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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)
NASSDOC, ICSSR

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1 Timely matters/ Walton, jeremy F, 209-228 pp.

The introduction to this special collection explores the concept of "material temporalities" and its impact on contemporary anthropological debates. The authors situate it within the context of recent temporal and material turns in anthropology, emphasizing its dual nature in influencing and challenging human actors. They delve into the intersection of human and nonhuman temporalities within material assemblages, drawing inspiration from Walter Benjamin and Michel Foucault. Critiquing "clock time," they argue against its objective material basis. The overview includes discussions on anthropological engagements with temporality, historicity, media studies perspectives, and debates on affect and materiality. The introduction concludes by summarizing the collection's three thematic clusters—virtuality and latency, material extensions of phenomenological time, and material futures—providing insight into specific contributions.

2 The Time Of Clutter:Anti-Kairos And Storage In North American Domestic Life/ Newell, Sasha, 229-254 pp.

This article about Clutter fragments the temporality of the home and storage space offers a technology of containment with which to keep these portals to the past and future open, but not openly visible. Storage space is not a spatial but a temporal solution, secreting objects that do not belong to this time until such time as they might be more appropriate. Possessors of such objects speak of being transported to specific moments of their past, or in Benjaminian fashion, of historical objects that provide a sensorial window into worlds otherwise un-lived. Other future-oriented things provide access to dormant or merely imagined selves projected into Borgesian forking futures, alternate paths that owners refuse to relinquish even when their possibility is lost. Clutter, by definition out of place, is thus also extra-temporal, and untold acreage is occupied in wait for a near future when "there will be more time" to sort the debris. Storage, thus, offers a haven for "anti-kairos"—things of an inappropriate time. Indeed, the accumulation of clutter is itself an image of time, a means of understanding Bergson's *durée* as an unfolding expansion of heterogeneous unity that envelops us. Finally, the paper considers the relationship between these spatiotemporal trajectories of objects and the expanded spacetime of households as a kind of social value in itself, but one that must be kept balanced with the more *kula*-like value of circulation.

3 Latent Cosmologies,Latent Media:The Material Temporality Of Twelver Shi"Media Practices in Mumbai/ Eisenlohr, Partrick, 255-278 pp.

In this essay, the author argues that understanding the temporal concept of latency is crucial for comprehending the material temporalities of media. The discussion delves into how latency is inherent in the functioning of sound reproduction and audiovisual media, influencing the storage and reproduction of sounds and images. The analysis extends to examining mediatic latency in Twelver Shi'i media practices in Mumbai. The essay highlights the significance of latency in Twelver Shi'i ritual life and eschatology, emphasizing its interaction with mediatic latency. The study reveals a complex interplay

between piety, ritual commemoration, and contemporary media practices, showcasing how these practices leverage the affordances of media for religious purposes, including creating contemporaneity with the non-contemporaneous and invoking linear progress.

4 Developmental Speculation:Materializing The Future In China`s Urban Planning Museums/ Lee, Leksa, 279-306 pp.

This article examines the proliferation of urban planning exhibition centers in China, showcasing futuristic city models funded by local governments. Despite doubts about the feasibility of these depictions, the author argues that these centers serve as a form of "developmental speculation." Seen as a materialized financial speculation tactic, the exhibition centers aim to inspire higher-level officials to invest in local municipal development projects. Through ethnographic research on China's museum industry, the article reveals how these centers act as tools, linking local initiatives to state policies and blending past, present, and future in scale models. Ultimately, the urban planning exhibition centers function as inspirational narratives in material form, embodying a unique form of intra-governmental risk-taking for future economic development.

5 Projecting a Body Politic:Photographs,Time And Immortality In The Kurdish Movement/ Schafers, Marlene, 307-334 pp.

This study based on many followers of the socialist Kurdish liberation movement surround themselves with photographs of fallen militants who they respect and celebrate as martyrs. These images hold considerable power: they are able to direct speech, shape bodily comportment, and command the everyday lives of their spectators. This paper asks where this potency stems from and what effects it has. Based on ethnographic fieldwork with Kurdish communities in Turkey and Europe, it argues that displays of martyrs' photographs project a Kurdish body politic in the making, enrolling both those whom they depict and those who handle them into an alternative project of sovereignty that remains under acute assault. Key to this effect is how the photographs make the dead latent in the present. On the one hand, this makes the images immensely powerful media of political mobilization. Embodying the sacrifice of lifetime made by the fallen, the images become powerful vectors for feelings of indebtedness, commitment, and dedication that make distinct demands on the disposable time of those who contemplate them. On the other hand, photography's capacity to make the absent present and thereby upset linear emplotments of time also makes it a potentially unsettling medium. As a result, photographs of martyrs become crucial sites where political belonging and commitment are fashioned, consolidated, and potentially rebelled against.

6 Historical Alchemy:Buried Gold,Buried Pasts/ Tamar Suni Anoush, 335-360 pp.

This article attends to the material legacies of past violence through a focus on the contemporary search for buried gold in the Kurdish-majority region of Van in south eastern Turkey—gold believed to have been left behind by Armenians fleeing the 1915 Genocide. Grounded in an exploration of local narratives and practices of treasure hunting, it demonstrates how the search for buried gold illuminates the multiple, contradictory, and ambiguous ways that the violent history of the Genocide continues to animate and enchant everyday life in the region. Through a focus on the semi-illicit digging for buried gold in a post-genocide geography, this article highlights how past and

present cycles of violence are sedimented into the material landscape and how memory, temporality, and the reverberations of historic crimes coalesce in the enchanted objects hidden beneath its surface. By approaching treasure hunting as an embodied interaction with the past, it argues that the search and digging for mythical buried gold is a material recognition and unearthing of the taboo and officially denied history of the destruction of the Armenian community. Furthermore, it argues that treasure hunters translate an understanding of the violent past of the Genocide into buried gold in the present—what I term "historical alchemy." The process of historical alchemy, which involves the transformation of a history of genocide into gold, demonstrates the fundamentally material quality of how the past is imbricated in the present and sedimented in the landscape. It is this material temporality—echoes of past genocide emerging from the earth as buried objects and remnants of a silenced history made physical in the present—that highlights the intrinsic links between 1915 and 2015, between the Armenian and Kurdish communities, and between ongoing cycles of violence, ruination, and dispossession.



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NASSDOC: Research Information Series 1



- **New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries**

NASSDOC has been bringing out "New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries" contains a list of Reference Works, New Books, acquired during the period and available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR.

In the main text, entries are arranged by Author, followed by bibliographical details and a summary of the document. Books with editors have been arranged by title. The subject index is given at the end in which subject refers to the serial number of the entry in the main text.

Interested readers can consult the listed titles by visiting the library.

- 7 Land Mafias in indonesia/ Bachriadi Dianto and Aspinall Edward, 331-353 pp.

This study focuses on the prevalence of "land mafias" in Indonesia, drawing parallels with similar formations in India. The term refers to opportunistic networks or assemblages of diverse actors, including land brokers, investors, lawyers, gangsters, bureaucrats, law enforcement officers, and politicians. These networks aim to exploit rents through the transfer of land ownership, relying on coercion and institutional ambiguity that transcends the state-society boundary. The study identifies four modes of land mafia operations, emphasizing their resilience rooted not only in Indonesia's property boom but also in a deeper issue: the pervasive engagement of state actors in collusion with wealthy private individuals, suggesting that mafias are integral to Indonesian state formation rather than anomalies. Feedback loops reinforcing illegal behavior contribute to the challenges of eradicating land mafias.

- 8 Source Governance of Social Disputes in China/ Hu Jieren and Wu Ying, 354-376 pp.

This article examines the features and limits of a new dispute resolution mechanism implemented by Chinese courts called, "Source Governance of Social Disputes" (SGSD). Differing from existing extralegal means of dispute resolution, SGSD aims to bring courts back to the center of dispute resolution by pre-emptively intervening in dispute-prone processes via technology-based mechanisms. However, this has generated two pitfalls. Although preemptive repression can be adopted by deploying digital technologies to impose mediation on people and persuade them to make compromises, such technological deployment by and large fails to resolve the root causes of social disputes. Additionally, SGSD introduces new risks of technological abuse which may coerce litigants to accept mediation instead of adjudication, causing an erosion of public confidence in the Chinese legal system and a weakening of regime legitimacy.

- 9 Shan Male Migrants`Engagement With sex work in ChiangMai,Thailand,pre-and Post- Pandemic/ jirattikorn Amporn and Tangmunkongvorakul, 377-396 pp.

This article is based on Thailand's sex industry for same-gender sexual services for men has seen a shift to a predominantly migrant workforce, particularly in northern Thailand. The majority of male sex workers in Chiang Mai are ethnic Shan nationals from neighboring Myanmar. This research explores the lives of Shan migrant male sex workers, their adaptations to and survival strategies in the pre- and post-pandemic periods. The paper employs an intersectionality approach to understand how the intersections of class, gender, ethnicity, legal status, and the larger context of transnational sexual commodification shape the ways Shan migrant men engage in sex work. Based on two sets of data collected before and after the Covid-19 pandemic, the research explores how Shan male sex workers utilize their sexualities and other forms of capital while managing a plethora of risks.

- 10 Myanmar`s Menu of Electoral Manipulation: Self and External Legitimation after the2001 coup / Lidauer Michael, 397-423 pp.

The provided article discusses the political situation in Myanmar a decade after non-competitive elections initiated a period of political reforms. The military, however, disrupted this transition with a coup, citing electoral fraud, and subsequently canceled the 2020 election results that favored civilian rule. The military is now organizing new elections while simultaneously engaging in conflict with the population. The article, drawing on Schedler (2002) and the authoritarian elections debate, analyzes the military's electoral manipulation strategies, emphasizing the interconnected technical elements often examined in isolation. It deconstructs the military's self-legitimizing election narratives in a region accustomed to authoritarian elections. Despite significant efforts, the military's strategy is deemed lacking in imagination, relying on a brutal and retrograde toolbox. The success of this strategy is seen to hinge not only on the leaders' skills but also on gaining recognition from domestic, regional, and international audiences targeted by the junta's performance.

- 11 Discipline Development, and Duress: The Art of Winning an Election in Bangladesh/ Maitrot Mathilde and Jackman David, 424-439 pp.

The article highlights the unprecedented success of Bangladesh's ruling Awami League Party, winning three consecutive general elections, though the 2014 and 2018 elections faced controversy. The focus of current analyses centers on the Awami League's institutional and coercive tactics to limit political opposition, including allegations of vote rigging and intimidation. The article offers a detailed analysis of the Awami League's victory, particularly in two opposition strongholds, emphasizing the crucial role of managing party discipline in achieving electoral coherence. The Awami League's success is attributed to building a narrative around development achievements and a future vision that resonates with the public. The 2018 election is characterized by three pillars of the Awami League's success: discipline, development, and duress.

- 12 The Pot Calling the Kettle Black : Populism and Thai Conservative Movements, 2006-2014/ Luxmiwattana Motoki, 440-462 pp.

The article explores the inconsistency in public support for Thai conservative movements, particularly among the urban middle class in Bangkok, traditionally viewed as inherently conservative. Despite assumptions that this group supports mass protests preceding military coups, polls reveal fluctuations in their backing. The article posits that Thai conservative movements garner public support when they embrace populism, contrasting with periods of opposition when employing traditional authoritarian mobilization tactics. It introduces the concept of "populist conservatism" as an alternative strand in Thai conservatism, suggesting that the appeal to "the People" serves as a powerful and plausible explanation for the successes and failures of contemporary Thai conservative movements.



- 13 Ethnic pride and Cultural Values promote Positive Youth Development in a Conceptual Replication of the Five Cs Model / E.Johnson Lisa, W.Robins Richard, E.Guyer Amanda, and D.Hastings Paul, 1543-1558 pp.

The study investigates the Five Cs model of positive youth development (PYD) in U.S. Mexican-origin youth, examining the influence of ethnic pride, familismo, and respeto on PYD during midadolescence. Utilizing a bifactor structure, the research defines global PYD and the Five Cs (Caring, Character, Competence, Confidence, and Connection). Longitudinal analysis supports the stability of the model, indicating scalar invariance at ages 14 and 16. Cultural orientation at age 14, encompassing familismo, respeto, and ethnic pride, positively correlates with the Five Cs over time. Greater cultural orientation at age 14 predicts increased global PYD at ages 14 and 16, with no gender or nativity differences. The findings underscore the robustness of the Five Cs model and reveal the positive impact of ethnic pride, familismo, and respeto on PYD in midadolescent Mexican-origin youth.

- 14 Effects of War Exposure on Pubertal Development in Refugee Children/ J.Black Candace, S.McEwen Fiona, Smeeth Demelza, M.Popham Cassandrs, Karam Elie, and Pluess Michael, 1559-1572 pp.

The study investigates the impact of war exposure and energetic stress on pubertal development in Syrian refugee children living in temporary settlements in Lebanon. The sample includes 1,600 male and female participants, and the research examines hypotheses related to how energetic stress and war exposure interact to influence pubertal timing. For boys, exposure to morbidity/mortality threats accelerated pubertal timing, but this effect was attenuated under conditions of elevated energetic stress. Girls, on the other hand, experienced a decreased risk of menarche with elevated energetic stress, and war exposure did not significantly predict menarche risk. Sensitivity analyses revealed an interaction between bombing exposure and time since leaving Syria, with bombing decreasing the risk of menarche for girls who had left Syria four or more years prior. The findings suggest the complex interplay between environmental stressors and pubertal development, emphasizing the importance of considering multiple factors in understanding these processes, particularly in the context of conflict and displacement. The study also discusses implications for the identification of trauma-exposed youth through puberty screening in medical and mental health settings.

- 15 Beyond College for All: Portrait of Rapid and Successful School -to -work Transitions Among Vulnerable Youth / Thouin Eliane, Dupere Veronique, Denault Anne-Sophie, and Schoon Ingrid, 1573-1586 pp.

The study focuses on non-college-bound youth and their school-to-work transition, emphasizing the significance of youths' perceptions of their jobs. Using sequence analysis of monthly occupational status over four years (ages 16–20) in a low socioeconomic status Canadian sample, the research identifies five school-to-work pathways. Two pathways involve work-bound scenarios, with jobs perceived as either aligned with career goals (Career Job, 10%) or not (Fill-In Job, 26%). The study also

identifies three other pathways: Disconnected (15%), Prolonged Secondary Education (25%), and Postsecondary Education (24%). Mental health outcomes were found to be strongest in the Career Job pathway, highlighting the importance of job satisfaction in supporting adjustment. Male sex and adolescent employment were identified as precursors to the advantageous Career Job pathway, emphasizing the crucial role of early work experience.

- 16 Bidirectional Longitudinal Relations Between Executive Function Across Adolescence/ Ben-Asher Eliya, M.Porter Blaire, Roe Marry Abbe, E.Mitchell Mackenzie, and A.Church Jessica , 1587-1594 pp.

The study investigates the longitudinal relationship between executive function (EF) and social function in adolescence, a period where both skills continue to develop. Utilizing a sample of 99 individuals aged 8–19 tested annually for three years in the greater Austin area, the research finds significant improvement in EF during this period, while social function remains largely consistent over age. Cross-lagged panel models reveal a bidirectional relationship: Year 1 EF predicts social function in Year 2, and social function at Years 1 and 2 predicts EF in Year 3. Notably, social motivation in earlier adolescence consistently predicts future EF outcomes more than other social functions, contributing to a better theoretical understanding of the simultaneous development of these crucial skills during adolescence.

- 17 Modelling Social, Dimensional, and Temporal Comparisons in Self-Concept Development With the Random Intercept Cross-Lagged Panel Model:A Methodological-Substantive Integration/ Debatin Tobias, Stoeger Heidrun, and Ziegler Albert, 1595-1607 pp.

The study addresses the limitations of the standard cross-lagged panel model (CLPM) and introduces the random intercept cross-lagged panel model (RI-CLPM) as an improved approach for investigating reciprocal relations in self-concept development. Focusing on the context of three major comparison processes in self-concept development—social, dimensional, and temporal—the research applied the RI-CLPM to a sample of 701 German students from the middle of Grade 9 to the middle of Grade 10. Results confirm trait-like stability in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) self-concept and STEM/language achievement. Additionally, the study provides evidence for all three comparison effects, with dimensional comparison effects identified at the between-person level of the RI-CLPM. This research contributes to a comprehensive understanding of self-concept development by integrating methodological and substantive aspects.

- 18 A Longitudinal Study of Mother-Infant Objective and Reported Sleep in Solo-Mother and Two-parent Families / Ben-Zion Hamutal, Rabinovitch Hagai, Ran-Peled, Finkelstein Omer, Hoewitz Avel, and Tikotzky Irit, 1608-1625 pp.

This longitudinal study in Israel examined the sleep development of solo-mother families compared to two-parent families, involving 134 solo mothers and 161 married mothers from middle to upper socioeconomic classes. Sleep assessments during pregnancy and at 4 and 8 months postpartum revealed no significant differences in sleep duration between the two family structures. Minor variations in sleep quality were

observed, influenced in part by maternal age and breastfeeding. Despite similarities, solo mothers were more likely to share a bed with their infants. Trajectory analyses indicated changes in maternal and infant sleep quality and duration over time, suggesting that the absence of a second parent does not significantly impact sleep outcomes in solo-mother families.

- 19 A Meta-Analysis on the Correlations Between Statical Learning, Language and Reading Outcomes / Ren Jinglei, Wang Min, and Arciuli Joanne, 1626-1644 pp.

This meta-analytic review investigates the connection between statistical learning (SL) and language-related as well as reading-related outcomes. Analyzing 42 articles with 53 independent samples and 201 effect sizes, the study reveals a significant, moderate correlation between SL and language-related outcomes ($r = .236, p < .001$) and a similar correlation with reading-related outcomes ($r = .239, p < .001$). The analysis identifies age, the language's writing system, and SL paradigm as moderators influencing the strength of the association between SL and reading, with age being the only significant moderator for the SL and language relationship. These findings offer insights into the nuanced factors shaping how SL is linked to language and reading outcomes, with potential implications for instructional strategies in classrooms that highlight statistical regularities in both oral and written materials. The study also delves into theoretical implications for language and reading development.

- 20 The Sums Are Larger Then There Natural Number Addends: Relation to Operands Understanding Predicts Growth in Arithmetic/Algebraic Problem Solving/ Tin-Yau Wong Terry, and Kwn Kam-Tai, 1645-1651 pp.

In a two-year study with 202 Chinese fifth graders, researchers found that a solid understanding of the relation to operands (RO) principles in arithmetic positively impacted the growth of students' arithmetic and algebraic problem-solving skills. This influence remained significant even when accounting for other established predictors of mathematical problem-solving. The study emphasizes the importance of fostering RO understanding in children and suggests the potential need for targeted interventions to enhance this key aspect of mathematical development.

- 21 Predicting the developmental trajectories of Chinese reading, English reading, and mathematics: Evidence from Hong Kong Chinese children./ Inoue Tomohiro, Zheng Mo, Suk-Han Ho Connie, and McBride Catherine, 1652-1667 pp.

In a longitudinal study of 1,000 Hong Kong children in Grades 1–5, researchers investigated the developmental trajectories and cognitive predictors of first language (Chinese) reading, second language (English) reading, and mathematics skills. The results showed a decelerating growth pattern for word reading in both Chinese and English, while arithmetic calculations followed a linear growth pattern. Rapid naming and morphological awareness were identified as predictors for the initial status of all academic skills. The findings indicate that although these academic skills share initial cognitive processes, they exhibit distinct and divergent developmental trajectories.

- 22 It takes two: Process praise linking trying and success is associated with greater infant persistence/ Radovanovic Mia, Soldovieri Antonia, and A.Sommerville Jessica, 1668-1675 pp.

This research investigates the impact of process praise on infants' and toddlers' persistence during tasks. The study, involving U.S. infants (17-18 months old) and Canadian toddlers (17-31 months old), explores the temporal dynamics of praise delivery by caregivers. Findings reveal that well-timed process praise, aligning with both effort and success, positively correlates with greater persistence in young children. The study highlights that process praise, when temporally aligned, is more effective than general praise. Conversely, high-volume or randomly dispersed process praise unrelated to children's actions negatively influences persistence. Overall, the research underscores the importance of temporal alignment in process praise and its potential role in shaping mindset models in early childhood.

- 23 “You did a great job building that!” Links between parent–child prosocial talk and spatial language/ V.Hall LaTreese, Rengel Melanie, Bowley Hannah, Alvarez-Vargas Daniela, Abad Carla, Overton Dyamond, and M.Pruden Shannan , 1676-1690 pp.

In a study involving 51 children aged 4–7 and their parents from South Florida, researchers examined the relationship between parents' prosocial talk and negations with the quantity and diversity of spatial language production in both parents and children. The dyads engaged in constructing a Lego house, and sessions were transcribed and coded for various language elements. Results showed that parents' prosocial language, including praises and reflective statements, significantly correlated with the quantity and diversity of their spatial language. However, negations did not show the same association. Children's general positive statements were linked to the quantity of their spatial language. The findings underscore the connection between collaborative spatial play, prosocial communication, and the spatial language development of both parents and children.

- 24 Motivations to respond without prejudice and ethnic outgroup attitudes in late childhood: Change and stability during a single school year/ Thijs Jochem, Miklikowska Marta, and Bosman Rianne, 1691-1702 pp.

In a longitudinal study spanning three waves across a school year, researchers explored the relationship between children's motivations to respond without prejudice and their attitudes toward ethnic outgroups. The study involved 945 ethnic majority students (average age at Wave 1 = 9.86 years) from 51 grade 3–6 classrooms in the Netherlands. Results revealed that children exhibited increasingly positive outgroup attitudes when their internal motivation was consistently high (between-person effects) and temporarily high (within-person effect). Conversely, less positive attitudes were observed when external motivation was both structurally and temporarily high. These effects were independent of classroom ethnic composition and antiprejudicial climate, offering insights for interventions aimed at reducing prejudice in late childhood.

- 25 Adolescents view social exclusion based on social class as more wrong than do children/ Goniil Buse, Sahin-Acar Basak, and Killen Melanie, 1703-1715 pp.

This study conducted in Türkiye, delves into children's and adolescents' perspectives on social class-based exclusion in peer contexts. Involving 270 participants aged 8–10 and 14–16 from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds, the research explores exclusion evaluations, emotion attributions, justifications, and individual solutions. While both



age groups deemed social class-based exclusion as wrong, adolescents expressed stronger disapproval than children. Adolescents focused on unfair treatment and discrimination, whereas children emphasized interpersonal aspects of social exclusion. Notably, older participants from lower socioeconomic backgrounds perceived excluders' intentions as more discriminatory, providing insights into how children and adolescents evaluate societal biases contributing to peer social exclusion.

- 26 Impacts of psychopathic traits dimensions on the development of indirect aggression from childhood to adolescence/ Boutin Stephanie, Begin Vincent, and Dery Michele , 1716-1726 pp.

This study investigated the impact of three dimensions of psychopathic traits in childhood—callous–unemotional, narcissism–grandiosity, and impulsivity–irresponsibility—on the developmental trajectories of indirect aggression (IA) in children over a 5-year period, with a focus on potential sex differences. The sample included 744 children, and results revealed four IA trajectories. After accounting for confounders, conduct problems, and other psychopathic trait dimensions, only narcissism–grandiosity traits were significantly associated with membership in a high and stable IA trajectory. The findings suggest that identifying narcissism–grandiosity traits in childhood may help clinicians identify children at greater risk for persistent and elevated levels of indirect aggression. No significant moderating effects by child sex were observed.

- 27 The effects of caregivers' responsiveness and situational stress levels on children's expectations of caregivers' support-giving behaviour and willingness/ Jia Chenglong, Zhou Tong, Shen Yuan, Mahajan Nitya, and Qin Jinliang, 1727-1737 pp.

This study investigates the impact of caregivers' responsiveness and situational stress levels on young children's expectations of support-giving behaviour and willingness. Two conditions, separation stress and danger stress, were created. In the separation condition, moderate stress, unresponsive caregivers significantly lowered children's expectations compared to responsive caregivers. However, in the danger condition, high stress, caregivers' responsiveness had no significant effect on children's expectations. The findings suggest that both caregivers' responsiveness and situational stress influence children's expectations of support, and children aged 4–6 can assess these factors concurrently when forming support-giving expectations.

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- 28 The Future of the IMF/ Persaud, Avinash, 10-11 pp.

The article questions the adequacy of international financial institutions for the future, particularly focusing on discussions at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Marrakesh. It emphasizes the need to reflect on the IMF's history to shape its future. The author suggests five actionable steps for the IMF to enhance the international financial system, making it more resilient to global shocks, addressing crises effectively, promoting symmetry, and facilitating financial flows toward development in the current age of interconnectedness.

- 29 Today's Mainstream Economics/ Hudson, Michael , 12-16 pp.

The article critiques the current gross domestic product (GDP) accounting format for categorizing economic rent as "product," leading to a misconception that certain sectors, notably finance, insurance, and real estate, contribute productively rather than facilitating income transfers. It argues that 19th-century classical economics aimed to distinguish between productive and unproductive activities, particularly isolating economic rent as unearned income associated with privileged property rights rather than a reward for productive contributions. The author highlights the need to reassess the classification of economic rent for a more accurate economic evaluation.

- 30 The RBI's Trilemma Choice/ Sen, Aariya, Samantaraya, Amaresh, & Sensarma, Rudra, 17-22 pp.

The article discusses the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) dilemma in navigating the impossible trinity, which involves choosing between free capital flows, monetary policy independence, and exchange rate stability. Using the Aizenman et al (2008) framework, the analysis spans the period from 2000 to 2022. The findings offer valuable insights into how the RBI has strategically positioned itself in managing the challenges posed by the impossible trinity over the years.

- 31 Abolishing Torture/ Ghosh, Arjeet, 23-24 pp.

The article explores the normalization and justification of torture within legal circles, particularly among law students, despite its abolition under international and national laws. The author, drawing from experiences as a human rights teacher, delves into the reasons behind the existence of justifications for torture within the legal community. The aim is to shed light on this phenomenon and encourage inquiry into the factors contributing to the acceptance of practices that are legally prohibited.

- 32 Global EV Adoption and India's GVC Exports/ Mukherjee, Deeparghya, Dash, Ankita, 25-34 pp.

The article discusses India's strong presence in global automotive value chains, driven by robust exports of traditional internal combustion engine components and vehicles. However, the rise of the global electric mobility revolution poses challenges to India's automotive industry. The article explores the hurdles that India needs to address in order

to position itself successfully in the evolving landscape of greener auto global value chains.

33 A Liberal Guide to Content Regulation/ Garg, Ishika, 35-40 pp.

The article highlights how social media platforms contribute to fostering political liberty and are valuable from a liberal perspective. It emphasizes the need for content regulation on these platforms to uphold liberal goals. Criticizing the suitability of current regulatory actors, the article proposes an alternative solution to ensure the preservation of the platforms' liberal fabric and integrity.

34 FDI Inflows and Emerging Market Economies / Ghoshal, Ishita, 41-48 pp.

The article conducts an empirical investigation into the factors influencing foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows into major emerging markets between 2000 and 2018. Employing econometric methods such as panel unit root tests, panel cointegration tests, and panel estimation with the generalized method of moments, the study explores causal effects for each variable. The aim is to provide empirical evidence and insights into the dynamics of FDI inflows in significant emerging economies during the specified period.

35 Growth of Informal Sector Enterprises/ Kumari, Ruchi, Dutta, Meghna, 49-55 pp.

The study explores factors influencing the growth status of informal enterprises in India using data from the National Sample Survey Office on unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises. Utilizing multinomial logit regression, the research reveals that enterprises experiencing decline or operating for less than three years are predominantly located in urban sectors. In contrast, rural enterprises demonstrate expansion, indicating a decline in the urban informal manufacturing sector. The findings offer insights into the dynamics of informal enterprise growth across different geographic contexts in India.

36 Role of Banks in Promoting Risky Financial Assets/ Kumar, Devendra, Chengyu, Yang, 56-66 pp.

This study, based on 2011–12 data from the India Human Development Survey, investigates the impact of bank branch availability on household investment in risky financial assets. Employing propensity score matching to address sample selection bias, the findings reveal a significantly positive effect when a bank branch is within a reachable distance of 5 kilometres. Specifically, for every 1,000 households, two households are more likely to invest in risky financial assets. The results hold consistently across alternative matching algorithms, with a stronger effect observed for relatively more secured assets like bank fixed deposits.



- 37 Exploring everyday resilience in the creative industries through devised theatre: A case of performing arts students and recent graduates in Ghana/ Resario, Rashida, Steedman, Robin and Thilde, Langevang, 237-256 pp.

The article shifts focus from the discourse of resilience to the actual practice of resilience, examining the experiences of theatre students and recent graduates in Ghana. Emphasizing that resilience can be both individual and collective, the study explores resilience as a dynamic process involving coping, reworking, and resisting at various scales. It advocates for the use of artistic research methods, particularly devised theatre, to uncover the nuanced ways in which individuals within the creative community engage in resilience practices in their everyday lives.

- 38 I cringe at the slave portions': How fans of *Gone with the Wind* negotiate anti-racist criticism/ Haak, den, van, Marcel, Plate, liedeke, and Bick, Selina, 257-273 pp.

This case study delves into the controversy surrounding cultural products criticized for moral or political reasons, focusing on the classic film "*Gone with the Wind*" (GWTW). Examining predominantly White fans through an open-ended survey and follow-up interviews, the research identifies two dominant narratives. One staunchly defends the film against criticism, while the other expresses increased feelings of ambivalence and awkwardness. The study adds a dynamic and self-reflective dimension to scholarship on cultural taste, audience reception, and fan studies by exploring how fans negotiate their appreciation of a work with controversial themes.

- 39 Masculinity in crisis? Reticent / han-xu politics against danmei and male effeminacy/ Hu, Tingting, Ge, Liang, Chen, Ziyao, and Xia Xu, 274-292 pp.

This article examines the tension between public gender expressions and official regulations in mainland China. Utilizing a critical discourse analysis, we investigate a transition in state-initiated criticism and censorship against the danmei genre and male effeminacy. Focusing on the pandemic period, we use official regulations and state media feature articles as data, 'reticent / han-xu' politics as a grounding theoretical basis, and statements from mainstream media platforms as secondary resources. We argue that han-xu politics functions as the Chinese party-state's strategic response to a perceived 'crisis of masculinity'. They first invisibilize and marginalize soft masculinities, and if this is not effective, then suppress and prohibit cultural forms that violate hegemonic masculinity, which works to perpetuate the hetero-patriarchal social-familial system.

- 40 Shipping on the edge: Negotiations of precariousness in a Chinese real-person shipping fandom community/ Tang Jack Lipei, 293-309 pp.

This study explores a real-person shipping fan community in China, focusing on fans who fantasize about a romantic relationship between two male idols. Facing societal constraints and marginalization, these fans engage in "precarious shipping," involving radical practices driven by pleasure-seeking while strategically navigating political, social, and technological risks. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, the research

sheds light on the nuanced dynamics of a fandom community in a cultural context where both the derogative projection of fans and limited acceptance of same-sex relationships contribute to the challenges faced by fans. The study emphasizes the importance of understanding local tensions often overlooked in literature focusing on Western fandom.

- 41 A history of New Year's Eve, Sydney: From 'the crowd' to 'crowded places'/ Dibley, Ben, 310-325 pp.

This article presents a history of Sydney's New Year's Eve event. First established when a crowd gathered outside Sydney's General Post Office in 1897 to celebrate the inauguration of International Standard Time, in more recent years it has evolved into a signature event on the city's calendar, drawing in excess of 1 million people into the Central Business District in a spectacular celebration of the global city. For those authorities charged with managing the event an enduring problem concerns the question of security: how is the aggregate of human bodies that gather to be governed in ways that secure it from the risks it presents: be they risks to public order (riot), to the crowd itself (panic), or external to it (terror attack) or to the population (viral spread)? This article maps how crowds have been thought as objects of government in relation to the New Year's Eve event.

- 42 More than just the regional promotion in Japan: The case of Chita Musume/ Abe, Yasuhito, 326-342 pp.

This article investigates a Japanese transmedia regional promotion project known as Chita Musume Jikkō Inkaï (or the Executive Committee of Daughters of Chita); it critically discusses how the elusive concept of moe was deployed to facilitate and promote regional tourism. Drawing on the male gaze as a theoretical framework, this study uses Rose's discourse analysis I to investigate a wide variety of texts and documents related to the project. In doing so, it demonstrates that this regional promotion practice does not merely contribute to reinforcing its audience as heteronormative masculine subjects, but also redesigns its region as a gazed-upon dating spot.

- 43 Performing pregnancy: Comic content, critique and ambivalence in pregnant stand-up comedy / Lockyer, Sharon and De Benedicits, Sara, 343- 358 pp.

This interdisciplinary article explores the cultural significance of pregnant stand-up comedy, focusing on performances by Amy Schumer, Ellie Taylor, and Ali Wong. Through thematic analysis, the study identifies three key features: (1) Comedic Corporeality, Vulgarity, and Ambiguity; (2) Breaking Silences through the 'Unruly Expectant Mother'; and (3) Critiquing Maternity Inequality through Pregnant Stand-Up? The research highlights how pregnant stand-up comedy engages with and disrupts conventional representations of pregnancy, simultaneously serving as comedic content and critique. The complexity and ambivalence within these performances offer valuable insights into the cultural and theoretical dimensions of pregnant stand-up comedy.

- 44 A critical realist explanation for the capabilities of people with disabilities in dealing with disasters/ That Ton, Khanh, Gaillard, J.C, Adamson, Carole, Akgungor, Caglar and Ho, Ha Thanh , 233-248 pp.

This study advocates for grounding the capability approach in disability research within a critical realist research paradigm to enhance its explanatory power. While critical realism is gaining traction in social inquiry, there is limited research applying this methodology in capability and disability studies, particularly concerning disasters. Addressing this gap, the study offers an empirical example of applying a critical realist methodology to explain the capabilities of individuals with disabilities in coping with disasters.

- 45 Evaluating the imitation game as a method for comparative research: a replication study using imitation games about religion/ Evans, Robert, Collins, Harry, Weinel, Marthin, Lyttleton-Smith, Jennifer, O'Mahoney, Hannah and Wehrens, Rik, 249-262 pp.

The study introduces the Imitation Game as a new method and seeks to demonstrate its plausibility and replicability by conducting experiments on religion in various European countries. The research involves non-Christian individuals attempting to blend in with the majority in strongly Christian and more secular countries. Approximately 12 months later, the experiments are repeated to assess consistency. The data, aligned with survey expectations, support the claim of successful replication. The study concludes that resolving questions of replication in the social sciences requires more than statistical meta-analysis alone, highlighting the importance of diverse methodological approaches.

- 46 'Oh sorry, I've muted you!': Issues of connection and connectivity in qualitative (longitudinal) research with young fathers and family support professionals/ Tarrant, Anna, Why, Laura, and Ladlow, Linzi, 263-276 pp.

This article examines the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on social researchers and their qualitative (longitudinal) research methods. Focusing on a study about the parenting journeys of young fathers, the research team reflects on the unanticipated use of remote qualitative methods. The article delves into the challenges and opportunities posed by the crisis, addressing issues of connection with stakeholders and participants, as well as the impact of practical and technological considerations on maintaining participation and interaction in the digitally mediated research context. Worked examples are provided to illustrate key strategies employed by the research team in adapting their methods during the pandemic.

- 47 Reverse Coding: a Proposed Alternative Methodology for Identifying Evidentiary Warrants/ Sybing, Roehl, 277-290 pp.

This paper critiques conventional bottom-up or inductive approaches to qualitative coding, arguing that contemporary research debates insufficiently explore alternative epistemologies for coding. It introduces and explores the concept of 'reverse coding' as a method to address this gap. Through the application of reverse coding to ethnographic data from a multicultural language classroom, the paper demonstrates its ability to

explore intuitions or 'hunches' not supported by traditional coding. By identifying preliminary propositions first and their features afterward, the paper advocates for the incorporation of multiple coding approaches to enhance the robustness of findings in qualitative research.

- 48 Surveying singles in Japan: qualitative reflections on quantitative social research during COVID time/ Dales, Laura and Kottmann, Nora, 291-304 pp.

This paper presents a case study on singles' intimate practices during COVID times, serving as a quantitative social research project with a unique focus on qualitative reflections. The authors highlight the significance of self-reflexivity, often overlooked in quantitative research, and discuss three methodological issues through this lens: 'translation issues,' challenges in asking 'sensitive' and 'right' questions, and the complexities of capturing 'the present' in fluid times. The approach advocated promotes contextualization of measurement tools, data, and findings, offering a way to conduct quantitative research on intimacy beyond the conventional nuclear family structure during a pandemic. The paper emphasizes the researchers' interconnectedness with the research site, acknowledging the impact of individual and team perspectives on understanding the implications for the study participants.

- 49 The Video Engagement Scale (VES): measurement properties of the full and shortened VES across studies/ Lehmann, Vicky, Hillen, Marij, Verdam, Mathilde, Pieterse, A.H, Laberi, H.M. Nanon, D. Fruijtjer, Agnetha, H.Oreel, Tom, M.A. Smets, Ellen and N.C.Visser, Leonie, 305-318 pp.

This study aims to enhance the measurement properties of the Video Engagement Scale (VES), a quality indicator for assessing engagement in experimental video-vignette studies. Combining data from previous studies (N = 2676), the researchers propose an alternative 2-factor structure, cross-validated, and further shortened into VES-sf. The reliability of the two subscales (Immersion, Emotional Impact) is high, and multi-group analyses demonstrate partial and complete measurement invariance among different participant subgroups. The VES-sf is recommended for assessing engagement and ecological validity in video-vignette research, providing improved measurement properties and allowing for appropriate comparisons across certain subgroups.

- 50 Assessing logistic regression applied to respondent-driven sampling studies: a simulation study with an application to empirical data/ Sperandei, Sandro, Bastos, Leonardo Soares, Ribeiro-Alves, Marcelo, Reis, Arianne, 319-334 pp.

This study investigates the impact of different logistic regression estimators in Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS) studies through simulation and empirical data analysis. Four simulated populations with varying connectivity characteristics were created, and logistic regression estimators were applied to assess the association between attributes and infection status. Unweighted logistic regression estimators emerged as the most reliable option based on simulation results, demonstrating good performance across all estimators. In the empirical dataset, weighted estimators exhibited unexpected behavior, making them a risky choice. The study recommends unweighted logistic regression as a preferred and reliable option for analyzing RDS samples, with performance comparable to random samples.

- 51 The AUKUS Anvil: Promise and Peril/ Childs, Nick, 7-24 pp.

The article discusses the Australia–United Kingdom–United States security partnership, AUKUS, focused on providing nuclear-powered submarines to the Royal Australian Navy to enhance allied deterrence in the Pacific. Despite its strategic importance and ambitious goals, the partnership faces potential obstacles such as limited defense-industrial capacities, production delays, personnel shortages, cost overruns, and geopolitical changes. The article emphasizes that if AUKUS is perceived as reinforcing the strategic ties between the US and Australia and affirming Britain's great-power status, unraveling it could have adverse effects. As the project progresses, maintaining political and strategic alignments among the three nations may become increasingly challenging, especially as divisive issues emerge.

- 52 A Fragile Convergence: The US–Japan–South Korea Camp David Summit/ Ward, Robert, 25-36 pp.

The US–Japan–South Korea summit, a historic standalone meeting, signifies a significant development driven by the deteriorating security environment in East Asia, including China's actions towards Taiwan and North Korea's nuclear program. The recent thaw in relations between Japan and South Korea strengthens the United States' formal security alliances with both countries. However, the article notes that past improvements in ties have faltered due to enduring differences, particularly in historical perspectives and territorial claims. As a result, the current convergence is seen as fragile.

- 53 Calibrating Engagement with the Taliban/ M.Cowan, James, 37-41 pp.

The article discusses the Western reluctance to engage with the Taliban regime in Afghanistan following the US withdrawal in 2021. While the Taliban's past association with al-Qaeda and human rights concerns are significant, the article acknowledges positive changes under the Taliban, such as reduced violence, corruption, and narcotics traffic. It argues that complete isolation could have adverse security and humanitarian consequences. Instead, the author suggests discreet engagement to encourage the Taliban toward a more pragmatic approach, recognizing that the prospect of a secular, Western-style government re-emerging is unlikely without another invasion and occupation.

- 54 Whither Wagner? The Consequences of Prigozhin's Mutiny and Demise/ Marten, kimberly, 45-64 pp.

The study addresses the mutiny and death of Yevgeny Prigozhin, the leader of Russia's Wagner Group paramilitary organization, which raises uncertainties about Russia's future management of such groups. Wagner has been instrumental in advancing Russian influence in the Middle East and Africa at a low cost, maintaining limited official casualty counts in conflicts like Ukraine and Syria. The study suggests that, despite uncertainties, some version of Wagner is likely to persist, potentially under

enhanced control from the Russian Ministry of Defence and involving one or more oligarchs..

- 55 Detect and Engage: A New American Way of War/ Gompert, C David and Libicki Martin, 65-74 pp.

The article emphasizes the shift in American force planning, identifying China as a primary threat over Russia. Termed 'detect and engage,' this new warfare approach combines artificial intelligence, applied quantum mechanics, and satellite networking to enable dispersed and diverse units to operate cohesively across sea, air, land, and space. Cyber operations, agnostic to location, further diminish the need for geographically concentrated forces. Operationalizing this new form of warfare involves anticipating adversary responses, building extensive weapon inventories, strategic close-in operations, integrating defense allies, and maintaining forward presence. The incorporation of leading-edge technology aims to enhance global US military effectiveness while emphasizing ongoing engagement rather than isolationism.

- 56 Challenging Nuclear Bromides/ Boyd Dallas, 75-94 pp.

The essay highlights the lack of public and even governmental understanding of nuclear policy, despite its universal implications. It criticizes the belief among nuclear strategists that the principles of nuclear deterrence are too complex for non-expert scrutiny, creating an intellectual vacuum where fallacies about nuclear strategy persist. The essay aims to puncture the myth of complexity surrounding nuclear policy and expose misconceptions that shape major powers' strategic postures. It evaluates prevailing tenets of nuclear strategy to provide non-experts with insights into the questionable features of nuclear policy.

- 57 The Meaning of 'Strategic' in US National-security Policy/ Larssen.A Jeffrey and Wirtz.J James, 95-116 pp.

The article examines the current usage of the term 'strategic' within the US Department of Defense by tracing its evolution from the interwar period to the end of the Cold War. The contemporary use reflects a growing necessity to integrate activities across commands, capabilities, and operations for significant military or political effects. The lack of clarity, integration, and synchronization across the defense establishment could lead to problems. The article suggests the need for the Pentagon to establish greater clarity in defining strategic threats, operations, systems, command relationships, and deterrence.

- 58 The Consequences of Generative AI for Democracy, Governance and War/ Steven Feldstein, 117-142 pp.

The article explores the potential impact of generative AI on politics, governance, and warfare, acknowledging the substantial speculation surrounding this field. Major challenges identified include threats to democracies from privately controlled models influencing discourse, increased surveillance and propaganda dissemination by authoritarian regimes, enhanced capabilities for cyber-attacks by criminal and terrorist actors, and the transformation of war planning and military operations with accelerated

dehumanization of lethal force. The article underscores the need for pragmatic approaches to manage the impending risks associated with the swift adoption of generative AI, emphasizing the importance of addressing these challenges proactively.

59 Ana Montes: An (Almost) Perfect Spy/ Cardall Russell, 143-152 pp.

The article discusses the shocking revelation in 2001 of Ana Montes, a high-ranking Defence Intelligence Agency analyst, leading a double life as a spy for Cuba. Despite her esteemed reputation for over 15 years, Montes' arrest unveils her betrayal of her country and her family. Described as a study in living a double life, the article highlights the unexpected nature of Montes's actions and the subsequent impact on her personal and professional life.

60 Oppenheimer: The Man, the Movie and Nuclear Dread/ Stevenson Jonathan, 153-160 pp.

The article discusses Christopher Nolan's film "Oppenheimer," focusing on the American physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer and the Manhattan Project's creation of the first nuclear bomb in 1945. The film captures the scientists confronting the destructive capabilities of their work, prompting reflection on why Oppenheimer's nuclear dread hasn't sparked greater alarm over nearly 80 years. While acknowledging that nuclear deterrence has historically worked, the article suggests that the film comes at a moment when this deterrence is being tested. "Oppenheimer" raises questions about the effectiveness of mutual deterrence, especially without arms control and regular diplomacy, in the face of a major war involving nuclear powers.

61 Tough Lessons for UN Peacekeeping Operations/ Jhonson Adrian , 161-176 pp.

The article discusses the book "The Political Economy of Civil War and UN Peace Operations" by Mats Berdal and Jake Sherman, which reflects on the lessons learned from the past 30 years of UN peacekeeping. Highlighting UN operations in various regions, the book emphasizes the challenges posed by complex local and regional power and governance systems. The authors provide insightful essays that identify key lessons and offer policy prescriptions for more effective peacekeeping. The book advocates for a better understanding of the political economy of conflict and suggests more context-specific mission mandates to enhance the success of UN peace operations.

62 One Cold War Among Many?/ Hassner Pierre, 203-212 pp.

The article reflects on the contributions of Pierre Hassner, a friend of the IISS and a contributor to Survival, who passed away in 2018. Hassner, known for his expertise in international relations, wrote for Survival over several decades, with his first book review published in 1965. The reprinted article, written after the 2008 Russian attack on Georgia, showcases Hassner's insightful analysis as a philosopher with a unique perspective shaped by his background in pre- and Second World War Romania. The article remains relevant as it provides an early assessment of the renewed tension between Russia and the West, which has evolved into full-blown hostility over the subsequent 15 years.

63 Not Fade Away: The Children of the 1930s/ Allin .H Dana, 213-222 pp.

The article pays tribute to a generation of scholars, writers, and diplomats born in the 1930s who have played significant roles in shaping post-war perspectives on war, peace, and global politics. Notable figures from this generation, including John le Carré, Michael Howard, Ronald Steel, Pierre Hassner, David Calleo, and James Dobbins, have made profound contributions to the field. The article emphasizes the importance of honoring this generation's insights and wisdom as the world faces contemporary challenges, suggesting that embracing a vision of "leading Europe out of her darkness towards a new age of reason" would be a fitting tribute.



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- 64 *Worth Your Weight: Experimental Evidence on the Benefits of Obesity in Low-Income Countries*/ Macchi, Elisa, 2287-2322 pp.

This study based on economic value of obesity—a status symbol in poor countries associated with raised health risks. Randomizing decision-makers in Kampala, Uganda to view weight-manipulated portraits, I find that obesity is perceived as a reliable signal of wealth but not of beauty or health. Thus, leveraging a real-stakes experiment involving professional loan officers, I show that being obese facilitates access to credit. The large obesity premium, comparable to raising borrower self-reported earnings by over 60 percent, is driven by asymmetric information and drops significantly when providing more financial information. Notably, obesity benefits and wealth-signaling value are commonly overestimated, suggesting market distortions.

- 65 *Imperfect Financial Markets and Investment Inefficiencies*/ Albagli, Elias, Hellwig, Christian and Tsyvinski, Aleh, 2323-2354 pp.

This article analyse the consequences of noisy information aggregation for investment. Market imperfections create endogenous rents that cause overinvestment in upside risks and underinvestment in downside risks. In partial equilibrium, these inefficiencies are particularly severe if upside risks are coupled with easy scalability of investment. In general equilibrium, the shareholders' collective attempts to boost value of individual firms leads to a novel externality operating through price that amplifies investment distortions with downside risks but offsets distortions with upside risks.

- 66 *A Road to Efficiency through Communication and Commitment* / Avoyan, Ala and Ramos, joao, 2355-2381 pp.

This artical based on experimentally examine the efficacy of a novel pre-play institution in a well-known coordination game—the minimum-effort game—in which coordination failures are robust and persistent phenomena. This new institution allows agents to communicate while incrementally committing to their words, leading to a distinct theoretical prediction: the efficient outcome is uniquely selected in the extended coordination game. We find that commitment-enhanced communication significantly increases subjects' payoffs and achieves higher efficiency levels than various nonbinding forms of communication. We further identify the key ingredients of the institution that are central to achieving such gains.

- 67 *Market Structure, Oligopsony Power, and Productivity* / Rubens, Michael, 2382-2410 pp.

In this article researcher examine the effects of oligopsony power on allocative efficiency and income redistribution by studying a size regulation in the Chinese tobacco industry that led to ownership consolidation. I show that separate identification of input price markdowns, goods price mark-ups, and productivity is challenging when a subset of inputs is non-substitutable, which often holds for materials, and construct and estimate a model to overcome this challenge. I find that the

regulation increased input price markdowns by 37 percent on average. This increase in oligopoly power led to a decline in allocative efficiency and redistributed income away from rural households.

- 68 The Macroeconomics of the Greek Depression/ Chodorow-Reich, Gabriel, Karabarbounis, Loukas and Kekre, Rohan, 2411-2457 pp.

This article about Greece experienced a boom until 2007, followed by a collapse of unprecedented magnitude and persistence. We assess the sources of the boom and the bust, using a rich estimated dynamic general equilibrium model. External demand and government consumption fuelled the boom in production, whereas transfers fuelled the boom in consumption. Different from the standard narrative, wages and prices declined substantially during the bust. Tax policy accounts for the largest fraction of the bust in production, whereas uninsurable risk accounts for the bust in consumption and wages. We assess how the composition of fiscal adjustment and bailouts affected the crisis.

- 69 Second-Best Fairness: The Trade-Off between False Positives and False Negatives/ Cappelen, W. Alexander, Cappelen, Cornelius and Tungodden, Bertil, 2458-2485 pp.

Its article which main focus in economics is how to design optimal policies in second-best situations, which often requires a trade-off between giving some individuals more than they deserve, false positives, and others less than they deserve, false negatives. This paper provides novel evidence on people's second-best fairness preferences from large-scale experimental studies in the United States and Norway. The majority of people are more concerned with false negatives than with false positives, but we document substantial heterogeneity in second-best fairness preferences between the countries and across the political spectrum. The findings shed light on the political economy of social insurance and redistribution.

- 70 Choice Screen Auctions/ Ostrovsky, Michael, 2486-2505 pp.

This is article of Choice screen auctions have been recently deployed in 31 European countries, allowing consumers to choose their preferred search engine on Google's Android platform instead of being automatically defaulted to Google's own search engine. I show that a seemingly minor detail in the design of these auctions—whether they are conducted on a "per appearance" or a "per install" basis—plays a major role in the mix and characteristics of auction winners and, consequently, in their expected market share. Furthermore, per install auctions distort search engines' incentives. Empirical evidence from Android choice screen auctions conducted in 2020 is consistent with my theoretical results.



- 71 The effect of administrative division on the distribution of individual income in the new territories of Chile/ Herrera.R and Pino.G, 01-28 pp.

The study focuses on Chile and examines the impact of a change in the Administrative Division, specifically the creation of two regions in 2007 (Los Ríos, Arica and Parinacota), on income distribution. Using a multilevel structured additive regression model, the research analyzes data from 2003 to 2011. The results reveal that the subdivision of territory, in the case of Los Ríos, led to an increase in the mean, median, and mode of individual income post-treatment. However, no beneficial effects on income distribution were observed for Arica and Parinacota. The study emphasizes that the impact of subdividing territory depends on factors such as the quality of regional and municipal governments and the initial socioeconomic conditions of each territory.

- 72 Towards an effective gender integration in the armed forces: The case of the Colombian Army Military Academy/ Osorio-Fernandez A.E, Miron.M, Cab, 29-44 pp.

The article focuses on the importance of gender integration in the armed forces, with a specific examination of Colombia and its military academy, the Army Military Academy. In the context of a conflicted country with prevalent societal sexism, the article assesses the effectiveness of the academy's gender-equality policy, Atenea. Using statistical methods, the study challenges conventional predictors of support for women, emphasizing the influence of individual biases and traditionally male-dominated cultures in countries like Colombia. The research underscores the significance of military academies in fostering cohesion and respect for women's rights, emphasizing the ongoing evaluation of gender-equality policies to ensure an egalitarian environment in the military.

- 73 Child poverty among refugees/ Beltramo, T.P, Calvi, R, De Giorgi, G And Sarr, I, 45-69 pp.

The study focuses on the well-being of refugees in the context of increasing global violent conflicts and forced displacement. Using a structural model and data from refugee camps and surrounding communities in Uganda and Kenya, the research estimates the allocation of consumption within refugee families. The findings reveal that refugee children are up to three times more likely to be in poverty than adults, emphasizing the heightened vulnerability of refugee children to poverty and potential nutrition challenges. The study employs a machine learning algorithm to predict child poverty, demonstrating that observable traits such as age, household composition, and access to sanitation and clean water are effective predictors.

- 74 Roads, women's employment, and gender equity: Evidence from Cambodia/ Anti, S And, Zhang, 70-82 pp.

The study examines the socio-cultural impacts of a road building program in Cambodia on women's well-being, using data from the Demographic and Health Surveys. Employing a spatial differences-in-differences framework, the research finds that increased road development within 15 km of a respondent's home is associated with

positive changes in women's decision-making abilities over healthcare, household spending, and the ability to refuse sex. Additionally, exposure to the road program correlates with a decrease in acceptance and experience of spousal abuse, particularly non-physical abuse. Despite a negative effect on women's likelihood of working outside the home, the study emphasizes the substantial impact of road construction on women's social and economic positions.

- 75 No man is an Island: A spatially explicit approach to measure development resilience/ Scognamillo, A, Song, C And Lgnaciuk, A, 83-99 pp.

This study aims to enhance the conceptualization and measurement of resilience in the development and humanitarian context. It introduces a method based on the concept of systemic resilience, incorporating spatial structures in human-system interactions. The approach builds on the conditional moments of well-being framework, offering improved accuracy in targeting resilience. With low data requirements, the method is practical for implementation and has the potential to enhance resource allocation efficiency in development and humanitarian interventions. Emphasizing spatial elements underscores the importance of integrating community-based interventions alongside household-level measures to strengthen resilience.

- 76 Gender and agricultural Productivity: Econometric evidence from Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda/ Julien, J.C, Bravo-Ureta, B.E, And Rada, N.E, 100-110 pp.

This study addresses agricultural productivity gaps between men and women in sub-Saharan African countries, focusing on Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda. By controlling for socio-economic, geographic, and agro-ecological characteristics, the research aims to diminish gender-related farm productivity gaps. The approach involves matching comparable plots managed by male and female farmers, estimating stochastic production frontiers and meta-frontiers to assess total factor productivity (TFP) and benchmarked technical efficiency. Results vary, supporting the hypothesis in Malawi, where market imperfections favor female farmers, but showing labor market imperfections favor male farmers in Tanzania and Uganda.

- 77 Turning poo into profit? The troubled politics of a biogas-based sanitation business model in Mozambique/ Buscher, C, 111-124 pp.

This article critically examines sanitation business models based on resource recovery and reuse (RRR), particularly in the context of development. The study focuses on a pilot project in Mozambique that aimed to turn human waste into profit through the production and commercial use of biogas. The research finds that the promise of long-term sustainability through market-led innovation and entrepreneurship faced challenges due to an exclusionary and contested "politics of poo." The pursuit of commercial viability divided closely involved actors, and the exclusion of targeted people and local sanitation authorities raised questions about the feasibility of sanitation business models in development contexts.

- 78 Automated Deindustrialization: How Global Robotization Affects Emerging Economies—Evidence from Brazil/ Stemmler, 125-138 pp.




This paper investigates the impact of automation on a resource-rich emerging economy, focusing on Brazil. The study employs a Ricardian model of trade and a shift-share approach to analyze how domestic and foreign automation affect labor markets. The findings reveal that exposure to foreign automation decreases the share of manufacturing employment and increases employment in the mining sector. These shifts are driven by changes in the demand for export goods. Domestic automation, on the other hand, benefits higher-skilled and female workers. The study suggests that foreign automation may contribute to "premature deindustrialization" in emerging economies.

- 79 Joint decision-making, technology adoption and food security: Evidence from rice varieties in eastern India/ Malabayabas, M.L.L, Mishra, A.K.And Pede, V.O, 139-164 pp.

This study investigates the effect of married couples' joint decision-making on rice variety selection on rice productivity—a measure of food security. The study uses the 2016 Rice Monitoring Survey and the endogenous switching regression (ESR) method. Results show that rice farms with joint decision-makers (husband and wife) would have higher yields, particularly in households that adopted MRVGen1 (before 1986) rice varieties. Thus, families with joint-decision making have higher food security. Intervention programs for food insecurity should acknowledge and incorporate information regarding the persons responsible for making rice varietal decisions and the characteristics of modern rice varieties to ensure food security.

- 80 Revisiting the effects of the Ethiopian land tenure reform using satellite data. A focus on agricultural productivity, climate change mitigation and adaptation/ Rampa, A And Lovo, S, 165-180 pp.

This study examines the effects of the land registration and certification programme introduced in 1998 in the Tigray region of Ethiopia on agricultural productivity, climate change mitigation and adaptation. We use satellite-based measures of greenness and implement a difference-in-differences approach, comparing pixels on both sides of the Tigray-Amhara regional border. Results show positive and persistent effects of the programme on agricultural productivity and climate change mitigation. By examining years when adverse climate and weather events occurred, we also find evidence of increased adaptation to climate change. We show that our results are consistent with the reform enhancing farmers' tenure security and inducing an increase in the adoption of climate smart agricultural practices.

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