



Indian Council of  
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*October, 2023*



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# *Current Contents*

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**Research Information Series: 3**

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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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16.	Keyword Index		59-69p.

- 1 Distinguishing Servant Leadership from Transactional and Transformational Leadership/  
Martinez, S.-A., 141-188 pp.

This article outlines the histories of the three theories, focusing on the characteristics, pervasiveness, antecedents, outcomes, and measurement of SL to distinguishing it from transactional and transformational leadership, Stakeholders: Human resource development, human resource management, and organizational behavior scholars, practitioners, educators, and students. In addition, organizational leaders responsible for setting the organization's vision and practitioners responsible for designing leadership development programs will benefit from this article.

- 2 A Hierarchy of Learning Needs for Revolutionizing Inclusive Organizational Practices/  
Boutwell, K. R., 189-204 pp.

This article discusses the persistence of discrimination and unjust practices within organizations, despite the adoption of diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives. It emphasizes the importance of creating organizational environments where individuals feel safe and valued, not only for organizational effectiveness but also for individual learning, growth, and development.



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• **Current Contents - Annotated Index to Indian Social Science Journals**

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3 Sin Taxes and Self-Control/ Schmacker, Renke, 1-34 pp.

This article examines the impact of "sin taxes," specifically those imposed on soft drinks and high-fat products, on consumer behavior in Denmark. The central hypothesis tested in this study is that sin taxes can be welfare-improving if consumers with low self-control respond to the tax at least as much as consumers with high self-control. To investigate this, the study relies on a unique dataset from a home-scan panel that includes a survey measure of self-control.

4 Special Economic Zones and Human Capital Investment: 30 Years of Evidence from China/ Lu, Fangwen, 35-64 pp.

This article examines the presence of SEZs in China can influence human capital investment, particularly with regard to high school enrollment rates. The impact is not uniform across different types of SEZs and is driven by a combination of factors beyond just increased income, including the nature of job opportunities and wages within these zones.

5 Spending Responses to High-Frequency Shifts in Payment Timing: Evidence from the Earned Income Tax Credit/ Aladangady, Aditya, 89-114 pp.

This study explores the spending response to tax refunds for Earned Income Tax Credit recipients using a novel dataset combining transaction-based measures of retail spending with administrative IRS data on tax refunds. Our dataset allows us to exploit variation in the timing of EITC refunds, including changes related to the 2017 PATH Act, along with cross-state differences in refund magnitudes to identify spending responses. Results show EITC recipients spend about \$0.30 per refund dollar (\$1,150 for the average refund) within just two weeks of issuance, suggesting stimulus targeted at this population may provide a quick boost to aggregate demand.

6 How Social Security Reform Affects Retirement and Pension Claiming/ Lalive, Rafael, 115-50 pp.

This article investigates the impact of a reform that raises the full retirement age (FRA) by one year, which unexpectedly results in significant delays in pension claiming and retirement. Conversely, it also explores the effects of making late pension claiming more financially appealing, which leads to a smaller-than-anticipated delay in pension claiming. The research is based on survey data indicating that people tend to perceive the FRA as the "normal" retirement age and prefer to synchronize their pension claiming and retirement decisions, despite these two choices not being inherently linked through social security regulations. The study identifies two key mechanisms at play: reference

dependence with loss aversion affecting pension claiming decisions and spillover effects from pension claiming on retirement choices. Ultimately, the increase in FRA is found to yield substantial government savings.

- 7 Investing in Ex Ante Regulation: Evidence from Pharmaceutical Patent Examination/  
Frakes, Michael D., 151-183 pp.

This article investigates the potential enhancement of patent quality for "secondary" drug attributes by affording patent examiners more time to assess drug patent applications at the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The study reveals that existing time constraints may lead to the issuance of lower-quality secondary patents on the fringe. To evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of augmenting the pre-issuance review of drug patent applications by the agency, the article presents estimates encompassing diverse considerations. These include a reduction in downstream litigation costs, increased personnel expenses, as well as both immediate benefits and long-term innovation implications associated with earlier generic drug market entry.

- 8 The Impact of Organizational Boundaries on Health Care Coordination and Utilization/  
Agha, Leila, 184-214 pp.

This article investigates the impact of organizational concentration in the healthcare sector on efficiency. The study assesses how the distribution of a patient's healthcare services across different organizations influences their healthcare utilization. The research reveals two key findings: Firstly, when patients relocate to areas where outpatient visits are typically concentrated within a limited number of organizations, their healthcare utilization decreases. Secondly, in cases where patients' primary care providers exit the market, switching to a provider with a higher level of organizational concentration results in a 21 percent reduction in healthcare utilization. Importantly, this finding remains consistent even when accounting for the distribution of healthcare services among different providers. Moreover, the study shows that higher organizational concentration is associated with improved diabetes care and does not lead to increased use of emergency department or inpatient care.

- 9 Corporate Tax Breaks and Executive Compensation/ Ohrn, Eric., 215-55 pp.

This study analyze the effect of two corporate tax breaks, bonus depreciation and the Domestic Production Activities Deduction (DPAD), on executive compensation in publicly traded US firms. I find both tax breaks significantly increase executive compensation. For every dollar a firm benefits from the tax breaks, compensation of the firm's top five highest-paid executives increases by \$0.17 to \$0.25. The tax breaks increase compensation primarily in firms with weaker governance structures, suggesting the compensation response is driven by executive rent extraction.

- 10 Incentivizing School Attendance in the Presence of Parent-Child Information Friction/  
De Walque, Damien, 256-85 pp.

This study investigates the impact of conditional cash transfers (CCTs) that target parents to promote school attendance. These conditions can affect attendance through two key mechanisms: incentivization and information provision. When children possess private information about their school attendance, two questions arise: (i) can providing attendance information directly to parents be a cost-effective method to improve attendance compared to CCTs, and (ii) would it be more effective to provide incentives to children, who have complete information, rather than to parents? To address these questions within a single experimental framework, our research reveals that simply providing attendance information to parents significantly enhances their ability to monitor their children's attendance and has a substantial positive impact compared to implementing CCTs.

- 11 The Costs of Misaligned Incentives: Energy Inefficiency and the Principal-Agent Problem/ Blonz, Joshua A. , 286-321 pp.

This article investigates the impact of misaligned incentives and insufficient monitoring in various situations, where employees tend to pursue self-interested actions. Specifically, it explores these issues within the context of an energy efficiency appliance replacement program. The study reveals that contractors (referred to as agents) working for the electric utility company (the principal) manipulate program data intentionally to gain higher compensation. Each instance of replacing nonqualified refrigerators, as a result of this manipulation, is found to reduce program benefits by \$106 and result in a 30% lower electricity saving compared to replacements that adhere to program guidelines. In the absence of these principal-agent distortions, the same program could potentially enhance program benefits by \$60 per replacement.

- 12 Interregional Contact and the Formation of a Shared Identity/ Bagues, Manuel, 322-50 pp.

This article examines the long-run effects of contact with individuals from other regions in early adulthood on preferences, beliefs, and national identity. We combine a natural experiment, the random assignment of male conscripts to different locations throughout Spain, with tailored survey data. Being randomly assigned to complete military service outside of one's region of residence fosters contact with conscripts from other regions and increases sympathy and trust toward people from the region of service, as measured decades later. We also observe a long-lasting increase in identification with Spain for individuals originating from regions with strong peripheral nationalism.

- 13 More than Words: Leaders' Speech and Risky Behavior during a Pandemic/ Ajzenman, Nicolás, 351-71 pp.

This paper investigates whether the anti-scientific rhetoric of modern populists can induce followers to engage in risky behavior. We gather electoral information, credit card expenses, and geo-localized mobile phone data for approximately 60 million devices in Brazil. After the president publicly dismissed the risks of the COVID-19



pandemic and challenged scientific recommendations, social distancing in pro-government localities declined. Consistently, credit card expenses increased immediately. Results are driven by localities with higher media penetration levels, active Twitter accounts, and a larger proportion of evangelical Christians, a critical electoral group.

14 ACE—Analytic Climate Economy/ Traeger, Christian P. , 372-406 pp.

This article investigates the implications of optimal carbon taxation using a quantitative integrated assessment model (IAM). The study establishes a direct link between IAM components, parameter assumptions, and calibration methods with their respective policy outcomes. It highlights the disparities between the tax impacts of temperature and the previously analytically modeled carbon dynamics. The paper introduces several novel features to analytical IAMs, including a comprehensive economic framework, energy sectors that account for capital, varying levels of substitutability among energy sources, an approximation of capital persistence, objective functions encompassing CES preferences and population weighting, and an explicit model of the greenhouse effect and ocean-atmosphere temperature dynamics. This research aims to provide economists with a more informed perspective on the social cost of carbon.

15 Immigrant Integration in the United States: The Role of Adult English Language Training/ Heller, Blake H., 407-37 pp.

This study investigates the impact of English language training on adult immigrants' civic and economic integration in the host country. The research employs a randomized enrollment lottery system from a public adult education program in Massachusetts to estimate the causal effects. The findings reveal that participation in English language training significantly boosts voter participation, leading to a doubling of voter engagement, and also results in a substantial increase in annual earnings of \$2,400, equivalent to a 56 percent rise. Importantly, the increased tax revenue generated from the enhanced earnings offsets the program costs over time, providing a 6 percent return on investment for taxpayers.

16 Voting for Democracy: Chile's Plebiscite and the Electoral Participation of a Generation/ Kaplan, Ethan, 438-64 pp.

This paper assesses the long-term consequences of voting for democracy. We study Chile's 1988 plebiscite, which ended 15 years of dictatorship and reestablished democracy. Taking advantage of individual-level voting data, we implement an age-based regression discontinuity design comparing long-run registration and turnout rates across marginally eligible and ineligible individuals. We find plebiscite eligibility increased electoral turnout three decades later. The magnitude of the initial mobilization emerges as the mechanism. Plebiscite eligibility induced a sizable share of less-educated voters to register compared to other upstream elections. The event contributed to the emergence of one-party rule the 20 years following democratization.

17 College Enrollment and Mandatory FAFSA Applications: Evidence from Louisiana/ Deneault, Christa., 465-94 pp.

This study investigates the impact of a Louisiana state policy that made it mandatory for high school students to submit Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) applications as part of their graduation requirements. The findings indicate a significant increase in FAFSA completion rates, with a notable rise of 19 percentage points. The estimates also suggest a subsequent increase in college enrollment by approximately 1 to 2 percentage points. There are indications that these effects were more pronounced among students and schools with lower income backgrounds, and there was also an uptick in merit-based state financial aid applications. The study underscores the importance of this type of policy, which proactively encourages students to take action, and it highlights the significance of localized support systems, such as school counselors, in the successful implementation of such top-down mandates.



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### **Indian Social Science Periodical Literature (INSSPEL)**

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

18 Competition for Attention and News Quality/ Chen, Heng , 1-32 pp.

This article examines the relationship between the significant increase in the number of news outlets over the past few decades and the observed decline in the quality of news products. It proposes a model that seeks to explain this phenomenon by highlighting the impact of consumers' attention allocation decisions on, and being affected by, the choices made by news outlets regarding their quality. The model suggests that when new news outlets enter the market, competition intensifies, leading to an overall rise in the informativeness of the news industry.

19 Working for References/ Häfner, Samuel, 33-77 pp.

This article investigates the implications of job references in a large economy characterized by moral hazard, limited liability, external job separations, and structural unemployment. In the equilibrium that optimizes firm outcomes, employers issue references when their production is successful, and workers with references are guaranteed employment in the following period. When compared to a scenario without references, bonus contract offers are reduced, but workers' effort in equilibrium increases. Profits and overall welfare rise, yet the collective welfare of workers diminishes. Moreover, firms do not fully account for the incentive effects of references and could typically enhance their profits and overall welfare by jointly increasing bonuses.

20 Self-Reported Signaling/ Jungbauer, Thomas, 78-117 pp.

This article explores the scenario where actions affecting a product or service are reported by the individuals responsible, rather than being publicly observable. The research delves into the dynamics of self-reporting when these reports serve as indicators of the productivity of the person reporting. In their model, individuals (senders) make a choice of action and then communicate this action to a group of potential beneficiaries (receivers). These receivers subsequently bid for the services of the sender, considering whether or not to verify the accuracy of the report. The study's findings challenge the conventional outcome in signaling models.

21 Information Spillover in Multi-good Adverse Selection/ Huangfu, Bingchao, 118-65 pp.

This article analyzes information spillover in a multi-good adverse selection model in which a privately informed seller trades two different goods in two different markets. Buyers learn the seller's information from both the market they participate in and the trading outcomes in the other market. We identify a sufficient negative correlation condition under which information spillover reduces efficiency loss. We also discover a

novel type of coordination friction that leads to multiple equilibria, which can be welfare-ranked by the number of initial no-trade periods. When the sufficient negative correlation condition fails, the efficiency loss is the same as in the case without information spillover.

- 22 A Buyer Power Theory of Exclusive Dealing and Exclusionary Bundling/ Chambolle, Claire, 166-200 pp.

This article delves into the development of a comprehensive theory that unifies the concepts of exclusive dealing and exclusionary bundling. Using a model involving two rival manufacturers who distribute their products through a dominant retailer, the research demonstrates how the profitability of these practices, even when they involve inefficient exclusion, can be restored through the influence of buyer power. The underlying mechanism for this exclusion lies in the fact that the compensation required by the retailer to forego selling the competitor's product diminishes as the retailer's buyer power increases.

- 23 Equilibrium Screening and Categorical Inequality/ Fosgerau, Mogens, 201-42 pp.

This article investigates equilibrium outcomes when candidates from different categories undergo costly screening. Within this framework, candidates determine their levels of effort for skill development, while the entity conducting the screening decides how thoroughly to evaluate each candidate. In this context, multiple equilibria typically exist, and individuals with similar characteristics in various categories might experience different treatment outcomes. By imposing a quota to benefit an initially disadvantaged group, it is possible to enhance screening intensity and encourage greater investment in skills by disrupting the least active equilibrium.

- 24 Judicial Mechanism Design/ Siegel, Ron, 243-70 pp.

This paper proposes a mechanism-design approach to study criminal justice systems. We derive properties of optimal mechanisms for two notions of welfare distinguished by their treatment of deterrence. These properties provide insights into the effects of defendants' private information about their guilt; highlight forces that may underlie certain features of existing systems, such as plea bargaining and binary verdicts and the separation of fact-finding and sentencing; and indicate directions for possible improvements of criminal trials, such as varying the standard for conviction across crimes.

- 25 Influence Campaigns/ Sadler, Evan, 271-304 pp.

This article investigates the impact of opinion dynamics within social networks on efforts by various entities, including businesses and politicians, to shape public opinions. It introduces a novel measure of influence and underscores the significance of opinion fluctuations in influence campaigns. When individuals interact less frequently with those who hold differing views, it leads to a reduction in the overall variance of public opinion.

As a result, a cautious strategist would prioritize convincing a substantial majority of individuals within closely connected groups, while a more daring strategist would opt for broader outreach and engagement.

26 *The Dynamics of Property Rights in Modern Autocracies/ Cao, Dan, 305-53 pp.*

This article investigates a dynamic model concerning property appropriation within autocratic regimes. It delves into the autocrat's strategy of upholding the semblance of the rule of law by only reassigning property when such reassignments receive approval from all affected citizens. Nevertheless, the autocrat can exploit enforcement gaps to appropriate both public and private property. Over a period of adjustment, this results in diminishing wealth shares of public assets and private property held by out-groups. The model provides a rationale for the observed link between wealth inequality and privatization in numerous autocratic states.

27 *Similarity Nash Equilibria in Statistical Games/ Argenziano, Rossella, 354-86 pp.*

This article explores the concept of statistical games, which are games where player interactions rely on a binary outcome ( $y$ ). It also involves a prediction aspect where a characteristic ( $x$ ) of the game is used to predict the outcome ( $y$ ) based on historical data ( $x, y$ ). In the context of Similarity Nash Equilibria, players employ both statistical and strategic reasoning, using an estimate of  $y$  as a means of coordination. They make predictions based on the frequency of  $y$ , weighted by its similarity, and learn the optimal notion of similarity from available data. The article establishes that this model effectively captures the significance of historical precedents and the organic emergence of sunspots.

28 *Bargaining over Treatment Choice under Disagreement/ Al-Najjar, Nabil I., 387-425 pp.*

This article investigates a scenario where a panel of experts with divergent initial opinions must make a decision regarding a treatment. A dataset is released to the public, prompting experts to adjust their beliefs. The proposed model in this study involves resolving the experts' disagreements through negotiation, employing the Nash bargaining solution. These negotiations occur subsequent to the disclosure of the dataset. However, it is important to note that the bargaining process can result in an inefficient utilization of information in a significant manner, ultimately leading to lower payoffs for the experts across various situations and regardless of their initial beliefs, which is considered inadmissible.

29 *Bid Caps in Noisy Contests/ Fu, Qiang, 426-73 pp.*

This paper studies optimal bid caps in a multiplayer noisy contest in which a higher bid does not guarantee a sure win. The bid cap can be either rigid or flexible. The former imposes outright bidding restrictions on players' bids, while the latter taxes bids. A designer structures the bid cap to maximize a weighted sum between aggregate bid and tax revenue. Our analysis characterizes the optimum. A rigid bid is always outperformed

by flexible ones, and a laissez-faire policy—i.e., no cap—is optimal when the designer maximizes the aggregate bid. The results also generate novel practical implications.

30 Keeping Up with "The Joneses": Reference-Dependent Choice with Social Comparisons/ Langtry, Alastair, 474-500 pp.

This study investigates a model of decision-making influenced by social comparisons, wherein individuals are motivated by keeping up with others, referred to as "The Joneses." The research demonstrates that an intensified focus on these social comparisons can lead to increased consumption but decreased overall well-being for all involved. Surprisingly, a higher cost associated with increased consumption can actually improve overall well-being. In the context of the labor market, comparisons with coworkers create a "big fish in a small pond" phenomenon, resulting in incomplete sorting of individuals within the job market.

31 Disclosure in Markets for Ratings/ Weksler, Ran, 501-26 pp.

This article investigates the impact of different rating disclosure regulations on the amount of information made available to the public. In particular, it compares mandatory and voluntary disclosure systems. The study employs a model in which prospective issuers initially possess uniform soft information regarding their values before they choose to obtain ratings. The research reveals that, irrespective of the accuracy of the initial information possessed by issuers, a voluntary disclosure approach results in a more informative equilibrium compared to mandatory disclosure.

32 Decreasing Impatience/ Chambers, Christopher P., 527-51 pp.

This article investigates the phenomenon of decreasing impatience commonly observed in inter-temporal decision-making. It establishes the characteristics of discount factors that exhibit decreasing impatience using a convexity axiom related to investments at fixed interest rates. Furthermore, the article demonstrates that these discount factors can be equivalently represented as a geometric average of generalized quasi-hyperbolic discount rates. The emergence of decreasing impatience is also explored in the context of parimutuel preference aggregation of exponential discount factors.

33 Bounds on a Slope from Size Restrictions on Economic Shocks/ Petterson, Marco Stenborg, 552-72 pp.

This article investigates the challenge of assessing the impact of a market-level variable, such as price, on another variable, like quantity, when unobservable factors, such as preferences, introduce shocks. The study demonstrates that economic insights regarding the potential magnitude of these shocks can provide valuable information about the parameter of interest, with a primary focus on its application to the grain market.

- 34 Does Identity Affect Labor Supply?/ Oh, Suanna, 2055-2083 pp.

This study is focused on rural India, the influence of caste identity on economic behavior in the labor market is investigated, specifically its effect on job-specific labor supply. Through a field experiment where laborers have the choice to accept various job offers associated with specific castes, it is observed that workers display a reluctance to accept offers linked to castes different from their own, particularly if these castes hold lower social status. Workers are willing to forego significant payments in order to avoid job offers that contradict their caste identity, even in private decision-making settings

- 35 The Reversal Interest Rate/ Abadi, Joseph, 2084-2120 pp.

This article investigates the concept of the "reversal interest rate" in a macroeconomic context characterized by banks facing imperfect competition and financial frictions. It establishes the theoretical existence and operation of this phenomenon, highlighting that an accommodative monetary policy can shift into a phase where it becomes contractionary for lending. The model employed in the study illustrates that extremely low interest rates can erode the profit margins of banks, negatively affecting their financial health and limiting their ability to provide credit. Furthermore, prolonged periods of low interest rates can result in a persistent drag on bank profitability, ultimately outweighing the initial capital gains and further impeding the availability of credit. By employing a New Keynesian model for calibration, the article quantifies the significance of this mechanism, providing insights into its implications for monetary policy.

- 36 Individuals and Organizations as Sources of State Effectiveness/ Best, Michael Carlos, 2121-2167 pp.

This article discusses the significance of bureaucrats in implementing policies and their impact on a state's productivity, particularly focusing on public procurement in Russia. The paragraph highlights that 39 percent of price variation in purchased items can be attributed to individual bureaucrats and organizations managing procurement. Additionally, it suggests that differences in effectiveness among bureaucrats can greatly influence policy design. The example of bid preferences for domestic suppliers is used to illustrate that such policies can substantially improve procurement performance, especially when implemented by bureaucrats deemed ineffective.

- 37 The Political Economy of International Regulatory Cooperation/ Maggi, Giovanni, 2168-2200 pp.

This study investigates the impact of lobbying on international regulatory agreements, specifically focusing on how lobbying influences the cooperative establishment of

regulatory policies. The study distinguishes between product standards, where producers' interests align, and process standards, where their interests may conflict. It reveals that strong producer lobbies can lead to excessive deregulation and reduced welfare in agreements concerning product standards. Conversely, agreements on process standards result in enhanced welfare through tightened regulations."

- 38 The Micro Anatomy of Macro Consumption Adjustments/ Guntin, Rafael, 2201-2231 pp.

This study investigates crises characterized by significant changes in overall consumption, with a particular focus on the consumption patterns at the individual level. The research uncovers distinct adjustments in consumption that vary across different income groups, with high-income households undergoing substantial shifts. Notably, these wealthier households exhibit consumption-income relationships that are comparable to or even greater than the overall average. Using a model of a diverse-agent open economy, the study explores how consumption behaves in the context of fluctuations in income. The analysis shows that the observed consumption patterns closely align with theories that connect changes in aggregate consumption to alterations in overall permanent income.

- 39 The Missing Intercept: A Demand Equivalence Approach/ Wolf, Christian K, 2232-2269. pp.

This study explores the conditions wherein shifts in private spending are seamlessly incorporated into general equilibrium, analogous to alterations in aggregate fiscal expenditure. Referred to as demand equivalence, this framework enables researchers to leverage time series data on fiscal multipliers, illuminating the 'missing intercept' associated with private spending shocks identified in cross-sectional analyses. Theoretical insights indicate that a fiscal multiplier approximating one corresponds to a near-zero missing intercept, a notion substantiated through an application to the 2008 tax rebates. Additionally, the paper assesses the resilience of this aggregation methodology against potential deviations from demand equivalence.

- 40 Who Benefits from State Corporate Tax Cuts? A Local Labor Markets Approach with Heterogeneous Firms: Comment/ Malgouyres, Clément, 2270-2786 pp.

The study by Suarez Serrato and Zidar (2016) delves into the assessment of state corporate tax incidence in a spatial equilibrium model that considers firms with limited mobility. They employ comparative statics to gain insights into how variations in specific factors influence tax incidence. However, the authors acknowledge a gap in their model concerning the relationship between factors that make a location attractive and the average productivity of firms situated there. This element, referred to as the compositional margin, independently impacts labor demand elasticity, distinct from product demand elasticity. This distinction complicates the accurate determination of tax incidence based on their estimated effects. After applying certain parameter values, they



propose that the proportion of tax incidence borne by firm owners is closer to 25 percent rather than the previously assumed 40 percent.



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### **Professional Skill Development and Networking**

- **Apprenticeship**

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- **Vocational Training Program:**

Training is available for One/ Three Months for B.L.I.Sc./ M.L.I.Sc. Students to fulfil their course requirements.

- 41 The evolution of global cross-border R&D investment: A network analysis integrating geographical thinking/ Li, Tingzhu n.a.

This article investigates the impact of economic globalization on cross-border research and development (R&D) investments made by multinational enterprises (MNEs). These investments play a crucial role in the global flow of innovation resources, contributing to the formation of a worldwide R&D network. The study focuses on how individual countries' positions within this network have evolved over time, with particular attention to the changes in the network's structure and the factors influencing these transformations. The research sheds light on the complex interplay between global cross-border R&D investments, country-level determinants, internal network structures, and geographical patterns. The findings reveal that global cross-border R&D investments have established a stable geographical distribution pattern and a diverse network structure, which includes both hierarchical and core-periphery elements. Additionally, the study highlights that country-specific characteristics such as technological capabilities, skill levels, market potential, and economic development not only drive the pace of cross-border R&D investments but also significantly influence the structure of the network and the relative power positions of its nodes. The article concludes by discussing the implications of these findings.

- 42 Cropland abandonment in a shrinking agricultural landscape: Patch-level measurement of different cropland fragmentation patterns in Central Iran/ Lotfi, Pantea n.a.

This study investigates cropland abandonment (CA), a growing concern globally, which is characterized by complex spatial and temporal patterns of agricultural land change. The research focuses on a water-scarce agricultural landscape in Central Iran, covering 1964.5 square kilometers. It employs various spatial metrics such as Attrition, Shrinkage, Fragmentation, and Porosity to better understand CA. Landsat imagery is used to create annual cropland maps from 1982 to 2022, with areas displaying more than five consecutive years of fallow categorized as abandoned croplands. Over each 10-year period, more than 20% of the remaining agricultural land experiences CA, with a notably uneven spatial and temporal distribution. The majority of CA occurs on the fringes of active croplands, either along the edges of patches (Shrinkage) or deeply within crop patches (Fragmentation). The extent of Porosity, which represents abandoned areas within active croplands, increases as cropland is converted to built-up areas. Complete abandonment of cropland patches (Attrition) is more prevalent in the downstream regions with limited resources, indicating the transition from temporary to permanent cropland abandonment.

- 43 Measuring access to health facilities in Ghana: Implications for implementation of health interventions and the Sustainable Development Goal 3/ Korah, Prosper Issahaku n.a.

This study investigates the spatial accessibility to health facilities in Ghana, emphasizing the significance of this aspect for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3. While previous research primarily concentrated on primary healthcare, this research encompasses primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare facilities. It employs accumulated distance and network analysis, focusing on the Upper West region of Ghana. The results reveal that 61% of the population can access primary healthcare facilities according to recommended standards, with 81% having access to secondary healthcare facilities. However, accessibility varies based on transportation methods (motorcycle or car) and obstacles such as road conditions and speed. In contrast, only 48% of the population can reach tertiary medical centers within the recommended 30-minute travel time. When considering various demographic and socioeconomic factors, the study shows that the mere spatial concentration of healthcare facilities doesn't necessarily equate to high overall healthcare access for the population. The outcomes underscore the importance of recognizing different levels of spatial accessibility across various healthcare facility hierarchies, with transportation, socioeconomic conditions, and demographic factors playing crucial roles in determining overall access. The findings stress the necessity of addressing rural transport infrastructure, healthcare professional shortages, and national health insurance subscriptions to advance progress toward achieving Universal Primary Healthcare as outlined in Sustainable Development Goal 3, while also improving access to secondary and tertiary healthcare.

- 44 Spatial determinants of the distribution of lynchets and stone walls in NW Czechia: A broad-scale study/ Jackovičová , J. n.a.

This article delves into a comprehensive examination of stone walls and lynchets in a vast study area covering 5399 square kilometers in northwestern Czechia, Europe. It seeks to understand the environmental and socio-economic factors responsible for the uneven distribution of these man-made features within the landscape. Stone walls and lynchets were identified by combining data from maps and aerial imagery, with validation through on-site verification, and their presence was scrutinized using exploratory statistical analysis. Notably, the research uncovers significant disparities in the density of these landforms and identifies specific hotspots where they are more prevalent. These hotspots are associated with higher elevations, steeper slopes, a substantial proportion of skeletal soil content, and longer agricultural plot boundaries. These lynchets and stone walls hotspots are closely tied to well-preserved long-strip field patterns, which are relatively rare in Central Europe due to historical land management practices. Given the ecological and historical value of these landforms, the article underscores the importance of appropriate protection and management measures.

- 45 Evaluating the factors influencing the location strategies of specialty grocers versus traditional supermarkets in the United States/ Reed, Connor n.a.

This article conducts a study that utilizes geostatistical analysis and spatial regression techniques to compare the characteristics of trade areas for specialty grocery chains and conventional supermarkets in the United States. Beyond considering demographic factors, the research focuses on two key aspects of trade area composition: consumer lifestyles and the competitive landscape. The findings indicate that these additional dimensions play a significant role in distinguishing between the trade areas of specialty grocers and traditional supermarkets. For instance, a 1% increase in the proportion of commuters using foot or bicycle for transportation in a particular trade area corresponds to a 0.31% higher likelihood that the trade area is associated with a specialty grocer rather than a traditional supermarket. Similarly, the introduction of a health and fitness establishment in a trade area results in a 0.16% greater probability that the trade area is linked to a specialty grocer rather than a traditional supermarket. Furthermore, specialty grocers exhibit a 1.27% higher likelihood of being situated in more competitive trade areas compared to traditional supermarkets.

- 46 An accessibility-based methodology to prioritize public-transit investments: Application to older adults in three metropolitan regions in Canada/ Rodrigue, Lancelot n.a.

This study investigates the imperative need for substantial investments in public transit systems to facilitate a shift away from motorized vehicles towards transit, as advocated by governments. The research places a strong emphasis on the prioritization of projects aimed at improving transit access for underserved communities, as well as the critical decision-making process between Fixed Route Transit (FRT) and Demand Responsive Transit (DRT) to maximize the returns on these investments. The study introduces a systematic approach for identifying and targeting policy interventions to enhance public transit accessibility in areas where it is currently inadequate, with a specific focus on serving the elderly population across three Canadian metropolitan regions. The study's results demonstrate that the selection of interventions is influenced by the specific measure used to quantify the concentration of older adults, while variations in job types as destinations do not significantly impact the findings. Furthermore, the research reveals socio-economic and geographical distinctions that play a role in determining the most appropriate interventions for each area. The methodology introduced in this study offers valuable guidance for practitioners seeking to direct policy changes that enhance public transit accessibility, particularly for underserved communities such as older adults. Importantly, the framework and methodology can be readily adapted for different demographic groups and regions where relevant data, including job information, census data, General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS), and road network data, are available.

- 47 Spatial spillover effects of urban decline in Southeast Michigan/ Lokhande, Trupti n.a.

This study investigates spatial dynamics and the scope of urban deterioration, with Detroit serving as a case study. The analysis revolves around the Spatial Lag of X (SLX) model and its various iterations, utilizing vacant urban land as a surrogate for urban decline. Through careful examination, it was determined that fourth-order Queen contiguity provided the most suitable spatial range for spillover effects, and the SLX

model yielded the best fit. The findings revealed negative spillover effects associated with factors such as multi-unit housing structures, female-headed households, recently relocated household heads, water surface area, and urban land use area. Conversely, positive spillover effects were observed with manufacturing employee population, old building structures, low-income population, and agricultural land area.

- 48 Archetypes of remnant West African forest patches, their main characteristics and geographical distribution/ Vladimir R. Wingate n.a.

This study delves into the investigation of the primary biophysical and socio-ecological traits of remaining forest patches in West Africa, as well as the potential factors driving changes in these areas. To accomplish this, archetype analysis was employed to distinguish the processes influencing these remnant forest patches. By selecting biophysical and socio-ecological indicators from an existing dataset through expert input, the study generated nine archetypes via cluster analysis. Through a thorough evaluation of the outcomes, including their correlation with eco-regions and landscape characteristics using high-resolution imagery, the study unveiled common underlying socio-ecological change pressures and attributes. The most prevalent archetype (Archetype 2) is characterized by its proximity to protected areas, relatively low average annual precipitation, and a clustered distribution along the northern periphery of the research area.

- 49 Incorporating neighborhoods with explainable artificial intelligence for modeling fine-scale housing prices/ Dou, Mingxuan n.a.

This study investigates the hedonic price model's (HPM) application in assessing the correlation between neighborhoods and housing prices. While previous research has predominantly focused on linear associations between mixed land use, accessibility, and housing structures and their impact on housing prices, this study aims to address this research gap. It combines transaction data from 57,842 housing units in Shanghai with explainable artificial intelligence techniques to explore the non-linear effects of public service amenities, private service amenities, and street view on housing prices. The study identifies global threshold effects and their respective ranges, shedding light on how various neighborhood amenities influence housing prices. Notably, it reveals that all public service amenities and certain private services, such as entertainment options, exhibit positive associations with housing prices within specific limits. Conversely, services like shopping and carting have a negative impact on housing prices. Moreover, the analysis indicates a nearly linear relationship between the percentage of green areas in street view images and housing prices. In Shanghai, residents are willing to pay a premium of approximately 2000 yuan per square meter for a better green view. This research significantly enhances our comprehension of the intricate connections between housing units and their surrounding neighborhoods, offering valuable insights for the formulation of housing prices that are both scientifically grounded and reasonable.

- 50 A novel approach for assessing flood risk with machine learning and multi-criteria decision-making methods/ Shikhteymour, Sharareh Rashidi n.a.

This article investigates the challenge of hazardous flooding in various climate zones, with a specific focus on its severe impact in arid and semi-arid regions due to the absence of suitable infrastructure and predictive methods. The study, centered in Abarkuh County, Iran, introduces an integrated approach that combines machine learning (ML) and multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) techniques to identify high-priority flood risk areas. The findings suggest that the support vector machine (SVM) model, among various ML models tested, performs most effectively. Approximately 75% of the study area is found to be prone to high or very high flood hazard. By employing the Jackknife technique, the study identifies precipitation, vegetation, and drainage density as key conditional factors contributing to regional flood hazards. The analytical network process (ANP) and decision-making trial and evaluation laboratory (DEMATEL) results demonstrate that population density and agricultural area density exert the most significant influence on flood vulnerability. The integrated maps created using SVM and ANP-DEMATEL indicate that around 6% of the study area faces high or very high flood risk. This approach can be a valuable tool for local authorities in identifying priority areas for flood management strategies.

- 51 Mapping food security in Arkansas/ O'Connell, Stephen n.a.

This study delves into the assessment of food security, contrasting traditional resource-oriented approaches with a capability-based perspective. While many assessments predominantly focus on resources, it has been argued that they neglect crucial aspects related to quality of life. The capability-based approach, as suggested by Burchi and De Muro in 2016, aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of food insecurity by emphasizing personal capabilities and the ability to lead a fulfilling life. The research specifically examines and maps food insecurity in counties, first utilizing established resource-oriented assessments and then applying the capability-based approach. The study highlights the limitations of traditional assessments, particularly the Feeding America assessment, which tend to overlook the qualitative dimensions of food insecurity, such as impacts and living conditions. While economic indicators offer one perspective, the capability-based approach offers a broader understanding of the choices available to both community leaders and individuals. By measuring food security through a capability-based lens, this research offers a more nuanced and comprehensive insight into food insecurity, transcending the constraints of resource-centric or purely economic indicators.

- 52 Assessing the socio-demographic representativeness of mobile phone application data/ Sinclair, Michael n.a.

This article investigates the potential of leveraging emerging mobile phone data generated through mobile applications for scientific research purposes across various fields. However, it acknowledges the concerns related to uncertainties regarding the

socio-demographic diversity of these data, which could introduce bias and lead to misleading policy recommendations. To address this issue, the paper introduces a novel approach for evaluating the socio-demographic representativeness of mobile phone application datasets. This approach is demonstrated using two extensive and independent datasets from Huq and Tamoco, spanning three years, collected in the diverse city-region of Glasgow, Scotland, home to over 1.8 million residents. The research enhances the methods for identifying users' home locations by incorporating high-resolution land use data and assesses representativeness across various demographic dimensions. The findings from this study provide a higher level of confidence in utilizing mobile phone app data for research and planning purposes. In fact, both datasets exhibit a strong level of representativeness when compared to the known population distribution in the region.

- 53 Effects of cluster plot design parameters on landscape fragmentation estimates: A case study using data from the Swedish national forest inventory/ Ramezani, Habibn.a.

This article investigates the effectiveness of using sample-based forest fragmentation metrics derived from various cluster plot designs and different forest settings to address gaps in existing knowledge. By utilizing data from the Swedish National Forest Inventory (NFI), multiple cluster plot designs with distinct geometric characteristics were generated. These designs were then employed to compute two key fragmentation metrics, namely the mean patch size (MPS) and the perimeter-area ratio (PA). The study evaluates how plot design parameters influence the accuracy and precision of metric estimates.

- 54 Biophilia as climate justice for post-buyout land management/ Dascher, Erin D. n.a.

This study investigates the role of land use planning in addressing the climate crisis within U.S. communities. It focuses on the potential for climate justice through innovative land management practices, particularly the use of home buyout programs, which relocate households from high-risk areas to create open spaces. While acknowledging the significant social disruption caused by buyouts, the study explores how these open spaces can be reimagined to better serve both social and ecological systems in an equitable manner, using the principles of biophilic design. Through a mixed-methods approach, the research assesses the alignment of land management practices in Harris County, TX, with biophilic design principles and identifies opportunities to enhance the utility and resilience of post-buyout land within affected neighborhoods.

- 55 Buzz-and-Pipeline' dynamics of urban dual innovation: Evidence from China's biomedical industry/ Ren, Chuantang n.a.

This study delves into the dynamics of urban innovation capacity, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding. It utilizes a combination of the 'Buzz-and-Pipeline' model and dual innovation theory to shed light on this capacity. In particular, it uses the dimensions of spatial scale and knowledge type to define "inter-city—explicit

knowledge" as Buzz and "intra-city—tacit knowledge" as Pipeline. The study then categorizes urban innovation capabilities into two distinct types: incremental and breakthrough innovation. Furthermore, it focuses on elucidating how knowledge interaction within the 'Buzz-and-Pipeline' framework influences urban dual innovation, encompassing both incremental and breakthrough innovation. An empirical investigation was conducted in the context of China's biomedical industry, yielding noteworthy findings: Buzz and Pipeline exhibit distinct mechanisms affecting a city's dual innovation capabilities. Both Buzz and Pipeline, as well as their interaction, positively impact a city's incremental innovation capacity. In the case of breakthrough innovation, both Buzz and Pipeline have an inverted U-shaped effect, and their interaction exerts a negative influence. This study offers valuable insights for devising tailored strategies to enhance both incremental and breakthrough innovation capacities in cities, particularly in developing countries.

- 56 Geopolitical risks of strategic decoupling and recoupling in the mobile phone production shift from China to Vietnam: Evidence from the Sino-US trade war and COVID-19 pandemic/ Yang, Chun n.a.

This article delves into the geopolitical dynamics and risks associated with the shift of mobile phone production from China to Vietnam in the midst of the Sino-US trade tensions and the COVID-19 pandemic, utilizing the Global Production Networks (GPN) 2.0 theory as its theoretical framework. The research was conducted through on-site investigations spanning 2016 to 2019 and subsequent online interviews conducted in 2020 and early 2023, involving multinational corporations (TNCs) engaged in relocating production from China's coastal regions, particularly the Pearl River Delta, to Vietnam's Red River Delta. Contrary to the prevailing discourse of decoupling from China due to pandemic-induced supply chain disruptions, the article argues that both lead firms and supplier TNCs have increasingly adopted the "China+1" strategy, a trend existing before the trade war and pandemic. Moreover, the mobile phone production network has undergone a transformation due to heightened geopolitical tensions and pandemic-induced risks. Through case studies involving companies like Samsung, Apple, Foxconn, and lower-tier Chinese suppliers, the article explores the reasons and strategies employed by various tiers of TNCs within the mobile phone production networks in response to changing geopolitical dynamics and risk environments. This research reveals that the Red River Delta has evolved into an emerging mobile phone production hub due to a multi-level reintegration within dynamic production networks. These findings contribute to the GPN literature by shedding light on the geopolitical risks associated with strategic integration in the reconfiguration of production networks within the evolving global economy, addressing a gap in existing research and highlighting the need for further exploration in different regions and industries.

- 57 Semi-urbanization identity formation through role creation theory: The dynamic villagers' perspectives/ Qianyi, Wang n.a.



This article investigates the significant rural-urban transformation that has occurred in China over the past few decades. It focuses on the widespread adoption of rural settlement consolidation projects in rural areas, which has led to a shift in the identity of rural residents towards semi-urbanization. Previous research has predominantly examined rural settlement consolidation from a static perspective, assessing policy performance either from the viewpoints of local stakeholders or through macroeconomic and landscape analyses. However, this paper takes a dynamic approach to decode the transformation of rural roles and draws social attention to the transition from disparity to convergence and from discontent to contentment. Leveraging a theoretical framework centered on role creation, the study employs case studies and surveys to shed light on the adaptive process of developing a semi-urban identity for rural inhabitants.

- 58 Future matters: Unpacking villagers' willingness to withdraw from rural homesteads in China/ Gao, Jinlong n.a.

This study investigates the withdrawal of villagers from their rural homesteads in Sunan, China, as a key aspect of community remediation. By employing a multi-level framework, the research delves into the factors influencing villagers' willingness to leave their homesteads. The results from binary logistic regression (BLR) models indicate that the future expectations of villagers play a crucial role in their willingness to withdraw, especially in the context of urbanization and rural revitalization. These expectations are not uniform and exhibit variations among households and regions. In more developed regions and affluent households with access to opportunities and social security, there is a greater inclination to have positive expectations and a higher likelihood of withdrawal. Conversely, villagers in less-favored regions may also desire to leave their current living environment, but they are often constrained by the challenges of dealing with future uncertainties. Additionally, the study contends that differences in villagers' willingness to withdraw shed light on the uneven patterns of transitioning homesteads towards multifunctionality.

- 59 Assessing trade-offs and synergies among multiple land use functional efficiencies: Integrating ideal reference and key indicators for sustainable landscape management/ Liu, Jing n.a.

This article investigates the interplay of various land use functions from an efficiency perspective, with a focus on optimizing benefits across multiple, often conflicting land-use objectives related to food production, economic considerations, and ecological sustainability for effective landscape management. The study introduces a theoretical framework for assessing the efficiency of different land use functions, including food functional efficiency (FdFE), economic functional efficiency (EcFE), and ecological functional efficiency (EIFE), using ideal reference points and key indicators across diverse landscapes. The framework was then put into practice in Jiangsu Province, a representative economically developed region in eastern China, to unveil the spatial-temporal patterns of FdFE, EcFE, and EIFE at different scales and to highlight any trade-offs and synergies among these functions. The findings indicate a significant decline in

FdFE over the period from 2000 to 2020, with an average value of 69.3%, while both EcFE and EIFE experienced slight increases, averaging 69.4% and 64.9%, respectively. These results suggest substantial potential for enhancing the efficiency of land use functions in Jiangsu Province.

- 60 Combining discourses and maps to grasp nature perceptions: Insights from a PPGIS case study in Martinique (Lesser Antilles)/ Monassier, Romain n.a.

This article investigates the importance of understanding human-nature relationships, both in theory and practice, particularly in the context of the growing use of participatory methods in environmental management. It focuses on the widespread utilization of Participatory Public Geographic Information Systems (PPGIS) to visually represent these relationships on maps and engage a broad, geographically dispersed audience. However, it highlights that the resulting spatial data often lacks the valuable insights provided by participants' discussions, which can offer a deeper understanding of the underlying human-nature connections. The study's validity was reinforced by strong participation rates, involving 573 respondents, and a representative geographical distribution, though it fell short of fully representing various socio-demographic groups. Overall, this research underscores the value of incorporating participants' discussions into participatory mapping processes, advocating for a PPGIS methodology that combines both cartographic representations and participants' dialogues.

- 61 Variation in child care access across neighborhood types: A two-step floating catchment area (2SFCA) approach/ Blumenberg , Evelyn n.a.

This study investigates the critical issue of finding safe and high-quality child care, especially for working parents in the United States. It is well-documented that there is a shortage of formal child care options, including family child care and center-based child care. The hypothesis is that child care accessibility will be lower in suburban neighborhoods located further away from urban areas, particularly in newer and less developed neighborhoods. To assess this, the 2SFCA method is applied to predict the disparity between child care supply and demand, which serves as a measure of child care access across various California neighborhoods. Furthermore, in line with the hypothesis, child care access is notably lower in newly developed suburban regions compared to various other types of neighborhoods. This suggests the need for incentivizing the establishment of formal child care facilities in these new suburban areas, as they are home to a significant portion of the state's young children.

- 62 Defining environmental justice communities: Evaluating digital infrastructure in Southeastern states for Justice40 benefits allocation/ Sotolongo, Marisa n.a.

This article examines the necessity of defining and disclosing both the clean energy transition's benefits and the specific disadvantaged communities that should benefit from the Justice40 Initiative. It assesses the digital infrastructure capabilities of states in the southeastern U.S., encompassing Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky,

Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The evaluation is based on metrics related to accessibility, timeliness, methodology, and usefulness, drawing from the literature on open government data and environmental data justice. The findings of this evaluation are then compared with the environmental justice policies in place in each of these states.

- 63 Determining the ecological compensation standards based on willingness to accept (WTA) for intensive agricultural production areas: A case in China/ Zhang, Zhonghaon.a.

This study investigates the use of ecological compensation as an effective strategy to incentivize farmers to reduce their reliance on chemical fertilizers. The research, conducted in Huantai County, China, involves field surveys and the development of a conceptual framework for setting compensation standards based on farmers' willingness to accept (WTA) and the values of ecosystem services in a rotational double cropping area (winter wheat-summer maize). The findings reveal that farmers' average WTA for reducing chemical fertilizer application ranges from 250.00 to 7740.00 CNY/hm<sup>2</sup>. The compensation standards vary from 362.74 to 4823.43 CNY/hm<sup>2</sup> as chemical fertilizer application decreases from 5% to 95%. Notably, the county has the potential to reduce chemical fertilizer usage by 15% to 35%, with the lowest compensation standard of 362.74 CNY/hm<sup>2</sup> when reducing usage by 25%. This research offers a valuable method for establishing compensation standards that prioritize efficiency and sustainability, aiming to protect farmland ecology and emphasize the significant changes in ecosystem services resulting from China's farmland fertilizer reduction program.



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- 64 'Involution' or Alienation?: Visiting the Issue through Jia Zhangke's 'Hometown Trilogy'/ Jha, M. , 229-242 pp.

This article investigates the concept of 'involution,' which gained prominence in Chinese social media in 2020. It explores how 'involution' is a significant issue faced by urban youth in contemporary, commercialized, and competitive China. Furthermore, the article considers 'dispiritedness' as a symptom of 'involution' and 'lying flat-ism' as a coping mechanism adopted by the dispirited youth. The central questions addressed are whether 'involution' is a new problem or merely a symptom of a more extensive issue—'alienation.' To answer these questions, the study turns to the realm of cinema, particularly focusing on the works of Jia Zhangke. His 'Hometown Trilogy' is analyzed as a depiction of the aimless wanderings of alienated souls. The article argues that, in the face of rapid societal changes due to economic reforms since 1979, Chinese urban youth experience powerlessness, meaninglessness, normlessness, isolation, and self-estrangement, all of which align with the concept of alienation as proposed by Melvin Seeman. Additionally, the article delves into the origins and manifestations of 'involution' and asserts that contemporary Chinese urban youth undergoing 'involution' and 'dispiritedness' are grappling with the same subjective feelings of alienation as portrayed in Jia's 'Hometown Trilogy.'

- 65 A Cinderella Story: Turning the Chinese Dream Into China's Master Narrative/ Gering, T., 243-258 pp.

This article explores the significance of the China Story, also known as Xi Jinping's Chinese Dream of the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation, which is widely regarded as the central narrative for building the leadership's ideological and political legitimacy. Despite the attention it has garnered over the past decade, there has been a surprising lack of literature applying narrative theory to the Chinese Dream. To address this gap, this paper conducts a structural narratological analysis of the China Story. It reveals how this narrative consists of rhetorical frames with policy-oriented themes that guide the actions of the party-state and bolster Xi Jinping's position as the 'core' leader. The article argues that, as a 'master narrative,' it aims to establish a spiritual foundation and present a compelling vision of a strong, prosperous, and unified China under the governance of the Chinese Communist Party.

- 66 New Measures for Governing Religions in Xi's China/ Lavicka, M., 259-274 pp.

This article delves into the transformation of religious governance in China under the leadership of Xi Jinping. In 2018, the Chinese Communist Party's United Front Work Department absorbed the State Administration for Religious Affairs (SARA),

consolidating Party control over religious matters. Although SARA retained its name, it lost its independent state agency status. Between 2019 and 2021, five additional legal measures were introduced, reshaping the landscape of religious regulation. This article primarily focuses on these legal changes, seeking to provide an updated perspective on Xi Jinping's efforts to reconfigure the religious landscape under CCP authority. Notably, the introduction of regulations governing Islamic affairs and internet-related religious content is a response to perceived challenges in contemporary religious affairs. Under these new measures, the state has emphasized meticulous oversight of religious groups, mirroring the organizational structure of Party branches. Beijing has also expanded its control over religious personnel by maintaining detailed files on each individual, which include records of any misconduct, enabling assessments of their trustworthiness.

67 Explaining Anti-Asian Xenophobia to Chinese Audience: Coverage of Hate Incidents During the COVID-19 Pandemic in the PRC Press/ Soboleva, E., 275-288 pp.

This article explores the Chinese media coverage of anti-Asian hate incidents in the USA during the COVID-19 pandemic. It sheds light on how xenophobia against Asians has been presented and discussed in the PRC press. Qualitative thematic analysis is used to identify key themes in the coverage of anti-Asian hate incidents in the two CCP-controlled newspapers: People's Daily and Global Times. This article demonstrates that hate crimes against Asian Americans, an undoubtedly severe and complex problem for US society and politics, provide CCP-controlled media with a convenient opportunity to criticise the Other and focus on issues important to China's identity. While blaming the discriminatory attitude in the USA towards Asians, the Chinese newspapers also use racialised stereotyping of Asian Americans as a 'model minority' and support the idea of Asians being alien to the USA. Remarkably, the Chinese media rarely devote special attention to victims of Chinese origin. Our observations contradict some earlier findings about discursive and reporting practices used in Chinese newspapers, that is, framing of violence and protests and selection of news sources, and showcase that these practices are pretty flexible and can adapt to better fit the particular context.

68 Inequality Based on Power and Capital is Becoming Unsolvable in China: Integrating Culture and Comprehensive Wealth to Approach a Power-Capital Economy/ Kim, J. , 289-306 pp.

This article investigates China's power-capital economic model and its connection to cultural tightness and comprehensive wealth. The research findings suggest that cultural tightness interacts with the power-capital economy, potentially leading to disparities in diverse forms of tangible and intangible wealth. Notably, under the leadership of Xi Jinping, inequality driven by power-capital dynamics has worsened. Importantly, this aggravated inequality may prove intractable due to political power or government-driven power-capital-based disparities. When viewed through the lens of the Comprehensive Wealth Framework (CWF), the pursuit of a power-capital economy is unlikely to foster

sustainability, as it may exacerbate the unequal distribution of comprehensive wealth between privileged and marginalized segments in terms of power capital.

69 Evaluation and Comparison of Trade Relations Between Ethiopia–China and Ethiopia–India: Gravity Model/ Addis, A. K., 307-326 pp.

This study evaluates the trade relations between Ethiopia and China as well as Ethiopia and India, and then compares the bilateral trade volume between them. It also examines the nexus between international trade and economic growth. Panel data were adopted to estimate the impact of China's and India's bilateral trade with Ethiopia for the 25 years duration (1990–2015). The gravity model has been employed in order to evaluate and compare the bilateral trade between Ethiopia–China and Ethiopia–India. To examine the collected data SPSS has been employed. The study also outlined three different hypotheses and examined them based on the consistency of the statistical empirical result of the study as well as the positive unconditional coherence with previous academic literature. The result demonstrates the bilateral trade between Ethiopia–China, 0.321, was found to be higher than Ethiopia–India, 0.136. The study's empirical result also highlights that the influence of geographical proximity alone cannot be a determinant effect on bilateral trade, and discovers a significant linear relationship between a bilateral trade agreement (BTA) and a partner country's economic size.



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- 70 Effects of English versus Spanish language exposure on basic multisensory attention skills across 3 to 36 months of age/ Edgar, E. V., 1359–1376 pp.

This article investigates the impact of exposure to different languages (Spanish and English) on the patterns of attention in children, specifically focusing on their attention to social events involving women speaking these languages. The study employs two new assessments, the Multisensory Attention Assessment Protocol (MAAP) and the Intersensory Processing Efficiency Protocol (IPEP), which measure various attention skills and distractibility in the context of both social (women speaking English) and non-social events (objects impacting a surface). The research involves a longitudinal study of 81 dual-language learners and 23 monolingual-language learners from South Florida, spanning an age range of 3 to 36 months. Interestingly, the results reveal that there is no significant advantage in English language exposure for children from monolingual English environments, and the exposure to English changes over time for dual-language learners, with a decrease between 3 and 12 months followed by a notable increase by 36 months.

- 71 Children and adults exhibit a common vertical attention bias for object tops and scene bottoms/ Langley, Matthew D, 1377-1388 pp.

This study explores the developmental progression of the Vertical Attention Bias (VAB) in individuals, comparing 4 to 7-year-old children with adults. The research aims to determine whether children's attention bias gradually develops due to their smaller size and limited interactions with objects and scenes or if an early connection between attention and action space results in a VAB similar to that of adults. The study involved 50 children and 53 adults from various racial backgrounds, who observed naturalistic photographic triptychs consisting of 48 objects and 52 scenes, all obtained online.

- 72 Attention and behavior problems in childhood predict adult financial status, health, and criminal activity: A conceptual replication and extension of Moffitt et al. (2011) using cohorts from the United States and the United Kingdom./ Koepp, Andrew E., 1389-1406 pp.

This article examines the importance of promoting inclusive organizational practices and leadership to create environments where individuals feel safe and valued. It acknowledges that, despite the adoption of diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives in organizations, discrimination and unjust practices can persist. The text also delves into the significance of incorporating organizational learning as a driver for social transformation at various levels within the organization, from individuals to the broader organization. Furthermore, it underscores the necessity of nurturing inclusive leaders

who champion pro-diversity beliefs, lead social change efforts, and envision workplaces that prioritize human relationships as a fundamental prerequisite for achieving the highest level of human well-being. This article underscores the multifaceted nature of inclusive leadership models and their role in cultivating positive organizational environments and promoting individual growth and development.

- 73 Testing the whole number interference hypothesis: Contributions of inhibitory control and whole number knowledge to fraction understanding/ Leib, Elena R, 1407-1425 pp.

This study investigates two hypotheses derived from the idea that challenges in understanding rational numbers may be linked to interference from one's knowledge of whole numbers. The first hypothesis posits that inhibitory control is a standalone predictor of fraction comprehension, even after considering working memory. The second hypothesis suggests that if interference indeed arises from whole number knowledge, it should impede fraction understanding. To test these hypotheses, the study involved a diverse sample of U.S. children, spanning Grades 3 (ages 8-9), 5 (ages 10-11), and 7 (ages 12-13), who completed various computerized tests. The fraction comparison task included problems featuring both shared components (e.g.,  $3/5 > 2/5$ ) and distinct components (e.g.,  $2/3 > 5/9$ ), as well as congruent (e.g.,  $5/6 > 3/4$ ) and incongruent (e.g.,  $3/4 > 5/7$ ) cases with whole number knowledge. The study found that inhibitory control significantly predicted performance in fraction comparison, even after accounting for working memory, across different component and congruency scenarios. Interestingly, whole number knowledge did not hinder performance and actually had a positive association with fractions that had shared components. These results underscore the role of inhibitory control in understanding rational numbers and suggest that its contribution may be distinct from inhibiting one's knowledge of whole number magnitudes.

- 74 Kindergarten predictors of formal understanding of mathematical equivalence in second grade./ Devlin, Brianna L., 1426-1439 pp.

This study investigates the factors contributing to individual differences in the later comprehension of the equal sign as a symbol of mathematical equivalence, focusing on the formal understanding of this concept. The research involved 141 children in a Midwestern U.S. city, who were, on average, 6 years and 2 months old in kindergarten. The sample comprised 88 boys and 53 girls, with a diverse racial and ethnic background, and a significant portion qualified for free/reduced lunch. The study evaluated the children's skills in three key areas during kindergarten: number knowledge, relational thinking, and executive functioning. It was theorized that these skills would serve as a foundational basis for comprehending mathematical equivalence in a formal sense, as assessed in the second grade. The findings indicate that kindergarten relational thinking, particularly tasks assessing non-symbolic equivalence comprehension, uniquely and positively correlated with the later formal understanding of mathematical equivalence. Importantly, it was observed to have a negative association with a specific



misunderstanding of the equal sign in second grade, even after controlling for IQ, gender, and free/reduced lunch status.

- 75 Quality of early childcare and education predicts high school STEM achievement for students from low-income backgrounds/ Bustamante, Andres S., 1440-1451 pp.

This study explores the long-term impact of high-quality caregiver sensitivity and responsiveness, as well as cognitive stimulation in early childcare and education (ECE) settings, on the success of high school students in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). The research, conducted using data from the 1991 National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development, involving 1,096 participants (48.6% female; 76.4% White, 11.3% African American, 5.8% Latine, 6.5% other), reveals that the quality of caregiving in ECE is linked to a reduction in disparities between the STEM achievements and school performance of low-income children compared to their higher-income peers. Specifically, when children from lower-income families have greater exposure to high caregiving quality in ECE, disparities in STEM school performance (including enrollment in advanced STEM courses and STEM grade point average) and STEM achievement (measured by the Woodcock-Johnson cognitive battery) are minimized.

- 76 Latent class analysis of maternal depression from pregnancy through early childhood: Differences in children's executive functions/ Choe, Daniel Ewon, 1452-1463 pp.

This article explores the prevalence of prenatal and postpartum depression on a global scale and delves into their potential impact on children's executive functions. While prior research has primarily concentrated on maternal depression during the postpartum and postnatal periods, this study, based on a substantial population from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children in the UK, aims to identify distinct categories of maternal depression that span prenatal, postpartum, and postnatal phases. The study seeks to uncover variations in the timing and duration of maternal depression and assess whether these latent categories correlate with variances in executive function impairments in children during middle childhood. The investigation employs repeated measures latent class analysis and identifies five distinct groups illustrating unique trajectories of maternal depression from pregnancy through early childhood, encompassing 13,624 individuals. Furthermore, these latent classes are compared in terms of their influence on executive functions at the age of 8 among a subgroup of 6,870 children. The findings suggest that children exposed to persistent maternal depression starting during pregnancy exhibit the most pronounced inhibitory control impairments.

- 77 Gene–environment interplay in internalizing problem behavior/ Nikstat, Amelie, 1470-1483 pp.

This study aims to investigate the interplay between genetic and family environmental factors contributing to internalizing problem behavior (INT). Prior research on twins has yielded inconsistent findings regarding these interactions, influenced by the specific

types and definitions of measured environments. In the present research, we adopt an empirical approach by amalgamating diverse indicators of the family environment into four dimensions: positive parenting, negative parenting, parental resource availability, and socioeconomic status. Using a genetically informed design with twins growing up in the same household, we evaluate whether the interaction patterns align with either a diathesis-stress or vantage sensitivity model. The study population comprises 2,089 sets of twin pairs and their families drawn from two twin birth cohorts at ages 11 and 17, who participated in Wave 1 of the German TwinLife study investigating social inequalities.

- 78 Infants' fast neural categorization of artificial objects: The impact of stimulus and task characteristics/ Pauen, Sabina, 1496-1510 pp.

This study investigates the categorization of visual images with varying basic perceptual features in 7-month-old infants through the use of a fast periodic visual stimulation (FPVS) task. The majority of participants were of Caucasian ethnicity, and their parents had a higher level of education, although their family backgrounds varied in terms of socioeconomic status. In Experiment 1, involving 23 participants, the study assessed brain responses to organized versus scrambled image sequences, revealing an oddball effect in both conditions. Notably, organized images elicited stronger neural responses. In Experiment 2, the study delved into the impact of category learning on subsequent FPVS performance. Group A (control;  $n = 22$ ) solely engaged in the FPVS categorization task, while Group B (fam;  $n = 21$ ) first familiarized themselves with standard examples. Group C (fam + contrast;  $n = 29$ ) was exposed to an additional exemplar from a contrasting category before the FPVS task. Electroencephalogram analyses indicated a decrease in  $N_c$  amplitude, a measure of attention, during the familiarization phase. Prolonged attention to the out-of-category exemplar in Group C suggested the infants' visual interest. However, brain responses during the subsequent FPVS presentation were robust and did not significantly differ between the three groups. These findings underscore the infant brain's ability to rapidly organize perceptual information without extensive familiarization, while also underscoring the need for further investigations into the brain processes associated with infant category learning and categorization.

- 79 Young children can infer information preferences from goals and recommend appropriate sources to others./ Aaron, 1511-1518 pp.

This article investigates the development of individuals' ability to assess and suggest information sources based on the goals of others. Specifically, it explores how children (aged 6-9, residing in the Eastern U.S.) and adults (U.S. residents) select informational materials, either rich in detailed content or entertainment-oriented, when recommending to agents with specific objectives. The study involves 311 children and 180 adults. Participants are tasked with suggesting books containing mechanistic or entertaining information depending on the agents' goals. Notably, while adults exhibit a strong preference for recommending entertaining books, children tend to recommend both types equally when advising a generally curious agent. These findings imply that children can

discern the information-seeking preferences of others based on their goals and provide suitable information sources to fulfill those objectives, even when they possess limited knowledge of the subject matter.

- 80 One- and two-year-olds grasp that causes must precede their effects/ Tecwyn, Emma C., 1519-1531 pp.

This article investigates the development of individuals' ability to assess and suggest information sources based on the goals of others. Specifically, it explores how children (aged 6-9, residing in the Eastern U.S.) and adults (U.S. residents) select informational materials, either rich in detailed content or entertainment-oriented, when recommending to agents with specific objectives. The study involves 311 children and 180 adults. Participants are tasked with suggesting books containing mechanistic or entertaining information depending on the agents' goals. Notably, while adults exhibit a strong preference for recommending entertaining books, children tend to recommend both types equally when advising a generally curious agent. These findings imply that children can discern the information-seeking preferences of others based on their goals and provide suitable information sources to fulfill those objectives, even when they possess limited knowledge of the subject matter.

- 81 Changes in adaptation to time horizons across development/ Zhuang, Winnie, 1532-1542 pp.

This study delves into the influence of time horizons on decision-making, investigating when individuals start adapting their choices based on varying time frames and how they behave when faced with ambiguous time constraints. To explore these questions, the research involved participants from three age groups: 5- to 6-year-olds, 11- to 12-year-olds, and adult college students in the United States. They were tasked with a Simplified Horizons Task that presented them with short, long, and ambiguous time horizons.



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### **Professional Skill Development and Networking**

- **Apprenticeship**

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- 82 Fiscal Devolution and Finances of the Urban Local Bodies in Telangana/ Reddy, M Gopinath , 44 p.

This article evaluates the trends of fiscal devolution and the finances of the urban local bodies in Telangana. The functional devolution process and implementation procedures are incomplete despite the implementation of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The municipal financial indicators are not progressive in comparison with many other states. Own revenues of the ULBs are not sufficient to manage the expenditures of the ULBs. There is no significant increase in the total revenues of the ULBs despite increasing expenditures. The expenditure of the ULBs shows a higher proportion of the revenue expenditure compared to the capital expenditure.

- 83 Imprint of Fertiliser Policies on Farming Practices/ Choudhary, Harshika , 51 p.

This article examines the historical policies concerning the utilization of nitrogen fertilizers since the attainment of independence. It conducts a comprehensive analysis utilizing both primary and secondary databases to assess the current state of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium fertilizer usage among farmers. Furthermore, the article offers suggestions for enhancing nitrogen utilization efficiency in agriculture with a focus on sustainability.

- 84 What Drives India's Outward Foreign Direct Investment? - A Country-level Analysis/ Mohd Hussain Kunroo, 60 p.

This study delves into the determinants of India's outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) by employing an augmented gravity model and panel econometric approaches. The analysis considers a blend of economic and non-economic factors that shape these OFDI flows. Owing to inadequate institutional structures in both the source and destination nations, Indian overseas investments tend to cluster in offshore financial centers like Singapore, Mauritius, and the Netherlands. Furthermore, non-marketable loans and guarantees are utilized as alternatives to marketable equities in this context.

- 85 Investigating Interstate Variations in the COVID-19 Outcomes in India/ Kumar, M Dinesh, 35 p.

This article explores the analysis of COVID-19 infection and fatality variations in Indian states as of March 31, 2021. It delves into how factors like population density, per capita net state domestic product, and the proportion of elderly individuals played a role in explaining infection variations, while deaths were also influenced by per capita public health infrastructure. The intriguing phenomenon of higher income levels being associated with increased COVID-19 cases and deaths can potentially be clarified by the

significant number of individuals in some affluent states residing in densely populated slum areas characterized by extreme poverty, limited access to basic amenities, and a heightened risk due to extensive domestic and international travel, as well as a substantial migrant population.

86 Is Fixed Price Contract a Viable Option for Farmers?/ Barik, Prasenjit , 42 p.

This article explores the economics of contract versus non-contract potato farming in West Bengal, India, using primary data collected from a household survey of 263 farmers (2021–22 potato season). While proponents of contract farming argue that fixed prices and secure markets provide farmers with better returns, this study shows that non-contract farmers actually obtained much higher farm investment income (₹42,413.63) per acre than contract farmers (₹9,703.94). Without any significant differences in yield and production costs, the higher open market price (₹1,458) per quintal benefits non-contract potato farmers despite production loss, while the fixed price in contract farming (₹1,106) leads to significantly less farm returns for contract potato farmers.



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- 87 Dynamics of Twin Deficits: An Enquiry of the Mundell–Fleming Proposition for India/ Devi, M., 363-385 pp.

This article examines the persistent occurrence of twin deficits in the Indian economy, aiming to uncover the underlying dynamics and transmission mechanisms. It utilizes annual secondary data spanning from 1971 to 2019 to reveal that India's twin deficits align with the Mundell-Fleming open economy IS-LM model. However, the Indian scenario exhibits some variations from the standard theoretical representation. Notably, India experiences a domestic exchange rate appreciation resulting from expansionary government fiscal policies. The improved exchange rate, driven by the monetary authority's sterilization efforts to maintain trade competitiveness, leads to an increase in domestic interest rates. This heightened interest rate, in turn, has a detrimental impact on India's external balance due to its positive influence on financial inflows.

- 88 Factors Associated with Growth in India's International Reserves: VECM Analysis/ Sreeram, L., 386-400 pp.

This study delves into an empirical analysis of the factors influencing India's international reserves over both the long and short term. It employs a Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) alongside seven other key macroeconomic variables. The results from Johansen cointegration tests reveal a positive and lasting connection between India's international reserves and two key variables: broad money supply (M3) and foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, while exhibiting a negative association with external debt. The Granger causality test corroborates these findings, highlighting that the increase in both broad money supply and FDI inflows plays a substantial role in India's long-term international reserves accumulation. Notably, M3 exerts a more significant influence on international reserves, indicating that monetary policy plays a crucial role in managing these reserves in India. Furthermore, the study also delves into the short-term dynamics of these variables and their tendency to return to long-term equilibrium. The error correction term coefficient signifies a relatively low degree of adjustment in international reserves holding, shedding light on another factor contributing to the high levels of international reserves in India in the short term.

- 89 Measuring Export Related Port Logistics in India: An Attempt to Rank Major Ports/ Mukhopadhyay, D., 401-411 pp.

This article examines the primary tasks and procedures that exporters and importers must navigate when dealing with land ports, seaports, or airports. It delves into these processes, the time frames associated with each step, stakeholders' perspectives on the challenges encountered, and the logistics expenses involved. Furthermore, the article

conducts a comparative analysis of cargo clearance efficiency across various export ports, while also making an effort to gauge a port's effectiveness in unloading cargo.

- 90 Testing for the Bidirectional Relationship Between FDI in Services and Trade in Services: Evidence from Emerging Economies/ Jithin, P., 412-427 pp.

This study investigates the interconnections between foreign direct investments (FDI) in services and trade in services across 26 emerging economies during the period from 2003 to 2015. Utilizing sectoral and sectoral-disaggregated FDI data, we employ a multifaceted analytical approach. This includes conducting panel unit root tests, applying recently developed heterogeneous panel cointegration methods, and implementing a panel vector error correction model (VECM). Our findings confirm the existence of a cointegrating relationship between trade in services, FDI in services, as well as between financial services FDI and nonfinancial services FDI. We establish the presence of a unidirectional long-term causal relationship from trade in services to FDI in services. Nevertheless, when we delve into the disaggregated analysis, we observe a short-term bidirectional connection between nonfinancial services FDI and trade in services, while no causal link is identified between financial services FDI and trade in services, either in the short or long term. Furthermore, our results indicate a unidirectional long-term causal relationship extending from trade in services to nonfinancial services FDI.

- 91 Determinants and Potential of Seafood Trade: Evidence from a Transitional Economy/ Dong, C. V., 428-454 pp.

This article examines the determinants and potential of Vietnam's seafood exports from 2000 to 2018 using an augmented gravity model and Poisson pseudo-maximum-likelihood (PPML) estimation. Vietnam, as an emerging economy, has experienced substantial growth in seafood exports and has become the leading seafood exporter in Southeast Asia. The study's findings reveal that the size of importing economies and market development are the primary drivers of Vietnam's total seafood exports. Furthermore, at the sectoral level, the influence of income per capita varies significantly among different seafood subsectors. The impact of factors like region, access to the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the establishment of free trade agreements (FTAs) on Vietnam's seafood exports shows heterogeneity. The research also identifies untapped opportunities for expanding Vietnam's seafood exports to certain market destinations and proposes a dynamic strategy for future growth in this sector.



- 92 Advice without Consent?: Assessing the Advisory Jurisdiction of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights/ Odinkalu, Chidi Anselm , 365-405 pp.

This article examines the often overlooked advisory jurisdiction of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, a significant institution within the complex framework of African regional human rights. While the court is primarily known for its contentious cases, this article delves into the mechanics and potential influence of its advisory jurisdiction, which, despite being rare, holds promise in shaping the future of human rights norms in Africa.

- 93 Forum-Shifting and Human Rights: Prospects for Queering the Women, Peace and Security Agenda/ Hagen , Jamie J., 406-430 pp.

This article explores the transition made by women's rights advocates from the realm of human rights to the adoption of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda by the UN Security Council. It delves into the emerging critique from the queer perspective regarding the WPS agenda and traces the historical origins of the exclusion of queer issues within international human rights law. The article sheds light on the far-reaching implications of these exclusions for other international legal frameworks beyond human rights. Ultimately, the article concludes by offering some initial suggestions on how the diversity within international human rights law can be leveraged to broaden opportunities for the inclusion of queer perspectives in both human rights and the WPS agenda.

- 94 Much Ado about Something: Re-thinking the Right to Development/ Udombana, Nsongurua , 431-486 pp.

This article revisits the right to development (R2D) paradigm. It conceptualizes development using a rights-based model, noting the failure of the conventional paradigm that focuses one-sidedly on economic growth. It interrogates the dialectics on the existence of a R2D, with its correlative duty-bearers, under particular international law, with rigorous analysis of some global instruments. The article also interrogates the related concept of international cooperation under the UN Charter and other primary legal instruments. It notes the modest strides in the long advocacy for the recognition of a R2D but suggests a shift in the current paradigm in recognition of the multidimensional realities in the international landscape.

- 95 Agents with Principles? Preventing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence with Human Rights Laws and Norms/ Overton, Kathryn L., 487-512 pp.



This article investigates the influence of behavioral norms and laws on government military forces in the context of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). By analyzing data from more than 2,000 incidents involving various actors between 1989 and 2015, the study reveals a robust negative correlation between adherence to physical integrity norms and the occurrence of CRSV. While CRSV is often a gender-specific act, its prevention is not necessarily so. The analysis suggests that the key to preventing CRSV lies in the fundamental commitment to upholding physical integrity rights. This inherent respect for these rights acts as a constraint on government actors, even in situations where formal military control is lacking or inconsistently enforced.

96 The Image of a Lesser God: Imago Dei and the Human Rights of Children/ Hiskes, Richard P. , 513-532 pp.

This article delves into the concept of "imago dei," which has been a prevalent idea in religious belief, dating back to Augustine and continuing through to the present day. It argues that over centuries, interpretations of imago dei have often been used by religious, philosophical, and political leaders to deny rights to various marginalized groups, including women and non-white men. Furthermore, the article contends that this theological concept continues to be employed to deprive children of their human rights. The central thesis of the article posits that by addressing the issue of children's human rights seriously, there emerges a new basis for human rights in general, and it offers an alternative interpretation of what it means for humans to embody the divine image.



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- 97 Digital Resources Management/ Patange, Jagadish T. , 9-13 pp.

This article delves into the impact of our rapidly advancing digital age, where information is just a click away. It explores the distinctions between physical and electronic formats of scholarly resources, highlighting how physical copies may be preferred for their ability to include embedded graphical elements, while electronic versions come in various formats such as PDF, HTML, MS Word, XML, and plain text, offering greater accessibility. Moreover, as libraries continue to expand their collections of electronic resources, it delves into the challenges of efficiently managing this increasing volume of electronic journals, citation databases, and full-text aggregations, all of which have seen a significant surge in most library holdings.

- 98 Analysis of Open Access Journals in Urology: A Scientometric Sketch/ Srinivasulu, Munugala , 15-24 pp.

This article investigates open access scientific journals that focus on the field of urology, a medical practice specializing in urinary tract issues. Urologists, who are medical professionals dedicated to the urinary system, have historically relied on urine examinations to diagnose illnesses. Urology, also known as genito-urinary surgery, encompasses both surgical and medical aspects related to the male and female urinary tract organs. The paper specifically analyzes urology open access journals available in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). The study findings reveal that DOAJ indexes a total of 12 open access journals published by Elsevier, making it the leading publisher in this category. Wolters Kluwer Medknow follows closely with 8 journals, while other publishers, including Hindawi Limited, offer 5 journals, and Karger Publishers contribute 4 journals to the DOAJ database. The study further identifies that DOAJ includes 37 journals with blind peer review processes, 32 with double-blind peer reviews, and 11 with standard peer reviews.

- 99 Studies on Research data Management Systems and the Organization of Universities Research Institutes: A Systematic Review/ Padmavathi, R. , 27-40 pp.

This study delves into recent advancements in technology and the abundance of big data, emphasizing the importance of establishing a research data management system (RDMS) in higher education institutions (HEIs). The European Commission and scientific bodies have underscored the need for a comprehensive RDMS that combines both technical and organizational elements to ensure sustainable research data handling. The study, based on a review of scientific literature, aims to address two key research questions: "What are the pertinent organizational factors for RDMS implementation, and how do these factors interrelate, either facilitating or constraining the RDMS

implementation?" The analysis structure aligns with Leavitt's classical model of organizational change, comprising task, structure, technology, and people. The findings underscore that the implementation of an RDMS is significantly influenced by organizational structure, infrastructure, work culture, and strategic considerations.

- 100 A Study on Artificial Intelligence Libraries of Indian Society: An Overview/ H.S, Arunkumar , 43-48 pp.

This article delves into the significance of artificial intelligence within the realms of computer and data science. AI is a pivotal field that empowers machines to carry out tasks in a manner akin to human performance. Its primary objective revolves around equipping machines with the capacity to process information and formulate decisions, much like humans. However, it is crucial to note that the landscape of AI, both in terms of scientific research and industry applications, is far from reaching its full potential. While AI is progressively finding its way into numerous practical applications, it is not poised to completely supplant human operators. In the grander scheme of things, AI is anticipated to augment human capabilities and emerge as the predominant technology shaping the libraries of the future.

- 101 Information Seeking Behaviour & Attitude of Users in Medical College Libraries Hyderabad: A Study/ Chegoni, Ravi Kumar , 49-60 pp.

This article delves into the exploration of information seeking behavior and user attitudes within medical college libraries in Hyderabad. It investigates the array of resources, both in print and electronic formats, that these libraries offer, along with the services they provide. Furthermore, the study evaluates the satisfaction levels of users with the services offered by these medical college libraries.

- 102 A New Era in Scholarly Communication: Open Access Publishing/ Puala, Srinivas , 61-68 pp.

This article examines the emergence of open access as a noteworthy challenge in the publishing and scholarly communication sectors in the early twenty-first century. Over the past two decades, libraries have grappled with maintaining their journal subscriptions to support research and development endeavors, as they faced escalating publication costs alongside relatively stable budgets. In the meantime, the internet's capacity to disseminate academic articles to the public has created fresh channels of communication for the scientific community. In addition to exploring various open access strategies, this article discusses proposed business models to sustain the open access framework. It also discusses the findings of recent studies, which underscore the substantial impact of open access on scientific communication. Open access not only enhances the citation impact of journals but also enhances the visibility and accessibility of scientific research. The authors express a positive outlook on the future of open access.

- 103 An Emerging Issue and Challenge for Judicial Libraries: Electronic Legal Information Sources/ Singh, Karna, 69-72 pp.

This article investigates the role of judicial libraries in India, focusing on their historical significance in collecting and organizing legal materials and promoting cultural and knowledge dissemination. The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the accessibility and utilization of electronic resources, services, and amenities within these judicial libraries. Additionally, it seeks to identify the emerging challenges and barriers associated with the digital era. The study's core purpose is to assess the effectiveness of both print and electronic legal resources and to analyze the frequency and purposes for which electronic information resources are employed in judicial libraries. It places particular emphasis on the tools and resources used to deliver services and addresses the challenges encountered in providing these services to library patrons, while also proposing potential solutions to overcome these obstacles.

- 104 Information Service Innovation through Knowledge Sharing: A Review of Theoretical Viewpoint/ Islam, Mohammad Habibul , 73-84 pp.

This article delves into the topic of Knowledge Sharing (KS) and Information Service Innovation (ISI) with inspiration drawn from a previous relevant work and underlying theoretical frameworks. Utilizing pertinent theories, this study aims to advance KS and enhance the quality of information professionals. Employing a literature review methodology, the research relies on secondary information sources to underscore the importance of identifying and implementing the most relevant theoretical approaches. The ultimate aim is to facilitate the convergence of KS and ISI for mutual benefits.



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- No Membership Fee for Staff of ICSSR, its Research Institutes & Regional Centres and Guest Members for a day.

- 105 One-party Dominance of BJP: Emerging Dynamics of Conflict and Co-operation in Indian Federalism/ Sharma, M. R. , 513-528 pp.

This article delves into the intricate framework of federalism in India, designed to cater to the diverse needs of a complex and varied society. In this Indian model, the Union government holds the destiny of the States, with the authority to modify, dissolve, or redefine matters through consultation but without the States' consent. This arrangement was established to deter centrifugal forces that had previously resulted in communal violence and the partition of the Indian subcontinent during Independence in 1947. In the post-Independence era, a combination of constitutional, political, and societal factors played a pivotal role in shaping the trajectory and character of Indian federalism. It transitioned from the era of one-party dominance by the Congress party to a period of multiparty coalitions, led by either national or regional parties during the 1990s. Subsequently, under a bi-nodal coalitional system, the BJP emerged as a dominant party in 2014, further reinforcing the trend of centralization and triggering various challenges that carry significant implications for federalism. This paper closely examines the functioning of Indian federalism, placing particular emphasis on the contemporary dynamics of centralization, conflict, and cooperation.

- 106 People-centric Democracy and Accountability of Political Parties in India/ Narayani, A. , 529-541 pp.

This article explores the pivotal role of transparency in upholding constitutional democracies, emphasizing the essential role of an informed citizenry in actively participating in governance through voting. It delves into how transparency in the operations of government bodies and the decision-making process empowers citizens to make informed choices. In the context of India, the Right to Information Act of 2005 is a significant development in promoting transparency, but it falls short in encompassing all influential entities that impact the nation's governance. The article scrutinizes the relationship between transparency and accountability within a constitutional democracy, particularly focusing on the role of political parties in India. It underscores the importance of political parties in matters of public interest and examines the compelling reasons for bringing them under the purview of the Right to Information Act. Ultimately, the article advocates for expanding the Act's definition of 'public authority' by introducing the criterion of 'public function' to ensure a more comprehensive coverage.

- 107 Constitutional Democracy: Changing Role of People-centric Administration/ Puri, V. , 542-554 pp.

This article examines the essence of democracy, symbolized by people's participation or "Jan Bhagidari." It discusses how such participation not only strengthens a nation's democratic system but also has the potential to set a global example by showcasing how the contributions of individual citizens can elevate a country to become a strong global leader. The article evaluates the importance of the Constitution, democracy, and the concept of constitutional democracy, focusing on the role of citizen-centric governance. It sheds light on the evolving role of administration that prioritizes the people and highlights various initiatives aimed at enhancing the citizen-centric approach, thereby instilling greater confidence and conviction in the nation-building process—a critical aspect of good governance. Additionally, the article presents a viable path forward to make administration more citizen-centric, emphasizing the idea of "Minimum Government–Maximum Governance" as a paradigm shift that aligns with the true spirit of democracy.

- 108 Reflections on the Second Administrative Reforms Commission: An Analysis of the Implementation of e-Governance Initiatives/ Nahida Begum N., 555-570 pp.

The focus of the article is on the steps taken by the Indian government to advance e-Government and increase public participation in the political process. These initiatives, which support good governance through the use of e-Government, have been put into action, and some more are in the process. It also emphasizes how the ARC's suggestions have been put into practice as well as the successes and developments in e-Governance that Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party Government has made.

- 109 Towards Citizen-Centric Administration Through Decentralisation: Lessons from Gandhian Constitution for Free India/ Khundrakpam, P., 571-583 pp.

This article examines the concept of decentralization and citizen-centric administration in contemporary democracies. It explores the relevance of Gandhi's ideas of decentralization and compares them with the existing administrative system in India. The article provides a doctrinal defense of decentralization as a characteristic of a perfect democracy and suggests ways to enhance the process of citizen-centric administration through proper decentralization.

- 110 Jawaharlal Nehru's Vision for Citizen-centric Administration/ Ashrafi, N., 584-596 pp.

This article examines the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, for a citizen-centric public administration. It highlights Nehru's efforts to overhaul the inherited administrative machinery from the colonial era and establish a more participatory and citizen-centric approach. The article analyzes the role of the Preamble to the Constitution and Nehru's Objectives Resolution in shaping public administration. It also delves into Nehru's thoughts on citizen-centric administration, with a particular focus on incorporating a human touch in Indian public administration.

- 111 Increasing Public Participation to Ensure Holistic View in Educational Policies/Action Plans/ Sharma, R., 597-608 pp.

This article examines the importance of stakeholder engagement in the policymaking process and the shift from government to governance. It highlights how stakeholders' participation has become a crucial aspect in policy formation, monitoring, and evaluation, allowing for better alignment with societal needs. The article specifically focuses on the example of India, where stakeholders' involvement has played a significant role in the development of educational policies such as the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and the National Curriculum Framework. By adopting a bottom-up approach and involving diverse views, these policies aim to enhance the quality of the educational system. The article emphasizes that collaboration and responsibility-sharing among stakeholders are essential for achieving educational goals.

- 112 Caring Administration with Gender-centricity: Interrogating Kanyashree Programme in West Bengal/ Chattopadhyay, P. , 609-623 pp.

This article examines the issue of gender in governance in post-colonial democracies, specifically focusing on the case of West Bengal in India. It highlights the historical patriarchal social structure in India and discusses how gender has not been a central focus in Bengal politics despite the long rule of the Left Front. However, the Trinamul Congress government under Mamata Banerjee made efforts towards gender parity, including fielding women candidates and promoting economic self-dependence and social awareness among girls. The article specifically looks at the Kanyashree program as a policy perspective on women's empowerment. It explores the relationship between social violence against women and empowerment-centric programs and discusses the recognition received by the Government of West Bengal for its women-centric initiatives. The article argues that the Kanyashree program, despite facing initial politicization, normalization, and recurring criticisms, effectively translates the concept of "development as freedom" into practice within the highly politicized democratic context of our time.

- 113 Constitutional Morality and Authoritarianism: Percolating Constitutionalism Through Judicial Interpretation/ Ahmad, Md. Z., 624-637 pp.

This article examines the dominance of liberal constitutionalism in modern political and democratic thinking. It discusses the challenges posed by populism and the emergence of legal autocrats who undermine constitutionalism. The paper focuses on India's recent political and legal developments and analyzes them through the lens of autocratic legalism. It suggests that the judiciary, through the evolving jurisprudence of constitutional morality, has the potential to counteract the autocratic tendencies and deepen constitutionalism. The article aims to explore how constitutionalism can be rejuvenated while safeguarding fundamental rights.

- 114 Decentralised Governance in India: An Evaluation in Context of Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Dalal, R. S., 638-650 pp.

This article examines the implementation of democratic decentralization in India, specifically focusing on the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). It highlights the importance of public participation, transparency, and accountability in governance within a democratic system. The article emphasizes that for a democratic government to be effective, decision-making should be made at the local level by the people who are most affected by the issues. It also discusses the role of PRIs in bringing about social change and economic development in India. The article acknowledges that the PR system has been in operation for over 70 years, making it necessary to evaluate its objectives and effectiveness.

- 115 Analysing Citizen-centric Administration in the Context of Assam with Special Reference to Assam Chah Bagicha Dhan Puraskar Scheme/ Das, P., 651-665 pp.

This article examines the role of the Assam Chah Bagicha Dhan Puraskar Scheme (Tea Garden Financial Incentive Scheme) in promoting citizen-centric administration and financial inclusion for the tea-garden workers of Assam. It explores the socio-economic challenges faced by these workers and the measures taken by the Government of Assam to uplift their marginalized state. The study also analyzes the perception and challenges faced by the tea-garden workers in accessing the financial inclusion measures provided by the scheme.

- 116 People Perception Towards e-Services in Hilly Area: A Case Study of e-Districts in Himachal Pradesh/ Sharma, S. K., 666-677 pp.

This article examines the implementation of e-district practices in online service delivery in the Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh, India. It explores the citizens' perception of e-services and their effectiveness in rural and hilly areas. The study highlights the popularity of Common Service Centres as a medium for service delivery but identifies challenges such as inadequate infrastructure and Internet connectivity. It emphasizes the need to bridge the digital divide in order to successfully implement e-governance services in a developing nation like India. This study makes an effort to understand the citizens' perception to welcome e-district practices in online service delivery. It is based on the field survey of 30 Common Service Centres of Kangra district in Himachal Pradesh. The results of this study show that Common Service Centres practice are a popular medium in service delivery in rural and hilly areas, but there is still a lack of proper infrastructure and Internet connectivity. The study finds that eliminating the digital divide in the system is necessary in a developing nation like India to implement e-governance services properly.

- 117 Local Government, Constitutional Democracy and Federal Predicaments in India/ Singh, M. N., 678-687 pp.



This article examines the role of local government in building democracy at the grassroots level. It discusses the increasing trend of decentralization and how it allows people to participate directly in democratic governance. The article focuses on the challenges faced by local governments in India, particularly the lack of fiscal autonomy and the growing politicization by political parties. It also explores the constitutional journey of local governments and the fiscal and federal challenges they currently face in India. The wave of greater politicisation of local governments by the political parties is also incessantly increasing. Centralising local issues have become a typical norm in Indian politics. This definitely sows the seeds for the erosion of local democracy. The present article examines the constitutional journey of local governments in India. It further explores the ensuing fiscal and federal challenges unfolding in the local governments in India.



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

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

- 118 The Peril of Peaking Powers: Economic Slowdowns and Implications for China's Next Decade/ Michael, Beckley, 7–46 pp.

This article highlights one factor that might compel a rising state to expand aggressively abroad: slowing economic growth. Rising powers sometimes suffer severe and sustained economic growth slowdowns. These slumps may not immediately alter the balance of power, but they raise the specter of future decline in the minds of a rising power's rulers. The fear that the country's moment in the sun is about to end, that its strategic window of opportunity is starting to close, and that its regime will not be able to deliver the goods that it has promised the people, can incite aggression and expansion that a nation more optimistic about its economic prospects might avoid. Given China's slowing growth today, this is a dynamic worth worrying about.

- 119 The Institutional Origins of Miscalculation in China's International Crises/ Tyler, Jost, 47–90 pp.

This article investigates the circumstances in which China might make errors in judgment during international crises. The focus of this analysis lies in the role of national security institutions and their influence on the flow of information between leaders and various government bodies involved in diplomacy, defense, and intelligence. The article employs a theoretical framework that categorizes these institutions into three distinct types: integrated, fragmented, and siloed. On the other hand, two problematic institutional types are identified as more prone to miscalculation. Firstly, fragmented institutions tend to reduce their capacity to effectively communicate bureaucratic information to leaders. Moreover, they create an environment in which bureaucrats may manipulate information to align with the leader's existing beliefs, increasing the chances of misjudgment. Secondly, siloed institutions inhibit the sharing of information between government bodies, resulting in a compromised evaluation of information and an incentive for bureaucracies to manipulate data to serve their specific organizational interests. This article delves into how China's national security institutions, categorized into these three types, can significantly impact the likelihood of miscalculation in international crises. Integrated institutions mitigate such risks by enhancing information flow and quality, while fragmented and siloed institutions increase the potential for error by hindering communication and encouraging information manipulation.

- 120 Collective Resilience: Detering China's Weaponization of Economic Interdependence/ Cha, Victor D. , 91–124 pp.

This article delves into China's use of economic coercion to achieve its territorial and political objectives, particularly in the 2010s. China has adopted a strategy often referred

to as "predatory liberalism," where it exploits the global networks of interdependence it has established through globalization, primarily through its vast market. In response, the United States and its like-minded allies have employed various tactics like decoupling, enhancing supply chain resilience, reshoring, and redirecting trade to reduce their reliance on China and mitigate their vulnerability to Chinese economic pressure. However, these strategies have not been entirely effective in curbing China's economic bullying. The suggested solution is for these targeted states to form a collective resilience alliance, and through economic deterrence, pledge to retaliate if China takes action against any member of the alliance that relies heavily on trade with China.

- 121 Words Matter: The Effect of Moral Language on International Bargaining/ Post, Abigail S., 125–165 pp.

This article delves into China's utilization of economic coercion as a means to achieve its territorial and political objectives, particularly during the 2010s. China has employed a strategy commonly known as "predatory liberalism," exploiting the global networks of interdependence established through globalization, notably leveraging its vast market. In response, the United States and its allied nations have adopted various tactics, such as decoupling, strengthening supply chain resilience, reshoring, and redirecting trade, aiming to reduce their dependence on China and mitigate vulnerability to Chinese economic pressure. Nevertheless, these strategies have not entirely succeeded in mitigating China's economic coercion. The proposed approach in this article is referred to as "collective resilience," essentially constituting a peer competition strategy intended to discourage the Xi Jinping regime from employing economic coercion. This strategy is based on the understanding that interdependence, even when it is uneven, represents a mutual relationship. The article presents original trade data, demonstrating that countries previously and currently subject to China's economic coercion export goods valued at more than \$46.6 billion to China, with more than 70% of their total imports in those categories reliant on the Chinese market. The suggested solution is for these targeted states to establish a collective resilience alliance and, through economic deterrence, commit to responding if China takes action against any member of the alliance heavily dependent on trade with China.

- 122 Bargaining with the Military: How Presidents Manage the Political Costs of Civilian Control / Payne, Andrew, 166–207 pp.

This article explores the impact of the increasing politicization of the military on the decision-making dynamics between commanders-in-chief and senior military leadership. It highlights the reluctance of presidents to challenge the military's preferences due to the political costs involved, despite their constitutional authority. The article argues that traditional theories of civil-military relations often oversimplify the complex and inherently political nature of elite decision-making. To illustrate these points, the article presents a case study of civil-military interactions during the Iraq War, focusing on how Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama employed four specific strategies to avoid domestic political backlash when deviating from the military's

recommendations. Drawing from declassified documents and interviews with former administration officials and high-ranking military leaders, the study identifies the use of these strategies during critical moments in the Iraq War, such as the 2007 surge and subsequent troop drawdown. The article concludes by suggesting the need for enhancing the abilities of both civilian and military leaders to navigate the intricacies of national security decision-making within a political context and calls for a re-evaluation of conventional assumptions regarding the military's apolitical role.



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### **Indian Social Science Periodical Literature (INSSPEL)**

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- 123 The effect of administrative divisions on the distribution of individual income in the new territories of Chile/ Herrera, Roberton.a.

This study investigates the impact of altering administrative divisions in developing countries, with a particular focus on the case of Chile. Specifically, we analyze the effects of creating two new regions, Los Ríos and Arica and Parinacota, in 2007 on income distribution between 2003 and 2011. To assess the outcomes, we employ a multilevel structured additive regression (STAR) model. Our findings reveal a notable increase in the average, median, and mode of individual income in the post-division period for the Los Ríos region compared to areas that remained unchanged. However, in the case of Arica and Parinacota, we do not observe similar positive effects on income distribution. This suggests that the impact of subdividing territory is not universally applicable but can depend on factors such as the quality of regional and municipal governance and the initial socioeconomic and demographic conditions of the regions in question.

- 124 Towards an effective gender integration in the armed forces: The case of the Colombian Army Military Academy/ Miron, Marina n.a.

This article investigates the importance of gender integration within the armed forces, with a particular focus on the case of Colombia. In contrast to existing scholarly discussions that often overlook key issues surrounding women's inclusion in militaries in less developed countries, the role of military academies in promoting women's rights, and the ongoing assessment of gender equality policies, this study delves into these crucial aspects. The primary case under scrutiny is the Colombian Army Military Academy, known as the "Escuela Militar de Cadetes General Jose Maria Cordova," and its gender equality policy, known as Atenea. By employing statistical methods, the study challenges the applicability of traditional predictors of support for women in the military, typically derived from research on NATO and developed nations, to contexts like Colombia. In countries where deep-seated biases and long-standing male-dominated cultures often limit women's opportunities and support within the military, these predictors may not hold true. This research underscores the significant role that military academies play in fostering unity and respect for women's rights. It concludes that continuous assessment of gender equality policies and strategies is of utmost importance in promoting and ensuring an equitable environment within the armed forces.

- 125 Child poverty among refugees/ Beltramo, Theresa P. n.a.

This article delves into the current global landscape, which is witnessing a surge in violent conflicts, leading to the largest recorded crisis of forced displacement. To effectively address this issue and empower refugees, a nuanced understanding of their well-being is crucial. By employing a structural model and data from refugee camps and nearby communities in Uganda and Kenya, the study aims to estimate how resources are distributed within refugee families. The research uncovers poverty rates that take into account disparities within households, revealing that refugee children can face a poverty risk up to three times higher than that of adults. Thus, these young refugees not only grapple with the challenges of forced migration but also contend with potential nutritional deficiencies and a disproportionately elevated risk of poverty. The article further demonstrates that a small set of observable characteristics, such as a child's age, household composition, and access to sanitation and clean water, can remarkably predict child poverty in refugee settlements and the neighboring communities, often outperforming per-capita household expenditure as an indicator.

126 Roads, women's employment, and gender equity: Evidence from Cambodia/ Anti, Sebastian n.a.

This study investigates the impact of a road development program in Cambodia on various socio-cultural aspects using data from the Demographic and Health Surveys. It employs a spatial differences-in-differences approach to assess how the proximity and exposure to road construction influence women's employment, contraceptive use, attitudes toward and experiences of domestic violence, and their decision-making power within households. The findings indicate that increased road construction within a 15 km radius of a respondent's home leads to improvements in women's ability to make decisions related to their healthcare, household spending, and their capacity to refuse sexual advances from their partners. Furthermore, the study reveals a reduction in the acceptance and incidence of spousal abuse, particularly non-physical abuse, despite a decrease in women's likelihood of working outside the home due to the road program. In conclusion, this research underscores the substantial and measurable impact of road construction on women's social and economic status, even as their participation in formal employment outside the home decreases.

127 No man is an Island: A spatially explicit approach to measure development resilience/ Scognamillo, Antonio n.a.

This article delves into the critical imperative of enhancing resilience within the development and humanitarian context. It acknowledges the limitations and flaws in existing resilience measures, as highlighted by Upton, Constenla-Villoslada, and Barrett in 2022. The study aims to contribute to the refinement of both the conceptualization and measurement of resilience. In terms of conceptualization, it builds upon the concept of systemic resilience, while in operational terms, it explicitly incorporates the spatial dimensions of human-system interactions and locational effects. The article proposes a modified version of the conditional moments of well-being approach introduced by Cissé and Barrett in 2018. Notably, this method is designed with relatively modest data

requirements and straightforward implementation in mind. While retaining the favorable in-sample characteristics of the parent method, it significantly enhances targeting accuracy. From a policy perspective, the inclusion of spatial considerations in resilience measurement holds the potential to enhance the efficiency of resource allocation for development and humanitarian initiatives. Furthermore, it underscores the significance of synergizing community-based interventions alongside household-level efforts in fortifying resilience.

- 128 Gender and agricultural Productivity: Econometric evidence from Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda/ Julien, Jacques C. n.a.

This study investigates the agricultural productivity disparities between men and women in several sub-Saharan African nations. It contends that women possess the same inherent intellectual capabilities as men for farm management but are hindered by local conditions that place them at a disadvantage. To test this hypothesis, the study utilizes data from the Living Standards Measurement Study–Integrated Surveys on Agriculture in Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda. The researchers employ a methodology that matches observable characteristics to select comparable plots managed by male and female farmers. They then estimate correlated true random effects stochastic production frontiers and employ a meta-frontier approach to assess total factor productivity (TFP) and benchmarked technical efficiency. The primary focus of this approach is to control for systematic variations, both observed and unobserved, which might skew the comparative analysis. The results are mixed, but they generally align with the hypothesis. In Malawi, where market imperfections work in favor of female farmers, women display greater efficiency than their male counterparts and achieve TFP performance parity. In contrast, labor market imperfections in Tanzania and Uganda tend to benefit male farmers, resulting in higher efficiency and TFP performance estimates for them.

- 129 Turning poo into profit? The troubled politics of a biogas-based sanitation business model in Mozambique/ Büscher, Chris n.a.

This article delves into the concept of business models centered on resource recovery and reuse (RRR), particularly within the context of addressing sanitation challenges in developing regions. It posits that such models should be viewed through the lens of contemporary neoliberal approaches to sanitation development, influenced by the RRR 'waste regime.' Within this framework, human waste is no longer considered mere disposable waste but is redefined as a renewable resource with potential commercial value. The key proposition of these sanitation business models in development is the long-term sustainability of sanitation facilities, achievable through cost recovery and commercial viability via market-driven innovation and entrepreneurship, particularly involving economically disadvantaged individuals. This article critically assesses this promise by examining a sanitation business model implemented in two Mozambican towns. This model aimed to 'transform waste into a profitable resource' by generating and commercially utilizing biogas derived from various types of waste, including human

waste, through anaerobic digestion. The study, based on interviews and documentary analysis, uncovers the underlying dynamics of an exclusive and contentious 'politics of waste' that shaped the development of this model.

- 130 Automated Deindustrialization: How Global Robotization Affects Emerging Economies—Evidence from Brazil/ Stemmler, Henry n.a.

This study explores the potential impacts of automation technology on the development of a resource-rich emerging economy, focusing on Brazil. It employs a combination of a Ricardian trade model and a shift-share analysis to assess how both domestic and foreign automation affect various aspects of the country's labor market and economic structure. The research utilizes differences in regional industrial compositions to gauge the influence of domestic robot adoption on local labor markets in Brazil. Additionally, it considers the impact of foreign automation on the country, taking into account trade relationships and inter-sectoral input-output linkages. To address issues of endogeneity in robot adoption, instrumental variables are employed. The study reveals that a higher exposure to foreign automation leads to a reduction in the share of manufacturing employment, while simultaneously increasing employment within the mining sector. These shifts primarily stem from changes in the demand for export products from local labor markets. Conversely, domestic automation appears to benefit more skilled workers and women. The findings of this investigation suggest that foreign automation may play a role in what is referred to as "premature deindustrialization" in emerging economies.

- 131 Joint decision-making, technology adoption and food security: Evidence from rice varieties in eastern India/ Malabayabas, Maria Luz L. n.a.

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.

- 132 Revisiting the effects of the Ethiopian land tenure reform using satellite data. A focus on agricultural productivity, climate change mitigation and adaptation/ Rampa, Alexis n.a.

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.

133 Varieties of participatory institutions and interest intermediation/ Mayka, Lindsay n.a.

This article explores the diverse nature of participatory institutions in contemporary politics and how they can have varying, and sometimes opposing, objectives. It presents a conceptual framework that differentiates these institutions based on the political goals they were established to achieve, the individuals or groups involved in these processes, and the methods through which participants engage in policymaking. The framework is illustrated through case studies from Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, and Ecuador, showcasing the various roles of participatory institutions, such as empowering marginalized communities, enhancing civil society's impact on policymaking and government oversight, expanding political party coalitions, and limiting the influence of disruptive social movements.



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