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# *Current Contents*

**A Monthly Issue**

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## **FOREWORD**

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

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Ramesh Yernagula  
**Director (Documentation)**  
**NASSDOC, ICSSR**

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- 1 The Learning Experience Designer Skillset: Employer Expectations/ Waight, Consuelo L.; Edwards, Malaika T.; Waight, Judy E., 225-246 pp.

This study delves into the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation in universities and the creation of academic spinoffs. By interviewing key figures from Portuguese universities and spinoff founders, the study reveals that an entrepreneurial mindset is crucial for the success of academic spinoffs. It emphasizes that individuals initiate spinoffs to find fulfillment, disseminate knowledge gained in academia, and achieve economic independence.

- 2 Living at the Intersections of Race and Gender in Diversified Mentoring: Experiences of Minoritized Women Leaders in Higher Education/ Manongsong, Ague Mae; Ghosh, Rajashi, 247-278 pp.

This study explores the underrepresentation of women in entrepreneurship by examining the qualities that contribute to success at various stages of business ventures. Analyzing data from 305 women and 476 men entrepreneurs in the DACH region, the study finds that women who possess self-belief, initiative, perceived control over their lives, and a strong drive to achieve goals tend to excel in business. Contrary to expectations, risk-taking is less crucial for female entrepreneurs compared to males. Both genders exhibit similar levels of independence, initiative, goal achievement, perseverance, self-discipline, and control. The study advocates for tailored support programs to bolster women's confidence and address their unique needs across different phases of their entrepreneurial journey.

- 3 Disrupting Cisheteropatriarchy in Society and the Workplace: The Role of HRD Education/ Mauldin, Sage A., 279-287 pp.

This study addresses the gap in understanding the relationship between democracy and entrepreneurship in Africa, examining how democratic governance influences entrepreneurial activity alongside institutional quality. Utilizing data from 23 African nations spanning 2006 to 2018, the study reveals that countries with democratic governments exhibit higher levels of entrepreneurship. Furthermore, it highlights that the presence of good institutions enhances entrepreneurial endeavors, and the combination of democracy and strong institutions fosters even greater entrepreneurship. The findings underscore the importance of effective democratic governance and robust institutions in encouraging entrepreneurial ventures across Africa.

- 4 Diversity Intelligent Leadership Coaching in Practice/ Carter, Angela D., 288-301 pp.

This study examines the significant role of rural businesses in India, emphasizing their contributions to both rural and urban populations. These businesses, spanning various sectors including agriculture, food production, clothing manufacturing, and animal husbandry, have proliferated over the past two decades. The article outlines the value-added by rural entrepreneurs at each stage of their business ventures, drawing examples from rural India. Additionally, it

proposes a straightforward plan to support aspiring young entrepreneurs, investors seeking to back rural enterprises, and governmental efforts aimed at fostering rural development through these businesses.



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

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

- 5 Monetary Policy When the Phillips Curve Is Quite Flat/ Beaudry, Paul; Hou, Chenyu; Portier, Franck., 1-28 pp.

This study investigates the lack of internal entrepreneurship in Latin American companies despite their innovative prowess. Focusing on a multinational firm in Colombia, researchers surveyed 2,796 employees, dividing them into groups based on whether they received innovation training. Analyzing the data, they discovered that employees who underwent training exhibited enhanced aspects of the company's entrepreneurial environment. These findings imply that innovation-focused training programs have the potential to foster greater entrepreneurship within large Latin American companies.

- 6 Innovation-Led Transitions in Energy Supply/ Lemoine, Derek, 29-65 pp.

This article examines the impact of narcissism in startup entrepreneurs on their ability to secure resources, particularly funding. Using the Narcissism Personality Inventory, researchers assessed narcissism levels in startup founders in Indonesia. Contrary to previous findings using different measurement methods, the study reveals that entrepreneurs with higher narcissism levels tend to be more successful in obtaining funding for their startups. The results suggest that while narcissistic leadership may negatively affect workplace dynamics, it could benefit the acquisition of resources crucial for business success.

- 7 The Impact of Extending Employment Protection to Agency Workers on Firms/ Micco, Alejandro; Muñoz, Pablo, 66-101 pp.

This article synthesizes two decades of research on CEO changes in family businesses, analyzing 325 studies to identify recurring themes. It highlights four primary areas of focus in the literature: the circumstances surrounding CEO changes, underlying theories, integration of concepts, and procedural steps involved. Introducing a novel analytical approach, the article aims to enhance understanding of the causes and consequences of CEO transitions in family enterprises. Additionally, it proposes directions for future research and implications for scholars and practitioners engaged in studying or operating within family business contexts.

- 8 Immigrant Communities and Knowledge Spillovers: Danish Americans and the Development of the Dairy Industry in the United States/ Boberg-Fazlić, Nina; Sharp, Paul, 102-146 pp.

The study examines the integration of cultural models proposed by Kaasa, which amalgamates frameworks by Hofstede, Schwartz, and Inglehart. Focusing on Schwartz's model and utilizing data from the World Values Survey, researchers evaluate the compatibility of Schwartz's concepts within Kaasa's framework. While findings indicate alignment, discrepancies arise due to semantic ambiguities in questionnaire items. Notably, certain terms may convey unintended meanings. The study recommends refining terminology, such as substituting "conformity" for "harmony," to enhance cultural assessment accuracy. Overall, it underscores the utility of combining cultural models while

emphasizing the importance of precise linguistic and conceptual delineation for reliable results.

- 9 Wage Rigidity and Employment Outcomes: Evidence from Administrative Data/ Ehrlich, Gabriel; Montes, Joshua, 147-206 pp.

The study investigates Facebook usage patterns and their impact on happiness among individuals in Thailand and Canada. It reveals that Canadians exhibit a higher tendency to share useful information on Facebook, driven by their perception of independence. Interestingly, only Canadians reported increased happiness on days with more helpful information sharing. However, emotional support provision on Facebook was equally prevalent across both groups, correlating with enhanced positive emotions and life satisfaction for both Thais and Canadians.

- 10 Homeownership and Portfolio Choice over the Generations/ Paz-Pardo, Gonzalo, 207-37 pp.

The study examines parental burnout (PB) across 36 countries, analyzing data from over 16,000 individuals to identify five distinct PB profiles: Feeling fulfilled, Not experiencing burnout, Low risk of burnout, High risk of burnout, and Completely burned out. The research reveals an overall increase in PB levels across various cultural contexts, irrespective of collectivistic or individualistic values. Moreover, certain PB aspects, such as feeling overwhelmed and exhausted, are more prevalent in individualistic societies. However, emotional distance and saturation show minimal influence on PB levels in collectivistic countries. These insights offer valuable understanding for researchers aiming to address PB in diverse cultural settings.

- 11 A Congestion Theory of Unemployment Fluctuations/ Mercan, Yusuf; Schoefer, Benjamin; Sedláček, Petr, 238-85 pp.

The paper addresses the resurgence of discussions surrounding wealth taxes in developed nations, highlighting significant disagreements on the matter. While some advocate for wealth taxes as a means to address growing inequality and redistribute wealth, others argue against them. Middle-class families, in particular, express concerns, viewing their accumulated wealth as a product of hard work and intergenerational support. They perceive wealth taxes as unjust, potentially penalizing their efforts and savings. This tension underscores the complexity of implementing wealth taxes amidst varying perspectives on fairness and economic policy.

- 12 Government Borrowing and Crowding Out/ Önder, Yasin Kürşat; Restrepo-Tamayo, Sara; Ruiz-Sanchez, Maria Alejandra; Villamizar-Villegas, Mauricio, 286-321 pp.

This paper underscores the significance of people's perceptions of taxes in shaping attitudes towards government initiatives aimed at revenue generation for social programs and development. Taxes embody not only financial transactions but also ideological perspectives on the role of government, the market, and the relationship between businesses and the state. Using Argentina's experience under Cristina Kirchner's government, the paper illustrates how attempts to raise revenue through export taxes post-2008 triggered broader discussions on the



government's developmental role. It emphasizes the interconnectedness of tax policies with larger debates about national development strategies.

- 13 Scarred Consumption/ Malmendier, Ulrike; Shen, Leslie Sheng, 322-355 pp.

This paper examines the emergence of transition and sustainability-linked bonds in the financial market, which have gained prominence alongside green bonds from 2018 to 2021. Employing performative economics and the Science and Technology Studies (STS) approach, the study investigates the significance of terms like "transition," "green," and "sustainability" in investment markets. Through analysis of industry literature, interviews, and events, the paper delves into investor preferences for transition bonds over traditional green or sustainability bonds. It contends that the credibility of various bond types is shaped by their alignment with scientific evidence and diverse market strategies, influencing their perception and utilization in the financial realm.

- 14 Firms' Precautionary Savings and Employment during a Credit Crisis/ Melcangi, Davide, 356-86 pp.

The paper examines the utilization of Value for Money (VfM) analysis by governments for assessing infrastructure projects, particularly focusing on Infrastructure Ontario in Canada. Despite criticisms, the paper demonstrates how VfM analysis is presented as acceptable through boundary setting, objectification, phased project division, and outsourcing. These tactics aim to depersonalize valuation, foster financial perspectives on value, and mitigate criticism in case of project failures rather than predicting the future.

- 15 Assessing the Stabilizing Effects of Unemployment Benefit Extensions/ Gorn, Alexey; Trigari, Antonella, 387-440 pp.

This paper delves into the repercussions of privatizing public water utilities, transforming them into financial assets and incurring various forms of debt. It highlights contrasting viewpoints: one emphasizing rapid repayment of municipal debts to capitalize on water's financial value, while the other regards water as an essential life source, thus rejecting its commodification. Research, predominantly in Europe, notably Italy, underscores movements valuing water beyond monetary terms, asserting its indispensability for life. The paper contends that such perspectives offer avenues to critique capitalist treatment of essential resources like water as mere financial assets, neglecting their vital role in sustaining life.

- 16 Adverse Selection Dynamics in Privately Produced Safe Debt Markets/ Foley-Fisher, Nathan; Gorton, Gary; Verani, Stéphane, 441-468 pp.

This paper explores the efforts of producers, particularly in the food sector, to enhance the value of chemical compounds, with a focus on the olive oil industry in Turkey. It elucidates how producers are prioritizing the production of high-quality olive oil, achieved through labor-intensive processes, advanced techniques, and technology that alter the oil's chemistry. Meeting international standards necessitates extensive involvement from harvesters, producers, laboratories, and consumers. Despite its rarity in Turkey, creating a market for this high-quality oil entails highlighting its unique attributes to consumers.

- 17 Affirmative Action and Pre College Human Capital/ Akhtari, Mitra; Bau, Natalie; Laliberté, Jean-William, 1-32 pp.

This study examines recent discussions surrounding Michel Foucault's work, suggesting unresolved issues within his theories. Foucault proposed that contemporary governance resembles historical Christian leadership's care for their followers. However, the study critiques this oversimplified perspective, advocating for a broader analysis encompassing diverse power dynamics, such as those observed in medieval Islam. By expanding the temporal and geographical scope of inquiry, the study challenges Foucault's notion of power interplay in modern politics and proposes a reevaluation of his views, particularly in light of his interest in neoliberalism.

- 18 Estimating the Distaste for Price Gouging with Incentivized Consumer Reports/ Holz, Justin; Jiménez-Durán, Rafael; Laguna-Muñoz, Eduardo, 32-59 pp.

This study addresses common challenges in hierarchical relationships, such as those between employers and employees, emphasizing the complexities arising when multiple issues intersect simultaneously. Traditionally, these issues are examined independently, but the study introduces a novel approach termed "decoupling" to simultaneously address both employer control and employee fit concerns. Decoupling allows for the integration of insights gained from analyzing each issue separately while revealing unique dynamics when they coincide. The study presents straightforward tests to assess the efficacy of decoupling and offers a computational framework to verify its accuracy. Furthermore, it investigates the prerequisites for successful decoupling implementation and explores associated concepts to enrich understanding.

- 19 The Unintended Consequences of Test-Based Remediation/ Figlio, David; Ozek, Umut, 59-89 pp.

This study investigates the potential long-term implications of implementing universal basic income (UBI), a concept garnering significant attention as a means to provide regular income to all individuals. Utilizing a comprehensive economic model, the study reveals that UBI may exacerbate societal challenges, particularly concerning employment, financial stability, and parental support for children's education. Through various analyses, it becomes evident that the underlying issues stem from structural aspects of the economy and dynamics within family systems. These findings underscore the importance of considering nuanced factors when evaluating the feasibility and impacts of UBI implementation.

- 20 Reversing the Resource Curse: Foreign Corruption Regulation and the Local Economic Benefits of Resource Extraction/ Christensen, Hans B.; Maffett, Mark; Rauter, Thomas, 89-120 pp.

This study examines the impact of pension system changes on individuals' spending behaviors, drawing insights from data in Sweden. It suggests that early retirement correlates with reduced spending during retirement and more pronounced expenditure declines upon retirement. Consequently, policies promoting delayed retirement may present challenges in managing finances smoothly. The study also explores alternative pension structures, such as basing pensions on early-career work history or providing increased benefits to individuals with limited savings, as potential strategies to mitigate financial strain in retirement. These findings underscore the importance of nuanced pension reforms to support individuals' financial well-being post-retirement.

- 21 The Impact of Youth Medicaid Eligibility on Adult Incarceration/ Arenberg, Samuel; Neller, Seth; Stripling, Sam, 120-156 pp.

This paper investigates how countries recovered from the Great Depression, highlighting the role of abandoning the gold standard. The gold standard, which tied the value of money to gold, was replaced by countries, leading to expectations of price increases. This shift stimulated economic activity by reducing borrowing costs and encouraging spending. Analyzing data from 27 countries using innovative prediction methods and extensive datasets, the study demonstrates that leaving the gold standard correlated with anticipated price rises, positively impacting economic recovery. The findings suggest a causal relationship between abandoning the gold standard and economic revitalization, providing insights into effective crisis management strategies.

- 22 Does Exposure to Other Ethnic Regions Promote National Integration? Evidence from Nigeria/ Okunogbe, Oyebola, 156-192 pp.

This study investigates the impact of treating depression on economic behavior among adults in Karnataka, India. Through random administration of medication for depression and livelihood assistance to 1,000 depressed individuals, the study assessed changes in depression levels, financial status, and related factors. Results indicate that combined treatment significantly improved depression levels, with sustained effects post-treatment. However, medication alone yielded less substantial and short-lived benefits. Interestingly, treatment effects on earnings, spending habits, and investments in children's education were minimal. These findings shed light on the nuanced relationship between mental health interventions and economic outcomes in low-resource settings.

- 23 At What Level Should One Cluster Standard Errors in Paired and Small-Strata Experiments?/ Chaisemartin, Clément de; Ramirez-Cuellar, Jaime, 193-212 pp.

This study delves into the factors contributing to slowed productivity growth, declining rates of new business startups, and increased market control by certain companies. Employing a meticulous methodology, the research identifies the rise of intangible assets, such as software, as a key driver behind these shifts. While intangible assets reduce per-unit production costs, they elevate overall expenses for companies, favoring those heavily reliant on intangible resources and impeding market entry for new firms. Analysis of data from France and the US corroborates these findings, revealing an initial productivity boost followed by a subsequent slowdown since the mid-1990s, aligning with real-world trends.

- 24 Informed Enforcement: Lessons from Pollution Monitoring in China/ Axbard, Sebastian; Deng, Zichen, 213-252 pp.

This study examines the interconnectedness of companies in developing nations through supply chains and labor networks and their role in mitigating or amplifying shocks. Analyzing longitudinal data from Thai villages, three key findings emerged: individual setbacks in households affect others both in production and consumption; shocks propagate more significantly through labor connections than supply chains; tightly connected networks and centrally located households experience wider shock spread. However, access to insurance, formal or informal, mitigates shock transmission. The study suggests expanding

community safety nets can yield broader societal benefits beyond individual support, emphasizing the importance of resilience-building measures in interconnected economies.

- 25 The Marginal Returns to Distance Education: Evidence from Mexico's Telesecundarias/ Borghesan, Emilio; Vasey, Gabrielle, 253-285 pp.

This study examines the dynamics of competition versus collusion between two companies selling the same product to a single customer. It reveals that while competition typically drives prices down, it also prompts the customer to make more purchases due to increased attention and evaluation efforts. This increased purchasing behavior helps alleviate challenges arising when customers are not fully attentive. Interestingly, in scenarios with high attention costs, the boost in purchases resulting from competition outweighs the price reductions, leading to higher profits for competing companies compared to colluding ones. Overall, the study underscores the beneficial effects of competition in stimulating customer engagement and increasing company revenue.

- 26 Is It Who You Are or What You Get? Comparing the Impacts of Loans and Grants for Microenterprise Development/ Crépon, Bruno; El Komi, Mohamed; Osman, Adam, 286-313 pp.

This issue explores the global influence of traditional beliefs, such as magic and superstition, on politics. The introduction discusses the persistence and potential increase of these beliefs over time, illustrating their dominance within populations despite lacking empirical grounding. Using game theory, it demonstrates how individuals may benefit from subscribing to superstitions, while rationality offers no advantage. The introduction also outlines key findings from articles in the issue, emphasizing the significant impact of traditional beliefs on electoral behavior, governance attitudes, and perceptions of political figures and events. It highlights the importance of studying traditional beliefs to comprehensively understand political phenomena and trends in the future.

- 27 Gender Attitudes in the Judiciary: Evidence from US Circuit Courts/ Ash, Elliott; Chen, Daniel L.; Ornaghi, Arianna, 314-350 pp.

This study investigates the interplay between socioeconomic development, secularism, and the prevalence of traditional beliefs. It reveals that while certain traditional practices, like consulting traditional healers, correlate with lower development levels, other beliefs, such as belief in encounters with spirits called jinn, do not exhibit clear statistical connections to development indicators. The findings align with Inglehart and Baker's proposition from the early 2000s that the impact of socioeconomic development on values, attitudes, and cultural changes is complex and does not follow a linear trajectory.

- 28 The Value of Leisure Synchronization/ Georges-Kot, Simon; Goux, Dominique; Maurin, Eric, 351-376 pp.

This paper delves into the intricate process of meaning-making in human interactions with reality. By drawing from cultural psychology and introducing novel conceptual frameworks, the study offers a comprehensive understanding of how individuals construct meaning. It redefines borders not merely as separators but as facilitators of deeper connections and insights. Employing metaphors of a

river, meadow, and rabbit hole, the paper elucidates how thoughts and experiences are interwoven, illustrating how imagination can flourish when diverging from conventional paths. The study unveils profound insights beyond conventional definitions, enriching our comprehension of the intricate nature of meaning-making processes.

- 29 Increasing the Cost of Informal Employment: Evidence from Mexico/ Samaniego de la Parra, Brenda; Fernández Bujanda, León, 377-411 pp.

This paper compares Western and Chinese civilizations by looking at their core beliefs. In the West, there's this idea of Faustian Man, who's driven by ambition and led to modern progress, but also to tragic consequences. This tragedy is seen as something we keep repeating. In contrast, China values stability over competition. Instead of going east, as most explorers did, China went west, showing a different approach. This reflects a Chinese philosophy that's not against modernity, but rather offers an alternative way to think about it.

- 30 What Impacts Can We Expect from School Spending Policy? Evidence from Evaluations in the United States/ Jackson, C. Kirabo; Mackevicius, Claire L., 412-446pp.

This study looks at the concept of "Li" in Chinese culture, which combines both the mind and the body. It draws from the ideas of psychologist C. G. Jung, who talked about the unity of the mind and body, as well as from other psychologists who focus on archetypes (basic patterns of thoughts and feelings) and Chinese beliefs about self-improvement. The goal is to create a model that shows how the mind and body influence each other over time, using the concept of Li. The hope is that this model can help people understand how to cultivate their mind and body together for better psychological healing, and to keep the tradition of Li alive in modern times.

- 31 Employer Concentration and Wages for Specialized Workers/ Thoresson, Anna, 447-479 pp.

This study investigates how individuals from the same cultural background perceive and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. It suggests that people draw upon their cultural beliefs and symbols to interpret the virus's impact, but there is no singular correct approach. Rather, individuals engage in active interpretation and discussion, shaping their own understandings of the situation. The study utilized online research to explore how people discuss and cope with COVID-19, shedding light on the diverse ways individuals navigate this unprecedented challenge within their cultural contexts.

- 32 The Virus of Fear: The Political Impact of Ebola in the United States/ Campante, Filipe; Depetris-Chauvin, Emilio; Durante, Ruben, 480-508 pp.

This study scrutinizes the concept of sociocultural positivism, comparing it with universal positivism and authorial ethical dialogism from Bakhtin's theory. Through three illustrative examples, it elucidates the nuances of each concept. While not entirely dismissing sociocultural positivism, the paper advocates for caution in its application and highlights its limitations. It proposes a novel approach rooted in Bakhtin's ideas to enhance understanding of sociocultural positivism. Ultimately, the study encourages a nuanced and critical examination

of sociocultural positivism and suggests avenues for further theoretical development.



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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.**

- 33 Elements of Schwartz's Model in the WVS: How Do They Relate to Other Cultural Models?/ Kaasa, Anneli; Welzel, Chris, 431-471 pp.

This study delves into the phenomenon of cognitive migration, where individuals' thoughts and emotions precede their physical relocation, particularly relevant for those contemplating a move. However, it introduces a less explored concept called cognitive immobility, drawing from the author's personal experience of feeling emotionally rooted in their ancestral home despite residing elsewhere. By examining this nuanced aspect of migration, the article advocates for broader consideration of the psychological complexities involved in relocating and staying in different locations. It contributes to a deeper understanding of the intricate interplay between cognitive processes and physical displacement, enriching scholarly discourse on migration experiences.

- 34 Online Prosocial Behaviour Predicts Well-Being in Different Cultures: A Daily Diary Study of Facebook Users/ Marshall, Tara C.; Chavanovich, Jennifer; Huang, Lu; Deng, Jie, 472-498 pp.

This paper explores the cultural conflict experienced by Chinese international students in Canada following the legalization of recreational cannabis. It contrasts Canada's permissive stance with China's strict laws, analyzing the macro-economic clashes, cultural adaptation challenges, and individual decision-making processes of these students. Drawing from neoliberalism, acculturation theory, and Cloninger's theory of substance use, it develops a conceptual model elucidating how Chinese students may perceive cannabis in Canada. This framework provides a foundational understanding for future research and interventions regarding cannabis use amid cultural transitions among immigrant and migrant communities.

- 35 Profiles of Parental Burnout Around the Globe: Similarities and Differences Across 36 Countries/ Matias, Marisa; Aguiar, Joyce; Fontaine, Anne Marie; Akgun, Ege; Arikian, Gizem; Aunola, Kaisa, 499-538 pp.

This study explores the economic and cultural dimensions of guitar-making, informing the development of a contextualized teaching model. Through a grounded theory approach involving interviews with 12 key participants from Abuno, Pajac, and Lapu-Lapu City, the study reveals the deep-rooted Filipino values of resilience and contentment among luthiers, reflecting in their craft. Despite evolving economic landscapes and technological advancements, traditional craftsmanship remains integral. Recommendations are proposed for government support to enhance working conditions and opportunities for luthiers and guitar factory owners. Additionally, the study presents the Gitara Teaching Model, tailored for culture-based education, aimed at fostering meaningful learning experiences and nurturing future professional luthiers, thus fostering the preservation and development of the guitar-making culture.

- 36 Moving up the stream beyond resistance to counter move/ Campill, Marc Antoine; Tsuchimoto, Teppei, 663-683 pp.

This ethnographic study delves into the lived experiences of Indian Hijras, who confront societal stigma. Through semi-structured interviews and participant observation with a theoretical sample of eight Hijras, the study elucidates their challenges and strategies for navigating societal marginalization. Findings uncover profound crisis stemming from familial rejection, early discrimination, and societal misconceptions, leading to financial, social, and psychological hardships. Despite these adversities, efforts to foster familial bonds and engage in social activism emerge as sources of resilience. Policy recommendations emphasize the importance of raising awareness, promoting social justice, and advocating for the education and employment rights of Hijras.

- 37 The myth of progress/ Castelli, Alberto, 684-704 pp.

This study investigates gendered experiences of acculturation among Turkish migrant women in various European contexts, utilizing the Relative Acculturation Extended Model (RAEM). Through qualitative interviews with 24 participants, the study explores alternative conceptualizations of culture and acculturation, considering gender-specific nuances and intersections across social domains. Findings highlight the complex interplay between social domains in shaping women's acculturation strategies and the challenges they face in aligning ideal strategies with reality. The study underscores the need for further research to address gendered peculiarities in acculturation and offers insights for future theoretical development and practical implications in supporting migrant women's acculturation processes.

- 38 The significance of dynamic mind-body cultivation of Li—based on archetypal mind-body mutual shaping development theory/ Xie, Wei; Zhang, Yancui; Wu, Yue; Guo, Benyu, 705-723 pp.

This study examines the impact of racial affirmative action (AA) policies on students prior to college enrollment. Analyzing SAT scores nationwide and data from Texas schools following a US Supreme Court decision reinstating AA, the study reveals positive effects for both white students and minorities. In Texas, AA narrowed disparities between racial groups in academic performance, attendance, and college applications. Furthermore, minorities who performed well on the SATs were more likely to benefit from AA, enhancing their college admission prospects. Overall, the findings underscore the beneficial role of AA policies in promoting educational equity and opportunity.

- 39 Exploring strategies of semiotic mediation – Making sense of COVID-19'/ Gamsakhurdia, Vladimer Lado, 724-741 pp.

This study investigates consumer reactions to price increases on essential items like masks and gloves during emergencies. In 34 states where price increases are prohibited, consumers exhibit a willingness to pay to report sellers who raise prices. Despite some individuals being willing to purchase at higher prices, the



majority opt to report sellers, indicating that reporting serves not only to prevent unfair pricing but also to penalize sellers seeking excessive profits. The findings underscore the importance of ensuring fair pricing for essential items to uphold fairness for both producers and consumers.

- 40 Sociocultural positivism: Critical evaluation in three research vignettes/ Matusov, Eugene, 741-768 pp.

This study examines a Florida policy placing middle school students scoring below a certain level on achievement tests into remedial classes. While these students receive additional academic support, they also experience increased segregation based on race, socioeconomic status, and prior academic performance. This tracking phenomenon extends beyond remedial subjects to encompass other disciplines like math and science. Particularly pronounced among Black students, these tracking effects persist beyond a single school year. The findings highlight the perpetuation of educational disparities through tracking policies, especially impacting marginalized student populations.

- 41 The homeless mind in a mobile world: An autoethnographic approach on cognitive immobility in international migration/ Olumba, Ezenwa E., 769-791 pp.

This study examines the impact of enforcing the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) on communities in Africa where extraction activities occur. Following increased FCPA enforcement in the mid-2000s, nearby communities experienced a 15% increase in nighttime lights within a 10-kilometer radius of extraction sites and a 5% increase within a 25-kilometer radius, indicating heightened economic benefits. Moreover, there was a rise in cash-wage employment, signifying increased job opportunities. The study also observed a decrease in perceived corruption in these areas post-FCPA enforcement, suggesting a potential reduction in corruption associated with resource extraction. These findings underscore the potential positive effects of enforcing anti-corruption laws in mitigating corruption and fostering economic development in resource-rich communities.

- 42 Understanding Chinese international students' perception of cultural conflicts in Canada: Through the case of cannabis use/ Zhao, Kedi; Lenz, Trish; Fang, Lin, 791-811 pp.

This study examines the impact of expanding Medicaid, a public health insurance program, on incarceration rates. Following a law in 1990 that increased Medicaid eligibility for certain groups, Black children born just after the eligibility cutoff were found to be 5% less likely to be incarcerated by age 28. This reduction in incarceration was primarily attributed to fewer individuals being imprisoned for financial reasons. However, children of other races, who did not benefit as significantly from the Medicaid expansion, did not experience a similar decrease in incarceration rates. Additionally, the study reveals that the savings from reduced incarceration helped offset the costs of expanding Medicaid coverage. These findings highlight the potential of healthcare policies to mitigate incarceration rates and yield economic benefits.

- 43 Cultural and economic attributes of guitar-making vis-à-vis the crafting of a contextualized gitara teaching model/ Inocian, Reynaldo; Luzano, Eldren Joseph, 811-840 pp.

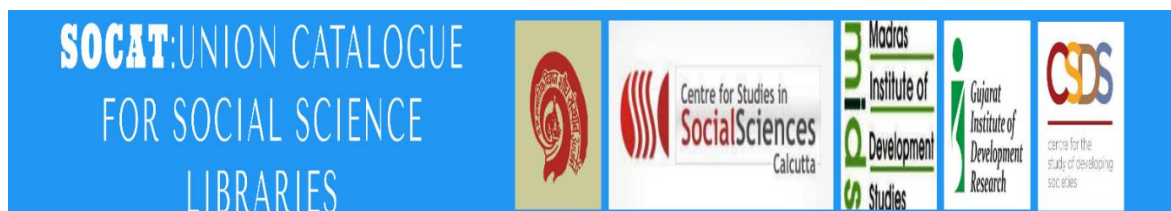
This study explores how spending time in a region with a different ethnic group influences an individual's sense of national identity. Analyzing data from a youth service program in Africa, the study reveals that participants randomly assigned to serve in regions with a different ethnic majority were more likely to reside across the country seven years later. Additionally, they had more cross-ethnic romantic relationships and exhibited greater pride in their country. However, exposure to different regions also enhanced pride in one's own ethnic group and fostered positive feelings towards individuals of the same ethnic background. Overall, the findings suggest that individuals can simultaneously maintain a strong national identity while feeling pride in their own ethnic group.

- 44 Living with alternatives: Perceived crises, meaninglessness and efforts for a meaningful life in Indian Hijras/ Verma, Sunil K.; Sharad, Shivantika; Singh, Tushar; Bharti, Pankaj, 840-863 pp.

This study examines the common practice of using regression with pair fixed effects and cluster standard errors at the unit-of-randomization level in matched pairs experiments. The analysis reveals that this approach can lead to incorrect conclusions, erroneously indicating treatment effects even when none exist. Specifically, a 5 percent-level t-test based on this regression can falsely infer treatment effects up to 16.5 percent of the time. To mitigate this issue, researchers should cluster standard errors at the pair level instead. Simulations show similar concerns in clustered experiments with small strata. Overall, the findings underscore the importance of careful methodological considerations in interpreting treatment effects in experimental studies.

- 45 Tackling gendered aspects of acculturation through Turkish migrant Women's experiences in Europe/ Erdogmus, N. Yagmur; Moleiro, Carla; Grzymała-Moszczyńska, Halina, 840-863 pp.

This study investigates the impact of introducing air pollution monitors in China on government regulation enforcement. Utilizing criteria established by the central government and new location-based data on local enforcement actions, the study reveals that monitoring leads to increased enforcement against nearby businesses, more targeted enforcement efforts, and a decrease in overall pollution levels. These changes are primarily attributed to officials' motivations driven by performance targets and are particularly pronounced when data manipulation is challenging, indicating that real-time monitoring enhances accountability from higher levels of government downwards.



- 46 The social meaning of wealth taxes/ Stanley, Liam; McGrath, Tom; Hunt, Tom, 579-601 pp.

This study examines a comprehensive distance education program in Mexico, assessing the additional benefits, termed marginal treatment effects (MTEs), of learning math and Spanish compared to traditional secondary schools. Employing a method that accounts for non-random student selection, the study reveals significant improvements in both subjects after just one year of program attendance for most students. Additionally, the program contributes to narrowing the education gap between different student groups. The findings suggest that expanding the program could further enhance academic performance overall, highlighting its potential for fostering educational equity and advancement.

- 47 Export taxes in Argentina: Embedded ideas of state interventionism/ Barlow, Matt, 602-625 pp.

This study investigates the impact of different types of financial aid on microenterprise development. Randomly assigning 3,293 applicants to receive loans, cash grants, in-kind grants, or no aid, the study reveals that all forms of assistance equally increased income, although effects varied widely within each group, with the most significant impacts observed among the top earners. Surprisingly, successful outcomes were similar between loan and grant recipients, suggesting that the characteristics of business owners play a more significant role than the type of support in promoting microenterprise development.

- 48 Turning investments green in bond markets: Qualification, devices and morality/ Bracking, Sarah; Borie, Maud; Sim, Glenn; Temple, Theo, 626-649 pp.

This study examines the impact of gender attitudes on interactions with female judges in US circuit courts. Introducing a judge-specific measure of gender attitudes based on language reflecting gender stereotypes in written opinions, the study validates its measure using judges' individual characteristics. Findings reveal that judges with stronger gender biases tend to vote more conservatively in gender-related cases. Moreover, these judges demonstrate differential behavior towards female colleagues, displaying a propensity to overturn decisions by female lower court judges, less likely to assign opinions to female judges, and citing fewer opinions authored by women.

- 49 Building walls within walls: Making value defensible in Public Private Partnerships/ Hurl, Chris; Nurmohamed, Alia, 650-674 pp.

This study explores workers' willingness to exchange working hours for leisure time with their spouse using data from French employees. Leveraging variations in entitlement to paid vacation days and the timing of public holidays, the study reveals that self-employed individuals, who do not benefit from public holidays, often opt to take unpaid days off when their spouse gains an additional paid leave day. This indicates a prioritization of shared leisure time with their partner over paid work, highlighting the importance of family dynamics in shaping work-life balance decisions among self-employed workers.

- 50 Life as debt, or debt to life? Water, finance and infrastructure/ Muehlebach, Andrea, 675-696 pp.

This study examines the effects of raising expenses associated with informal employment on formal firms and workers. Utilizing administrative data merged with household surveys and leveraging random worksite inspections in Mexico, the study reveals that inspections temporarily increase the likelihood of informal workers transitioning to formal status within the inspected company, albeit with an uptick in separations. Formal workers, on the other hand, experience short-term increases in job retention and monthly earnings within the inspected company. However, at the firm level, the heightened cost of informal employment leads to a sustained decrease in formal job opportunities.

- 51 Economizing chemical compounds: The production of qualities in Turkish olive oil/ Silverstein, Brian, 697-718 pp.

This study conducts a meta-analysis of various studies examining the effects of spending in US K-12 public schools on student outcomes. The analysis reveals that, on average, every \$1,000 per pupil spent over four years corresponds to improvements in test scores by 0.0316 standard deviations and a 2.8 percentage point increase in college attendance likelihood. Delving deeper, the study explores variations in these effects across different circumstances and policies, providing insights into the range of potential impacts. Findings suggest smaller benefits for students from wealthier backgrounds and similar effects of spending on infrastructure compared to other aspects of schooling. Moreover, impacts remain consistent across different initial spending levels and geographic locations, with minimal biases observed due to confounding variables or publication biases.

- 52 The 'government of men': Moving beyond Foucault's binaries/ Meloni, Maurizio; Bashirov, Galib, 719-741 pp.

This study examines the impact of deregulating the Swedish pharmacy sector, which led to a sharp increase in employer concentration. Utilizing variations in employer concentration across local labor markets, the study estimates the responsiveness of wages to changes in concentration. Findings indicate that reduced employer concentration results in positive wage effects, particularly benefiting more mobile workers, as well as younger and foreign-born workers. Overall, the study underscores the significance of employer concentration on wages, especially in contexts where skills are specific to particular industries.



- 53 Exploring the Elements Influencing the Behavioral Adoption of E-Commerce by Chinese Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)/ Mensah, Isaac Kofi; Wang, Rui; Gui, Lin; Wang, Jinxuan, 679-698 pp.

This study examines the impact of public fear during the 2014 Ebola scare in the United States on voter behavior. Analyzing the timing and locations of diagnosed cases, the study finds that heightened anxiety about Ebola led to a decreased share of Democratic votes and lower voter turnout. Interestingly, there was no evidence of a broad anti-incumbent sentiment, including towards President Obama. However, voters displayed more conservative views on immigration, while attitudes on other politically charged issues remained relatively unchanged. The findings suggest that emotional responses to specific issues linked to the event can significantly influence elections.

- 54 Factors influencing green information technology adoption: A multi-level perspective in emerging economies context/ Mouakket, Samar; Aboelmaged, Mohamed, 699-719 pp.

This study investigates the influence of traditional beliefs on individuals' political inclinations and preferences in Indonesia, a country with a dynamically changing party system. While previous research has focused on stable party systems like Togo, Indonesia's evolving political landscape presents a unique case. By analyzing original survey data using statistical methods, the study addresses gaps in existing literature by examining how traditional beliefs impact voter choices in this fragmented democratic setting. Findings suggest that voters with traditional beliefs are more likely to support secular parties within the ruling coalition compared to those without such beliefs.

- 55 International students' university decision quality: The effect of online environment quality, information-task fit, perceived usefulness and social influence/ Alajmi, Mohammad A.; Ali, Maha Said, 720-738 pp.

This study investigates the overlooked influence of traditional beliefs on voters' electoral behavior and party system stability. Contrary to common assumptions, individuals with traditional beliefs are found to be more inclined to support ruling parties during elections. By demonstrating the interconnection between traditional beliefs and party system stability, the research contributes to understanding the political ramifications of traditional beliefs. The evidence underscores the significant role of traditional beliefs in shaping the stability of the party system in Togo.

- 56 Information extraction using a mixed method analysis of social media data: A case study of the police shooting during the anti-Sterlite protests at Thoothukudi, India/ Karmegam, Dhivya; Mappillairaju, Bagavandas, 739-749 pp.

This study investigates the correlation between support for authoritarian leadership and acceptance of traditional practices among Muslim respondents across 27 regions. Findings suggest that individuals who perceive traditional practices as permissible within Islam are more inclined to favor a "strongman"

leader over democracy. Surprisingly, respondents' religiosity levels do not significantly influence their support for authoritarianism, prompting further examination of methods for measuring traditionality. The research sheds light on the role of traditional values in shaping attitudes towards governance and contributes to understanding the political implications of traditional beliefs in modern contexts.

- 57 Understanding the Facebook Users' Behavior towards COVID-19 Information Sharing by Integrating the Theory of Planned Behavior and Gratifications/ Malik, Amara; Mahmood, Khalid; Islam, Talat, 750-763 pp.

This study investigates the political implications of superstitious beliefs in an industrially advanced country like Germany. Analyzing data from the German General Social Survey (GESIS 2019), the study finds that individuals holding superstitious beliefs exhibit less trust in the political system and are more likely to hold concerning views, such as positive perceptions of Hitler and beliefs about Jewish influence. The proliferation of such beliefs could potentially bolster the electoral appeal of right-wing populists. These findings highlight the importance of addressing unchecked superstitions to prevent adverse effects on political systems.

- 58 Adoption of electronic commerce by individuals in Bangladesh/ Azam, Md Shah; Morsalin, Md.; Hafiz Khan Rakib, Md. Rakibul; Pramanik, Shah Alam Kabir, 764-786 pp.

This study investigates the behavioral adoption of electronic commerce (EC) among small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in China, integrating the Technological, Organizational, and Environmental (TOE) framework with the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT). Data from 349 SMEs were analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM) with SPSS and SmartPLs 3.0. Results indicate that while environmental factors positively predict performance expectancy of EC among SMEs, they do not directly encourage adoption. Conversely, organizational factors positively influence both performance expectancy and adoption. Technological factors do not directly predict intention to use EC but influence performance expectancy. Overall, performance expectancy significantly predicts the behavioral adoption of EC. The study discusses managerial and research implications of these findings.

- 59 Exploring models for the management of indigenous knowledge in academic libraries of Ghana/ Asamoah, Catherine; Ngulube, Patrick, 787-797 pp.

This study investigates the factors influencing green information technology (GIT) adoption in workplaces, particularly in the context of emerging economies like the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Employing an integrated framework combining the "technology-organization-environment" (TOE) model, the "technology readiness index" (TRI), and social psychology theories, data is gathered through paper-based surveys from various UAE organizations. Structural equation modeling is used to test hypotheses derived from the model. Results indicate that organizational factors such as management support, resource allocation, and workforce quality significantly influence GIT adoption, while individual factors have a weaker impact. The study provides valuable insights for facilitating GIT adoption initiatives, particularly in emerging economies like the UAE.

- 60 A CIO-centric local government data-sharing leadership ecosystem in China/ Mao, Zijun; Wu, Jingyi; Liu, Mixia, 798-810 pp.

This study explores how the quality of the online environment impacts international students' decision-making regarding university enrollment. Data from 308 first- and second-year international students across six countries were analyzed using structural equation modeling. Results show that the online environment quality significantly influences decision-making quality through perceived usefulness and information-task fit. Additionally, the study reveals the moderating effects of website and source types on the impact of information quality. These findings offer insights for higher education researchers and marketers to improve online environments and marketing strategies for international student recruitment.

- 61 Digitally Transforming Electronic Governments into Smart Governments: SMARTGOV, an Extended Maturity Model/ Hujran, Omar; Alarabiat, Ayman; Al-Adwan, Ahmad Samed; Al-Debei, Mutaz, 811-834 pp.

This study proposes a mixed-method approach to analyze social media posts during unexpected events, aiming to grasp public sentiment. By blending automated and human-based techniques, insights are extracted from tweets to understand people's sentiments. The framework is applied to tweets discussing the police shooting during the anti-Sterlite protests in Thoothukudi, India, on May 22, 2018. The analysis reveals mixed emotions regarding the protests, with prevalent negative sentiment towards the police shooting. This method offers valuable insights into such incidents, aiding emergency response planning.

- 62 Measuring factors influencing quality of software-as-a-service/ Basiran, Nurul Huda; Mohd. Yusof, Maryati, 835-852 pp.

This study investigates how Facebook users engage in information sharing during the COVID-19 pandemic, integrating the theory of planned behavior and the uses and gratifications theory into a unified framework. Despite Facebook's significant role in shaping experiences during the pandemic, understanding the motivations behind information sharing remains limited. Data from 540 Facebook users was collected via Google Forms, and structural equation modeling was employed to test hypotheses. Findings indicate that users share COVID-19 information for entertainment, social interaction, and seeking social status. Additionally, attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control positively influence users' intention and behavior to share COVID-19 information on Facebook.

- 63 Knowledge Sharing through Social Networking Sites (SNSs): A Study of Pakistani Research Students/ Hashmi, Farhana Saeed; Soroya, Saira Hanif; Mahmood, Khalid, 853-865 pp.

This study investigates the factors influencing e-commerce adoption in Bangladesh, aiming to extend the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model. It includes perceived risk, perceived cost, and personal awareness alongside traditional UTAUT factors. Employing a mixed methods approach, the study combines qualitative field studies and quantitative surveys with a dataset of 253 individuals. Results from PLS-based structural equation modeling show that perceived usefulness, perceived cost, personal

awareness, and facilitating conditions influence e-commerce adoption, while facilitating conditions and behavioral intention positively affect actual usage. The study offers implications for academic researchers, decision-makers, and stakeholders aiming to enhance e-commerce adoption in Bangladesh.

- 64 Explicating the health-related digital divide: A mediation mechanism between education level and online cancer information seeking frequency among Chinese adults/ Huang, Qing; Lei, Sihan; Su, Sini; Chen, Chunyi, 866-877 pp.

This study underscores the growing importance of managing indigenous knowledge (IK) in the information society era, particularly within academic libraries in Ghana. Despite its significance, IK often remains underrepresented in academia due to its exclusion from library collections. To bridge this gap, the study explores existing models and develops a framework for IK management. Through qualitative analysis, it identifies the need for stakeholder partnerships, policy guidelines, and integration of IK into library collections. Transforming knowledge systems is highlighted as crucial, emphasizing social inclusion, equality, and sustainable development. The proposed framework serves as a blueprint for future integration efforts in academic libraries, aiming to enhance the representation and preservation of indigenous knowledge.

- 65 The state of the professionalisation of the records and archives management profession in Zimbabwe/ Khumalo, Njabulo Bruce, 878-890 pp.

This study delves into the digital transformation of local government, emphasizing the need for significant changes in IT leadership. It argues that Chief Information Officers (CIOs) play a crucial role as strategists and process developers for government data sharing. Through a qualitative analysis of three provinces in China, the study formulates a CIO-centric leadership ecosystem for local government data sharing based on IS innovation ecosystem theory. Results highlight competencies, behaviors, and mechanisms across various dimensions, facilitating effective data sharing through collaborative networks and rotational approaches. These insights provide valuable guidance for constructing similar leadership ecosystems in local government, ultimately benefiting citizens by delivering public value.

- 66 Egyptian pregnant women's health information needs and behaviour: A qualitative study/ Mansour, Essam, 891-901 pp.

This study explores the concept of smart government, focusing on providing personalized public services through innovative technologies like blockchain, AI, IoT, and cloud computing. It aims to develop a comprehensive smart government maturity model by refining existing e-government literature. Applying this model to 41 UAE federal government websites, the study finds significant progress in smart government implementation, with most entities scoring high in utilizing innovative technologies. This research demonstrates the effectiveness of the smart government maturity model in evaluating the UAE's smart government initiative.

- 67 Factors influencing the young physicians' intention to use Internet of Things (IoT) services in healthcare/ Hasan, Najmul; Bao, Yukun; Miah, Shah Jahan; Fenton, Alex, 902-919 pp.



This study examines the challenges faced by Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) providers in delivering high-quality services and managing complex infrastructure models. Focusing on the public sector, a case study assessed user satisfaction with outsourcing services, considering factors such as assurance, empathy, responsiveness, reliability, and communication. Additional sub-factors like commitment, skills, effectiveness, and motivation were identified as significant influencers of SaaS quality. Actionable steps to enhance SaaS quality were proposed, highlighting the importance of effective communication between providers and users.

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- 68 Therborn's world-casting: the left against dialectics?/ Eagleton, Oliver,

This article examines the knowledge-sharing behavior of researchers in library and information management using the theory of planned behavior. Through a quantitative approach and survey questionnaire, data was collected from postgraduate students in library and information science via snowball sampling. Analysis with SPSS and ADANCO revealed that subjective norms and perceived behavioral control significantly influence intentions to share knowledge. Intentions to share knowledge positively impact knowledge-sharing behavior through social networking sites (SNS), mediated by attitude towards knowledge sharing. However, intentions do not mediate the relationship between attitude and knowledge-sharing behavior. This study contributes to understanding knowledge-sharing dynamics within social media among postgraduate students in library and information science.

- 69 Common sensing?/ Steyerl, Hito,

This study investigates the disparity in online cancer information seeking (OCIS) among individuals with varying education levels in China. It introduces two socio-psychological factors, informational subjective norms (ISN) and information sufficiency threshold (IST), as mediators in this relationship. Through an online survey, it reveals that higher education levels correlate with increased OCIS frequency, mediated by both ISN and IST. ISN, reflecting social pressure regarding seeking cancer information, exhibits a stronger mediation effect compared to IST. These findings highlight the importance of addressing socio-psychological factors to narrow the health-related digital divide and promote OCIS among less-educated individuals in China and potentially other developing countries.

- 70 High-art kitsch/ Nelson, Saul,

This study investigates the state of professionalization within the records and archives management sector in Bab Zimwe, emphasizing its importance for credibility and effectiveness in managing records. Employing a quantitative research approach with a cross-sectional survey design and systematic random sampling, the study aims to identify current challenges and propose strategies to enhance professionalization in the field. By addressing these issues, the study seeks to improve the recognition and effectiveness of records and archives management professionals in the workplace.



- 71 Afropessimism's radical abdication:some sociological notes/ Wacquant, Loïc,

This study investigates the health information needs and behaviors of Egyptian pregnant women, examining their preferences, sources, and challenges in accessing information. Through six focus groups involving 64 women, it reveals that many women prefer communication with family, friends, and healthcare providers, primarily through verbal means and cell phones. They rely on various sources for pregnancy-related information, including the internet and social media platforms. Traditional libraries play a minimal role due to time constraints

and financial limitations. Barriers include lack of time, financial constraints, and limited knowledge of reliable information sources.

72 Jameson after post critique/ Robson, Leo,

This article investigates the factors influencing young physicians' intention to use Internet of Things (IoT) services in healthcare. It integrates the theory of planned behavior (TPB) and diffusion of innovations (DOI) theories to develop a comprehensive model. Using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) and importance-performance map analysis (IPMA), the study identifies attitude and value co-creation as significant determinants of behavioral intention to use IoT in healthcare services. Attitude emerges as the primary influencer, followed by perceived relative advantage. The findings contribute valuable insights into the adoption of IoT services among young physicians in developing countries.

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- 73 Parental Responsibility and Child Psychology/ Rao, Mohan, 1-7 pp.

This study delves into the complexities of raising children in a swiftly advancing technological landscape. The need to guide and equip children to adapt to a changing world without compromising on ethical values and convictions is emphasized. The erosion of traditional values and virtues, coupled with the rapid loss of innocence in today's children, poses a significant concern. The importance of parental role modeling, effective communication, and understanding the unique challenges faced by the present generation, especially during adolescence, is explored. Additionally, the paper highlights the necessity for parents to consider their children's aptitude and interests when shaping their educational paths. Motivation, respect, and involvement in a child's studies are underscored as essential elements in fostering their growth. Ultimately, the abstract emphasizes the crucial responsibility parents bear in guiding their children through the complexities of modern life while instilling cultural values and civic sense.

- 74 NREGA - A Suitable Scheme for Rural Development / Naik, S. D., 8-9 pp.

This paper reviews the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), launched in India's poorest districts in 2008. It aims to provide 100 days of employment annually to unskilled adult workers, prioritizing gender equality and women's empowerment. The program seeks to reduce migration during off-seasons, empower weaker sections economically, and improve rural infrastructure for sustainable development. Despite significant progress, challenges such as delayed payments and coordination issues persist. The paper concludes by proposing measures for improvement, highlighting the importance of effective implementation for NREGA to truly drive rural development.

- 75 A Comparative Analysis of Individual and Corporate Tax Rates in India / Dheenadhayan, V., 10-11 pp.

This study presents a comprehensive comparative study of India's individual and corporate tax rates, emphasizing the delicate balance between social equality, economic competitiveness, and progress. Examining changes from 2012 to 2022, the study explores the government's dedication to a business-friendly climate, particularly evident in recent corporate taxation modifications. It underscores the necessity of continuous assessment and adjustment of the tax structure to maintain sustainable economic growth while meeting diverse societal demands.

- 76 Bio-Fuel Yielding Species as Energy Source for Sustainable Development/ Prakash, S.R., 12-13 pp.

This study gives information that India is heavily dependent on the imported fuels to meet its energy needs. According to the ministry of Petroleum and natural gas of India, annual consumption of petro-diesel was about 38 million in 2000-2001, which constitutes about 38% consumption of total petroleum products. The import of crude oil varied between 85-147 million tones costing around 13.3- 15.7 billion dollars in 2006-07. Among the non-edible oils Pongamia & Jatropha are of industrial, potential as bio-diesel. These species have captured the imagination of

Scientists, NGO's, and State Government, farmers, oil & transport companies. These species are advocated for waste land & dry land development. To make such programmes successful awareness campaigns has to be taken by the youth of the community through effective participation.



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- 77 Disentangling Moral Hazard and Adverse Selection/ Castro-Pires, Henrique; Chade, Hector; Swinkels, Jeroen, 1-37 pp.

This study examines how a cost factor linked to monetary policy can shed new light on the connection between inflation and economic policies, especially when the Phillips curve is weak. The study identifies a specific scenario where loose monetary policy could lead to an economic situation of persistently low inflation. It then explores how existing economic policies designed to manage inflation might need adjustments under this scenario. Finally, the research analyzes real-world data to assess the likelihood of this situation arising. The findings support the importance of the identified scenario.

- 78 Universal Basic Income: A Dynamic Assessment/ Daruich, Diego; Fernández, Raquel, 38-88 pp.

This article explores how innovations can work together with existing resources (like energy sources) to drive entire industries away from their dominant position. The study uses a computer simulation to demonstrate that, even without government intervention, an economy can naturally shift its energy production from coal to natural gas and then to renewable sources. The simulation shows that a tax on carbon emissions is the most effective way to achieve this transition. This tax sharply increases research into renewable energy, leading to a rapid switch in energy sources. Interestingly, this tax is shown to be twice as effective as either government funding for renewable research or forcing companies to use renewables.

- 79 Retirement Consumption and Pension Design/ Kolsrud, Jonas; Landais, Camille; Reck, Daniel; Spinnewijn, Johannes, 89-133 pp.

This study investigates the effects of a policy change that granted temporary agency workers greater job security. The study uses a specific research method to compare companies impacted by the new rule with similar companies that weren't. The results show that companies heavily reliant on temporary workers experienced a decline in both revenue and total employees. Interestingly, this decline in employment was less severe in industries where it was easier to switch between temporary and permanent workers. The study also found that the policy led to a less efficient allocation of workers across different jobs. Finally, the research uses a theoretical model to explain these findings by considering how companies adjust their labor needs when temporary workers have more job protection.

- 80 The Ends of 27 Big Depressions/ Ellison, Martin; Lee, Sang Seok; O'Rourke, Kevin Hjortshøj, 134-168 pp.

This study examines the under-researched area of how existing immigrant communities can influence knowledge transfer and industry location. It proposes a case study to illustrate this mechanism, hypothesizing that 19th-century Danish-American communities facilitated the spread of modern dairying practices in rural America. The research focuses on Denmark's rapid development in dairying

from 1880 onwards, culminating in its position as a world leader by 1890. Using a difference-in-differences approach with data from the US Census and Danish emigration archives, the study investigates whether counties with larger Danish populations in 1880 subsequently specialized in dairying and adopted more modern practices.

- 81 The Economic Impact of Depression Treatment in India: Evidence from Community-Based Provision of Pharmacotherapy/ Angelucci, Manuela; Bennett, Daniel, 169-198 pp.

This study explores the connection between a firm's resistance to reducing wages (downward nominal wage rigidity) and employment outcomes. The analysis utilizes data linking employers and employees. The findings reveal that wage rigidity prevents roughly 27.1% of potential wage cuts, with some variation across establishments (standard deviation of 19.2%). Interestingly, establishments with a typical level of wage rigidity are predicted to experience a 3.3 percentage point increase in layoffs, a 7.4 percentage point decrease in employee resignations (quits), and a 2.0 percentage point decrease in new hires compared to those with more flexible wages. Additionally, the research employs a structural model to estimate the cost of a wage cut, suggesting it can be as high as 33% of an average worker's annual income.

- 82 Market Power and Innovation in the Intangible Economy/ De Ridder, Maarten, 199-251 pp.

The study employs a life-cycle model that incorporates housing decisions, investment choices, and considers both income fluctuations and overall asset price risks. The analysis reveals that changes in income dynamics are a major factor behind the decline in homeownership across generations. Lower income households face greater difficulty saving for a down payment and qualifying for mortgages, hindering their ability to accumulate wealth through homeownership. This research investigates the decline in homeownership rates across generations. It highlights that younger generations (born in the 1960s and 1980s) experience greater income instability and inequality compared to those born in the 1940s. Despite easier access to credit, younger adults are less likely to own homes at the same age.

- 83 Propagation and Insurance in Village Networks/ Kinnan, Cynthia; Samphantharak, Krislert; Townsend, Robert; Vera-Cossio, Diego, 252-284 pp.

This study proposes a theory explaining fluctuations in unemployment, suggesting that new hires and incumbent workers display imperfect substitution. During economic downturns, recruiting individuals from the unemployed pool reduces the marginal productivity of new hires, dampening job creation incentives. This single aspect significantly increases hiring volatility within a conventional search model framework, offering a realistic depiction of the Beveridge curve and explaining 30–40% of fluctuations in US unemployment levels. Additionally, the theory explains observed excessive procyclicality in new hire wages, cyclical labor wedge nature, countercyclical earnings decline after job displacement, and limited long-term impact of unemployment insurance on steady-state conditions.

- 84 Competing to Commit: Markets with Rational Inattention/ Cusumano, Carlo M.; Fabbri, Francesco; Pieroth, Ferdinand, 285-306 pp.

This study investigates the effects of government spending increases (fiscal expansions) on business investment using a unique approach. It focuses on companies connected to multiple banks and employs a localized strategy, comparing lending patterns of banks narrowly qualifying or missing out on specific government programs (primary dealer status). The findings indicate that a 1% increase in the ratio of bonds to assets held by primary dealer banks leads to a 0.2% decrease in loans provided to businesses, resulting in declines in firm investment, profits, and wages. Additionally, the research is supported by a quantitative model that calculates the overall economic impact of these borrowing cost changes.



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



- 85 The Role of Higher Education Institutions and Entrepreneurial Orientation in the Creation and Development of Academic Spinoffs/ Pacheco, Ana; Ferreira, João J.; Simões, Jorge, 495-524 pp.

This study delves into how past experiences can deeply influence consumer behavior, akin to leaving a lasting scar. It reveals that individuals who have experienced periods of unemployment tend to maintain a persistently pessimistic outlook on their future finances, leading to reduced spending habits even years later. Remarkably, despite this frugality, these "scarred consumers" tend to accumulate more wealth over time. Employing a life-cycle model incorporating randomness, the research challenges traditional explanations focusing solely on financial constraints or the scarring effects of past income and unemployment. Instead, it suggests that the negative relationship between past experiences and consumption is better understood through the concept of "experience-based learning."

- 86 How Do Female Entrepreneurs Differ From Male Entrepreneurs? Distinguishing Personality Traits Throughout the Entrepreneurial Journey/ Gerke, Alina; Ianiro-Dahm, Patrizia; Muck, Peter; Lehmann-Willenbrock, Nale; Hell, Benedikt, 525-552 pp.

This study investigates the macroeconomic impact of credit supply shocks, even when only a small proportion of firms face credit constraints. Using UK firm-level accounting data, the researcher employs a heterogeneous-firm model integrating real and financial frictions, resulting in precautionary cash reserves among firms. Analysis reveals increased cash reserves during the Great Recession, with cash-intensive firms showing heightened employment expansion. The model replicates these dynamics under credit tightening. Unconstrained firms proactively adjust to credit supply shocks, emphasizing the significance of this precautionary mechanism in influencing both aggregate dynamics and firm-level trends.

- 87 Institutions and Entrepreneurship in Africa: Does Democracy Matter?/ Ajide, Folorunsho M., 553-589 pp.

This article examines the stabilizing impact of benefit extensions using a quantitative model featuring heterogeneous agents, search frictions, and nominal rigidities. It identifies two main channels: a stabilizing aggregate demand channel and a destabilizing labor market channel. Analytically, it finds that within the US context, aggregate demand effects dominate quantitatively. By inputting estimated shocks into the model, it effectively tracks unemployment trends during recent economic downturns. The analysis shows that benefit extensions reduced unemployment by up to 0.36 percentage points during the Great Recession, while the combined stabilizing effect of extensions and benefit compensation peaked at 1.12 percentage points during the pandemic.

- 88 Entrepreneurial Value Creation by Rural Enterprises: A Process Model/ Patoju, Sri Krishna Sudheer; Swain, Sasmita, 590-617 pp.

This study investigates the adverse selection dynamics of privately produced safe debt, particularly noticeable during macroeconomic shifts such as the onset of the pandemic. While this type of debt is typically immune to adverse selection in normal conditions, certain macro states, like economic crises, make it profitable for agents to generate private information, leading to information-sensitive trading and adverse selection. The empirical analysis focuses on collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), crucial assets financing below-investment-grade firms. Bid-ask spreads on AAA bonds of CLOs are deconstructed into two components: one reflecting dealer bank balance sheet costs and the other indicating adverse selection. This research sheds light on the complex mechanisms underlying adverse selection in significant financial instruments like CLOs.

- 89 Innovation Training and Entrepreneurial Climate in Emerging Market Multinational Corporations/ Román-Calderón, Juan Pablo; Franco-Ruiz, Camilo; Robledo-Ardila, Cristina, 618-637 pp.

The study discusses Göran Therborn's scholarly contributions since the millennium, which deeply explore global politics, the evolving strategies of the left, and the dynamics of capitalism both historically and today. Therborn contrasts the binary conflicts of the industrial era with the nuanced challenges of the present, highlighting the absence of a singular emancipatory subject and the complexities of envisioning an egalitarian future. His work addresses entrenched inequality, climate crises, and geopolitical tensions, foreseeing a future shaped by ongoing crises. Despite Marxism's diminished prominence, Therborn advocates for an inclusive approach drawing from diverse left social thought to navigate the contemporary political-economic landscape. This summary encapsulates Therborn's intellectual journey, emphasizing his interdisciplinary methodology and enduring dedication to understanding and transforming society.



- 90 'No Better Fund Without Me!' Do Narcissistic Start-up Entrepreneurs Succeed in Venture Funding?/ Brahmana, Rayenda Khresna; Kontesa, Maria, 638-666 pp.

The study examines the controversial Worldcoin project, led by Sam Altman, which offers free cryptocurrency in exchange for iris scans. Worldcoin aims to establish a decentralized financial network and a global Universal Basic Income, purportedly promoting economic accessibility. However, investigations uncover deceptive marketing, worker exploitation, and questionable data collection practices. Critics argue that Worldcoin exploits economically vulnerable individuals, using promises of cryptocurrency to gather biometric data for OpenAI's neural network training. This raises concerns about privacy, consent, and the broader implications of digital colonization. The term "crypto-colonialism" resurfaces, highlighting complex power dynamics where ostensibly independent nations may still experience forms of economic and technological dependence resembling traditional colonialism.

- 91 CEO Succession in Family Firm: An Integrated Framework and Future Research Insights/ Bhardwaj, Shikha; Chauhan, Sumedha; Gupta, Parul, 667-669 pp.

This study analyzes Kehinde Wiley's exhibit "An Archaeology of Silence" at the 2022 Venice Biennale, focusing on the painting "Femme Piquée Par Un Serpent (Mamadou Gueye)." The painting depicts a reclining young man, prompting reflections on Black vulnerability amidst societal violence. Wiley's work is situated

within the broader context of Black figurative painters, addressing themes of Black masculinity, queer beauty, and commodification. It serves as a response to the Black Lives Matter movement and George Floyd protests, reflecting contemporary political urgencies while drawing from art historical references. Wiley's use of kitsch and appropriation from Old Master paintings underscores his exploration of Black representation and historical memory complexities. Through Mamadou Gueye's ambiguous posture, Wiley highlights the enduring legacy of racial trauma and systemic violence faced by Black communities, emphasizing the pressing need for social and political change.

	<b>Indian Council of Social Science Research</b> <b>National Social Science Documentation Centre</b> <b><u>NASSDOC: Research Information Series 1</u></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b><u>New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries</u></b> NASSDOC has been bringing out “New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries” contains a list of Reference Works, New Books, acquired during the period and available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR. In the main text, entries are arranged by Author, followed by bibliographical details and a summary of the document. Books with editors have been arranged by title. The subject index is given at the end in which subject refers to the serial number of the entry in the main text. Interested readers can consult the listed titles by visiting the library.</li></ul>		

- 92 Introduction to the Special Issue: Magic, Rationality, and Politics- The Political Consequences of Traditional Beliefs/ Baris, Omer F.; Pelizzo, Riccardo, 852-868 pp.

This study explores the concept of "Afro-pessimism," which originated in the 1980s as skepticism about Africa's progress but was later reappropriated by black academics in the U.S., notably by Frank Wilderson. Afro-pessimism challenges narratives of racial progress, positing that blackness is synonymous with perpetual enslavement and enduring anti-black violence. Wilderson argues that black people exist solely as objects of white fantasies, hindering liberation politics. While his memoir-style book blends personal anecdotes with theoretical assertions, it lacks empirical critique. Afro-pessimism emphasizes the centrality of blackness, burdening black individuals with structural oppression, but relies heavily on the author's identity and narrative rather than rigorous argumentation or comparison.

- 93 Modernization, Superstition, and Cultural Change/ Pelizzo, Riccardo; Turganov, Daulet; Kuzenbayev, Nygmetzhan, 869-895 pp.

The study discusses Fredric Jameson's endeavor to popularize Marxist cultural theory, tracing his intellectual trajectory from his early engagement with French Marxism to his seminal work on the political unconscious in literature. Jameson's aspiration to make Marxist theory accessible to an American audience led him to develop a sophisticated interpretive practice rooted in dialectical thinking. His concept of the "political unconscious" posited that literary works reveal collective history and societal tensions. Through his influential book "The Political Unconscious," Jameson proposed a Marxist hermeneutic that emphasized psychoanalytic insights over traditional class-based analysis. Furthermore, he underscored the importance of interpreting texts within the sedimented layers of previous interpretations, asserting Marxism as the "master-code" for literary criticism. Jameson's approach aimed to uncover the underlying structures of capitalism through textual analysis.

- 94 Traditional Beliefs and Electoral Behavior in Indonesia/ Harakan, Ahmad; Pelizzo, Riccardo; Kuzenbayev, Nygmetzhan, 896-924 pp.

This study delves into the skills required for Learning Experience (LX) designers, a pivotal role in employee capability development, particularly amidst the Covid-19 pandemic. Despite their increasing importance, the specific skill set of LX designers is often unclear and assumed to be similar to instructional designers or technologists without empirical evidence. Analyzing 25 LX designer job announcements across eight industries, the study aims to define LX designer skills, offering valuable insights for employers to refine job descriptions, educators to align course content, and researchers to advance discourse on LX designer capabilities.

- 95 Traditional Beliefs and Electoral Behavior: Some Evidence From Togo/ Pelizzo, Riccardo; Koepko, Moise; Kuzenbayev, Nygmetzhan; Kinyondo, Abel, 925-950 pp.

This study tells the chronic underrepresentation of minoritized women in higher education leadership roles, often due to inadequate mentoring support that fails to account for the intersection of race and gender. By conducting semi-structured interviews with fifteen participants, the study explores how women of color (WOC) leaders navigate these challenges within diversified mentoring relationships (DMRs). The findings suggest that successful coping strategies enable aspiring minoritized women leaders to thrive despite the double bind. University administrators and HRD practitioners can utilize these insights to leverage DMRs as essential tools for developing the leadership identity of women of color in higher education.

- 96 Traditional Practices and Support for the Strongman/ Pelizzo, Riccardo; Kuzenbayev, Nygmetzhan, 951-977 pp.


This study examines the rise of anti-LGBTQ+ laws in the US, which reinforce cisheteropatriarchal norms by favoring heterosexuality and gender conformity. These laws stigmatize alternative sexualities and gender identities as unnatural and punishable. It emphasizes the need for HRD education to educate students on cisheteropatriarchy's influence on workplaces. This knowledge equips future HRD practitioners to challenge and disrupt harmful structures within organizations.

- 97 Beyond Religion: Superstition, Traditional Beliefs and the Extreme Right/ Pelizzo, Riccardo; Kuzenbayev, Nygmetzhan, 978–1018 pp.

This paper underscores the significance of diversity intelligence (DQ) in leadership coaching for fostering workplace diversity awareness and operationalizing diversity within organizations. It synthesizes concepts from leadership development, coaching, and diversity intelligence to propose recommendations for effective diversity-intelligent coaching programs. Drawing insights from academic sources, it advocates for the design, implementation, and evaluation of such coaching programs to cultivate diversity-aware leaders and inclusive workplaces. Ultimately, integrating DQ principles into coaching enhances its effectiveness, promoting inclusive leadership and equitable workplaces. The paper concludes with recommendations to aid decision-makers in crafting tailored coaching programs aligned with diversity intelligence.

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