regime and private investment exposing the peasant to the vagaries of capitalism and its crisis. The essay ends with outlining some elements of an alternative discourse to spearhead the peasant struggle for autonomous, sovereign development.

131 Revisiting the Kerala 'Model' of Development: A Sixty-year Assessment of Successes and Failures/ Kannan, K. P., pp. 120-151.

This article seeks to revisit the much-acclaimed Kerala 'Model' of Development since the formation of the state of Kerala. As such it subjects the development experience of Kerala for a period of six decades from 1960 to 2020. This exercise reveals that the development experience of Kerala is largely shaped by its historical past which privileged social development over purely economic development based on the growth of the goods producing sectors. State response to social and human development demands were more successful than the conventional efforts to enhance capital formation thereby transforming the material basis of the economy. The high human and social development led to large scale migration of persons, mostly men, to the Gulf countries that resulted in a kind of economic growth induced by outside money in the form of remittances. The national economic context was also one that led to a higher growth of the service sector than the material producing sectors. The limited opportunities afforded by the national state or the increased flow of outside money could not be seized effectively by the regional state to transform goods producing sectors such as agriculture and industry. This resulted in such major and spectacular failures as declining tax collection efficiency, increased net loss of state-owned public enterprises and massive waste of resources in

implementing capital projects. the author end the article with a call for a study of political economy of development by taking into account the specificities of the Kerala context within a larger national and international context.

- 132 WTO Agreement on Agriculture: Worsening India's Agrarian Crisis/ Dhar, Biswajit, pp. 152-161.

India's accession to the WTO in 1995 brought a new set of challenges for its agriculture. Most of the policies supporting agriculture, especially price support and input subsidies, labelled by the agreement on agriculture (AoA) as domestic support measures, were under the scanner. The price support measure that India uses, namely, the minimum support price (MSP) provided to most of the major crops now faces a problem as the methodology of calculating the extent of subsidies on account of MSP is working against India. Further, the AoA prevents India from using export subsidies since it was not using this instrument in the past. But the agreement allows the advanced countries that were using export subsidies to continue using this instrument, albeit at a lower level. Equally problematic for India is the fact that AoA rules are constraining the implementation of the National Food Security Act, which provides subsidised foodgrains to the disadvantaged sections.

- 133 Generalized Semiproletarianization in Africa/ Yeros, Paris, pp. 162-186.

This article provides an overview of Africa's contemporary social formation. It is argued that the labour question in Africa has undergone a decisive transformation under neoliberalism. While under colonial rule the formation of labour reserves was mainly the result of political engineering, especially in regions of white settlement, today labour reserves are driven by the spontaneous operation of generalized monopoly capitalism and have become coextensive with the continent. This changing labour question is the most basic element of an apparent tendency of structural convergence among the continent's macro-regions; it amounts to a generalized condition of semiproletarianization, insofar as the bulk of the population is unable to meet its basic needs within the wage relation or outside it. Peasant and worker households straddle various labour regimes in rural and urban areas and seek to secure their social reproduction by a combination of wages, petty production and trade, simple use values, and unpaid reproductive labour. Data sourced from the ILO are used to qualify some of these trends, including their gendered dimensions.

- 134 India's GST Paradigm and the Trajectory of Fiscal Federalism: An Analysis with Special Reference to Kerala/ Joseph, K. J. and Kumary, L. Anitha, pp. 187-203.

This article explored the characteristics of India's GST paradigm from a fiscal federal perspective, its implementation and the tax performance of States under GST. The Indianized GST paradigm, built on the edifice of GST Council and three key pillars of revenue neutrality, tax sharing between the Centre and the States and the provision for GST compensation, has been designed towards fostering cooperative federalism. Our

analysis revealed that the revenue neutrality has not been ensured and there were also issues with tax sharing and GST compensation. Both the edifice and the pillars of GST, therefore, were fraught with fault lines in both the design and implementation. Tax effort of the States did not increase indicating that GST has not been helpful in improving the revenue position of the States. Although India's GST paradigm was destined to foster cooperative federalism the outcomes appear to lead us towards coercive federalism. Since the design and implementation of GST is often perceived as a difficult task, especially in developing countries with federal constitutional structures, the introduction of GST in India in 2017 has been considered a great achievement.

135 Capitalism, Imperialism and the Food Question/ Banerjee, Arindam, pp. 204-216.

The article traces the evolution of the food question as capitalism evolved and dominated the world economy. The success and failure of capitalism have been commonly measured by the yardsticks of industrialisation, technical progress and innovations in the financial markets. The emergence of industrial agriculture under successful capitalist transitions is supposed to have taken care of all food and raw material constraints that could have arrested the development of industrial economies and societies in the North. Simultaneously, the problems of underdevelopment and food insecurity in the South is attributed to internal constraints and barriers. The work of Utsa Patnaik challenges these views as she explored multiple aspects of the contribution of colonies to the advance of capital accumulation in the North. She delves into the nineteenth century 'international division of labour', the role of tropical food and raw materials exports by commercialised southern agriculture and implication for food security in the colonies. The objective of this article is to engage with the anti-imperial scholarship of Utsa Patnaik with a specific focus on the food question in capitalism.

136 Imperialism of the Twenty-First Century: A Global Tripartite System/ Azad, Rohit and Chakraborty, Shouvik, pp. 217-228.

This study discusses that Is imperialism dead? While economists on the Right would readily answer in the affirmative, some even on the Left, like Hardt and Negri, would agree that it is indeed. To be sure, for the latter, global hegemony has taken a different shape, which they call 'Empire'. But is imperialism, as understood in the classical sense, dead indeed? In varied frameworks of imperialism—world systems, dependency, unequal interdependence—the world has been theorised as constitutive of two parts: capitalist core (global North) and pre/semi-capitalist periphery (global South). This neat classification has been smudged by the emergence of China from the global South as a major economic player in the global economy. The authors argue its emergence, far from weakening imperialism, is a key factor in explaining today's imperialism. Imperialism of the twenty-first century constitutes of three, not two, parts—capitalist core, periphery's core, and periphery's periphery.

- 137 A Tangible Concept of Imperialism: Utsa Patnaik's Estimates of Colonial Transfers From India/ Iyer, Vibha, pp. 229-246.

The earliest work on colonial transfers from India originated in the Drain of wealth theory of the nineteenth century nationalists Dadabhai Naoroji and R. C. Dutt. While the theory displays an implicit understanding of the linking of India's internal budget and its external accounts to facilitate tax financed transfers to Britain—a feature unique to the colonial economy, it lacked the macroeconomic concepts to make explicit its details. Utsa Patnaik's methodological framework over the last four decades on imperialism and colonial transfers in particular has contributed significantly towards revealing not only the precise mechanism of extraction of tax financed transfers from India but also formulating accurate estimates of the same. This article focuses on two of Patnaik's methodological contributions. The first being the use of suitably modified modern macroeconomic concepts in a sovereign economy to lay bare the link between India's tax revenues and trade surplus and second, the use of Council Bills as a proxy for India's merchandise surplus which has helped overcome conceptual lacunae in the existing trade data and literature about the colonial period and enabled greater accuracy in the estimation of the transfers.

- 138 Patriarchy and Property: Goa's Uniform Civil Code/ Dewan, Ritu, pp. 247-255.

This article talks about the fulcrum of gender equality in all its myriad manifestations is ownership and control over resources, and specifically in a developing economy, primarily and essentially land. However, these manifestations and also the intensity of interlinkages are to a deeply significant level determined by historical and regional specificities relating to economic as well as extra-economic factors and forces. Nowhere in India are these direct and indirect interconnects between gender equality and resources so intricate, nuanced and simultaneously complex as in the state of Goa which is the only state in India where women are guaranteed equal property rights. In this article the demystification of the link between patriarchy and women's property rights is built on the prevailing intermixes of land, property and matrimonial rights according to the Portuguese Civil Code and the relevant laws and legislations including Family Laws, the Code of Comunidades, the Goa Mundkar (Protection from Eviction) Act of 1975, and the recent enactment in 2016 of the Goa Succession, Special Notaries and Inventory Proceeding Act, 2012.

- 139 Why Inter-caste Inequality in Educational Attainment Still Persists? Wealth and Caste Discrimination Matters/ Thorat, Sukhadeo and Khan, Khalid, pp. 256-275.

The point of this piece is using recent data for 2017/2018 the article provides empirical evidence on the persistence of the traditional inter-caste inequality in higher educational attainment—enrolment rate being much low for low castes than the high castes. The educational attainment of middle caste is lower than high castes but better than low caste untouchables, indicating a graded inequality in education attainment, unique feature of caste system. Between the income group the low income groups suffered the most from

low education attainment than the high oncome groups. The inequalities in ownership of wealth and income and caste discrimination faced by low caste untouchables are the main reasons for low education attainment among the low caste and low income groups. The shift in the government policy towards privatisation of higher education also has taken the education beyond the reach of low income household. The caste discrimination result into high drop out among the scheduled castes. In the end based on the empirical results relevant (caste) group specific and income group specific policies are proposed to promote higher education among the low castes and low income groups.



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- 140 Foreign Direct Investment, Institutional Quality and Sustainability: Cross-country Analysis Using Different Estimators/ Krishnankutty, Raveesh; M C, Minimol and Tiwari, Aviral Kumar, pp. 285-299.

This article analyses the impact of institutional quality and sustainability on FDI. To achieve the objective, the study utilises data from 189 countries for 19 years, from 1996 to 2017. For estimation, the study uses several approaches such as pooled panel least squares with fixed and random effect models, generalised method of moments and panel quantile regression. The study finds that FDI and institutional quality steers the sustainability of the participating countries, primarily by creating and maintaining a conducive environment for investment and trade. The authors also confirmed that institutional quality variables can predict the FDI inflow across the countries. This is the first study in our knowledge that adopts different estimations and thereby ensures the robustness of the research findings. Moreover, our study is unique by including a new variable, i.e., the environmental performance index, to understand the sustainability aspects of FDI and the institutional quality.

- 141 Capital Account Liberalisation and Crises: A Meta-Analysis/ Kalsie, Anjala and Kalra, Jappanjyot Kaur., pp. 300-320.

The present study is a critical survey of the literature on the impact of capital account liberalisation on both banking and currency crises. The objective of the study is to identify the publication bias and explore heterogeneity in the extant studies. For measuring the effect size of capital account liberalisation on banking and currency crises, an identification of relevant studies is done. Partial correlation coefficient is used for measuring standardised effect size. Funnel asymmetry test (FAT) and precision effect test (PET-PEE) are used for identifying publication selection bias. Meta-regression analysis (MRA) is done for exploring the heterogeneity in literature. the author did meta-analysis on 121 t stats reported in 14 empirical papers. The results of the FAT-PET-PEE test indicate that publication bias does not exist in the literature. The study explains the heterogeneity of results reported in earlier studies. De facto measure, size of economy, inflation, real interest rate differential, real effective exchange rate overvaluation, current account balance to GDP and reserve money to GDP are the major impacting variables of both banking and currency crises. The probit approach is seen to be more appropriate in capturing the above relationship.

- 142 Employment and Income Shock During COVID-19 Lockdown in a Metropolitan city in India/ Dev, Pritha; Unni, Jeemol and Vijayalakshmi, Akshaya., pp. 321-346.

The subject matter of this study is being examined COVID-19 crisis had a harsher impact on women globally, as they were disproportionately represented in sectors offering low

wages, few benefits and least secure jobs. The authors examined the economic impact of loss of employment and incomes on workers in relatively low income households during and after the first stringent lockdown—April to June 2020—in Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The authors analyse employment impact using a logistic regression and impact on incomes using a Fixed Effect OLS regression. The authors find that the impact on women workers was greater in terms of loss of employment and income. Women had clearly not resumed work at the same rate as men after lockdown was eased. The authors address the specific question, ‘why were women less likely to resume work after the shock of lockdown?’ The authors found that care responsibilities did not explain later resumption of work, but the place of work did. In addition the authors address the question ‘which segments of workers suffered greater income loss?’ The authors analyse these questions for wage and self-employed workers and by prominent occupations in the sample. The authors find that while wage-employed workers resumed work later, they suffered less income loss than the self-employed. The authors attempt to explain this paradox.

- 143 Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on Investor Attention in Global Stock Markets: An Empirical Assessment/ Goel, Garima; Dash, Saumya Ranjan and Debata, Byomakesh., pp. 347-364.

This body of work demonstrates that using the data from 50 global stock markets, this article examines the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on investor attention. Using Google search volume as a proxy for country-specific and worldwide investor attention, this article provides initial evidence on the relationship between the spread of the pandemic and investor attention. Our results suggest that the increasing number of daily deaths and confirmed cases significantly negatively impact investor attention. Results are robust to the country characteristics like the nature of the financial system, financial stability and investor attention risk pricing nature. Our results indicate a positive and significant impact of government responses for restoring investor attention in the market.

- 144 Assessing the Extent of Rural Development in Punjab/ Singh, Jagmohan and Kumar, Gulshan., pp. 365-385.

This study talks about that rural development is widely acclaimed as a tool for economic development of any region by the policy makers. Being a multi-level and multi-faceted process, the actual status of rural development is insuperable to assess through the individual scrutiny of either one or a few development indicators. Therefore, the present study endeavours to reckon district level rural development and its disparities in Punjab through the formulation of a composite rural development index (RDI) encompassing four dimensions, namely rural economy, rural social transformation, rural health and education and rural infrastructure at five points in time, that is, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2018 based on 29 development indicators. The findings of the study revealed a lopsided picture of rural development with a concentration of frontrunner districts mainly in the Doaba belt, while mediocre and laggard categories are dominated by the districts of the Malwa belt. Further, reduction in the level of inter-district disparities in rural

development has also been observed over the study period. It is suggested that mediocre as well as laggard districts should be prioritised in resource allocation to curtail the extent of rural development disparities in the state.

- 145 Do Socio-economic Factors in the BRICS Explain Gender Gap in Financial Inclusion?/ Ahmed, Farid; Dar, Arif Billah; Farooq, Umar and Sharma, Roop Lal., pp. 386-405.

This study aims to analyse the determinants of the gender gap in financial inclusion in the BRICS countries. Using the World Bank's 2017 Global Financial Inclusion Index Database, the study examines the underlying causes of gender differences in financial services. Using the Fairlie (1999) decomposition method, the study finds a significant portion of the disparity among genders in financial inclusion. The lower-income quintiles contribute positively to the gender gap when compared to upper-income quintiles. A considerable proportion of disparities is attributed to secondary education. However, tertiary education acts to reduce the gap.

- 146 Causality between Stock Market, Domestic and Global Economic Policy Uncertainty: Evidence from India/ Aggarwal, Khushboo and Saradhi, V. Raveendra., pp. 406-419.

The aim of this article is to examine the relationship between the Indian stock market and the domestic and global economic policy uncertainty (EPU) during the period: January 2003–June 2020. The study employed unit root tests, Johansen cointegration test, vector error correction model (VECM), Granger causality test and impulse response function (IRF) for the analysis. This study finds the evidence for the presence of long-run equilibrium relationship between the stock market, domestic economic policy uncertainty (DEPU) and global economic policy uncertainty (GEPU) in India. The findings suggest that there is bidirectional causality between DEPU and stock market; however, no causality is found between GEPU and stock market in either direction. Also, it is found that there is bidirectional causality between DEPU and GEPU. The findings of the study may help policymakers to formulate decisive monetary and fiscal policies to achieve financial stability and are important for the financial investors and hedgers for portfolio allocations in India.

- 147 Effect of Arsenic on Health: Evidence from Indian Districts/ Aggarwal, Khushboo, pp. 420-433.

In this article, the author focus on two health outcomes—skin diseases and still births—using district-level data from India, a country with widespread arsenic contamination. Arsenic may come into human contact via direct and/or indirect channel. The author intend to examine these two channels of arsenic transmission. To analyse the two-fold objectives of this study, the author have used repeated cross-section data from the two health rounds of National Sample Survey Organization (60th and 71st round survey). The author finds a positive and statistically significant relation between skin diseases and drinking water from arsenic contaminated tube well. Similar results are found for still birth in arsenic affected areas, even after controlling for state- and district-level factors.

Using odds ratio, the author also find positive effect of rice consumption on skin manifestations, robust to state-fixed effects, but not district-fixed effects. Individuals are more adversely affected in terms of skin lesions and adverse pregnancy outcomes. Drinking arsenic contaminated water is a more dominant pathway than consumption of food containing arsenic, particularly rice and wheat. It is well established that consuming groundwater contaminated with arsenic can lead to diseases of the heart, blood vessels, peripheral nervous systems and skin diseases such as pigmentation change.

- 148 Government Expenditure for Economic Growth: The Ethiopian Experience/ Dagne, Girum, pp. 434-451.

This article investigates the relationship between sectoral government expenditure with economic growth in Ethiopia. In this study, the time series data from the period 1979–2018 is used. Autoregressive Distributed Lag approach to co-integration and error correction model are applied to investigate the short- and long-run impacts of government expenditure on economic growth. Using bound test approach to cointegration, the study revealed that agriculture, health and road expenditure has positive and significant in the long run, while expenditure on health and road has also a positive and statistically significant in short run. Applying the Granger causality test, the authors found a unidirectional causality running from health, transportation and communication and road government expenditure to growth at the one lag length. Therefore, it is important that the government better to spend on agriculture, health and road sectors of government expenditure for better development on these sectors and also should increase the efficiency of financial resources.

- 149 Does Health-related Aid Really Matter? Evidence from South Asia/ Ahmed, Salma; Chakrabarty, Debajyoti and Sharma, Kishor., pp. 452-472.

This paper examines the effectiveness of the health sector aid on infant mortality, neonatal mortality, child mortality and a new composite index of child mortality, using data from South Asia for the period 1990–2017. The investigation of South Asia is interesting not only because it accounts for roughly one quarter of the world population and has attracted significant aid over the years but also because of the significant variations in health outcomes between countries in the region. Applying the instrumental variables method to account for the endogeneity of aid, the authors find that health-focused aid assists in improving child health outcomes in South Asian countries. The effect operates mainly through female literacy and is robust to a variety of specifications. The findings have significant policy implications for achieving the post-MDG target and point to the importance of the health sector aid to improve child health for countries swamped with poorer health status.



- 150 Scientometrics Study on Indian Journal of Psychiatry (2015-2021)/ Malipatil, Basawaraj, n.d..

This study talks about scientometrics analysis of Indian Journal of Psychiatry from 2015 to 2021 yields quarterly and bimonthly wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern, volume wise productivity, distribution of document in Indian Journal of Psychiatry from 2015 to 2021.

- 151 Information Seeking Behaviours and its Aspect in Legal Perspective/ Singh, Karna and Maharana, Bulu, n.d..

From this study, the authors can see that individuals are thought to be the most intelligent animals in the natural world. He works hard to make his life easier by learning new things through various approaches such as observation and experiments. He employs many strategies to make advantage of all available information in this process. Information is a structured sequence of symbols that can be understood as a message, in the strictest technical meaning. This document attempts to define the terms "information," "information use," and "information seeking." The study examines the trend in the information seeking behaviour legal thought (collaborating, sharing and dissemination) among legal practitioners and seeks to understand it in detail. It also examines as to what is the extent of awareness and use of emergent Internet tools for research collaboration. These will be used by the information community to demonstrate that a number of reasons were contribute for, and accountable to, the various types of digital information service sustainability.

- 152 Use of E-Resources by Faculty and Students of Affiliated Colleges to Bangalore University, Karnataka: A Study/ Naik, Nagaraja M; Naik, Loksha; Gudimani, MC, n.d..

This paper investigates that E-Resources are a mode of access and play an important role in dissemination of information. The students and faculty members are two important groups of users who are continuously engaged in learning and teaching. A step is made in the presenter search article focuses on the study of electronic information resources in the affiliated colleges to Bangalore University, Bangalore. Its main objectives is to find out the purpose of using the internet, find out awareness and use of e-Resources, identify the purpose and reasons for using the e-Resources, find out searching of e-Resources and to identify satisfaction level on ICT facilities, resources and services. This study is based on primary data collected from students and faculty members using a questionnaire. The study found that all the users were aware about using internet and e-Resources. Majority of respondents 782 (95.37%) are aware and using e-newspapers. maximum respondents 735 (89.63%) are using e-Resources to update and learn more about their career, majority of the respondents except statement decreases time spend

articles have either disagreed or given no opinion for all the statements on e-journal. The study has recommended that educated the users to use Boolean logic operators, which is one of the best retrieval methods for retrieving relevant information

- 153 Content Analysis of University Libraries Websites in Maharashtra: A Study/ Sawai, Amol Babasaheb and Chavan, Subash pundalikrao, n.d..

In the present scenario websites of any organization is the very effective tool for dissemination of information to its user. The effectiveness of any websites depends on the content available on that website. The present study is conducted to evaluate and analyze the content analysis of NAAC accredited 'A, A+ and A++' library websites in Maharashtra. Study concludes that maximum library websites are enriching with Information About Library, Contact, E-mail, Books, Journals, Thesis, Dissertation, Audio/Video/CD/DVD, OPAC, Reprographic Service, E-Books, E-Journals. In this study, it is found that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University library website is best library websites among the University libraries in Maharashtra.



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- 154 Recent Issues in Politics, Preamble and Constitution of India: An Overview/ Kumar, Abhinav, pp. 8-21.

This article seeks to draw an overview of the political history of India since its Independence up to the current period; from the Congress System after Independence, to the Emergency period under Indira Gandhi, and finally the surge and dominance of the BJP in 2014 and 2019. Focus would be laid on major issues and debates of the respective periods: Current political issues, such as the Citizenship Amendment Act, protests over the farm laws and other issues have raised the debate on the wording of the Preamble and the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India. When India is marching to celebrate seventy-five years of Independence, Indian politics has undergone several changes. India has seen one-party dominance, the Emergency period, multi-party alliances, a crisis to the Constitution and much more. Many political parties and socio-political movements have come and gone through the passage of time. Many new streams of thoughts, personalities and movements have emerged. But whatever exists now owes its existence to the legacy of the previous years. Hence, it is necessary to understand and have a general idea of politics of post-colonial India.

- 155 Dimensions of Trust: A Review of Trust in Government/ Tanny, Tahmina Ferdous, pp. 22-36.

This article explains different dimensions of trust relevant to trust in government and, therefore, suggests a brief model for practical application. The study pursues content analysis method for theoretical treatment of knowledge produced from studying secondary sources of literature. Imitating the context, the concept of trust is clarified first, and then dimensions of trust are arranged under two broad heads: institutional trust and social trust. And then follow the analyses and the subdivisions thoroughly. A compendious model is suggested with possible solutions for public trust in government. Explanations claim that aggregation of institutional trust, that is, political, administrative and social trust, might build an array of trustworthy governance, though adequate pertinent literature are not easily available. This paper recommends that trust in government model may be tested for further empirical study.

- 156 Does Education Make Local Elected Officials More Efficient?/ Joshi, Gaurav and Joshi, Amit, pp. 37-46.

The study proposes that educational qualification has a significant direct impact on effectiveness of the elected PRI representatives. Furthermore, their educational qualification also determines the extent to which capacity-building training imparted to elected PRI representatives enhances their effectiveness as elected officials. Thus, educational qualification has been identified as both an independent/predictor variable

as well as a Moderator. In recent past, various Indian States have enacted legislations prescribing minimum educational qualification norms for contesting elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)—rural self-government bodies—claiming that this would enhance the effectiveness of these local elected officials. The current study is an attempt to investigate the conceptual basis for such an assertion through analysis of existing literature and practices.

- 157 Finance Commissions and Disaster Risk Funding: A Paradigm Shift in Methodology by Fifteenth Finance Commission/ Sharma, Sanjay, pp. 47-58.

This article analytically examines the past and present methodologies of disaster risk funding by applying quantitative and qualitative research methods. Disaster risk financing has been in practice since the Second Finance Commission in the form of a Margin Money Scheme. Later, it was replaced with a Calamity Relief Fund and a National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF). These funds were based on expenditure-based funding, from which a state is provided relief funds based on its past expenditure. There have been a lot of discrepancies as states like Uttarakhand, with high hazard risk vulnerability, received ₹1,158 crore, and Haryana, comparatively a less hazard risk vulnerability state, received ₹1,699 crore for 2015–2020 from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). States and other agencies like National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) have been demanding, for replacing this expenditure-based funding with a state-specific hazard/disaster risk vulnerability for a long time. The Fifteenth Finance Commission addressed this long-standing demand by incorporating an innovative methodology for disaster risk funding. It made a slight departure from the past method and included area, population and disaster risk index for calculating a state's share in disaster risk funding.

- 158 Using Intuition to Strengthen Administrative Decision-Making/ Kumar, Niraj and Taneja, Anshul, pp. 59-71.

This paper investigates that Decision-making effectiveness is vital for government functioning and its administration. However, this greatly impacts the changing circumstances of uncertainty and ambiguity. Intuition offers a viable way forward by integrating it with rational thinking and decision-making. It has a scientific basis and can be developed as a skill. It has been found to be helpful to point out the way forward dealing with uncertainty, recognising patterns and handling information overloads. The challenge lies in how to harness this skill. In this paper, a number of ways are discussed to integrate intuition into the workplace, enabling the organisation to support this process and ultimately merge it into the day-to-day decision-making.

- 159 Role of Information and Communication Technologies in the Metamorphosis of Justice Administration in India: A Legal Study/ Rattan, Jyoti and Rattan, Vijay, pp. 72-86.

This research aims that the Internet and the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have entirely changed the way governments function and have

revolutionised legal governance as well all over the globe. At the international level for initiating such a gigantic change, to begin with, the Model Law on Electronic Commerce (MLEC), put forward by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and adopted on 12 June 1996 had played a commendable role. Subsequently, Model Law on Electronic Signatures (MLES), was adopted. The Information Technology Act 2000 amended in 2008 contains the provisions for e-governance thus legally recognising the use of ICTs in judicial administration in India.

160 Key Success Factors for the e-Governance Initiatives Through Common Service Centres in India: An Empirical Study with Special Reference to Akshaya e-Kendras in Kerala/ Uthaman, Vijaya S. and Vasanthagopal, R., pp. 87-103.

This study aims to provide empirical evidence about the major success factors for e-governance services through Akshaya e-kendras. Infrastructure, accessibility, transparency, system quality, service quality, convenience, trust, e-participation and interoperability were the variables used for the study. The National e-Governance Plan formulated by the Government of India lays out the foundation for the long-term growth of e-governance in the country. The Common Service Centre (CSC) scheme is a cornerstone project under National e-Governance Plan, approved in the year 2006, and acts as the delivery point for government, private and social sector services such as G2C, B2C and G2B to the rural citizens of India at their doorsteps. In Kerala, the Kerala State IT Mission is the nodal agency to create and run a CSC network through Akshaya e-kendras. SPSS Amos 22 was used for developing confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modelling for the study. The study found that the key success factors for the success of CSCs are service quality followed by transparency and convenience. Other important factors are accessibility, system quality and interoperability. The least contributing factors are trust and infrastructure.

161 Citizen–Administration Relationship: A Case Study of Public Service Delivery in Chandigarh—The City Beautiful, India/ Mishra, Purva, pp. 104-124.

This article presents the citizen–administration relationship through a case study of the Department of Registering and Licensing Authority (RLA), Chandigarh—the city beautiful. The article is an empirical study based on primary data, with an objective to gauge the general awareness among citizens of Chandigarh regarding the introduction of the online system of getting a driving license, the extent of satisfaction with the system and the procedural difficulties faced by them. For the purpose of collecting the primary data, a structured questionnaire was prepared for the citizens and an interview schedule for the officials of RLA, Chandigarh. A sample of 100 citizens who were issued driving license during the year 2019–2020 was taken using purposive sampling method. The findings of the study revealed that citizens were well aware about the online system and there was high level of satisfaction among them for this system. However, they were not satisfied with the procedure, as they had to face a number of difficulties due to the

introduction of a new system. Therefore, the article suggests measures to revamp the system and make it more citizen-friendly.

- 162 Buying and Selling of Vote in Local Body Elections: A Case Study of Telangana/ Joseph, Vanishree and Bhanja, Anjan K., pp. 125-137.

This research is an in-depth study on the influence of money in local body elections in India, particularly Gram Panchayat, which is the lowest tier of local governance, and consequences thereof. The age of the voters, genders and their education plays a significant factor in stigmatising the vote-buying behaviour. Women, youths and educated have more stigma towards vote buying. Vote buying takes different forms in different places and is more intense in some places than others. The degree to which democracy is afflicted by these ills, and the particular kind of damage inflicted, thus vary. Vote-buying, should also be noted, has consequences that extend beyond the political realm. Certain kinds of vote buying affect the economy by driving up land prices and concentrating landownership which may have long-term political implications. Most of the cases of the incidence of money is found in the places where real estate business is booming with huge population. The competition is more in the Panchayats where there is more income and grants available in these bodies.

- 163 Unintended Effects of Policy Interactions in the Health Sector: A Case of Kerala, India/ Dayashankar, Maurya and Hense, Sibasis, pp. 138-150.

This work shows that the governments of developing countries, including India, are pursuing policy mixes in collaboration with the private sector to strengthen the public health system. However, little is known about the interaction of public policies with different instrument logics. The authors conducted a contextual analysis of two health policies with different instrument logics—emergency care and social health insurance programme—for over a decade in Kerala, employing primary and secondary data, government reports, newspaper articles, and published and unpublished literature. Our analysis suggests that the competition between policies has led to policies working at crossroads. The low political salience of emergency care has led to the diversion of resources and attention to government health insurance programmes. Thus, emergency care is increasingly facilitated at private facilities, shifting the government's role from service delivery to financing. Our findings also highlight that the interaction effects among health policies receive limited attention among researchers and practitioners. These findings are relevant to countries of similar economies undergoing New Public Management reforms leading to the weakening of the public system in dealing with health functions such as emergency care.

- 164 Designing a Framework for Bidding and Estimating Life Cycle Cost in Indian Defence Sector: A Systematic Approach/ Sinha, Gyanesh Kumar and Gupta, Mukesh Kumar, pp. 151-160.

From this study, the authors can see that Lifecycle Management (LCM) is the process of managing the entire lifecycle of products or services right from the inception (design, manufacture, supply) stage to the maintenance and disposal of products. It integrates the people, data, processes and business systems and provides product information backbone for enterprises and their extended units. LCM in the defence sector is a very critical and complex process. This is specifically mandated in the operational framework defined by the Government of India at the proposal stage itself. The main objective of the current study is to identify the various challenges being experienced by the companies in executing LMC, especially in the defence sector and critically examine various methods and practices of the bidding system. Crafting a strategy for participating companies, in defence projects in India and winning them, is considered a difficult task. This study evaluates the international best management practices and applies the maturity model for contract management as being practised in the Netherlands. This maturity model consists of a model for the identified tactical level and operational level in contract management. These two models can help an organisation to determine their 'as is' situation and structured review system, identify key factors those having influence on the optimal level found in this process, and their 'to be' situation. The current research also proposes a review gates system to enable organisations to facilitate a systematic approach in analysing any project opportunity in the context of the procurement life cycle as per guidelines and policies defined by Defence Procurement Procedures (DPP), Government of India. Additionally, a detailed framework has been suggested to generate and maintain agreed cost estimates within the wider business context.

- 165 Reservations for Other Backward Classes in Jammu and Kashmir: An Impact Assessment/ Dabgotra, Pankaj and Gupta, Bhawna, pp. 161-175.

This research article assesses the impact of reservations on the economic and educational condition of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004 provided for the reservations in appointments, and admissions in professional institutions to socially and educationally backward classes of the State. The theoretical framework and historical underpinnings of reservations in India have been examined based on secondary data and a survey of OBC beneficiaries (through purposive sampling) in the Jammu district done to assess the impact on the target groups. The authors find that the present approach to reservations has shown dismal improvement in the economic and educational lots of the OBCs in J&K. There is a need for a rational criterion for identifying the beneficiaries and proportionate quantum of reservations. A holistic and integrated approach for addressing lacunas in policy will help bring the required change. Reservation is a system of affirmative action that provides historically disadvantaged groups representation in education, employment and politics in India.

- 166 Land and Social Power Relations in Bihar: Tale of Two Villages/ Mishra, Rapti, pp. 176-187.

This article argues that depending upon the historical and local contexts of a place, various patterns of social power configurations evolve, which present an opportunity for theorists to move beyond the established set of narrations and broaden their lenses, thereby challenging the conformity and reposing trust in variations based on day-to-day experiences. To highlight this varied pattern of complex relations between the network of social power and its historical linkages, the article tries to look into the local narratives of land relations of two villages of Samastipur district in Bihar, namely Shri Kameshwar Nagar and Banda. Through critical discourse analysis (CDA), the article attempts to illustrate that the shifting politico-economic status is intrinsically related to complex land relations, which, in turn, reinforces and perpetuates social inequality in various ways, and therefore, there is a need to have greater insight on the local histories of the land-relations. There is a complex relationship between land and the network of social power in Bihar, which cannot be comprehended by a single lens.

- 167 Affordable Housing in India: A Beneficiary Perspective/ Bhate, Apoorva and Samuel, Mercy, pp. 188-203.

The goal of this article is to accomplish a specific objective that affordable housing is the need of the hour to overcome the existing housing crisis in India. About 95% housing shortage is observed in the economically weaker sections of the society. Housing for All scheme—Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, ushered in ample opportunities by establishing a lucrative model for all stakeholders. But only 38% of the sanctioned houses are constructed in the span of 5 years. Success of the scheme lies in appropriate identification of beneficiaries and creating a system with linkages for them to avail the benefits stated under the scheme. However, constructed units are lying vacant and an upsurge of 25% in unsold stock inventory is observed. Moreover, the focus of research has always been on supply side to aid the builders and financiers in service delivery. This prompts a need to scrutinise the situation and identify the prevailing gaps. Interactions with stakeholders show the impediments in accessing the government affordable housing. The study has generated relevant insights from the users' point of view regarding the various policy aspects which are yielding deviations from the outcomes as previously desired by the policy. The study is case-based orienting around affordable housing schemes in the city of Vadodara in Gujarat.

- 168 Groundwater Governance in India: A Legal and Institutional Perspective/ Khara, Deepratan Singh, pp. 204-220.

The present article aims to explore the nuances of groundwater governance in India from legal and institutional perspectives in an integrated manner. It examines the constitutional and right-based aspects of groundwater management as well as the evolution of associated groundwater policy measures undertaken so far. Availability of and accessibility to groundwater have played a considerable role in India's development,

especially in the agriculture sector. Although the groundwater boom has provided numerous advantages, it has also created a slew of intractable problems in terms of overexploitation and resource depletion, leading to the emergence of a groundwater crisis. Although there exists a policy structure to address these concerns, India's legal framework for groundwater governance and management is complex and multi-layered, with constitutional and statutory provisions of both the Central and state governments.



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- 169 Banking or Under-banking: Spatial Role of Financial Inclusion and Exclusion/ Yadav, Rajat Singh and Reddy, Kalluru Siva, pp. 7-25.

This article makes an attempt to examine the reasons for low utilisation of banking facilities. It employs financial inclusion insights (FII) data for Indian population to find out an outcome of financial inclusion (and thus social inclusion as well) based on the usage of banking services with covariates like financial literacy, the probability that any financial service is accessible to the respondent in terms distance, type of mobile phone and spatial density. The authors use truncated probit model to measure the incidence of under-banking. Our findings show that there is a negative association between supply-side constraints and usage of banking services, implying that low access to financial services in time and space stands as a hindrance to financial inclusion. Further, the authors find from the financial inclusion and exclusion map at the district level that even though economic agents intend to participate in the space in which he/she is living is not much inclusive. Access to bank account is only a part of the problem when the authors talk of financial inclusion because several people with a bank account are not necessarily using them to deposit their savings or carry out transactions.

- 170 Spatial Distribution of SDGs Accomplished Under MGNREGA Beyond SDG1/ Gupta, Stutee; Anand, Shikha; Thanmai, P. Lakshmi; Reddy, K. M. and Ravisankar, T., pp. 26-44.

This paper investigates that the nations across the world share common responsibility towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To monitor the progress of individual goals and their global-level comparisons, a set of targets and indicators are developed by the experts. However, systematic methods for assessing spatio-temporal progress towards achieving the SDGs are lacking. This study demonstrates the use of geographically referenced information (GIS) analysis in mapping the SDGs as achieved under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act (MGNREGA) programme in India, taking Uttarakhand state as a case study. Geotagged data of assets representing various work categories permissible under MGNREGA are linked to the targets and indicators of various SDGs. Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) function is used to derive spatially explicit maps. Sub-national-level composite analysis of overall contribution of the MGNREGA to SDGs is carried out district wise for better understanding. Results obtained show significant spatial variation in the distribution of works across the districts, reflecting their varying priorities as MGNREGA is a demand-driven scheme. The future implication of the study is a vastly improved ability to derive latent information based on geographical indicators for targeting interventions and developing informed strategies towards SDGs.

- 171 Multidimensional Rural Livelihoods in Indian Sub-Himalaya: Regional Analysis, Households Well-Being and Its Determinants/ Ghosh, Manoranjan and Ghosal, Somnath, pp. 45-63.

This study has attempted to examine the regional pattern of multidimensional rural livelihoods (assets, accessibility, health and education) in the study area. The study has attempted to look at the various determinants that make a region different from others in the same geographical space in terms of livelihood practices and household well-being. The study has applied a mixed research method, that is, Principal component analysis (PCA), household well-being indicator approach, multiple regressions, and focus group discussions (FGDs). The community blocks of the study area are found to be differently endowed in terms of different assets. The results show that marginalised castes and non-Hindu households have a relatively lower well-being score than the other households. The results suggest that daily work opportunities and an increase in the number of casual labourers positively impact the generation of decent and sustainable livelihood. It also shows an increase in the household well-being score to occupation groups such as businesses and salaried jobs. However, collection of sandstone and other construction materials from the river bed is emerging as a new source of livelihood. A cursory review of literatures shows a void in regional patterns analysis of rural livelihood in the sub-Himalayan West Bengal, India.

- 172 Collaborative Partnership and New Farm Management for Solving Drought According to Different Geo-Social Environment in the Northeast of Thailand/ Panyasing, Somnuek; Yongvanit, Sekson; Nurmandi, Achmad and Prabnok, Puttharak, pp. 64-88.

This article studied the collaborative partnership among governmental organisations, local farmer scholar leaders and farmers at the local level. Their collaborative partnership aimed to promote and strengthen grassroots participation through new farm management. The farmer families tried to cope with drought situation by learning and practising new skills at local farmer scholar leaders' learning centres. They were supported by related external and internal organisations in order to manage their agricultural areas when confronted with drought and infertile soil. The physical aspect, rolling landscape and mostly sandy soil, combined with excessive water in the rainy season became conditions that heavily affected crops in the northeast of Thailand. This was regarded as a major agricultural problem within the region considered as the most poverty-stricken area of the country. Through learning and exchanging views among the farmers, from various geo-social environments, regarding their drought experiences and new farm management techniques, it was found that they had attained considerable success in improving their appropriate, self-reliant and environmentally friendly agricultural practices, guided by, and complied with, the principles and philosophy of sufficiency economy.

- 173 Inter-state Disparities of Efficiency in Foreshortening Under-five Mortality Rate in Rural India/ Maity, Shrabanti and Barlaskar, Ummey Rummana, pp. 89-112.

The present study aims to assess the efficiency of the rural health system to foreshorten the under-five (U5) mortality rates across Indian states. The study further attempts to pinpoint the factors responsible for state-level inefficiency of the rural health system performance. The empirical results reveal that among the Indian states, Kerala is the most-efficient in foreshortening the U5 mortality rate. The results convey that the states with better health indicators may not have efficient health systems. The study concludes that along with investment in the health sector, efficient management of the investment is intrinsic to better health outcomes.

- 174 Factors Contribute to Project Governance Practices: Case Studies in Malaysian Rural Poverty Housing Projects/ Latiff, Abdul Muhaimin Abdul; Jaapar, Aini and Isa, Che Maznah Mat, pp. 113-129.

This study aimed to gain an understanding of the factors that contribute to the project governance practices in poverty alleviation efforts for the rural poor in Malaysia, which will lead to better project delivery and the successful outcome of the projects. Multiple case studies were conducted on two public initiative housing assistance projects in rural areas of peninsular Malaysia. It explored how dealing with the rural poor influences public officials in conducting projects through stewardship-governance notion. A qualitative approach through multiple case studies was utilised in this study where multiple sources of evidence were used such as semi-structured interviews with 12 public officials, document analysis and observation. The study discovered five factors that contribute to project governance practices, namely altruistic empathy, intrinsic motivation, effective leadership, learning environment and shared vision where these factors interplay with each other towards the achievement of project outcome. Hence, this article contributes to the dynamic understanding of how public officials embraced motivational factors in conducting their works related to the rural poverty alleviation projects. Appropriate utilisation of project governance practices drives for better project delivery to the target groups.

- 175 The Impact of Joint Liability Group Lending on Lowering the Risk of Farmer and Agriculture Crowdfunding in Indonesia/ Pratiwi, Putu Yani, pp. 130-148.

In this article, the authors investigate the research on agriculture crowdfunding in developing countries is still limited. The crowdfunding platform offers uncollateralised loans to farmers. Therefore, they apply joint liability group lending to lower the default risk. However, from farmer's point of view, joint liability causes higher risk since every group member bears his/her own risk and that of all other group members. Thus, the purpose of this article is to analyse how joint liability may lower the risk of both farmer and agriculture crowdfunding in Indonesia. A deductive qualitative research design with case study approach is used in this article. A series of in-depth interviews were conducted with one agriculture crowdfunding platform and two farmer groups. Data

analysis was conducted by using pattern matching technique. The findings of this article are as follows: joint liability may lower the default risk of crowdfunding platform because the farmer groups are self-selected. The leader of the farmer group plays an important role in monitoring the members, and he may apply social sanction to the defaulting member. By implementing joint liability group lending, crowdfunding platform can provide extension services such as price certainty through contract farming, field agent monitoring and non-cash credit disbursement. These extension services help to lower the farmer's risk.

176 Conflicts, Confrontations and Conduits in Rural Environments: Is Resilience at Work in Gokwe South Rural District?/ Chirisa, Innocent and Nel, Verna, pp. 149-164.

This article explores conflicts, confrontations and conduits for sustainable development in rural environments. Fragility and degradation with a slight resilience manifest heavily in Gokwe South Rural District (GSRD), Zimbabwe. The article notes rural development as a double-edged sword, bringing tremendous opportunities for innovation but also causing increased ecological degradation. As such, it often results in conflicts and confrontations among stakeholders. Like many Zimbabwean rural settlements, GSRD is experiencing serious land disputes. Conflicts arise from the proposed changes, like extension of infrastructure, perceived by some stakeholders as contrary to their interests and wishes. Using focus group discussions and thematic analysis, a trend of how conflicts and confrontations emerged was established in GSRD. The findings show that land transition from rural to urban status without consultations instigates conflict between different development agencies and communities.



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- 177 Militaries in Cyberspace: Approaches, Expectations and Outcomes/ Samuel, Cherian, n.d..

This article looks at the cyber force structures in a number of countries to draw out the underlying logic behind the creation and modifications that the military in particular has gone through over a period of 10 years. It looks at the initial approaches, the expectations behind those approaches, and the eventual outcomes. Militaries are the sword arm of the state, entrusted with defending the state against all threats that would harm its interests. These threats are increasingly emanating from cyberspace and militaries around the world are being called upon formally to undertake responsibility for defending against threats from this domain in addition to the existing physical domains of land, sea, air and space. The unique nature of this domain has required some restructuring on the part of the military. This has led to its own set of complications when it comes to re-alignment of organisation, recruitment of personnel, and working with other actors in the civilian space.

- 178 Starlink's Role in Ukraine: Portent of a Space War?/ Ray, Kaushik, n.d..

This article talks about Starlink, a satellite internet constellation owned by Elon Musk, provides satellite-based internet connectivity to consumers globally, and has been actively involved in guiding Ukrainian military drones and missiles against Russian military positions, thus becoming party to the ongoing Russia–Ukraine conflict and a bonafide military objective. Russia had also accused Starlink of helping the Ukrainian forces to guide and modify fire of the two Neptune missiles, which led to the sinking of the Russian warship Moskva. As a United States (US) based privately owned organisation, Starlink's participation in an international war without formal US governmental authorisation has opened a Pandora's Box insofar as customary international laws of armed conflict are concerned. Moscow has now declared that it would destroy Starlink's assets in space to ensure the safety of its military in its areas of operation around Ukraine. Any attack by Moscow on a US-based satellite company's assets has the potential to draw the US out of its strategic forbearance into the quagmire of another 'un-winnable' war.

- 179 India's Civilisational Ties with the World: An Underexplored Theme in India's Soft Power Discourse/ Mitra, Arpita, n.d..

This article discusses the civilisational asset that India possesses and its potential for enhancing soft power, that is, India's historical and civilisational ties with, and the cultural footprints thereof, in different parts of the world, especially Asia. It is argued in this article that there is an intrinsic value in underscoring this aspect of India's contribution to the world for reasons that go beyond the narrow interests of a single nation. The current

'Neighbourhood First' policy of the Indian government makes room for an effective utilisation of this asset, if the discourse around it is framed carefully. The purpose of this article is threefold: to highlight the importance of this particular soft power asset of India; to address the critique of this approach in a constructive way; and to suggest a way forward in terms of concrete policy recommendations. 'Soft Power' has never before been explicitly stated as part of India's foreign policy, like it has been done in the last few years. However, much remains to be done to transform India's capacities into capabilities for an effective soft power exercise, and to be able to employ such soft power as a veritable instrument of influence.

180 Concordia Discors: Deployment of Central Armed Forces in the Federal Units of India/
Manoharan, N. and Rana, Niharika Singh, n.d..

This study talks about India is a classic case of a 'quasi-federal' country. There is a plethora of literature available separately on the Indian armed forces and Indian federalism. However, the deployment of India's Central Armed Forces in its federal units (States) is one of the most understudied and unexplained areas of research. To avert any grave disorder in the country, the Centre constitutionally enjoys power regarding the deployment of its armed forces in the federal units. However, in practice, there are various factors that come into play during the deployment. This study intends to throw light on the various aspects of force deployment: the rationale, the legal cover, and the state of civil power of the federal units during such deployment. In the process of inquiry, the study has relied on various primary sources that are available in the form of Indian Constituent Assembly Debates, the Constitution, pertinent legislations, parliamentary debates, judicial pronouncements, and government reports. In the end, the study offers certain policy recommendations for consideration.

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- 181 Human Value-Oriented Management: A Meta-Synthesis of Contributions by Professor S. K. Chakraborty/ Kar, Subhasree; Tripathi, Shiv; and Sahoo, Deepak Kumar, pp. 8-23.

This paper looks into how role of Indian ethos in management practices is explored by several management scholars and practitioners. Professor Sitangshu Kumar Chakraborty (popularly known as Professor S. K. Chakraborty, hereinafter referred to as SKC in this article) is one of the pioneering scholars of human value-oriented management practices and has made significant contributions in linking the management knowledge and practices to classical Indian ethos and Vedantic wisdom. In today's technologically advanced and economically fast-paced world, there is a rising concern about falling human values in work and in personal life, which must be addressed to understand the deeper meaning of work and a higher purpose in life. SKC's innovative approaches to human values in management education for practising managers are quite significant in this regard. This article is a sincere attempt to explore and synthesize the contributions of SKC to the human value-oriented management that evolved around the fundamental pillars of classical Indian ethos and Vedantic wisdom and the implication of those values for today's managers to realign their managerial practices. This article is based on a bibliometric analysis of published articles drawn from secondary sources and is a tribute to the life and legacy of SKC on human value-based management.

- 182 B. R. Ambedkar on the Practice of Public Conscience: A Critical Reappraisal/ Yadav, Vivek Kumar; Dasgupta, Shomik and Kumar, Bharath, pp. 24-32.

This article discusses the importance of 'public conscience' in B. R. Ambedkar's political thought. Ambedkar consistently defended public conscience as a democratic value in his writings and speeches. Public conscience referred to collective responsibility, social justice and the public deliberation of what constitutes the social good. Ambedkar consistently expressed the unequivocal belief that public conscience would bring about a moral transformation in Indian society through a collective ethical stance against all forms of social oppression. He conceptualized public conscience as a method by which a democratic and ethical Indian society could come about and flourish. This article interrogates his ideas concerning public conscience through a detailed reading of his works, focusing particularly on his 1943 speech, Ranade, Gandhi and Jinnah.

- 183 Artificial Intelligent Systems and Ethical Agency/ Cheruvalath, Reena, pp. 33-47.

The article examines the challenges involved in the process of developing artificial ethical agents. The process involves the creators or designing professionals, the procedures to develop an ethical agent and the artificial systems. There are two possibilities available to create artificial ethical agents: (a) programming ethical guidance

in the artificial Intelligence (AI)-equipped machines and/or (b) allowing AI-equipped machines to learn ethical decision-making by observing humans. However, it is difficult to fulfil these possibilities due to the subjective nature of ethical decision-making. The challenge related to the developers is that they themselves lack training in ethical skills. The creators who develop an artificial ethical agent should be able to foresee the ethical issues and have knowledge about ethical decision-making to improve the ethical use of AI-equipped machines. The suggestion is that the focus should be on training professionals involved in the process of developing these artificial systems in ethics rather than developing artificial ethical agents and thereby attributing ethical agency to it.

184 From Anthropology to Artistic Practice: How Bricolage Has Been Used in the Twentieth Century as an Ideal Model of Engagement with the World/ Amita Kini-Singh, pp. 48-57.

The aim of this article is to return to the concept of bricolage as theorized in 1962 by the French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss and examine its presence and utility in the art and architectural history of the twentieth century. While Lévi-Strauss was the first theorist to present bricolage as an analogy for the creation of mythical thought among indigenous cultures, the concept has seen a wide range of conceptual, methodological and practical applications across different fields, including design, visual arts, urban planning and the built environment. This article will examine the applicability of bricolage as a technical metaphor for the creative process and its relevance to artistic creation by tracing its trajectory over the course of the twentieth century. It will evaluate the significance of objects and events of 'everyday life' in the creative practices of contemporary artists, and draw attention to the emerging role of the architect as bricoleur or improviser, to conclude that it was the art of the 'ordinary' that gave creative inspiration to twentieth-century artists and architects to engage with the materiality and past experiences of the world.

185 Love Is Not a Panacea: Moderating Role of Followers' Attachment Dimensions on the Effectiveness of Agape-Based Leadership/ Carvalho, Fallan Kirby and Mulla, Zubin R., pp. 58-74.

The point of this piece is to why Love (in the agape form), which forms the foundation of most leadership concepts, has been ignored in research. The authors respond to the debate on universal applicability of leadership forms by bringing followers into the spotlight through our examination of the interactive influence of loving (agape-based) and non-loving (non-agape-based) leadership styles and followers' attachment dimensions (self-model and other-model) on follower outcomes. Two hundred and eighty-two business management students worked in teams on a task under the direction of leaders who demonstrated agape-based behaviours and leaders who demonstrated non-agape-based behaviours in a laboratory experiment. Agape-based leadership was positively related with follower satisfaction with the leader, team commitment and perception of leaders' effectiveness. Further, followers' attachment dimensions (self- and other-model) moderated the relationship between agape-based leadership and follower

work attitudes, such that the relationship was positive for followers with a negative self-model and for followers with a positive other-model, and the relationship was negative for followers with a negative other-model. The authors provide a practical set of tools for demonstrating agape leadership behaviours which are useful for educators and organizations. The authors suggest that leaders must alter their leadership style depending on their followers' attachment dimensions.

186 Towards the Theory of an Entrepreneurial Firm from the Lens of the Bhagavad Gita/ Sinha, Rai Siddhant and Srivastava, Sweety, pp. 75-84.

Management research has attracted a plethora of research intending to optimize performance within and outside firms. The authors have seen plenty of progress in various dimensions; however, the authors also notice domains where the struggle still exists. This work tries to develop a theory of a hypothetical firm that goes beyond the current theories and takes inspiration from the texts of the Bhagavad Gita. The authors look at the theory of a hypothetical firm through the lens of the Bhagavad Gita. Precisely, this work theorizes about the three aspects of a firm: leadership, governance and motivation. Governance provides a structure to business management; leaderships play a pivotal role in converting inputs to desired outputs; and motivation acts as a catalyst in any process that builds and runs the firm. Moreover, this work integrates the understanding of certain shlokas of the Bhagavad Gita for theorizing.



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