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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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24.	Author Index		66-80p.
25.	Keyword Index		81-98p.

- 1 Do Credit Supply Shocks Affect Employment in Middle-Income Countries?/ Gutierrez, Emilio; Jaume, David; Martín, Tobal, 1-36 pp.

This paper studies the effect of bank credit supply shocks on formal employment in Mexico using a proprietary dataset containing information on all loans extended to firms by commercial banks during 2010–2015. We find large impacts on the formal employment of small and medium firms: a positive credit shock of 1 standard deviation increases yearly employment by 1.4 percentage points. The shares of uncollateralized credit and credit received by family firms, younger firms, and firms with no previous bank relationships also increase, suggesting that credit shocks may play a more prominent role for employment creation in credit-constrained settings.

- 2 Public and Private Options in Practice: The Military Health System/ Frakes, Michael D.; Gruber, Jonathan; Justicz, Timothy, 37-74 pp.

This study examines recent debates on healthcare reform, focusing on the Military Health System (MHS) and Veterans Administration. Utilizing novel data on childbirth claims, the study compares obstetrical care on versus off military bases, leveraging patient moves and hospital availability variations. Results show that off-base care is associated with slightly higher resource intensity but significantly better outcomes. This suggests potential efficiency gains from privatizing obstetrical services within the military healthcare system.

- 3 Age Discrimination across the Business Cycle/ Dahl, Gordon B.; Knepper, Matthew., 75-112 pp.

The study investigates whether age discrimination increases during recessions through two analyses. Firstly, using confidential EEOC microdata, the research reveals that age-related firing and hiring charges rise with increases in a state-industry's monthly unemployment. Secondly, the study repurposes data from hiring correspondence studies conducted during the recovery from the Great Recession, finding that each percentage point increase in local unemployment reduces the callback rate for older versus younger women. These findings suggest a potential rise in age discrimination during economic downturns.

- 4 My Professor Cares: Experimental Evidence on the Role of Faculty Engagement/ Carrell, Scott E.; Kurlaender, Michal, 113-41 pp.

The study offers experimental evidence on the impact of faculty behaviors targeting increased student success for college students from historically underrepresented groups. The intervention results in positive effects, including improved perceptions of the professor, higher course grades, increased college persistence, enhanced credit accumulation, and higher rates of degree completion. These positive outcomes persist over several years, underscoring the effectiveness of the intervention.

- 5 Public Pension Reforms and Retirement Decisions: Narrative Evidence and Aggregate Implications/ Bi, Huixin; Zubairy, Sarah, 142-82 pp.

The study utilizes a comprehensive database of public pension policy changes across ten OECD countries. It reveals that immediate pension retrenchments prompt

individuals near retirement to extend their workforce participation. However, news about future pension retrenchments with implementation delays tends to drive this group toward earlier labor market exits. The extent of this effect is pronounced for reforms with extended lags, those introducing fundamental policy changes, and those occurring in contexts with lower public trust in the government.

- 6 Moved to Poverty? A Legacy of the Apartheid Experiment in South Africa/ Carrillo, Bladimir; Charris, Carlos; Iglesias, Wilman, 183-221 pp.

The study investigates the impact of forced relocation to homelands during South African apartheid in the 1960s and 1970s, which constituted a large-scale segregation policy experiment. Utilizing staggered homeland establishment timing in a cross-cohort approach, the research reveals that childhood relocation to homelands substantially diminishes educational attainment, labor earnings, and employment rates in adulthood. The findings suggest significant place effects, emphasizing the adverse consequences of childhood relocation, particularly due to increased exposure to impoverished neighborhoods.

- 7 Dynamic Impacts of School-Based Internet Access on Student Learning: Evidence from Peruvian Public Primary Schools/ Lakdawala, Leah K.; Nakasone, Eduardo; Kho, Kevin, 222-54 pp.

The study explores the impact of school-based internet access on second graders' test scores, leveraging a dataset of over 2 million student observations from Peruvian public primary schools. Analyzing the effects up to 6+ years post-installation on different cohorts of second-grade students, the research reveals positive yet modest short-term impacts. However, these effects become more pronounced for subsequent cohorts over time, emphasizing the importance of extended evaluation windows for capturing the evolving benefits of educational technology.

- 8 Effects of Maturing Private School Choice Programs on Public School Students/ Figlio, David N.; Hart, Cassra M. D.; Karbownik, Krzysztof, 255-294 pp.

The study utilizes a dataset merging student-level school and birth records, employing a student fixed effects design to investigate the impact of a Florida private school choice program on public school students' outcomes. The research reveals increasing benefits, such as higher standardized test scores and lower absenteeism and suspension rates, for students attending public schools with more preprogram private school options as the program matured. The positive effects are especially prominent for lower-income students, with benefits observed across different income levels. Both local and district-wide private school competition independently correlate with improved student outcomes.

- 9 Electoral Cycles in Macroprudential Regulation/ Mu''ller, Karsten, 295-322 pp.

The study investigates the relationship between politics and macroprudential policies, revealing a predictable electoral cycle in the changes of macroprudential regulation leading up to 221 elections across 58 countries from 2000 through 2014. Notably, policies restricting mortgages and consumer credit tend to be looser before elections, particularly during economic expansions. The observed pattern is more pronounced when election outcomes are uncertain, regulators are closely aligned with politicians, and institutional quality is poor. The findings suggest that political pressures may constrain regulators' capacity to effectively implement countercyclical policies.

- 10 Market Power and Price Exposure: Learning from Changes in Renewable Energy Regulation/ Fabra, Natalia Imelda, 323-58 pp.

This study delves into the impact of renewable energies on firms' pricing incentives in electricity markets. The research explores whether the price-depressing effect of renewables is influenced by their degree of market price exposure. It finds that paying renewables with fixed prices, as opposed to market-based prices, is more effective at restraining market power when dominant firms own large shares of renewables, and vice versa. Empirical analysis using short-lived changes to renewables regulation in the Spanish market demonstrates that transitioning from full-price exposure to fixed prices led to a 2–4 percent reduction in the average price-cost markup.

- 11 The Effects of Import Competition on Unionization/ Ahlquist, John S.; Downey, Mitch, . 359-89 pp.

This study investigates the impact of Chinese import competition on union membership in the United States from 1990 to 2014. It finds that while import competition in manufacturing led to a modest decline in unionization within manufacturing industries, the magnitude is small due to unionized manufacturers competing in higher-quality product segments. In right-to-work states, there was more direct competition with low-quality Chinese imports. However, outside of manufacturing, import competition resulted in a significant increase in union membership, particularly among less educated women shifting toward jobs in health care and education where unions are stronger. The study estimates that Chinese imports prevented 26 percent of the union density decline that would have otherwise occurred.

- 12 Information and Spillovers from Targeting Policy in Peru's Anchoveta Fishery/ Engl, Gabriel, 390-427 pp.

This paper establishes that a targeted policy backfires because it reveals information about nontargeted units. In the world's largest fishery, the regulator attempts to reduce the harvesting of juvenile fish by temporarily closing areas where the share of juvenile catch is high. By combining administrative microdata with biologically richer data from fishing firms, I isolate variation in closures that is due to the regulator's lower-resolution data. I estimate substantial temporal and spatial spillovers from closures. Closures increase total juvenile catch by 48 percent because closure announcements implicitly signal that fishing before, just outside, and after closures is high productivity.

- 13 Digitization and the Market for Physical Works: Evidence from the Google Books Project/ Nagaraj, Abhishek; Reimers, Imke, 428-58 pp.

This study examines the impact of the Google Books digitization project on the market for physical books. The findings indicate that digitization significantly increases the demand for physical versions, supporting the idea of a discovery channel. Additionally, the study notes that digitization enables independent publishers to introduce new editions for existing books, further contributing to increased physical sales. The research highlights the potential of free digital distribution to strengthen both the demand for and supply of physical products.

- 14 Brexit Uncertainty and Its (Dis)service Effects/ Ahmad, Saadl; Limão, Nun; Oliver, Sarah; Shikher, Serge, 459-85 pp.

This study examines the impact of increased policy uncertainty from Brexit on UK trade in services. Using an uncertainty-augmented gravity equation and industry-level data from 2016:I to 2018:IV, the research finds a significant negative impact of the threat of Brexit on trade values and participation in services. The increased probability of Brexit during this period is estimated to have lowered services exports by at least 20 log points.

- 15 Do Tax Incentives Increase Firm Innovation? An RD Design for R&D, Patents, and Spillovers/ Dechezleprêtre, Antoine; Einiö, Elias; Martin, Ralf; Nguyen, Kieu-Trang ; Reenen, John Van, 486-521 pp.

This study provides causal evidence of the positive impacts of R&D tax incentives on a firm's own innovation and that of its technological neighbors. Leveraging a change in size-based eligibility thresholds for R&D tax relief, the research employs a Regression Discontinuity Design using administrative data. The findings indicate significant and persistent effects of tax relief on patenting and R&D, as well as evidence of R&D spillovers on the innovation of technologically close firms. The study rules out elasticities of patenting with respect to R&D user cost under 2 at the 5 percent level and highlights the influence of financially constrained treated firms.

- 16 Juvenile Crime and Anticipated Punishment/ Arora, Ashna, 522-50 pp.

This research investigates the deterrent effect of sanctions on juvenile crime and challenges the conventional belief that harsher sanctions deter criminal behavior. The study suggests that the observed small decreases in offending near the age of criminal majority may mask larger behavioral responses among individuals below the age threshold. By analyzing policy variations in the United States between 2007 and 2015, the research finds evidence consistent with predictions from several models of criminal behavior. Specifically, juvenile crime increases when the age of majority is raised, particularly among younger age groups, and the magnitude of this increase surpasses estimates based solely on the age threshold discontinuity.



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NASSDOC: Research Information Series 3



• **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.

- 17 Monitor Reputation and Transparency/ Marinovic, Iván; Szydlowski, Martin, 1-67 pp.

This study explores the disclosure policy of a regulator overseeing a reputation-concerned monitor involved with a manipulating manager. Reputational incentives are found to be strongest for intermediate reputations. Contrary to providing transparency, the regulator's disclosure policy seeks to maintain the monitor's intermediate reputation, even if it means sacrificing incentives. Beneficial schemes include random delay or noisy information, while verifiable disclosure undermines reputational incentives. The regulator's disclosure strategy becomes more aggressive with improved enforcement tools. The findings contribute insights into the delicate balance between disclosure, reputation, and incentives in regulatory contexts.

- 18 Multihoming and Oligopolistic Platform Competition/ Teh, Tat-How; Liu, Chunchun; Wright, Julian; Zhou, Junjie, 68-113 pp.

This paper presents a comprehensive framework for analyzing competition among symmetric two-sided transaction platforms, considering multihoming possibilities for both buyers and sellers. The study explores how various factors, including the number of platforms, the cost of multihoming for buyers, transaction values, and user heterogeneity, collectively influence the level and structure of platform fees. The analysis reveals that platform entry consistently reduces the overall fee level, but the impact on the fee structure (favoring buyers or sellers) depends on the prevalence of singlehoming or multihoming among buyers. The findings contribute to understanding the dynamics of platform competition in multi-sided markets.

- 19 Using Team Discussions to Understand Behavior in Indefinitely Repeated Prisoner's Dilemma Games/ Cooper, David J.; Kagel, John H., 114-45 pp.

This paper introduces a comprehensive framework for analyzing competition among symmetric two-sided transaction platforms, accounting for multihoming possibilities for both buyers and sellers. Examining factors such as the number of platforms, the cost of multihoming for buyers, transaction values, and user heterogeneity, the study investigates their collective influence on the level and structure of platform fees. The analysis underscores that platform entry consistently reduces the overall fee level, with the impact on the fee structure (favoring buyers or sellers) contingent on the prevalence of singlehoming or multihoming among buyers. This contribution enhances our understanding of the dynamics of platform competition in multi-sided markets.

- 20 Supervised Machine Learning for Eliciting Individual Demand/ Clithero, John A.; Lee, Jae Joon; Tasoff, Joshua, 146-82 pp.

This paper addresses the limitations of the Becker-DeGroot-Marschak procedure, a direct-elicitation approach for measuring individuals' valuations for goods. By incorporating supervised machine learning (SML) into elicited willingness-to-pay (WTP) values, the study demonstrates improved estimates of individuals' out-of-sample purchase behavior. Additionally, the paper explores the interchangeability of WTP data and choice data from a simple task, revealing comparable performance. The quantified benefits of various SML methods with different types of data suggest a 29 percent increase in revenue when using prices set by SML compared to using stated

WTP with the same data. This research enhances the understanding of effective valuation methods in economic studies.

- 21 Smaller Slices of a Growing Pie: The Effects of Entry in Platform Markets/ Reshef, Oren, 183-207 pp.

This paper empirically investigates the impact of new firms entering a platform on incumbent firms, considering the dual influence of increased competition and positive indirect network effects. Utilizing a quasi-exogenous shock on a large online platform, the study reveals an overall favorable effect on incumbents. However, significant heterogeneity exists, with high-quality incumbents experiencing increased sales and revenue, while low-quality firms fare worse. The research also delves into the main mechanisms and firms' responses to this complex interplay of forces. This contributes valuable insights into understanding the dynamics of platform competition and its differential effects on firms of varying quality.

- 22 Monopolistic Competition and Efficiency under Firm Heterogeneity and Nonadditive Preferences/ Bagwell, Kyle; Lee, Seung Hoon, 208-67 pp.

This paper examines the single-sector version of the Melitz-Ottaviano model of monopolistic competition with heterogeneous firms, focusing on characterizing the first-best and market allocations. The study reveals that while the market achieves the first-best level of entry, it falls short in terms of selection. Consequently, the market provides an excess of varieties, insufficient aggregate quantity, and allocates production inadequately across cost realizations. The research establishes sufficient conditions for the global optimality of the first-best solution by considering a broad family of quantity allocation functions. Various important extensions to the model are also explored. This contributes valuable insights into the efficiency of market allocations in monopolistic competition settings.

- 23 Evaluating the Impact of Online Market Integration—Evidence from the EU Portable PC Market/ Duch-Brown, Néstor; Grzybowski, Lukasz; Romahn, André; Verboven, Frank, 268-305) pp.

This paper introduces a framework for evaluating the impact of market integration, considering spillovers between multiple distribution channels. The adapted random coefficients logit demand model incorporates substitution between channels and consumer arbitrage across countries. Applied to the European portable PC market, where recent bans on geoblocking practices have facilitated online cross-border trade, the study reveals that consumers in high-income countries benefit most from price convergence. However, consumers in other countries may experience adverse effects. The overall consumer and welfare gains from online market integration are modest, primarily driven by increased product choice rather than reduced price discrimination. This research offers insights into the nuanced impacts of market integration across different consumer segments and regions.

- 24 Slope Takers in Anonymous Markets/ Quint, Daniel; Weretka, Marek, 306-18 pp.

This paper introduces a learning-based selection argument for the Linear Bayesian Nash equilibrium (LBN) in a Walrasian auction. In a setting where endowments vary stochastically and traders model residual supply linearly, the study demonstrates that traders, equipped with statistical learning, converge to the unique LBN. Specifically, in the standard setting with quadratic preferences, the learning process supports the

selection of LBN. The findings highlight how anonymity and statistical learning contribute to the emergence of this equilibrium selection rule, providing insights into the dynamics of equilibrium outcomes in auction environments.

25 A Model of Sequential Crisis Management/ Li, Fei; Zhou, Jidong, 319-49 pp.

This paper presents a model examining how multiple societies respond to a shared crisis, considering a policymaking dilemma faced by governments. Referred to as the "damned-either-way" dilemma, it involves choosing between aggressive intervention that contains the crisis but raises skepticism, and light intervention that worsens the crisis and results in criticism for insufficient action. The study reveals that when multiple societies face the crisis sequentially, late societies may underperform despite having more information. In contrast, early societies can benefit from a dynamic counterfactual effect. The findings shed light on the complexities of crisis response and policymaking in a multi-society context.

26 Trade-ins and Transaction Costs in the Market for Used Business Jets/ Hodgson, Charles, 350-91 pp.

This study examines the equilibrium effects of buyback schemes in the market for durable goods, specifically business jets. Manufacturers offering buyback schemes to encourage upgrades face a complex dynamic involving increased demand for new units but also a surge in the supply of used units if trade-ins are resold. The research reveals that while buyback schemes boost manufacturer revenue by 7.2 percent at fixed prices, this gain is significantly diminished by 43 percent in equilibrium due to substitution away from new jets among first-time buyers. The findings underscore the importance of considering preference heterogeneity in understanding the cannibalization effects of buyback schemes.



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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.

- 27 Screen Media, Technological Innovation and the State in Nigeria/ Jedlowski, Alessro, 625-650 pp.

This article examines the emergence and evolution of Nigeria's Nollywood film industry within the framework of "infopolitics," exploring the interplay between media technology innovation and state control in Africa. It contextualizes contemporary debates on "digital sovereignty" and "platform capitalism" by drawing on African realities, challenging Western-centric theories. Through ethnographic data and scholarly research spanning four decades, the essay traces Nollywood's trajectory from the introduction of videotape to the rise of streaming platforms. It highlights both continuity and discontinuity in technological transformations, offering insights into global media dynamics and historical narratives beyond presentism.

- 28 Crazy, Stupid, Lying, Traitors: Eritrean Politics and Extreme Speech Online/Bernal, Victoria ,651-682 pp.

This article explores the dynamics of extreme speech online in the context of Eritrea's fraught politics. I find the public sphere that Eritreans in diaspora established on a website as constantly open to collapse and subversion, and thus requiring on-going negotiation among participants. The analysis draws on a close reading of a set of online exchanges in response to a narrative posted on a leading Eritrean news and discussion website. The operation of an open public sphere online is especially significant for Eritreans since there is no right to freedom of expression and no independent media inside the country. In heated exchanges online, people's identities as Eritreans and their loyalties are questioned in spectacular attempts to silence, intimidate, and exclude certain people or ideas. What I also uncover are the strategies used by some posters and the moderator to assert the value of civil discourse and to keep the public forum open and inclusive. The ways that Eritreans engage in and respond to extreme speech in an online forum are interesting for what they reveal about Eritrean politics, but furthermore shed light on the global issue of extreme speech, digital media, and public spheres.

- 29 Attuning to Opacity: Interpreting "Post-Crisis" Refusals on Abidjan's Local Airwaves/Cante, Fabien ,683-710 pp.

This article examines how local radio producers in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire made sense of audiences' refusals to speak on the airwaves in the aftermath of armed conflict (1999–2011). Since the 1990s, local or "proximity" broadcasting has materialized contests over popular expression in Côte d'Ivoire. After 2011, local stations also crystallized expectations and anxieties over the role of popular voice in peacebuilding. Drawing on scholarship linking public silences, power, and insecurity, and on Édouard Glissant's notion of opacity, I emphasize the relationality of audience refusals, as well as producers' interpretative agency in response. I show that producers deliberately made room for the opacity of refusals by acknowledging the atmospheric pressures of political violence, without making its effects in the social world transparent or determining. I argue that such a practice of attunement—neither witnessing nor denial—preserved opacity as a ground for possible mutuality.

- 30 Remoteness and Connection on a Congolese Humanitarian Radio Network/Ross, Scott ,711-738 pp.

This article delves into the dynamics of remoteness and connection along this radio network. Despite efforts to bridge isolation, the region is still perceived as "enclaved," emphasizing the need for greater connectivity. However, the article highlights that the connection facilitated by radios is fragile and contingent, dependent on negotiations and compromises among various stakeholders. It explores these negotiations at both village and organizational levels, underscoring that connection is an ongoing and negotiated process.

- 31 The Intimate Infopolitics of Township Sociality in Cape Town: Mobile Phones, Mothers, and Respectability/Schneidermann Thorsteinsson, Nanna ,739-762 pp.

This article examines young women's access to and use of mobile media technologies in township areas on the outskirts of Cape Town, South Africa. It introduces the concept of "intimate infopolitics" to explore how mobile phones are negotiated within intimate relations and gendered ideals of respectability. Through the lens of ordentlikheid (respectability), the study highlights the complex dynamics surrounding the legitimate use of phones. By considering historical political processes and scale, the article challenges tech-optimistic discourses on gendered empowerment, emphasizing the nuanced and contested nature of managing information and knowledge through media.



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

- 32 The Onus on Coal Consumption and the 'Beautiful China Initiative': Economic and Policy Implications/ Rajmil, Daniel; Morales, Lucía; Andreosso-O'Callaghan, Bernadette, 349-368 pp.

This research paper explores China's challenge of achieving rapid economic growth while addressing environmental sustainability and social stability concerns. The 'Beautiful China Initiative' aims to align with the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. China faces the task of transitioning from a coal-dependent economy to a greener and sustainable model, introducing complexities due to its historical reliance on coal. Using Pesaran's autoregressive distributed lag model, the paper analyzes causality patterns between economic growth and fossil fuel energy consumption, particularly coal and carbon dioxide emissions policies. The findings underscore the complexities of China's journey towards a more sustainable economic model amid the imperative to avoid the middle-income trap.

- 33 Trends in the Development of US–China Relations After the 2020 Presidential Election in the Context of the Information and Political Discourse of American Elites/ Kozlov, Vadim; Bocharova, Alexra, 369-387 pp.

This article examines the dramatic shift in US-China relations from partnership to opposition under the Trump administration, culminating in a trade war. It analyzes the reasons for growing tension, including discourse in American media and political elites. The focus shifts from economic issues to ideology, with implications for future relations under the Biden administration. The analysis highlights the emergence of Russia and its Eastern European policy as a new concern for US and NATO interests amidst the US-China rivalry.

- 34 Status Competition: The BRICS' Quest for Influence in Global Governance/ Freddy, Haans J; Thomas, Joshua C., 388-401 pp.

This article explores the global significance of the 14th BRICS Summit hosted by China in June 2022, emphasizing the shifting power dynamics from the Global North to the Global South. In the context of rising powers, including BRICS, reshaping global governance, the paper analyzes the dynamics of status competition and influence. It assesses the impact of these shifts on the international order, focusing on BRICS' role in global governance and the potential for conflict with established powers.

- 35 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: A Framework for Understanding China's SOEs, SMEs and Decentralisation/ Lee, Brice Tseen Fu; Sims, Juan Pablo, 402-421 pp.

This study delves into the intricate interplay between state-owned enterprises (SOEs), disposable income and economic decentralisation within China's economic landscape, all underpinned by the principles of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. It highlights the unique roles of SOEs and small and medium enterprises (SMEs), while assessing disposable income's effect in bolstering support for decentralisation. Emphasis is placed on whether a higher disposable income often a product of SOEs' control over vital industries and utility prices can catalyse public enthusiasm for decentralisation. Utilising a spectrum of analytical techniques on secondary data, the study uncovers vital patterns that suggest a symbiotic relationship between SOEs and SMEs in

advancing economic growth and decentralisation. The findings offer valuable insights for policy development and further understanding of the nexus between SOEs, disposable income and decentralisation, as contextualised within Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

- 36 The China Belt and Road Initiative: The Struggles and Opportunities for the SMEs Development of an Emerging Economy/ Senadjki, Abdelhak; Awal, Iddrisu Mohammed; Ogbeibu, Samuel; Nachef, Tameur; Senadjki, Mourad., 422-440 pp.

This study delves into the impact of the China–Algeria Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) on local Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in Algeria following the 2008 economic crisis. With more than 30,000 companies closing and over 70,000 jobs lost, the government turned to BRI as a means to promote SME development. Through face-to-face interviews and focus group discussions, involving 20 participants, including SME managers and entrepreneurs, the study reveals that while the BRI has positive impacts on SMEs, such as enhanced trade partnerships and employment opportunities, challenges persist. The dominance of Chinese enterprises and the absence of suitable policies necessitate reforms to ensure local SME growth and socio-economic development.

- 37 War and Control: A Study of Chinese Migrants in Assam in the Late Colonial Period/ Saikia, Papar., 441-455 pp.

This study examines the impact of World War II on Chinese migrants in Assam, British India, focusing on their relationship with the colonial state. While existing literature emphasizes the effects of the Sino-Indian War of 1962 on the community, this research shifts attention to WWII. It investigates how the colonial state attempted to control the Chinese migrant population and how the community negotiated with these control mechanisms during the war. The article argues that understanding their WWII experience is crucial for comprehending their later experiences during the Sino-Indian War of 1962. Control mechanisms, such as registration, provided legal status but did not guarantee legal activities, leading the community to react to these control measures.

- 38 The Main Factors Underpinning Turkey–China Relations: The ‘Turkic World’ Narrative and Its Implications for Future Relations/ Hovsepyan, Levon, 456-472 pp.

This article analyses how shifts in the international system and Turkish domestic factors determine the current relations between Turkey and China. They are combined with changes in the international system and Turkish domestic economic, political and ideological factors. The Uyghur issue, Turkey's new activism in Central Asia, and the ‘Turkic narrative’ are analysed in the context of bilateral relations. The 2020 Nagorno-Karabakh War brought the ‘Turkic narrative’ to a new level and gave new impetus and confidence to Ankara in forging a new assertive foreign policy in Central Asia, which could be a challenge for Beijing in the future.



- 39 Cultivation of Humanity: How we can stagnate within the eternal flow/ Campill, Marc Antoine, 391-410 pp.

This paper introduces Taoism and explores the concept of flow, highlighting cultivation as a fundamental human ability. It challenges scientific paradigms and introduces "MyCu-cultivation" to delve into human-nature interaction and growth. Using the metaphor of bookshelves, it symbolizes the manifestation of meaning-making and reintroduces layers of physical reality and imagination. The framework extends into the externalization of imagination, bridging semiotics, cultural psychology, and Naturwissenschaften to reveal diverse insights in everyday life.

- 40 Cultural mediation of grief: the role of aesthetic experience/ Tateo, Luca, 411-433 pp.

This paper critiques the Global North's psychological perspective that individualizes existential experiences, such as the loss of loved ones, framing them as personal problems. It challenges the societal expectation for swift resolution through healthcare services, questioning the transformation of diverse experiences into pathologies. Delving into the historical context, the paper emphasizes the need to view death, loss, and grief as both personal and collective experiences shaped by cultural nuances. The theoretical exploration centers on the concept of cultural mediation of grief, highlighting aesthetic and temporal dimensions found in art, rituals, and everyday discourses. The argument posits that such mediation persists even in seemingly secularized societies, urging psychology to recognize its presence.

- 41 The Beauty of Unfulfillment/ Castelli, Alberto, 434-450 pp.

This paper explores the dialectic between transitory pleasure and permanent values, examining the representation of unfulfilled loves as a key manifestation of the interplay between the nature of life and the ideal. While Cyrano de Bergerac and Baudelaire's poem "A une passante" have been extensively studied, this paper uniquely approaches them as a theory of desire. It questions the authenticity of love when it cannot be pursued and experienced. The analysis reconsiders the role of the object of love and, consequently, the metaphysics of love, emphasizing the dynamic of lack and desire. The argument posits that desire, to exist, necessitates replicating itself, thereby requiring the object of love to remain unattainable.

- 42 Cultural psychological implications of Hermann Hesse's *Glasperlenspiel* (glass bead game)/ Fircks, Enno von, 451-473 pp.

This article dissects key elements of Hermann Hesse's *Glass Bead Game* to render them applicable to Cultural Psychology. Viewing the Game as a universal language based on open ideographs, it suggests the Game serves an educational purpose, guiding individuals toward inner harmony. The Game materializes through interaction and meditation on multiple meanings. Aligning with the goals of Cultural Psychology, the perspective emphasizes understanding how individuals relate to their environments. The paper advocates for institutionalizing this cultural psychological purpose to ensure the discipline's sustainability, contrasting it with the *Glass Bead Game's* self-contained nature.

- 43 Conceptual questions about meaning: Divergence or complementarity between cultural-Historical positions?/ Santana, Ramiro Rodrigues Coni; Ristum, Marilena, 474-491 pp.

This paper delves into the evolution of Lev Vygotsky's cultural-historical approach, focusing on the central concept of meaning. Acknowledging the incompleteness of Vygotsky's work, the paper explores the dialogues between culturally-based authors—González Rey, Jaan Valsiner, and Jerome Bruner. Emphasizing the uniqueness of each theoretical approach, the authors avoid oversimplification and reductionism, highlighting the distinct nuances in their perspectives on meaning. The comparison between these scholars leads to the formulation of a concept grounded in the singular-collective dialectic, enriched with an affective dimension. The resulting framework, derived from commonalities, aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of meaning while adhering to criteria for theoretical robustness.

- 44 Gestalt therapy, mundane phenomenology, and yoga philosophy: An integrated praxis in psychology/ Mendonça, Bruna Improta de Oliveira; Coutinho, Denise Maria Barreto; Chaudhary, Nandita , . 492-507 pp.

This article engages in a theoretical dialogue between Yoga, Gestalt therapy's philosophical roots, and mundane phenomenology. By extending the gestaltic framework, it examines the intersection and disparity between mundane phenomenology and Yoga philosophy in theory and practice. The article suggests that Yoga enhances Gestalt therapy and phenomenology by broadening perspectives on contemplative somatic practices. Additionally, it posits that phenomenology and the gestaltic approach provide a robust foundation for integrating with Yoga philosophy, facilitating a comprehensive comprehension of contemplative practices.

- 45 Cultural and idiographic approach to the microgenesis of visual metaphors/ Ossa, Julio César; Rosa, Adriana De la; Puche Navarro, Rebeca , 508-533 pp.

This study aims to highlight the theory-method relationship, as well as some problems strongly intertwined with the methodological. It is also intended to show how conceptualizations inspired by Piagetian and dynamic systems, for example, go hand in hand with methodologies that are close to them and from which they can be approached. Methodologically, a microgenetic approach is chosen in a singular version, which recovers the spirit conceived in the Geneva School from a cultural and idiographic perspective. Assuming development as change implies taking into account the temporality of the processes, for which we will rely on treatments, some already known (MIN-MAX) and others relatively new (Phase Spaces), which allow us to represent and understand in a more detailed way how change occurs in time, in this case, in the process of understanding the visual metaphor in children from 3 to 4 years of age.

- 46 Re-defining Plurality of Autonomous, Unmerged Voices and Consciousnesses in Bakhtin's Theory of the Novel/ Majumdar, Saikat; Sarkar, Sandip , 534-547 pp.

This paper engages in a historical investigation of novel changes over time, drawing from diverse dimensions and confronting opposing views. Focusing on literary analysis, it reviews Mikhail Bakhtin's comprehensive theory on the novel, a celebrated discourse in literature. Bakhtin's concept transforms the novel into an open-ended, multi-voiced, and dialogic reality, distributing incompatible parts among different

perspectives of equal importance. The paper explores Bakhtin's opposition to monologic speech, emphasizing the liberating impact of dialogic discourse on both the self and culture. Tracing implied dialogism within the cultural framework, the paper asserts that language in a novel is not merely symptomatic of individuals but reflects a specific set of social and ideological valuations.

- 47 Seeking reason and rebirth: Jungian archetypes, scientism, and a question about transhumanism/ Jones, Raya A, 548-564 pp.

This article critically examines attempts to render Carl Gustav Jung's theory of archetypes scientifically credible, often through invoking biology and evolution theory. Evaluating both biology-oriented and culture-oriented trends in Jungian studies, the paper redirects the conceptualization of archetypes towards embodied subjectivity and narrativity. Using thematic parallels between transhumanism and Jung's rebirth archetype as a case in point, the essay sheds light on the interplay between scientific and cultural metanarratives in Jungian studies.

- 48 Dialogical self on the slope: An analysis of family dynamics on skis/ Geberth, Lisa-Marie, 565-581 pp.

This paper explores the cultural organization of action in the context of teaching children to descend Alpine skiing slopes, employing Dialogical Self Theory (DST). Examining the unique scenery and extreme conditions of skiing, the study observes I-positions in motion, offering a novel application of DST to outdoor and activity contexts. Following a family over two years, the research reveals shared I-positions among family members, contributing to a harmonious family dynamic. Notably, ambivalences in the mother's I-positions surface, primarily related to the theme of being a good parent. The findings underscore the significance of studying moving humans within the DST framework for future research.

- 49 Identity and parent-child relationship representations of Nezha: From cultural narrative to case conceptualization/ Guo, Ruitong; Li, Xianghui, 582-606 pp.

This paper delves into the experiential cultural image of child development and parent-child relationships through the timeless tales of Nezha ("Natch") in China. Grounded in the premise that cultural images shape collective and individual psychological reality, the study explores how these narratives influence both cultural and individual narratives. By focusing on the enduring tales of Nezha, the paper aims to unravel insights into the dynamics of child development and parent-child relationships embedded in cultural storytelling traditions.

- 50 The psychological aspects within the Yogyakarta Bedhaya: An exploratory study on royal court dancers/ Supriyadi, Matheus Raoul; Rahapsari, Satwika, 607-643 pp.

This study delves into the profound experiences of court dancers performing the Bedhaya, a classical art form exclusive to Yogyakarta royalty. Utilizing Moustakas' qualitative phenomenology and movement elicitation procedures, four Bedhaya dancers were interviewed to uncover the psychological aspects shaping their experiences. The analysis revealed five themes encapsulating the essence of Bedhaya dancers' experiences, offering a foundation for future psychological research in this unique realm of Javanese meditation.

- 51 School refusal as a representation of questioning normality: Understanding the richness of socio-cultural transitions/ Kanzak, Mami; Suzuki, Hanako, 644-659 pp.

This study explores the transitions of adolescents who have refused to attend school, emphasizing the post-refusal phase and drawing insights from the socio-cultural psychology of life course. Applying the life course theory, the research identifies school refusal as a process questioning normality. Utilizing Yamada's relational model, three distinct transition patterns emerge: expanding involvement, reforming relationships, and blocking involvement. The study delves into the formation of resistance and the richness of these transitions, shedding light on the diverse ways adolescents navigate life after experiencing school refusal.



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- 52 Information Seeking Anxiety Amongst Postgraduate Students of Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana/ Bala, S.; Chwani S.; Singh, N.; Kumar, D., 399-405 pp.

This paper is envisioned to investigate the Information Seeking Anxiety (ISA) among postgraduate (masters' and PhD) students of Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. The Information Seeking Anxiety Scale (ISAS) developed by Erfanmanesh, et al., containing 47 statements representing ISA under seven components having Cronbach alpha values reported to be at 0.902, was used as a data collection tool. 108 students participated in the survey. About 70 % respondents experienced mild level of anxiety. The gender-based difference in ISA associated with 'Computer and the Internet' was found to be significant at .05 ($t= 2,426$), females being less anxious. The location of the students did not influence their ISA, and different components of the ISAS were found to be interrelated, affecting the overall anxiety level. Prevalence of low to severe levels of ISA amongst students mandated the need for planning and execution of well-prepared information literacy programmes.

- 53 A Correlation Study Between Altmetrics and Citations Using the Parameters of Title Rendering, Open Access, and Funding Status/ Sharma, Jagdish G, 406-413 pp.

This study explores the link between academic citations and Altmetrics in COVID-19, social media, and misinformation literature. Using the Dimension-Altmetric database and the search query "Covid-19 AND Social Media AND Misinformation," we analyzed 1,489 citations. Findings show a moderate positive correlation ($r= 0.429$, $p= 0.00$) between Altmetric scores and citations. Articles with open access (OA) and financial support had significantly higher Altmetric scores. Title wording had no significant impact, except for title length, which correlated with Altmetric scores. These insights are crucial for library professionals navigating the evolving landscape of scholarly impact.

- 54 Measuring Alternative Research Impact of Private Higher Education Institutions of India Through Data Carpentry/ Mazumder, Jhantu; Nath, Amit; Mukherjeel, Simly; Pakira, Arpan Kumar; Jana, Sibsankar, 414-425 pp.

This research aims to measure the research impact of 27 private Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) in India through the lens of citations and social media. It applies data carpentry tools and techniques for gathering and formatting data from different databases. The primary bibliographic data was collected from Scopus, and the secondary data from four different databases (Dimensions.ai, Altmetric.com, Mendeley.com, and Unpaywall.org). The data is analysed in terms of coverage, associations between variables (citations vs. altmetrics), and open access advantages of altmetric. The result indicates that 18.51 % of publications from private HEIs are covered in altmetric, while 95.77 % of publications are in Mendeley. Twitter event has the most extensive coverage among altmetric data, and Dr D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth registered with the broadest coverage in altmetric. The coverage level of altmetric data is higher for institutions focused on multidisciplinary research than medical, technical, and management institutions. The correlation results showed an almost positive between citations and altmetric mentions. Moreover, the coverage of open access publications in altmetric is considerably higher than those of non-OA articles. The

Open Access Altmetric Advantages (OAAA) and Categorical Open Access Altmetric Advantages (COAAA) confirmed the open access advantages of selected institutions across altmetric events. The overall research result suggests that discipline- and institute-specific considerations are pivotal when evaluating institutions' productivity using altmetric.

- 55 Evaluating the Citations and Social Attention Difference Between Open Access and Paywalled LIS Literature/ Vysakh, C; H, Rajendra Babu, 426-431 pp.

The purpose of the present study is to assess the open access advantages in getting citations and social media attention for Library and Information Science (LIS) literature indexed in the dimensions database and tracked by Altmetric Explorer. An advanced search in the Altmetric Explorer was carried out to collect the needed data for the study and subjected to parametric and non-parametric tests to achieve the objectives. The results discovered differences in citations and altmetric attention benefits between Open Access (OA) and pay-walled LIS literature. Open access was found to have more citations and altmetrics than Non-Open Access (NOA). Furthermore, green OA outputs were reported to have more citations among the OA categories, while hybrid OA attracted more social media attention. The results of the present study offer insights for authors in deciding where to publish in order to maximise the scientific and social impact of their writings.

- 56 Does Altmetric Attention Score Correlate with Citations of Articles Published in High CiteScore Journals/ Basumatary, Bwsrang; Tripathi, Manorama; Verma, Manoj Kumar, 432-440 pp.

This study delves into the evolving landscape of scholarly communication, specifically focusing on the Library and Information Sciences (LIS) domain. By examining the relationship between Altmetric Attention Scores (AAS) and traditional citation metrics in high CiteScore open-access journals, the research explores the comprehensive impact of influential articles published between 2013 and 2022. The top 100 articles, selected based on their AAS, offer insights into current trends and impactful findings in the field. Despite a weak and statistically insignificant correlation between AAS and citations, the study underscores the importance of considering both traditional and alternative metrics in assessing research influence and engagement in today's digital scholarly communication paradigm. While confined to LIS journals, the insights contribute to a broader understanding of the multifaceted nature of research impact assessment.

- 57 Factors Affecting the Plagiarism Behavior of Faculties in Maharashtra/ Linge, Ashish; Bapte, Vishal Dattatray; Kakde, Baldeo, 441-447 pp.

The study aims to determine the impact of awareness, knowledge, and attitude toward plagiarism on the plagiarism activity of college teachers in Maharashtra State, India. Two hundred seventy-two college teachers within Maharashtra State, India, participated in the survey. The study used purposive and snowball sampling techniques. The college teachers have a reasonable awareness and moderate knowledge of plagiarism. The college teachers bore a positive attitude toward plagiarism. The results of multiple regression analysis showed a significant influence of all three independent variables on the plagiarism activities of college teachers. Attitude towards plagiarism was forecasted as the highest predictor of plagiarism activities of college teachers, followed by knowledge of plagiarism.

- 58 ORCID Adoption by the LIS Faculty Community of India/ Jain, Sanjeev Kumar; Makwana, Jignesh; R, Kaja Bantha Navas, 448-453 pp.

The study aims to evaluate the utilisation of ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor identifier) among LIS faculty members at UCG-approved Indian universities. An online survey was conducted to collect data from a representative group of 369 faculty members. LIS field who are associated with Indian Universities and actively involved in teaching and research activities. A simple random sampling procedure was used in the study to collect samples from respondents. Total 164 completed responses were received, with a response rate of 44.44 %. The results suggest that LIS faculty members had high awareness of ORCID. ORCID is a widely used system by LIS faculty members specially used to find and share information about research articles. The gender-wise awareness, ORCID Holders and the types of recommendations, ORCID Holder usage time examined. This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis exploring the ORCID adoption among LIS faculty members in India and addresses multiple objectives.

- 59 Bibliometric Study of Papers Published During 2007 to 2021 in Journal Of Informetrics/ Gaur, Babita; Singh, Rahul Kumar; Garg, K. C., 454-461 pp.

The study examines the change in pattern of impact factor and SCImago Journal Ranking (SJR) of the journal under study from 2008 to 2021 besides examining the pattern of growth of the number of papers. The study identified the most prolific actors (authors, institutions, and countries), besides examining their citation impact in terms of citation per paper & relative citation impact. The pattern of citation and highly cited papers have also been identified. Based on the analysis of data it is observed that the number of articles published was highest and almost equal in the years 2013, 2016, and 2017. Using the methodology of the complete count of records, it is observed that 56 countries contributed 2,939 articles. China followed by the USA published the highest number of papers. The value of CPP was highest for Universidad de Granada (Spain) and Leiden University (the Netherlands). Among the authors, Nees Jan van Eck and Ludo Waltman of the Leiden University had the highest CPP. Only a minuscule number of published articles remained uncited. Article authored by Aria, M. and Cuccurullo, C. published in issue 11(4), 2017, 959-975 of the journal received the highest number of citations. The pattern of authorship indicates that during the first ten years, more papers were single and two-authored while during 2017-2021 more number of papers were multi-authored.



- 60 Teaching or learning from baby: Inducing explicit parenting goals influences caregiver intrusiveness./ King, Lucy S.; Hill, Kaylin E.; Rangel, Elizabeth; Gotlib, Ian H.; Humphreys, Kathryn L., 1951-1961 pp.

This study investigated how directing parents to either teach or learn from their 6-month-old infants affected caregiving behaviors. In a "free-play" interaction with 66 mother-infant pairs, mothers were instructed to teach, learn from, or received no specific instructions. Results showed that mothers told to teach exhibited increased intrusive and controlling behaviors compared to those instructed to learn or the control group. The findings suggest that explicit goals to teach infants may lead to more controlling caregiving behaviors.

- 61 Unequal selves in the classroom: Nature, origins, and consequences of socioeconomic disparities in children's self-views./ Brummelman, Eddie; Sedikides, Constantine, 1962-1987 pp.

This study explores how teacher–student interactions in the classroom contribute to shaping the self-views of children from low socioeconomic status (SES) backgrounds and the resulting consequences for achievement inequality. The researchers found that children from low-SES backgrounds tend to perceive themselves as less intelligent, less able to grow their intelligence, less deserving, and less worthy, regardless of their actual abilities and achievements. Negative intellectual stereotypes expressed through teacher interactions, such as expectations, feedback, and attention, contribute to these negative self-views. The study emphasizes the impact of institutional and cultural values, including a belief in meritocracy, which can exacerbate these processes and reinforce achievement inequality. The findings highlight the importance of understanding and addressing socioeconomic disparities in self-views early in life to reduce achievement gaps.

- 62 Early cumulative risk and outcomes in adolescence and adulthood: The role of executive function and behavioral regulation./ Schmitt, Sara A.; Paes, Tanya M.; Duncan, Robert J.; Vell, Deborah Lowe, 1988-2001 pp.

This study examined the extent to which early cumulative risk predicts a range of behavioral and psychological outcomes (i.e., depression, future orientation, risky behavior, educational attainment, and socioeconomic outcomes) measured at ages 15 and 26 and whether executive function (EF) and/or behavioral regulation mediated and/or moderated these associations. Data for this study came from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development and included a sample of 1,364 participants (52% male) born in 1991 and followed through age 26. Results indicated that early cumulative risk was related to depression and risky behavior at age 15 as well as depression, income, future orientation, and educational attainment at age 26. Furthermore, both EF and behavioral regulation mediated relations among cumulative risk and academic achievement at age 15 and between cumulative risk and income and educational attainment at age 26. Finally, three significant interactions emerged for age 15 outcomes, indicating that EF and behavioral regulation may change relations between

cumulative risk and depression, reading, and future orientation. Implications for future research are discussed. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

- 63 The effect of metacognitive executive function training on children's executive function, proactive control, and academic skills./ Kubota, Maki; Hadley, Lauren V.; Schaeffner, Simone; Könen, Tanja; Meaney, Julie-Anne; Morey, Cice C.; Auyeung, Bonnie; Moriguchi, Yusuke; Karbach, Julia; Chevalier, Nicolas, 2002-2020 pp.

The current study investigated the effects of metacognitive and executive function (EF) training on childhood EF (inhibition, working memory [WM], cognitive flexibility, and proactive/reactive control) and academic skills (reading, reasoning, and math) among children from disadvantaged backgrounds. Children (N = 134, Mage = 8.70 years) were assigned randomly to the three training groups: (a) metacognitive training of basic EF processes (meta-EF), (b) training of basic EF processes (basic-EF), and (c) active controls (active control). They underwent 16 training sessions over the course of 2 months. No effects of EF and/or metacognitive training were found for academic outcomes. However, both meta-EF and basic-EF groups demonstrated greater gains than the active control group on proactive control engagement and WM, suggesting that EF training promotes a shift to more mature ways of engaging EF. Our findings suggest minimal near- and far-transfer effects of metacognitive training but highlight that proactive engagement of EF can be promoted through EF training in children. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

- 64 The relationship between empathy and executive functions among young adolescents./ Mairon, Noam; Abramson, Lior; Knafo-Noam, Ariel; Perry, Anat; Nahum, Mor, 2021-2036 pp.

This study investigates the associations between components of empathy and executive functions (EFs) in adolescents. Using data from a longitudinal twin study, the researchers examined the relationships between empathy components (mentalizing and interpersonal concern) and EF components (working memory, inhibition, and shifting). They found that working memory was related to both mentalizing and interpersonal concern, while inhibition and shifting were related to mentalizing but not interpersonal concern. The study emphasizes the impact of ongoing brain maturation and age-dependent experiences during adolescence on the developing relationship between cognitive and emotional development, with implications for understanding and treating clinical populations with executive or emotional deficits.

- 65 Daily associations between adolescents' executive function and school engagement: The role of ethnic/racial discrimination./ Wang, Yijie; Chen, Mingzhang; Zhang, Youchuan; Chen, Yulu, 2037-2049 pp.

This study explores the daily associations between executive function (EF) and school engagement in ethnic/racial minority adolescents. Using daily data from 137 adolescents, the research found that two EF components, inhibitory control and working memory, were associated with higher school engagement on the same day. Importantly, these associations were observed on days when adolescents reported lower than their typical levels of ethnic/racial discrimination. The study suggests novel mechanisms linking discrimination to educational disparities and emphasizes the role of EF in daily school outcomes for minority adolescents.

- 66 Longitudinal predictions between executive function and general and specific psychiatric problems in school-age children./ Zhao, Gai; Zhang, Haibo; Hu, Mingming; Wang, Daoyang; Wang, Yanpei; Pan, Zhiying; Wang, Yao; Tao, Sha, 2050-2064 pp.

This study examined the longitudinal associations of various executive function components with subsequent psychiatric problems in Chinese school-age children. Data from 1,639 children (44.36% girls) ages 6–13 years were drawn from the Children School Functions and Brain Development project. Executive function components were assessed by the cancellation test, the Corsi test, and the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test. Psychiatric problems were determined by parent report. All assessments were administered twice, separated by a 1-year interval. Cross-lagged panel models showed that cognitive flexibility and general psychiatric problems (general p) mutually predicted each other. Worse inhibitory control at baseline significantly predicted more externalizing problems 1 year later, regardless of age, while externalizing problems did not significantly predict inhibitory control 1 year later. Working memory at baseline did not significantly predict internalizing problems and vice versa. These findings demonstrate that better inhibitory control may help to prevent or reduce externalizing problems in Chinese school-age children and that higher cognitive flexibility may help to mitigate general psychiatric problems. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2023 APA, all rights reserved)

- 67 Attention biases for emotional facial expressions during a free viewing task increase between 2.5 and 5 years of age./ Eskola, Eeva; Kataja, Eeva-Leena; Pelto, Juho; Tuulari, Jetro J.; Hyönä, Jukka; Häikiö, Tuomo; Hessels, Roy S.; Holmberg, Eeva; Nordenswan, Elisabeth; Karlsson, Hasse; Karlsson, Linnea; Korja, Riikka, 2065-2079 pp.

This study examines daily associations between executive function (EF) and school engagement in ethnic/racial minority adolescents. Findings reveal that inhibitory control and working memory are linked to higher school engagement on days when adolescents report lower levels of ethnic/racial discrimination. The research suggests novel insights into the connections between discrimination, educational disparities, and the daily school experiences of minority adolescents, highlighting the importance of EF in these outcomes.

- 68 Neural discrimination of facial cues associated with trustworthiness in adults and 6-month-old infants as revealed by fast periodic visual stimulation./ Baccolo, Elisa; Peykarjou, Stefanie; Quadrelli, Ermanno; Conte, Stefania; Macchi Cassia, Viola, 2080-2093 pp.

This study utilizes electroencephalographic (EEG) recording and a visual stimulation paradigm to explore the neural discrimination of trustworthy and untrustworthy faces in 6-month-old infants and young adults. Results indicate that infants possess early sensitivity to facial trustworthiness, as evidenced by significant differences in neural responses. Both infants and adults demonstrate discernment of facial trustworthiness, with variations in response localization on the scalp between age groups. These findings offer insights into the developmental origins of the ability to perceive facial trustworthiness.

- 69 Does racial diversity affect White children's racial bias and reasoning? Depends on where they live and how their social world is structured./ Burke, Nicole; Rizzo, Michael T.; Britton, Tobias C.; Rhodes, Marjorie, 2094-2104 pp.

This study explores how the racial diversity and size of White children's social networks and neighborhoods are linked to variations in their explanations for racial disparities and anti-Black bias. The research involves 395 White children aged 4 to 11 years from diverse zip codes in the United States. The findings indicate that in neighborhoods with low diversity, increasing network diversity is associated with endorsing extrinsic explanations for racial inequality. In neighborhoods with high diversity, this relationship is not observed. The study provides insights into how social context influences the development of racial beliefs in White children.

- 70 Fostering school equity: A racial socialization approach to creating an equitable school climate and reducing disciplinary infractions./ Wang, Ming-Te; Del Toro, Juan; Scanlon, Christina L.; McKellar, Sarah E, 2105-2118 pp.

This study involving a racially diverse sample (n = 1,515; Mage = 12.7; 50% boys; 72% Black, 28% White) explores the Black–White discipline gap in U.S. schools, where Black students are disproportionately suspended for minor infractions. The research investigates whether students' perceptions of school racial socialization practices, such as cultural socialization and the promotion of cultural competence, are linked to a reduced likelihood of receiving suspensions for minor infractions. The findings indicate that school racial socialization is associated with a lower likelihood of suspension for minor infractions and improved perceptions of school climate for all students. Additionally, students' perceptions of school climate mediate the connection between school racial socialization and reduced suspensions, highlighting the potential of racial socialization to enhance school equity and mitigate disciplinary disparities.

- 71 Longitudinal pathways linking racial discrimination and Chinese American mothers' parenting./ Zong, Xiaoli; Cheah, Charissa S. L.; Ren, Huiguang; Hart, Craig H., 2119-2132 pp.

This study focuses on Chinese American mothers (n = 143) to investigate the relationship between their experiences of racial discrimination and authoritarian parenting practices. The research identifies that Chinese American mothers' stressful encounters with racial discrimination are linked to authoritarian parenting through the mediating effect of depressive symptoms. Moreover, the study explores how behavioral acculturation toward American and Chinese cultures moderates these associations, revealing that behavioral acculturation toward American culture buffers the impact, while behavioral acculturation toward Chinese culture exacerbates the connection between racial discrimination stress, depressive symptoms, and authoritarian parenting. These findings emphasize the importance of addressing racial inequalities to support positive development in marginalized families.

- 72 “Oh no! What happened?” an investigation of parent–child conversations about self-conscious emotions./ Cooper, Alexra M.; Reschke, Peter J.; Porter, Chris L.; Coyne, Sarah M.; Stockdale, Laura A.; Graver, Haley; Siufanua, Matthew; Rogers, Adam; Walle, Eric A., 2133-2147 pp.

This study explores how parents and children discuss self-conscious emotions, such as embarrassment, guilt, shame, awe, and pride, using a wordless storybook with characters experiencing these emotions. The research involves children aged 2–3 and their parents, analyzing their emotion talk and questions during conversations. Results indicate that parents and children focus on different aspects of each self-conscious emotion based on emotion type, picture gender, and elements of children's talk are

related to expressive language and age. Parental emotion talk and questions directly influence children's emotion talk, suggesting that parent-child conversations contribute to the development of children's understanding of self-conscious emotions.

- 73 The impact of household pets on children's daily lives: Differences in parent-child conversations and implications for children's emotional development./ Reider, Lori B.; Kim, Emily; Mahaffey, Elise; LoBue, Vanessa, 2148-2161 pp.

This study investigates the connection between pet ownership and socioemotional health benefits for children, focusing on the role of parent-child conversations about emotions and mental states in the presence of a pet dog. Results indicate that parents use a greater proportion of emotion and mental state language with their children when interacting with a pet dog compared to a lifelike toy. This suggests that the presence of a household pet may facilitate conversations about emotions and mental states, potentially contributing to the promotion of empathy and prosocial behavior in children.

- 74 Moving beyond "nouns in the lab": Using naturalistic data to understand why infants' first words include uh-oh and hi./ Casey, Kennedy; Potter, Christine E.; Lew-Williams, Casey; Wojcik, Erica H., 2162-2173 pp.

This study investigates early word learning in infants, focusing on a category of high-frequency, routine-based non-nouns termed "everyday words." The research, utilizing a combination of behavioral experiments and naturalistic observational methods, challenges existing theories by revealing that everyday words do not consistently co-occur with visual referents. The findings suggest that the early learnability of everyday words may be associated with complex patterns in the types of situations where these words are used. The study emphasizes the importance of incorporating naturalistic data to enhance our understanding of early language acquisition.



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- 75 Effect of FDI Inflows on the Export Performance of India/Patel, Richa; Mohapatra, Dipti Ranjan ,13-16 pp.

This study investigates the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on the expansion of export-based foreign trade in emerging economies, with a focus on India. Analyzing data spanning 20 years, the research finds that FDI has a substantial positive effect on promoting foreign trade in India over the long term. However, there is no significant relationship between FDI and exports in the short term.

- 76 New Trends in Regional Politics Reflections on Assembly Elections in Telangana/Quadri, Imtiaz,17-20 pp.

The article discusses the need to reimagine federalism in contemporary politics, highlighting the perception of elections as zero-sum contests between national and regional parties. It suggests a differentiated strategy that selectively addresses or diverts the national-regional divide, as post-poll bargaining becomes less feasible for regional parties.

- 77 Beyond Anti-incumbency Winds of Change in Mizoram/Roluahpuia; lalfakzuala, Joseph K,21-24 pp.

According to this article,The rise of the Zoram People’s Movement earmarked a political change by ending the duopoly of the Mizo National Front and Congress in Mizoram. This rise needs to be understood within the long history of the Mizo public political agency—in terms of exercising their right to “choose” and an understanding of the vernacular politics that informs Mizo political culture

- 78 Deep Renewables Penetration and Tariff Shocks/Datta, Anup; Goswami, Durgadas; Mitra, Sanjay; Rajpit, Kaustav ,39-45 pp.

This study forecasts the potential tariff impact of adding 420 GW of variable renewable energy from 2020–21 to 2031–32. Factors such as renewable power evacuation costs and battery expenses are identified as key determinants. The study suggests increased government spending to incentivize transmission infrastructure development and reduce grid integration and battery deployment costs.

- 79 Making of a Frontier Identity Revisiting Prantobashir Jhuli: Goalparar Lokjeeban O Gaan/Roy, Gautam Chra; Das, Juthika,46-52 pp.

This paper investigates the historical and cultural factors that shaped the region of Goalpara into a frontier, transitioning it into a contested space straddling Assam and West Bengal. Focusing on the Koch-Rajbanshi community, the study explores the complex identity dynamics in this region through an anthology, highlighting its proximity to both states.

- 80 Short- and Long-run Dynamics of Total Fertility Rate in West Bengal An ARDL Bounds Co-integration Approach /Saha, Jeet; Iqubal, Zafar ,53-59 pp.

This research paper delves into the factors influencing the declining total fertility rate (TFR) in West Bengal, despite India achieving sub-replacement fertility. The study

finds that while per capita income doesn't have an immediate effect on TFR, total population exerts a significant impact in both the short and long term. Additionally, the share of the primary sector in the state's domestic product is deemed inconsequential in shaping TFR trends.

- 81 COVID-19 Scarring and Sustainable Recovery Challenges A Production Function Approach /Ghosh, Saurabh; Gopalakrishnan, pawan; Mazumder, Debojyoti ,31-38 pp.

This study examines the scarring effect of the pandemic on various industries, categorizing them into four subsectors based on energy and labor intensities. Comparing model output with projected growth, it finds that green industries are least affected. However, due to the interconnection between green and brown industries, there is a short-term transitional cost, highlighting the need for calibrated policy interventions to ensure sustainable growth.



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- 82 'When showing Hanfu to foreigners, I feel very proud': The imagined community and affective economies of Hanfu (Chinese traditional couture) among Chinese migrant youth in the United Kingdom/ Fan, Chen; Ip, Penn Tsz Ting, 781-802 pp.

This article explores the connection between the revival of Hanfu, traditional Han Dynasty couture, and the surge in Chinese nationalism among Chinese youth in the United Kingdom, utilizing the theoretical framework of 'affective economies.' Investigating the reinvention of Hanfu through a selective historicity, the study analyzes in-depth interviews with members of the UK Han Culture Association, revealing the affective attachments to Hanfu. Three key findings emerge: varied emotional connections, a paradoxical desire for migration and return, and the circulation of Hanfu as a 'mnemonic thing,' symbolizing an imagined Ancient China and embodying young migrants' love for the nation.

- 83 Beyond fact and fiction: Cultural memory and transmedia ethics in Netflix's *The Crown*/ Gambarato, Renira Rampazzo; Heuman, Johannes, 803-821 pp.

The aim of this study is to discuss the potential ethical implications of the fictionalization of historical events represented across multiple media platforms – under the powerful umbrella of streaming media services en général and Netflix in particular – to examine the potential impact fictionalization has on what is culturally remembered and what is forgotten. Combining theoretical approaches from transmedia studies and cultural memory, the article addresses possible ethical conundrums involved in the Netflix historical drama series about the reign of Queen Elizabeth II: *The Crown*. Methodologically, the article is structured as a case study underpinned by the multidimensional analytical model proposed by Erll, chosen to explore how the blurred lines between fact and fiction of the flagship historical drama *The Crown* could have ethical implications for and impact on what is remembered and what is forgotten regarding recent memories of the British Royal Family. The research findings indicate that a deeper understanding of the conventions of the historical fiction genre, as well as the transmedial ramifications of streaming media productions, could potentially mitigate the ethical implications of *The Crown*, going above and beyond fact and fiction.

- 84 Constructions of self and the pursuit of 'authenticity' in women's magazines: A study of British and Greek discourses/ Orphanides, Rafaela; Nyhagen, Line; Keightley, Emily, 822-839 pp.

This article examines discourses of authenticity embedded in European popular culture based on an empirical study of British and Greek women's magazines. After a quantitative content analysis of 575 articles published in Greek and British editions of *Cosmopolitan* and *Marie Claire* during 2012–2016, we conducted a qualitative repertoire analysis of 80 articles and identified a shared discursive repertoire, that of women's 'authentic self'. Our analysis suggests that discourses of authenticity in women's magazines contain contradictory elements. First, they are characterised by a 'can do' philosophy, an emphasis on 'body-positivity', 'self-acceptance' and self-help advice, which suggests women's agency as well as a normalisation of postfeminist gender anxieties. Second, the discourses encourage women to accept their bodies,

‘internal selves’ and current circumstances through self-monitoring and self-surveillance, while silencing societal barriers that form obstacles to achieving ‘an authentic self’. These authenticity discourses rely on a triple entanglement of notions derived from third-wave feminism, post-feminism and neoliberal discourse.

- 85 U OK hun’? Classed femininities, meme culture and locating humour in the celebrity ‘hun’/ Minor, Laura, 840-862 pp.

This article examines ‘huns’ – specifically celebrity huns in the public spotlight – as memetic ‘figures’ who are defined by their loud, tongue-in-cheek and humorous display of British femininities coded as working class. Unlike other female figures routinely mocked and laughed at in contemporary popular culture (such as the ‘chav[ette]’ in Britain and ‘Karens’ in America), huns have been celebrated online in a seemingly more progressive and supposedly politically aware sociocultural context. However, this article argues that laughter aimed at the celebrity hun, though deemed inclusive by her fans, is ultimately ambivalent, polysemic and multifarious. Transformations online have led to the discursive creation of the hun through her ‘memeability’. Therefore, I will analyse this new classed and gendered figure via social media. Using the Instagram account ‘loveofhuns’ as a case study, I examine three memes from this page to showcase how huns are represented in complex and competing ways. Overall, this article questions whether the humour in memes uplifts huns or reinforces stereotypes of this typically derided image of (classed) femininity.

- 86 ‘I’m just not gay-gay’: Exploring same-sex desire and sexual minority identity formation in SKAM and its Western European remakes/ Dhaenens, Frederik; Aboulaoula, Salma Mediavilla; Lion, Anke, 863T- 879 pp.

This article explores the representation of same-sex desire and sexual identity formation in the Norwegian teen drama series SKAM and its three Western European remakes. The analysis reveals that the remakes faithfully adhere to the political representation of the Norwegian source text, prioritizing authenticity and everyday realism. While depicting a Western context with less overt heterosexism, they underscore how heteronormativity continues to shape the process of sexual identity formation and attitudes towards same-sex desire and LGBTQ culture. The study suggests that SKAM and its remakes contribute to dismantling homonegative prejudices and raising awareness about the persistence of heteronormativity among both LGBTQ and heterosexual teens.

- 87 Periods of austerity: The emergence of ‘period poverty’ in UK news media/ Benedictis, Sara De, 880- 896 pp.

This article analyses the emergence of the discourse of period poverty in UK news media across a two-year period. Using thematic analysis and discourse analysis, I analyse three themes: the focus on the schoolgirl, the silencing of the austerity context and the preoccupation with products and public figures to solve the structural issue of period poverty. In doing so, I argue that period poverty has emerged in the cultural sphere due to three key, and intertwined, forces: the continued dismantling of the welfare state and individualising of poverty, an escalation of mainstream feminism and feminist activism around menstruation, as well as high-profile individuals (celebrities, MPs, royals etc) supporting period poverty as philanthropy. This article brings together literature on austerity media culture and mediations of mainstream feminism/s. It expands scholarship on austerity media culture by analysing how the novel discourse of period poverty continues to individualise poverty and justify the ongoing dismantling

of the welfare state, and it furthers scholarship on mainstream feminism/s by examining how the discourse of period poverty connects mainstream feminism/s with austerity and class.

- 88 Wounded men of feminism: Exploring regimes of male victimhood in the Spanish manosphere/ Mingo, Elisa García; Fernández, Silvia Díaz, 897-915 pp.

This article delves into the concept of male victimhood within the Spanish manosphere, exploring its articulation and reworking to serve specific masculinist interests. Through a multiplatform digital ethnography, the study identifies a regime of male victimhood, where the narrative is used to justify misogynistic claims and strategically oppose feminism. Drawing on Fazili's categorization of victimhood claims, the article operationalizes a conceptual framework to analyze how victimhood is configured within the manspheric context. The study further identifies four argumentative mechanisms through which victimhood is claimed, contributing to the dissemination of pain within the platform.

- 89 Weaving the network of collectivism – Kuqing as affective glue in China: Analyzing the reality show X-Change/ Dong, Wei; Lünenborg, Margreth, 916- 931 pp.

This article examines the ways in which kuqing – bitter emotions – are performed, amplified and circulated in the Chinese reality show X-Change (2006–2008). Taking a social relational approach to affect, we understand kuqing as an embodied, socially informed and relationally inscribed affective response to suffering and pain. Building on the historical roots of kuqing, textual and audiovisual analysis is applied to capture its expressions and affective registers in the program. The analysis reveals that, while claiming to reduce the alarming urban–rural divide, the program engages in two juxtaposed and competing affective arrangements. The first recruits kuqing into neoliberal logics and individualistic subjectivity, but is counterproductive in that it reproduces structural class inequalities. The second results in a rearrangement in which kuqing circulates relationally and articulates with Confucian filiality and family ethics, weaving both the rural bitter underclass and the urban middle class into an intersubjective collectivist identity and relationship, thereby strengthening social cohesion and managing social division. Based on the analysis, we offer new insights into relationships between reality TV, power structures and the complex ‘emotional regime’ in a contemporary China challenged by its social ruptures.

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- 90 Trade Data Falsification and Informal Capital Movement: A Study of Bangladesh with Major Asian Trade Partners/ Das, Samir Kumer; Biswas, Amit K., 467-483 pp.

This article investigates trade misreporting in Bangladesh concerning major Asian trade partners (China, India, and Singapore) from 1973 to 2018, shedding light on the impact of restrictive trade policies. Employing vector autoregression (VAR) and autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) models, the study analyzes the factors influencing trade misreporting rates, including spot and forward exchange rates, custom duties, and real interest rate differences. Notably, a two-way causal relationship is identified, indicating that past import under-invoicing may lead to export under-invoicing and vice versa. The findings highlight the challenges posed by trade misreporting in developing countries for effective policy formulation.

- 91 General Equilibrium Trade Policy Analysis among One Belt One Road Nations Using Structural Gravity Framework/ Manzoor, Hajra; Mir, Parvez Ahmad, 484-503 pp.

This article evaluates the general equilibrium effects of China's One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative on member nations using a structural gravity model. Through counterfactual analysis, the study assesses the conditional and general equilibrium effects of the trade policy of border removal on international trade flow among member countries. The results indicate varied trade gains for member countries, with most Asian nations experiencing increased producers' prices and benefiting more from globalization. The study suggests that member countries have reached half of their potential trade gains, prompting a debate among policymakers on further support for trade integration.

- 92 Asymmetric Exchange Rate Pass Through to Consumer Prices: Evidence from Zambia/ Famu, Humphrey; Ndulo, Manenga; Mudenda, Dale; Famu, Mercy, 504-523 pp.



The purpose of this study was to examine the asymmetric exchange rate pass through (ERPT) to consumer price inflation in Zambia. We examined ERPT to consumer price inflation arising from kwacha depreciation and appreciation for the period between the first quarter of 1985 to the fourth quarter of 2017. We employed the structural vector autoregressive model. The results showed that ERPT to consumer price inflation is incomplete and asymmetric. Consumer prices in Zambia are more responsive to kwacha depreciation than to appreciation. The depreciation of the kwacha has a greater significant impact on consumer prices than the appreciation of the kwacha. The impulse response function analysis showed that the shock to kwacha depreciation is very persistent than that of kwacha appreciation. Finally, the forecast error variance decomposition showed that a depreciation shock explains a bigger portion of the variance in consumer price inflation than an appreciation shock. These findings show that kwacha depreciation and appreciation have different effects on consumer price inflation, thereby confirming the presence of asymmetries in the ERPT. The study also accounted for the effect of commodity price booms in influencing ERPT. However, results of ERPT did not change much with the inclusion of commodity price booms.

- 93 Exchange Rate Changes and the J-curve Effect: Asymmetric Evidence from a Panel of Five Emerging Market Economies/ Parray, Waseem Ahmad; Bhat, Javed Ahmad; Yasmin, Effat; Bhat, Sajad Ahmad, 524-543 pp.

This study utilizes symmetric and asymmetric specifications of the pooled mean group estimator to investigate the presence of the J-curve effect in the context of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. Analyzing a quarterly dataset from 2000Q1 to 2020Q2, the study examines the impact of real and nominal effective exchange rate changes, as well as domestic and foreign demand pressures on the trade balance. The findings reveal no evidence of the J-curve phenomenon in the symmetric model, but under asymmetry, currency appreciation is found to worsen the trade balance to a greater extent than depreciation. Additionally, domestic demand pressures negatively affect the trade balance, while increased foreign demand has a positive impact in both linear and non-linear frameworks.

- 94 Prediction of Electricity Trade Partners Based on the Network Theory: The West Asia Community/ Mirtajadini, Leila; Bakhsh, Shamsollah Shirin; Mousavi, Mir Hossein; Heydari, Kioumars; Yousefv, Saman, 544-557 pp.

This study aims to predict electricity cross-border trade partners based on the network theory and to investigate the position and importance of West Asia community in the global electricity trade network. For this purpose, the global network is constructed to examine the role of each node in the network for the time period of 2010â€“2018. Different communities are identified to proceed with the network analysis. The innovative analysis is link prediction to forecast missing links from the network. The results suggest more interconnectedness among community members, especially Iran, Turkey and Russia, which are the prominent nodes in the community. The link prediction outcomes offer the most probable missing links from the community and lead us to select the common neighbour approach as the most efficient method.

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- 95 P.C. Chang and Charles Malik: The Two Philosophers of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights/ Roth, Hans Ingvar, 545-567 pp.

This study investigates the J-curve effect in Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa using both symmetric and asymmetric specifications of the pooled mean group estimator. Analyzing quarterly data from 2000Q1 to 2020Q2, the study assesses the impact of real and nominal effective exchange rate changes, along with domestic and foreign demand pressures, on the trade balance. In the symmetric model, no evidence of the J-curve phenomenon is found. However, under asymmetry, currency appreciation is observed to have a more significant negative impact on the trade balance than depreciation. Domestic demand pressures adversely affect the trade balance, while increased foreign demand positively influences it in both linear and non-linear frameworks.

- 96 UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies Talking to Domestic Adjudicators Through Their Quasi-judicial Work: An Examination of CERD and CEDAW/ Brems, Eva, 568-600 pp.

The article examines the merit of UN treaty bodies' accumulated case law as a resource for domestic adjudicators, i.e., courts and quasi-judicial bodies (such as national human rights institutions) addressing human rights complaints at the national level. It has the objective of assessing the extent to which treaty bodies are "talking to" an audience beyond the parties in the case. Starting from a view that sees impact on national adjudicators as the key issue for treaty bodies' rulings on individual complaints, the article assesses to what extent the way that treaty bodies are exercising this role fits in this view. The study's focus is on two UN treaty bodies with a broadly similar output in quantitative terms, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CmERD) and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CmEDAW).

- 97 Human Rights, Remedy, and Everyday Geographies of Injustice: Perspectives from a Participatory Action Research Project/ Carmalt, Jean Connolly, 601-627 pp.

This article contributes to literature on economic and social rights by examining how everyday places and spaces translate structural inequalities into individualized violations of international norms. Drawing on data from a participatory action research project in New York called The Legal Disruption Project (LDP), it argues for new models of knowledge production that bridge gaps between the experiences of marginalized populations and human rights practitioners. The LDP demonstrates how centering the voices of affected communities can contribute substantive insights to effective remedies for human rights violations. In particular, the article suggests potential for explicitly spatial remedies defined through participatory processes of community engagement.

- 98 Trust, Legal Elites, and the European Court of Human Rights/ Creamer, Cosette D.; Godzimirska, Zuzanna, 628-664 pp.

This article interrogates institutional sources of trust distinct to the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). Drawing from interviews with ECtHR officials and legal elites, the article identifies practices related to access, procedure, and performance that are

central to direct stakeholders' evaluations of judicial trustworthiness. Elite trust is necessary for the continued operation of judicial bodies, and these stakeholders act as intermediaries with the potential to shape public perceptions. The article's findings have important implications for ECtHR's continued relevance, especially given the mounting resistance to it in recent years.

- 99 **The Revival of Human Rights: A New Perspective on Human Rights Through the Lens of Disability/** Beco, Gauthier de, 665-694 pp.

This article argues that adopting the lens of disability may provide a way forward for the revival of human rights. It shows how it is disability that draws attention to resource deprivation that hampers the enjoyment of human rights. It does so by focusing on two novel aspects of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD): the general principle of participation and the adoption of a rights-based approach to dealing with disability. To illustrate this view, it uses as example the impact the restrictions have had on disabled people during the Covid-19 pandemic.

- 100 **Suffering and Survival: The Experience of Dutch Women in Japanese Internment Camps in Java, 1941–45/** Jeronimus, Mia, 695-721 pp.

This article delves into the little-known chapter of Dutch women imprisoned in Japanese internment camps in Java during 1941-45. Examining two sets of temporally distinct sources, the study unravels the women's experiences through ego-documents, interviews, memoirs, oral history, and children's testimonies. Focused on the themes of motherhood, female community, and sexual assault, the research reveals a diverse and complex picture of female agency within a regime indifferent to their survival. The analysis sheds light on how these women sought agency, organized themselves, and navigated their experiences during a challenging period of the Second World War.



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- 101 An Analysis of the Position of Speaker in Lok Sabha in India from 1952 to 2020 with Special Reference to the Position of Speaker of House of Representatives in the United States/Chhachhar, Varun ,741-752 pp.

This article delves into the significance and functioning of the Speaker's office in the Lok Sabha of India and the House of Representatives in the United States. It highlights the esteemed role of the Speaker, who is entrusted with unanimous trust from different parties in India and serves as both the presiding officer and parliamentary leader in the US. The article also examines the election process and overall functioning of the Speaker's office, while exploring the extent of judicial intervention in India compared to the USA.

- 102 Fiscal Discipline and Its Relationship with Economic Growth in India: Evidence-based Policy Analysis/Dogga, Satyanarayana Murthy; Tak, Princy; Cheruku, Kumar Jeevan ,753-765 pp.

This study attempts to make an empirical analysis to evaluate the procedural progress of India in terms of public policy parameters. The study constructs a composite Fiscal Performance Index (FPI) for the period 1990–2018. The reported values show that the FPI has been significantly increasing over the last two-three decades. However, it is clearly evident that the fiscal discipline was slightly poor during the period 1998–1999 to 2003–2004. Since 2003–2004, there has been a consistent increasing trend in the fiscal discipline till 2007–2008 global financial crisis. The constructed index was further utilised to establish its relation with economic growth. The causal relationship from FPI to GDP growth is evident in the long run. The study suggests that, as a federal nation, the Central government should encourage governments at all levels to promote fiscal discipline by formulating macroeconomic policies in line with the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

- 103 Judiciary as a Bureaucratic Organisation and Its Public Value/ Sane, Maithili S.,766-778 pp.

This paper argues that the focus on judges and decision-making has overshadowed the administrative machinery facilitating justice delivery. By applying Public Value Theory, the paper suggests viewing the judiciary as a bureaucratic and public organization responsible for both justice delivery and value creation. This novel approach aims to shift the discourse on judicial reforms towards understanding functions and behaviors rather than just structures and procedures.

- 104 Large-scale Fortification of Rice in India and Its Distribution in Public Distribution System/Kachhawa, Kavita; Mogra, Renu ,779-787 pp.

The article discusses the increasing popularity of rice fortification with micronutrients in supplementation programs, particularly as a cost-effective solution to address anaemia and malnutrition. In India, a pilot scheme for rice fortification and distribution under the Public Distribution System was implemented in fifteen districts from 2019 to 2022. The review of supplementation studies in government social safety programs revealed that fortified rice supplementation led to significant reductions in anaemia prevalence, increased haemoglobin levels, and improved cognitive scores.

However, the studies were limited to the mid-day meal program, suggesting the need for further research to establish the effectiveness of rice fortification at the community level.

- 105 Four Years of Goods and Services Tax in India: Road Ahead/ Jain, Parul,788-800 pp.

According to this article the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India aimed to streamline the tax system by replacing multiple indirect taxes with a unified structure. While a single tax rate would be ideal, India's diverse social agenda necessitates a tiered tax rate structure. GST benefits trade and industry by simplifying taxes and facilitating interstate trade. It reduces cascading effects and promotes a national common market. However, transparency, predictability, and inclusivity are vital for maximizing GST's positive impact on investment and growth. Phasing out exemptions and strengthening the GST system are necessary steps to enhance its effectiveness.

- 106 Emerging Trends of Cybernated Transactions in India: An Outlook Amidst Covid-19 Pandemic/Temani, Vishnu Priya; Seth, Shivangi ,801-814 pp.

This article examines the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on people's preferences for cashless transactions in the Indian economy. Using a Google questionnaire distributed nationwide across various age groups and socio-economic statuses, the study compares data before and during the pandemic. Findings indicate that as COVID-19 cases surged, digital payment methods gained prominence due to their ability to mitigate social contact risks and ensure economic security. The study underscores the convenience, safety, and efficiency of digital transactions during challenging times, highlighting their potential to transform payment behaviors in India.

- 107 Effectiveness of e-Governance Initiatives in India: A Study of Telangana Palle Samagra Seva Kendralu/Mallika, V. V. ,815-831 pp.

This study investigates the implementation and impact of e-Governance initiatives in rural areas, focusing on the Telangana Palle Samagra Seva Kendralu program. The initiative aims to enhance governance, public service delivery, and citizen engagement through innovative information and communication technologies. Key parameters such as awareness, efficiency, transparency, responsiveness, participation, and accountability are evaluated. The study offers policy recommendations based on its findings to address challenges and improve the effectiveness of e-Governance in rural settings.

- 108 Gender Quota and Women's Participation in Rural Local Bodies in India: The Context, Constraints and Consequences/Datta, Prabhat Kumar ,832-844 pp.

This article explores the impact of gender quotas in rural local government in India, focusing on the experiences of women elected representatives in West Bengal. Drawing on secondary sources and a small-scale study, the article highlights the challenges faced by these women leaders. Despite structural constraints, the elected women leaders have demonstrated competence in governance and contributed positively to development agendas. The article emphasizes the importance of a proactive role by the state, facilitated by constitutional amendments, to further support and empower women in governance roles.

- 109 Environmental Governance at Crossroads: Civil Society's Fight Against Industrial Pollution in Kathua Industrial Area, Jammu and Kashmir/Sharma, Manik; Rao, G. Durga ,845-860 pp.

This research article investigates the role of civil society in addressing environmental concerns related to industrial pollution in three village panchayats of Kathua district, Jammu and Kashmir. The study examines the severity and impact of pollution, civil society awareness and participation, and the community's response to industrial pollution. Findings indicate that civil society struggles to exert influence on policy actions and outcomes. The article discusses the reasons for this and proposes measures to enhance the effectiveness of civil society in environmental governance.

- 110 Management of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh: The Perceptions of the Stakeholders/Varalakshmi, G. ,861-876 pp.

According to this article the introduction of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) aimed to address educational challenges in backward areas, particularly for marginalized girls. These girls, often child laborers or from disadvantaged backgrounds, face barriers to education. Special Officers (SOs) oversee KGBVs, tasked with mobilizing and retaining these girls despite constraints like contract jobs and low salaries. Despite challenges, SOs work towards achieving educational goals for these students.

- 111 Realisation of Sustainable Development Goals Through Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Kumar, Chra Shekhar; Sharma, Manoj ,877-902 pp.

This article analyzes state-wise progress on SDGs and correlates it with indicators like poverty reduction. It emphasizes the need to empower GPs with adequate functions, infrastructure, technical manpower, and incentives to enhance their service delivery capacity and revenue sources, thereby harnessing the potential of digitization for SDG implementation.

- 112 Evaluating the Legal and Policy Measures in Protecting Unorganised Domestic Workers in Delhi/Sahu, Skylab ,903-914 pp.

According to this article women's economic independence is one of the main criteria for women's empowerment and gender equality. Around 90% of the women in India work in the informal sector. As per the estimation of the International Labour Organization, over 20–80 million domestic workers operate in India. The Central and state governments have taken various legal and policy measures to ensure the rights of domestic workers. This empirical study in Delhi indicates that most domestic help workers could not get the minimum wage. Their work remain uncertain and insecure, and they lack access to welfare measures. Most strikingly, when a considerable number of domestic workers face sexual harassment, they remain unaware of legal safeguards and therefore cope with it on their personal levels.

- 113 Human Rights of the HIV-Infected Persons in India: Issues and Concerns/PK, Rajagopal ,915-924 pp.

According to this article, Human rights are basic rights of human beings regardless of gender, religious identity and nationality. Human beings and their rights are constitutionally and legally protected. Though safeguards are there against human rights violations, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infected people have to face several injustices in our society. People living with HIV are usually subjected to discrimination in the society even in the 21st century. Society's attitude towards these people is that of stigma and discrimination. They are provided with the right to privacy according to the current human rights standards. However, the fact is that for the

prevention of further spread of HIV, disclosure of HIV-positive status is imperative. Unless the society's attitude towards HIV-infected persons changes, an HIV/AIDS-free world cannot be dreamt of.

114 Crime Against Women in India: A Theoretical Review/Yadav, Pushpender,925-939 pp.

This article examines the prevalence and severity of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against women in India, emphasizing the need for prevention measures. Drawing from theoretical analysis and a review of literature, it analyzes data from the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) from 2016 to 2021, revealing an increase in crimes against women despite a brief decline during the COVID-19 pandemic. The article underscores the importance of stakeholders' efforts and recommendations to combat and reduce violence against women in society.



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- 115 Cultures of (im)mobile entanglements/ Cabalquin, Earvin; Leurs, Koen, 623-625 pp.

This article explores these dynamics, covering themes such as governance, agency, solidarity, and research challenges. Adopting a multidimensional perspective, it critically examines the interplay of mobility and immobility mediated by digitalization, emphasizing power relations and inequalities in a networked global society. The goal is to provide insights into how these technologies shape and are influenced by the experiences of mobile populations. " with "What does the increased reliance on digital communication technologies by migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, migrant communities, governments and researchers reveal about the benefits, limits and politics of everyday mobile and immobile experiences during the pandemic? This introduction to the special issue on cultures of (im)mobile entanglements addresses this inquiry, alongside ten articles covering themes of governance and surveillance, agency and negotiated subjectivities, translocal and transnational solidarity, as well as doing research in pandemic times. Critically engaging with both mobility and immobility in the intersecting field of mobilities and migration research, the special issue centres a multidimensional and multi-scalar perspective on the deep interlinking of various modes of mobilities and stasis in and beyond spatial and temporal conditions mediated by politically and culturally structured digitalization. It endeavours to create a vantage point to critically examine the mobility–immobility continuum as informed by power relations, hierarchies and inequalities in a networked and global society."

- 116 Apps, mobilities, and migration in the Covid-19 pandemic: Covid technology and the control of migrant workers in Singapore/ Goggin, Gerard; Victor Zhuang, Kuansong, 636-654 pp.

This article delves into the intertwining dynamics of apps, mobilities, and migration, particularly focusing on their role as migrant infrastructure amid the Covid-19 pandemic. Through a case study of Singapore's approach from 2020 to 2022, with a specific emphasis on the utilization of Covid apps for controlling migrant workers, the authors explore how these technologies contribute to what they term "managed inequality." They assert that Covid apps not only overtly but also covertly perpetuate unequal treatment for migrants and their host societies.

- 117 Surveillance practices among migration officers: Online media and LGBTQ+ refugees/ Lunau, Marie; reassen, Rikke, 655-671 pp.

This article explores Filmstichting West Indië's communication activities in the late 1940s and early 1950s, producing propaganda films about Dutch colonial Suriname. It analyzes the resistance to these representations in zines from the Surinamese migrant organization Vereniging Ons Suriname. Using unstudied archival material, the study dissects the role of media operations in shaping relations between colonizers and colonial subjects. Visual and textual analysis reveals historical struggles over (post)colonial (im)mobilities within regimes of representation. The authors argue that understanding mobility regimes requires studying their co-production within regimes of mediated representation.

- 118 The media operations of postcolonial mobility regimes: The cases of Filmstichting West Indië and Vereniging Ons Suriname in 1940s and 1950s Netherlands/ Leurs, Koen; Seufferling, Philipp, 672- 696 pp.

This article analyses the communication activities of Filmstichting West Indië, which in the late 1940s and early 1950s produced 12 documentary propaganda films about Dutch colonial Suriname, and the resistance against these reductive representations in zines of the Surinamese migrant organization Vereniging Ons Suriname. We draw on hence unstudied archival material to dissect the role of media operations, as persuasive, strategic media productions, in constructing and challenging differential relations between colonizers and colonial subjects, and symbolically negotiating how different territories and bodies relate to each other. A visual and textual analysis of the cases unpacks historical struggles over the regimes of (post)colonial (im)mobilities, as they are produced and articulated within regimes of representation. We ultimately argue that, in order to understand the historical constitution of mobility regimes (and, in order to be able to critique them), we need to study the co-production of mobility regimes within regimes of mediated representation.

- 119 Territories of migrancy and meaning: The emotional politics of borderscapes in the lives of deported Mexican men in Tijuana/ Galhardi, Renato de Almeida Arao, 697-713 pp.

This article explores how Mexican deportees navigate their experiences in the borderland of Tijuana, Mexico. Tijuana, known for vice tourism, serves as a complex backdrop for expressions of migrancy. Through in-depth interviews with deported Mexican men in temporary shelters, the study delves into the mobility "through the body" of these migrants. It emphasizes the politics of emotions, being, and seeing, shedding light on the constant state of in-betweenness experienced by deported individuals. The analysis focuses on the phenomenology of migration in Tijuana, revealing the pervasive sense of permanent temporality that mediates the lives of deported Mexican men, offering insights into a often overlooked and marginalized condition within the migrant population.

- 120 'The pandemic helped me!' Queer international students' identity negotiation with family on social media in immobile times/ Zheng, Hao, 714-731 pp.

This article explores how queer international students navigated their sexuality and family ties during the Covid-19 pandemic. Focusing on the complexities of coming out to parents, it examines the role of social media in facilitating digital connections in immobile times. The study, based on in-depth interviews with 20 Chinese queer female international students in Australia in 2021, identifies social media's roles in managing ties (shielding, leakage, and routing). It highlights the performative aspect of online identity-making, acknowledging both the affordances and risks of social media in the context of pandemic immobility and queer transitions.

- 121 Physical immobility and virtual mobility: Mediating everyday life from a Karen refugee camp in Thailand/ Hill, Charlotte, 732- 749 pp.

This article reflects on how offline and online everyday life coexists for encamped, young Karen living in protracted displacement. As part of the special issue 'Cultures of (im)mobile entanglements', edited by Earvin Cabalquinto and Koen Leurs, I centre the voices of young Karen living in Mae La refugee camp in Thailand and unpack how

personal and social relationships are built and maintained physically in the camp, as well as in digitally mediated spaces. I focus on the tensions of (im)mobility and how life and presence were mediated before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. I emphasise the influence of culture, society, and infrastructure on my participants' living trajectories and find how social media expands their lived reality far beyond the confinement of the camp.

- 122 Online gathering in times of physical (im)mobility: Facebook practices of Malagasy mothers in France/ Andrianimanana, Fortunat Miarintsoa, 750-767 pp.

This article presents a thematic content analysis of 813 in-group posts within Le Groupe des Mamans Gasy de France, a Facebook group for Malagasy mothers based in France. Focusing on the implications of (social) immobility and lockdowns during the Covid-19 pandemic, the study highlights the group's role as a safe space for benevolence, self-acceptance, and empowerment. It also serves as a platform for maintaining Malagasy cultural identity. These findings align with conceptual frameworks such as Leah Williams Veazey's 'migrant maternal imaginaries' and Laura Candidatu's 'diasporic mothering,' illustrating how Facebook groups assist vulnerable communities, like immigrants and mothers, in coping with pandemic challenges.

- 123 Filipino migrants in Germany and their diasporic (irony) chronotopes in Facebook/ Umel, Audris, 768-784 pp.

This article explores Facebook's role in how Filipino migrants negotiate their diasporic chronotopes, that is, spatio-temporal constructions of their past/homeland and present/hostland. Specifically, focus group and digital ethnographic data with Filipino migrants in Germany are analysed using ethnography and discursive psychology approaches. Findings illustrate how Facebook enables Filipinos to re-enact and challenge past/homeland practices, which in turn help create a more meaningful present/hostland life. Facebook further facilitates the capture of conflicting yet socially consequential chronotopes – or irony chronotopes – that traverse and impact both offline and online dimensions of diaspora relations. Capturing such spatio-temporal interplays in migrant realities through social media provides a nuanced and dialogical view into migrants' lifeworlds, looks beyond the communication role that social media play therein, and contributes to the digital media and temporal turns in diaspora studies.

- 124 Healthcare (im)mobilities and the Covid-19 pandemic: Notes on returning to the field/ Follis, Luca; Follis, Karolina; Burns, Nicola, 785-801 pp.

This article proposes a mobilities-informed approach to social science research on healthcare and migration. It engages with evidence gathered during the Covid-19 pandemic that suggests that when confronted with a public health emergency, health systems can be responsive to the needs of mobile populations. During the Covid-19 lockdowns, health resources shifted routine services online, spurring an acceleration of telemedicine. The roll-out of these practices intersected with the phenomenon of digital exclusion, making healthcare partly or completely out of reach for those who could not connect. We argue that these efforts could have been more successful if they grew out of a recognition of healthcare's 'sedentary bias'. National health systems are configured to serve settled populations. They are not designed for people on the move, with uncertain residential and immigration status. Yet this bias can be alleviated when health interventions are rethought from the point of view of the mobile patient.

- 125 Researching (im)mobile lives during a lockdown: Reconceptualizing remote interviews as field events/ Cabalquinto, Cabalquinto; Ahlin, Tanja, 802-821 pp.

This article foregrounds the benefits and challenges of deploying remote interviews to investigate the digital practices of older adults from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) backgrounds during a series of stay-at-home orders in in 2020 and 2021 in Victoria, Australia. By critically examining the employment of technologically mediated data collection (via video and phone call), we reconceptualize remote fieldwork as a collection of ethnographically significant field events. We draw on the socio material approach to map the impact of human–digital assemblage on the processes, possibilities and limits of collecting data remotely. The study reveals the ways participants' differing digital access, competencies, and social relations engender and undermine methodological interventions. Indeed, it offers a nuanced perspective on deploying remote fieldwork especially among older migrants in an increasingly digital world.



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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.

- 126 Political investorism: conceptualising the political participation of shareholders and investors /O'Brien, Erin; Coneybeer, Justine; Boersma, Martijn; Payne, Alice, 609-626 pp.

This article establishes a new basis for examining the participation, mobilisation and impact of investors at a time when market-based activism for social change is rising in prominence. Existing terminology describing the expression of political values through investment decisions lacks conceptual clarity. Political participation by shareholders and other investors is variously described as shareholder activism or socially responsible investment, and currently conceptualised under the banner of political consumerism. However, this term fails to capture the unique political role and diverse actions of investors. We put forward 'political investorism' as a cohering term for investment-based political participation to remedy existing conceptual confusion, to distinguish between investors and consumers as political actors and to set an agenda for the future study of market-based activism. This article defines and develops the concept of political investorism, drawing upon illustrative cases from Australia to identify hallmarks, actors and tactics of this form of political participation.

- 127 Marginalized, but not demobilized: Ethnic minority protest activity when facing discrimination /Bilodeau, Antoine; White, Stephen E.; Ma, Clayton; Turgeon, Luc; Henderson, Ailsa, 627-644 pp.

This research investigates how ethnic minorities respond politically to personal experiences of discrimination, specifically exploring protest activity as an alternative pathway. Using survey data from racialized individuals in Canada, the study finds that experiences of discrimination increase participation in protests regardless of whether they occur in public or private spheres. Additionally, the positive relationship between discrimination and protest participation is strengthened among respondents with greater intragroup contact. These findings shed light on the dynamics of political mobilization among ethnic minorities facing discrimination.

- 128 Media skepticism and reactions to political scandals: An analysis of the Trump–Ukraine case/Marcos-Marne, Hugo; González-González, Pablo; Zúñiga, Homero Gil de, 645-660 pp.

This study explores the role of media skepticism in shaping individual responses to political scandals, using panel data from the United States before and after the Trump–Ukraine scandal. Findings indicate that individuals with higher levels of media skepticism tend to hold more positive views of Trump following the scandal, even after controlling for previous evaluations and alternative explanations. However, media skepticism does not significantly impact trust in the US political system and government. These results suggest important implications for understanding the dynamics between citizens and government amidst widespread media skepticism.

- 129 Reciprocating to the bottom: Is there negative diffuse reciprocity in social economic human rights/Kahn-Nisser, Sara , 661-675 pp.

This article addresses the potential for diffuse reciprocity in international human rights law, a concept commonly observed in trade, investment, and energy regulation. While

some scholars argue that reciprocity in human rights agreements is unlikely due to the non-peer nature of victims and the absence of potential joint gains, others suggest that certain forms of reciprocity can emerge. The study explores the conditions and prospects for diffuse reciprocity in human rights agreements, aiming to contribute to a deeper understanding of cooperation dynamics in this realm.

- 130 The domestic democratic peace: How democracy constrains political violence/ Veri, Francesco; Sass, Jensen,676-693 pp.

This article offers a systematic, longitudinal and cross-national assessment of the constraint democratic institutions place on domestic political violence. It formulates two structural equation models which allows for the examination of the relative contribution of formal institutions and political culture as sources of constraint on political violence. Institutionalized opportunities for democratic participation significantly reduce political violence; however, these institutions only realize their full potential when embedded within a deliberative political culture. This article suggests that when oppositional groups view democratic participation as meaningful, and state elites engage with their claims, these groups are inclined to behave as radical democrats rather than violent extremists.

- 131 Competing perspectives on participatory arrangements: Explaining the attitudes of elected representatives/Klausen, Jan Erlingl; Vabo, Signy Irene; Winsvold, Marte ,694-709 pp.

This article investigates elected representatives' attitudes toward citizen participation and the design of participatory arrangements, distinguishing between citizenship-oriented and governance-oriented perspectives. Drawing on survey data from Norwegian local councillors, the study reveals a tendency toward citizenship-oriented attitudes, prioritizing democratic values like equality and transparency. However, significant variation exists among councillors, with right-wing politicians more inclined toward governance-oriented attitudes. The study suggests that ideological differences play a role in shaping attitudes toward citizen participation, while strategic considerations have limited impact on councillors in power.

- 132 Female leaders and gendered laws: A long-term global perspective/Jung, Hoyong ,710-728 pp.

This study investigates the impact of female leaders on gender equality in legal systems across 190 countries from 1970 to 2020. The findings indicate that female leaders have a positive association with enhancing gender equality in laws, with greater effects observed during longer terms in office. These effects are consistent across regions with varying levels of economic and social development and legal gender disparity. The study suggests that individual female leaders play a significant role in shaping legal equality between men and women globally.

- 133 Populist attitudes and challenges towards liberal democracy:An empirical assessment of the Turkish case/ Çarkoğlu, Ali; Elçi, Ezgi,729-745 pp.

This article examines the impact of populist attitudes on democratic preferences among the electorate in Turkey using survey data from 2019. Findings suggest that populist attitudes have a negative effect on support for illiberal democratic preferences. Specifically, the Manichean outlook within populism correlates with a decrease in support for democracy. Surprisingly, anti-elitist and people-centric attitudes within

populism lead to a reduction in support for illiberal democracy. Additionally, electoral alliance preferences influence democracy preferences, with voters of the ruling People's Alliance showing greater support for illiberal democracy compared to opposition blocs and parties. Overall, the relative emphasis on different dimensions of populism shapes its influence on democracy preferences.



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NASSDOC: Research Information Series 3



- **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.

- 134 Racism, Stereotypes, and War/Mercer, Jonathan ,07-48 pp.

This paper explores how racism can distort policymakers' perceptions of their allies' and adversaries' capabilities, interests, and intentions, potentially impacting decisions on war and peace. Drawing from the Russo-Japanese War as a historical example, it argues that racist beliefs influence policymakers' explanations and predictions of others' behaviour, leading to inaccurate assessments. The analysis highlights the interplay between stereotypes, reputations, and bigotry, suggesting that reputations can easily morph into stereotypes, affecting policy decisions. The paper challenges the assumption of rationality in policymaking, underscoring the need for greater awareness of the role of racism in international security studies.

- 135 The Meddler's Trap: McKinley, the Philippines, and the Difficulty of Letting Go/Mukharji, Aroop ,49-90 pp.

This analysis delves into the concept of the "meddler's trap" using William McKinley's decision to annex the Philippines in 1898 as a case study. The meddler's trap refers to a situation where a leader becomes self-entangled in a foreign intervention, driven by an inflated sense of ownership and responsibility. McKinley's decision stemmed from doubts about Filipino governance capacity, fear of chaos and great power conflict, and a belief in U.S. governance as a solution. The cognitive bias of the endowment effect, which overvalues owned goods, contributed to McKinley's inflated valuation of the Philippines. This combination of beliefs led to the United States' significant annexation, illustrating the enduring challenge of disentangling from distant military interventions.

- 136 Racialization and International Security/ Maass, Richard W.,91-126 pp.

This paper highlights the significance of racialization in shaping modern diplomacy, order, and violence, yet notes its omission from U.S. international security studies. It introduces a new framework aimed at integrating racial dynamics into major research agendas, fostering interdisciplinary dialogues, and addressing challenges in research design. The paper emphasizes the importance of diversifying academia to counter embedded biases and develop more inclusive theories. By revealing marginalized perspectives and examining how racialization influences security studies, scholars can ultimately enhance understanding and improve approaches to international security.

- 137 To Punish or Protect? Local Leaders and Economic Coercion in China/Miura, Kacie ,127-163 pp.

This study investigates why local leaders in China either punish or protect foreign commercial actors during foreign policy disputes with key economic partners. The behavior of local leaders is influenced by two key factors: the perceived importance of commercial ties for local economic growth and the political vulnerability of the leaders themselves. Economic importance incentivizes protection of foreign interests, while political vulnerability drives leaders to demonstrate patriotism through economic retaliation. Drawing on interviews and analysis of local leader behavior during disputes with Japan in 2012 and South Korea in 2017, the study sheds light on the variation in responses and the implications for Chinese government strategies in using economic coercion against foreign states.

138 “Wars without Gun Smoke”: Global Supply Chains, Power/ Ling, S.Chen; Evers, Miles M. ,164-204 pp.

This study challenges conventional wisdom regarding conflict during power transitions, highlighting the role of global supply chains in shaping economic statecraft between declining and rising powers. A structural theory of business-state relations reveals how power transitions incentivize states to decouple their economies, affecting business-state dynamics. High-value businesses in the dominant power tend to oppose economic statecraft, while low-value businesses in the rising power cooperate with their state's strategies. Historical examples, such as the Anglo-German transition and the U.S.-China transition, illustrate this theory. The findings contribute to scholarly debates on economic statecraft in great power competition and have policy implications for leveraging supply chains against rising powers like China.



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- 139 Information Seeking and Literature Searching Skills Among Pulmonologist During the Covid-19 Pandemic/Abirami, V.; Jayaprakash, m. ,01-09 pp.

This study investigates the information-seeking and literature searching skills among pulmonologists during the COVID-19 pandemic, based on a survey of 90 respondents conducted online. Results indicate varied usage of human, printed, and electronic information resources. The study underscores the importance of curbing the spread of misinformation about COVID-19 by the government and emphasizes the role of libraries in assisting doctors with information seeking. Recommendations include enhancing support for doctors to improve their skills in seeking information and conducting literature searches.

- 140 An Assessment of the Current Status of Government First-grade College Libraries in Karnataka/Ramesh, Kuri; O, Maranna ,10-23 pp.

The present study was envisaged to evaluate the status of the Government First Grade College libraries in the state of Karnataka. The college library manual was used to examine the status of libraries' staffing patterns, the proportion of grants, building space, furniture and ICT equipment, services, and library automation. A survey method with a quantitative approach was used and the data was collected using a questionnaire tool. A total of 249 filled-in copies of the questionnaires were obtained showing a response rate of 89.56%. The MS Excel and SPSS packages were used to process, tabulate, and validate the data collected. Inadequate support staff, lack of space, insufficient grants, poor collection, and lack of furniture and equipment were found in most of the GFGC libraries of Karnataka state. The investigator recommends that governing bodies should appoint full-time librarians, and free up library grants for ICT implementation. The libraries already automated with proprietary software should migrate to open-source software. The study implies that there is a need to network all government and private-aided college libraries for common use to provide access to the resources of individual libraries and improve resource utilization. Participation in networking will benefit libraries in overcoming the problem of rising prices of information resources and insufficient library budgets.

- 141 Citation Analysis of Library and Information Science Doctoral Theses Submitted to North-eastern Hill University, Meghalaya/Das, Jaba Moni; Deka, Dipen,24-39 pp.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the citations appended to the twenty (20) Library and Information Science (LIS) doctoral theses submitted to North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU) between 1994- 2018; available in the Shodhganga, a repository of Indian university electronic theses and dissertations. A total of 2,693 citations are examined on various parameters like cited bibliographic forms of literature, chronological distribution of the journal, and book citations, the half-life of journal and book citations, rank-list, the applicability of Bradford's law. Journals received the highest number of citations among all bibliographic forms cited in LIS doctoral theses of NEHU from 1994 to 2018. The half-life of journal and book citations is 15.98 years and 20.06 years, respectively. College and Research Libraries is the most frequently cited journal in LIS doctoral theses at NEHU.

- 142 A Cross-Country Comparative Study of Top Library and Information Science Journals Using Scimago Journal Rank/Sharma, Amrita,40-50 pp.

The main aim of this paper is to conduct a cross- country comparative study of top five journals in the field of Library and Information Science during the past five years; i.e. 2017-2021. The present study analyzed the journals using scimago journal rank (SJR) which is powered by Scopus. For the past five years i.e. from 2017 to 2021 only two countries i.e. United Kingdom and United States remained at top position for most of the time. Only 1 time Spain in year 2018 is seen in the list of top five and that too at fifth position. All the top five journals belong to quartile 1. Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation was used to obtained the correlation between the h-index and SJR which showed the negative and weak correlation between the two variables.

- 143 ICT Practical Components in LIS curriculum: Trend and Advancement Analysis of Selected Indian Universities/Enamul, Islam Sk; Das, Amit Kumar; Rath, Durga Sankar ,51-62 pp.

This study addresses the growing importance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications in the Library and Information Science (LIS) field, particularly concerning university syllabi. It examines syllabi from 20 universities based on NIRF rankings and availability online. The research aims to identify faculty strength, components of ICT practicals in B.Lib.I.Sc. and M.Lib.I.Sc. courses, and strengths and weaknesses in these syllabi. Findings highlight universities with strong faculty and practical components, suggesting areas for improvement. The study concludes with recommendations to enhance syllabi and ultimately benefit students, researchers, administrators, and syllabus moderators in selecting suitable universities and improving curriculum content.

- 144 Assessment of Information Organization and Services competencies among Business school Librarians in Kerala State, India/P.V, Vijesh; Ganesan, P.,63-78 pp.

This paper explores the evolving roles of libraries and information centers in response to technological advancements and changing trends in media and publishing. Specifically, it focuses on assessing the skills and competencies of business school librarians in Kerala, India, in organizing and delivering information services. The study, based on a sample of 250 library professionals from 84 business school libraries, reveals a high level of automation and web-based OPAC facilities but a lack of developed library websites. While current awareness, content alert, and document delivery services are prevalent, other services are deemed unsatisfactory. Librarians demonstrate strong information literacy skills in information organization and services. The paper concludes with recommendations based on the findings.

- 145 Collection, Conservation and Preservation of Manuscripts in Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna./Moid, Abdul; Raza, M. Masoom; Jahan, Keshwar ,79-90 pp.

The purpose of this paper is to focus on the manuscript collection and its care in the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library. This paper used both qualitative and quantitative method. Quantitative data has been collected by a questionnaire, which has been given to the preservation chemist, where qualitative data from the library preservation guidelines. Result shows that an extensive collection of the manuscripts are available in the two non-Indian languages, i.e., Persian and Arabic. To preserve its cultural heritage, the library is making significant contributions by doing every

required job. Hence, the findings of this study are revolving only to this library. A large number of precious manuscripts are preserved in the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library. Besides, Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library is a manuscript library, also serves as a community center, which is also worthy for future research.



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- 146 Natural Disasters and Internally Displaced Population in India: An analysis from IDMC data/ Dakua, Tushar; Manisha, Manisha; Ahamad, Vasim; Das, Puja ;Das, K.C., 65-81 pp.

This article examines internal displacement in India, the highest-ranking country in South Asia for frequent climatic hazards. Using global data from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), it analyzes temporal changes and spatial distribution of displaced people due to various natural disasters. The Eastern, North-eastern, and Southern regions are severely affected, particularly by floods, leading to millions being displaced. The study highlights the significant spatial variation in displacement causes across India, influenced by seasonal monsoon wind-related disturbances. This results in increased flood and cyclone frequency, causing substantial losses in cropland, cattle, and human life, particularly in Odisha, West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu.

- 147 A Folkloristics and Ethnographic Approach to Study of History and Present Status of the Vadderas of Vurumodla Village in Telangana/ Snigdha, G.V.; Roy, Sonal Mobar, 83-90 pp.

This paper explores the history and present livelihood of the Vadderas, a denotified tribe in the combined state of Andhra Pradesh, now prevalent in Telangana. Originally branded as "born criminals" under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871, they were later renamed Denotified. Known for stone-cutting and soil-digging skills, the Vadderas were once praised for well-digging and infrastructure contributions during British colonial rule. Despite their historical significance, they are currently one of the most marginalized communities in Telugu states. The study, based on data from Vurumodla village in Telangana, sheds light on their believed history and present socio-economic conditions.

- 148 Technological characteristics of Core components in the Lithic Assemblages of Bargarh Upland/ Deep, Sudam, 91-110 pp.

This paper focuses on analyzing lithic components at a recently discovered microlithic settlement in the Bargarh upland of western Odisha. The study aims to determine typological and technological attributes of artefacts, particularly core components. Cores are crucial as they generate flakes, blades, or bladelets, which can be further retouched into tools. Examining these artefacts aids in understanding prehistoric economic behavior, including raw material procurement, tool production techniques, shaping stages, retouching, and discard practices. The typological and technological features of core components provide insights into the cultural characteristics of the makers, offering a glimpse into the economic strategies of prehistoric communities.

- 149 Disability and Right to Education Act in India: A sociological perspective/ Chopra, Anayika, 111-125 pp.

This paper highlights the persistent disadvantage faced by persons with disabilities, particularly children, in society, marked by social discrimination and limited work opportunities. The enactment of the Right to Education Act in 2009 has initiated positive changes in educational trends, aiming to provide non-discriminatory

compulsory education for all. This shift offers hope for increased inclusivity and improved opportunities for persons with disabilities, reflecting a potential step towards addressing longstanding disparities.



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- 150 Priorities for the G20 Finance Track/ Eichengreen, Barry; Gupta, Poonam, 7-58 pp.

This article addresses the challenges facing emerging markets and developing economies due to global shocks and outlines a comprehensive financial reform agenda. The seven key elements of this agenda include central bank swap line reform, IMF-contingent credit line reform, SDR reallocation, credit rating agency reform, creation of currency hedging instruments, inclusion of climate-resilient debt clauses, and streamlining the debt restructuring process. The authors emphasize the necessity for both national and global efforts to create a safer economic environment and call upon G20 members to implement the recommended measures.

- 151 Urban Exclusion: Rethinking Social Protection in the Wake of the Pandemic in India/ Choudhuri, Pallavi; Pramanik, Santanu; Desai, Sonalde, 59-93 pp.

This study investigates the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown in India on the labour market and livelihoods. Through a telephonic survey of over 3,000 households in the National Capital Region, it reveals widespread loss of earning capacity, particularly among those engaged in informal employment in urban areas. The government's welfare measures aimed at mitigating economic distress, including free foodgrains and cash transfers, showed disparities in distribution, with fewer urban residents receiving both forms of assistance compared to their rural counterparts. The findings highlight the challenges faced by vulnerable populations during the pandemic.

- 152 The Economic Implications of Air Pollution: A Case of Two Cities/ Chowdhury, Soumi Roy; Sanjib, Pohit; Singh, Rishabh, 94-112 pp.

This article focuses on the economic cost of air pollution in Delhi and Haryana, India, particularly in relation to the rollout of cleaner fuel (BS-VI) in Delhi. The study employs three approaches - cost of illness, productivity loss, and contingent valuation - to measure the economic impact on occupational groups exposed to ambient air pollution. The economic costs, including health expenditure and productivity loss, were found to be higher in Delhi compared to Narnaul in Haryana. While the introduction of cleaner fuel contributed to a reduction in pollution costs in Delhi, a longer-term analysis is deemed necessary to assess its sustained impact. The welfare loss was found to be higher in Haryana than in Delhi, based on the value of life years.

- 153 A Systemic Analysis of the Impact of the Pandemic on the Indian Tourism Economy/ Munjal, Poonam, 113-123 pp.

This article assesses the economic losses incurred by the tourism industry in India during the first quarter of 2020–2021, marked by the initial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and a subsequent partial recovery. The study employs the Tourism Satellite Account of India's framework, aligned with the United Nations World Tourism Organization's methodology. The estimates highlight the severe disruptions faced by the tourism sector due to the pandemic, emphasizing the need for resilient policies to support recovery.

- 154 Chronic Absenteeism and Its Impact on the Learning Outcomes of Primary Grade Students in India/ Jain, Charu; Jain, Ruchi , 124-162 pp.

This article addresses one of the most critical yet overlooked problems of the excessive absence of students in primary grades in India. Considering the intuitive link between students' attendance and achievements, this article empirically investigates the incidences and causes of chronic absenteeism while examining the variations in the attainment of foundational skills of primary students. Using data from the India Human Development Survey, round II, the authors find a continuous decline in the attainment of foundational skills among students as the absenteeism rate increases from 'normal' to 'chronic', clearly indicating that attendance works! Further, the logistic regression model shows that poor health conditions of a child, larger school distance, extra school working hours, teaching factors and harsh punishments are among the major contributing factors leading to chronic absence among students. Early attention and strict policy interventions are required due to their direct implications on the cognitive growth of young minds and the quality and productivity of the overall school education.



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Under the Apprenticeship Act 1961, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, NASSDOC provides practical training/exposure for one year to the students who have passed out their B.L.I.Sc. / M.L.I.Sc. (Bachelor or Master in Library and Information Science). They are provided with a monthly stipend and certificate at the end of the year.

- **Vocational Training Program:**

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

- 155 Food security or Food Sovereignty? Agricultural Technology / Kobayashi, Harumi; Suh, Jae-Jung, 673-700 pp.

This study explores farming methods and technologies. Utilizing primary sources from North Korea, South Korea, Japan, the United States, and international organizations, two types of reforms emerge: modernization efforts and ecology-friendly practices. Surprisingly, North Korea synthesized these seemingly conflicting approaches, revitalizing industrial agriculture while promoting ecological sustainability. This synthesis aims to maintain food sovereignty while enhancing national food security. Although ongoing, the long-term impact on agricultural productivity and sustainability warrants further investigation.

- 156 Multicultural at the Meso-Level: Governing Diversity within the Family in South Korea/Draudt-Véjares, Darcie, 701-722 pp.

This paper diverges from existing research by focusing on policy siting as a crucial but overlooked factor in understanding how states manage cultural diversity. Through a case study of South Korea's family-centric multicultural policy, it sheds light on the targeting of specific social institutions by governing elites for diversity governance. Drawing on extensive field research conducted from 2017 to 2023, the concept of familial multiculturalism is introduced and analyzed, emphasizing the role of the nuclear family in shaping state multiculturalism. This approach, while unique to Korea, highlights the broader significance of meso-level institutions in global cultural management efforts. The paper suggests that states worldwide target certain intercultural relations while marginalizing others to mitigate social tensions and political backlash. It concludes with a discussion on the contemporary political implications of Korea's multiculturalism and prospects for future expansion and enhancement.

- 157 Mutual Perceptions and China-South Korea Relations: A Comparative Study of the Academic Literature/ Byun, See-Won, 723-746 pp.

This article examines the evolving perceptions between China and South Korea over the 30 years since normalization, with a focus on shifts since 2017. Unlike traditional analyses drawing from official discourse and public opinion, this study delves into academic literature to offer deeper insights into mutual perceptions. It finds a decline in scholarly attention to bilateral relations during the Xi Jinping-Moon Jae-in period, with varying levels of optimism and pessimism across different issue areas. Mutual pessimism is driven by third-party constraints on security relations and domestic political influences on societal relations. Koreans express greater pessimism about economic partnership and historical relations due to perceptions of dependence and hierarchy. Looking ahead, the essay suggests the need for minimum strategic interdependence, stronger trust-building mechanisms, and joint efforts to enhance mutual understanding to navigate post-2022 relations amid leadership transitions in Beijing and Seoul. Overall, shifts in structural and ideational factors are driving current discord, prompting both sides to lower future expectations.

- 158 India's Democracy: The Competitive Authoritarian Propensity?/Mukherji, Rahul; Zarhani, Seyed Hossein , 747-768 pp.

This paper explains and corroborates the mechanism by which civic and political spaces opposed to Hindu nationalism were attacked, especially after the arrival of the right-wing Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) government in 2014. Three mechanisms are discerned for replacing pluralistic values with Hindu majoritarian ones. Sometimes institutions are just allowed to drift by interpreting old rules in new ways. For example, no formal rules for media control have changed but the government's control over media has increased substantially. At other times, incremental legal and policy changes are executed to make the change explicit, often building on a new moral purpose. To give another example, the FCRA (2010) was amended and weaponized against NGOs in a layered way in 2020. Finally, when political opposition is weak, institutions that have provided guarantees for protecting diversity have simply been displaced by new and radically different ones. This was the case with abrogating Article 370, which converted the special status of the sub-national state of Jammu and Kashmir to the status of two federally administered union territories—Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. These mechanisms place India in a competitive authoritarian frame, where electoral majorities are deployed to systematically attack the political opposition, thereby making it more difficult for it to rise. Despite these propensities, opposition parties have won elections in some of India's sub-national states. The challenges facing the world's most populous democracy are significant, even though competitive elements co-exist. These elements in a competitive authoritarian regime, however, are under severe stress. India's democratic credentials can be revived only if the competitive elements of India's democracy stand united against ethno-nationalist Hindu majoritarianism.



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- 159 The (Lack of) Anticipatory Effects of the Social Safety Net on Human Capital Investment/Deshpe, Manasi; Dizon-Ross, Rebecca,3129-3172 pp.

This study examines how parental expectations of their child receiving government benefits in adulthood, such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), impact investments in the child's human capital. Despite overestimation by many parents, presenting families with the actual predicted likelihood of their child receiving SSI benefits does not lead to increased investments in human capital. The study finds no significant effect on parental behavior, suggesting potential factors such as increased parental work, nonfinancial goals, or investment constraints may influence decisions. Overall, the study highlights the complex relationship between parental expectations, government benefits, and investments in children's development.

- 160 Identifying the Benefits from Homeownership: A Swedish Experiment/Sodini, Paolo; Nieuwerburgh, Stijn Van; Vestman, Roine; Lilienfeld-Toal, Ulf von ,3173-3212 pp.

This study examines the economic effects of homeownership by leveraging quasi-random variations in homeownership resulting from municipal building privatization decisions. Using detailed data on demographics, income, housing, wealth, and debt, the study finds that homeownership leads to wealth accumulation through house price appreciation, increases consumption, and improves consumption smoothing over time and varying economic conditions. Additionally, it facilitates mobility for young households, allowing them to progress up the property ladder, while also enhancing wealth accumulation for older households by encouraging greater risk-taking in their financial portfolios. Overall, the findings shed light on the multifaceted impacts of homeownership on individuals' financial well-being.

- 161 Intergenerational Mobility in American History: Accounting for Race and Measurement Error/Ward, Zachary ,3213-3248 pp.

This study challenges previous findings on intergenerational mobility in the United States by incorporating race and measurement error into historical data from 1850 to 1940. By including nonwhite samples and addressing errors in measuring fathers' status, the study reveals that estimates of intergenerational persistence may have been underestimated in the past. Consequently, updated estimates suggest that there is greater equality of opportunity today compared to historical periods, indicating that opportunity may have never been as equal as previously assumed. Overall, the study underscores the importance of considering race and measurement accuracy in assessing trends in intergenerational mobility.

- 162 Populist Leaders and the Economy/Funke, Manuel; Schularick, Moritz; Trebesch, Christoph ,3249-3288 pp.

This study examines the economic performance of countries under populist leadership, utilizing a new long-run cross-country database spanning from 1900 to 2020. By identifying 51 populist presidents and prime ministers, the study reveals that populism incurs significant economic costs. After 15 years, GDP per capita is found to be 10 percent lower compared to a hypothetical scenario without populist governance. Additionally, populist rule is associated with economic disintegration, reduced

macroeconomic stability, and erosion of institutions. Overall, the findings suggest that populism has detrimental effects on economic outcomes over the long term.

- 163 Happy Times: Measuring Happiness Using Response Times/ Liu, Shuo; Netzer, Nick ,3289-3322 pp.

This study addresses identification issues in ordered response models used to analyze discrete ordinal data from happiness or preference surveys. The authors propose utilizing response times to overcome this problem, as they contain information about the distribution of the latent variable through a chronometric effect. Through an online survey experiment, they verify this effect and provide theoretical conditions for testing conventional distributional assumptions. While some assumptions are rejected in certain cases, overall evidence supports the qualitative validity of conventional models. This approach offers a promising solution to enhance the accuracy of analyzing ordinal data in surveys.

- 164 America, Jump-Started: World War II R&D and the Takeoff of the US Innovation System/ Gross, Daniel P; Sampat, Bhaven N. ,3323-3356 pp.

This study investigates the impact of the US government's Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) investments during World War II on the nation's innovation system. Analyzing data on all OSRD-funded inventions, the study finds that this investment had a significant and lasting effect, catalyzing technology clusters across the country and fostering increases in high-tech entrepreneurship and employment. These effects persisted until at least the 1970s and were driven by agglomerative forces and endogenous growth. Moreover, wartime R&D permanently altered the trajectory of overall US innovation, particularly towards OSRD-funded technologies. Overall, the findings highlight the transformative impact of public investment in R&D during times of crisis.

- 165 Taking It to the Limit: Effects of Increased Student Loan Availability on Attainment, Earnings, and Financial Well-Being/Black, Sra E.; Denning, Jeffrey T.; Dettling, Lisa J.; Goodman, Sarena; Turner, Lesley J. ,3357-3400 pp.

This study examines the impact of increased access to student loans on credit-constrained students' educational outcomes, earnings, debt, and loan repayment using recent expansions in federal loan limits and administrative datasets. Findings reveal that greater student loan availability leads to higher levels of student debt, improved degree completion rates, increased later-life earnings, and better student loan repayment outcomes. However, access to student loans has no discernible effect on homeownership or other types of debt. Overall, the study sheds light on the complex relationship between student borrowing, educational attainment, and long-term financial well-being in the United States.

- 166 Who Benefits from State Corporate Tax Cuts? A Local Labor Market Approach with Heterogeneous Firms: Reply/Suárez, Serrato; Juan, Carlos; Zidar, Owen ,3401-3410 pp.

This article addresses errors highlighted in Suárez Serrato and Zidar (2016) regarding the estimation of state corporate tax incidence. Malgouyres, Mayer, and Mazet-Sonilhac (2023) identify errors related to firm composition effects and inconsistencies in characterizing capital costs. The corrected structural model yields similar incidence estimates to the original findings, though with wider confidence intervals for some

estimates. In the revised model, the firm owner's incidence share estimate changes by 1.6 percentage points relative to the original, with workers bearing 35.0 percent and landowners absorbing the remaining 26.8 percent of the incidence.



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- 167 Ghosting the Tax Authority: Fake Firms and Tax Fraud in Ecuador/ Carrillo, Paul; Donaldson, Dave; Pomeranz, Dina; Singhal, Monica , 427-444 pp.

This paper explores a poorly understood form of firm tax evasion through "ghost firms" – entities issuing fake receipts for false deductions. Utilizing transaction-level tax data from Ecuador, we unveil this global phenomenon. Annually, 5% of firms employ ghost invoices, with transactions comprising 14% of purchases. Prevalent in large firms and those with high-income owners, ghost transactions exhibit suspicious patterns. An innovative enforcement approach, targeting ghost clients rather than the entities, resulted in significant tax recovery. This study provides critical insights into combating this elusive form of tax evasion.

- 168 Detecting Mother-Father Differences in Spending on Children: A New Approach Using Willingness-to-Pay Elicitation/ Dizon-Ross, Rebecca; Jayachran, Seema, 445-459 pp.

This paper tests whether mothers and fathers differ in their spending on daughters relative to sons by comparing their willingness to pay (WTP) for specific goods for their children. This method, which we apply in Uganda, offers more precision than the standard method of examining expenditure effects of mothers' versus fathers' income. We find that fathers have a lower WTP for their daughters' than their sons' human capital but mothers do not. Altruism plays a role: fathers' but not mothers' WTP for goods that simply bring joy to their daughters is lower than their WTP for such goods for sons.

- 169 Herd Design/ Arieli, Itai; Gradwoh, Ronenl; Smorodinsky, Rann, 460-476 pp.

This paper introduces a self-interested sender into the classic herding model, examining the sender's problem of designing an information structure. While agents typically observe predecessors' actions and receive private signals, the presence of a sender complicates the dynamics. The study identifies conditions under which the sender can achieve the same utility as in scenarios where agents cannot observe each other, offering insights into optimal information design amidst observational learning dynamics.

- 170 The Impact of Host Language Proficiency on Migrants' Employment Outcomes/ Schmid, Lukas, 477-493 pp.

This paper estimates the economic gains from proficiency in the host country's language on migrants' employment outcomes by exploiting the exogenous placement of refugees to Swiss cantons and a sharp language border dividing German- and French-speaking regions. Using administrative data on African refugees who applied for Swiss asylum between 2008 and 2017, I compare French-speaking refugees assigned to the French-speaking region to French-speaking refugees assigned to the German-speaking region and adjust for common regional differences with outcomes from English-speaking African refugees. The results suggest that language proficiency more than doubles the employment level in the first five years after arrival.

- 171 Global Innovation and Knowledge Diffusion/ Lind, Nelson; Ramondo, Natalia, 494-510 pp.

The paper develops a Ricardian model of trade incorporating innovation and global diffusion of ideas. The key finding establishes necessary and sufficient conditions for innovation and diffusion to generate max-stable Fréchet productivity, connecting generalized extreme value expenditure to knowledge flows. Innovation makes a country technologically distinct, reducing substitutability, while diffusion increases technological similarity, enhancing competition. In an innovation-only model without idea sharing, productivities are independent, resulting in CES expenditure. Departures from CES indicate diffusion patterns. The study contributes insights into the interplay of innovation and diffusion in shaping trade dynamics.

- 172 Dishonesty and Public Employment/ Cruces, Guillermo; Rossi, Martin; Schargrotsky, Ernesto, 511-526 pp.

This paper estimates the economic gains from proficiency in the host country's language on migrants' employment outcomes by exploiting the exogenous placement of refugees to Swiss cantons and a sharp language border dividing German- and French-speaking regions. Using administrative data on African refugees who applied for Swiss asylum between 2008 and 2017, I compare French-speaking refugees assigned to the French-speaking region to French-speaking refugees assigned to the German-speaking region and adjust for common regional differences with outcomes from English-speaking African refugees. The results suggest that language proficiency more than doubles the employment level in the first five years after arrival.

- 173 Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Reduces Crime and Violence over Ten Years: Experimental Evidence/ Blattman, Christopher; Chaskel, Sebastian; Jamison, Julian C.; Sheridan, Margaret, 527-545 pp.

This study presents a decade-long follow-up on a cognitive-behavioral intervention in Liberia involving 999 high-risk men. Participants were randomized into groups receiving eight weeks of low-cost, nonspecialist-led therapy, \$200 cash, a combination of both, or neither. Ten years later, the study found a significant decrease (0.2 standard deviations) in antisocial behaviors, such as robbery and drug selling, among those who received therapy alone, surpassing one-year impacts. Men who received therapy plus cash showed a 0.25 standard deviation reduction, consistent with one-year results. Notably, these impacts were more pronounced among men with the highest baseline risk. The findings highlight the long-term effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral interventions in reducing antisocial behaviors.

- 174 Hiring Frictions and the Promise of Online Job Portals: Evidence from India/ Ferno, A. Nilesh; Singh, Niharika; Tourek, Gabriel, 546-562 pp.

This study delves into the dynamics of online job portals, specifically examining the impact of providing firms with both advertising and the ability to verify applicant identity. The experimental intervention yielded a substantial 68% increase in portal-based hiring. The combination of advertising and verification attracted a higher number of skilled applicants, and the verification process facilitated the screening of unfamiliar candidates. Notably, firms assigned only advertising also attracted more skilled applicants. The study underscores that providing neither advertising nor verification alone increased hiring. The integrated approach is shown to enhance the efficiency of online recruitment, resulting in better-suited hires with a higher likelihood of retention beyond the standard assessment period.

175 Mistakes in Future Consumption, High MPCs Now/ Lian, Chen, 563-581 pp.

This study investigates the impact of future consumption mistakes, arising from changes in saving behavior, on current marginal propensities to consume (MPCs) within an intertemporal consumption model framework. It finds that such mistakes contribute to higher current MPCs, driven by behavioral biases like inattention and present bias. Importantly, the study introduces the concept of sophistication, allowing for the prediction of future mistakes independently of biases. This perspective sheds light on why high-liquidity consumers often display elevated MPCs, offering valuable insights into consumption behavior.



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- 176 Diffusion of Mass Media among Adivasi Communities: A Study in Wayanad, Kerala/ Nair, Lekshmi V.; Sihas, K. M. Muhammed , 195 pp.

This paper explores the history and extent of mass media penetration among the Adivasis in Wayanad district, Kerala, recognizing the vital role of technology and media in uplifting marginalized communities. Despite numerous studies on Adivasi life in Kerala, limited research has delved into the diffusion of mass media among the Adivasis in Wayanad. The paper also addresses factors hindering their development compared to the rest of the state. The study gains significance amid the COVID-19 pandemic, which has accentuated structural inequalities and widened the digital divide in Kerala. Drawing on ongoing ethnographic research since February 2018 in three Adivasi communities, the paper provides valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities in media access for this population.

- 177 Social Structure among the Chuktia Bhunjia Tribe of Odisha: Continuity and Change/ Sabar, Bhubaneswar; Midya, Dipak K., 219 pp.

This paper explores the traditional social structure of the Chuktia Bhunjia tribe in Odisha, focusing on family, marriage, kinship, economics, and politics. The study investigates how external factors like state intervention, outmigration, education, and non-tribal influence contribute to changes in their social structure. Traditional institutional practices persist due to community adherence, with punishments for breaching customary laws. The village and intervillage councils play a crucial role in maintaining core values through established customary rules. While some sections of the Chuktia Bhunjia assimilate into mainstream culture, others resist, creating a delicate balance between tradition and modernity. The paper highlights the tribe's ability to navigate and adapt to new cultural practices while preserving their customs.

- 178 School Choices, Family Strategies and Competitive School Market (S): A Study of Working Class Families of Alwar City in Rajasthan/ Meo, Saheed, 247 pp.

This paper contributes to the debate of school choice by interconnecting dots of working class school choices, family strategies and the competitive school market(s). Based on an empirical study of working class in Alwar city of Rajasthan, it seeks to answer few pertinent questions such as; what are the school choices available to working class in a provincial town like Alwar in the state of Rajasthan? How are the choices of working class families being shaped? How do the working class families articulate their choices, strategise and take decisions to meet their aspirations of selecting a school for their wards? It is observed that the factors like social network, gender, religion, notions of kismet (luck) and trust significantly shape working class's search for schools, strategies and decision making. The study suggests centrifugal pattern as one of the possible ways to explain the working class school choice behaviour which is imbued with a subtle process of self-elimination and creation of 'the other' both inter-community and intra-community

- 179 Caste and the Construction of Femininity: A Study of Matrimonial Advertisements/ Sachdev, Tanpreet, 269 pp.

This paper delves into the school choice debate by examining working-class school choices, family strategies, and the competitive school market in Alwar city, Rajasthan. It addresses questions about available school choices, factors shaping decisions, and how working-class families articulate choices. The study reveals that social networks, gender, religion, notions of luck, and trust significantly influence working-class school choices. A centrifugal pattern emerges, suggesting a nuanced process of self-elimination and creation of 'the other' within and between communities in the working-class school choice behavior.

- 180 **Conflicting Medical Cosmologies and Ontological Insecurity: Analysing Mental Illness in Tribal Odisha/ Moharana, Khirod Chra, 287 pp.**

This paper explores the impact of industrialization and modernization on the Ho tribe in Odisha, India, focusing on the experience of ontological insecurity amid transformations. Through ethnographic fieldwork in three Ho villages, the study reveals conflicts between modern medicine and the Ho medical cosmology, particularly in the context of mental illness. The lived experience of mental health issues is identified as a key aspect of ontological insecurity. The paper emphasizes the need for culturally sensitive mental health interventions in tribal communities, recognizing the importance of addressing the cultural meaning of suffering for successful outcomes.

- 181 **Significance of Horoscope Matching in Marriages Among the Hindu Dogras of Jammu District: A Sociological Analysis of Manglik Dosha/ Abhinan, 303 pp.**

The paper is based on data collected from the field in Akhnoor Tehsil of Jammu District in J&K. It gives a comprehensive analysis and relevance of astrological matchmaking through horoscopes in Hindu marriages. It provides a sociological analysis of Manglik dosha (Mars's affliction) and its relationship with the delay in marriages. This paper brings out the extent to which people believe in astrology and the matching of horoscopes at the time of their marriage. It tries to bring forth the underlying proportions related to astrological matchmaking and Manglik dosha. The Manglik dosha refers to the presence of planet Mars (Mangal) in first, second, fourth, seventh, eighth or twelfth houses of the horoscope. A person is believed to be Manglik if planet Mars sits in any of these six houses in a horoscope and often results in creating problems during matchmaking while arranging marriages. Usually, those having Manglik dosha in their horoscopes are avoided. However, in vast majority of cases, the Manglik dosha does not have a dreaded impact as it often stands cancelled or nullified because of various combinations present in a person's horoscope or the partner's horoscope. This aspect is usually hidden and most astrologers advice that a Manglik should marry another Manglik only without providing other alternatives. This causes delay in marriage of young people, and the fear, anxiety and uncertainty of the future help the business of astrologers and matchmakers flourish. This paper argues that the problems the people with Manglik dosha face while arranging marriages are largely due to their own ignorance and dependence on the alleged experts of astrology.

- 182 **Gods as Monoliths: A Narrative Interpretation of Wooden Post Erection Among the Bhils of Chhota Udepur/ Jamir, Rongsenzulu; Kanungo, Alok Kumar; Singh, Prashant Kumar; Choksi, Nishaant, 325 pp.**

This study explores the Bhils of Chhota Udepur and their expression of connection to Gods through the erection of wooden and stone posts, accompanied by animal sacrifices. For the Bhils, these posts represent their history, relationship with nature,

and life ethos, functioning as a central theme for cultural values and well-being. The study focuses on how these monoliths serve as gathering points, shaping the identity of Rathwa Bhils. The paper draws on historical experiences of communities like Naga and Bororo to emphasize the significance of monoliths in Rathwa Bhil culture.

- 183 Dalit Women in Panchayat: A Case-Study of a Village of Uttar Pradesh/ Arora, Meghna, 345 pp.

This study explores the position of Dalit women representatives in Panchayats following the 73rd Amendment of the Indian Constitution, which reserves seats for marginalized groups. While scholars have discussed the efficacy of this reservation in challenging upper-caste dominance, this research focuses on Dalit women's experiences within the Dalit-dominated panchayats. Examining Ambedkar's vision of 'equality,' the findings reveal that despite reserved quotas, age-old barriers hinder effective integration of Dalit women into political life. The study emphasizes that true empowerment requires sincere initiatives to enable them to become independent decision-makers in their lives.



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- 184 'Horn Please': The evolution and regulation of traffic in twentieth-century India/ Das, Purbasha, 381-410 pp.

The article explores the changes in behaviours and norms that followed the arrival of modern transport: trams, motor cars, buses and motor lorries. The article examines how new forms of behaviours such as the regulation of speed of motor cars, use of traffic lights, or newer methods of using streets such as walking on footpaths impacted the interaction between the authorities and people living within cities. The article shows that ideas of modern behaviour, centred on maintaining discipline and order on the streets were endorsed by the government but were contested and reluctantly adapted by the people. It also highlights the existence of social biases in administrative decisions connected to street use. This is evident in the analysis of accidents when the Indian driver and his lack of physical strength is equated with his incapability to drive a tram. This essentialisation takes place at both ends. Such debates occurred on the lines of race and class. For instance, the industrial workforce which migrated from rural areas had to learn new skills to navigate different spaces in the city. Apart from the factory, their activities on the streets were also scrutinised, such as when their inability to understand traffic rules was attributed to their rural background. Thus, in certain cases, transport mobility is incompatible with social mobility.

- 185 The limits of the ethnographic state in British India: The case of 'foreign Asiatic vagrants', c. 1860–1900/ Markovits, Claude, 411-430 pp.

This article reexamines the concept of the British–Indian colonial state as an 'ethnographic state,' originally proposed by Nicholas Dirks. Using a case study of 'foreign Asiatic vagrants' in the late nineteenth century, it argues that the panic among colonial officials was due to the difficulty of identifying these groups. The conventional tools of colonial ethnography were insufficient, leading to bureaucratic anarchy as officials struggled to categorize semi-nomadic groups defying traditional ethnographic classifications. Eventually, police measures, rather than ethnographic knowledge, were employed to control their mobilities.

- 186 Salt, smuggling and citizenship: Redefining princely sovereignty through salt in Baroda, 1870–1920/ Boehme, Kate, 431-450 pp.

This paper delves into the historical significance of salt in the western Indian region of Gujarat, specifically within the princely state of Baroda. Even before British colonization, Baroda had a robust tradition of salt manufacturing, deeply intertwined with its economy and culture. The mid-1800s saw the introduction of the British salt monopoly, absorbing both government-owned pans and widespread 'home manufacturing.' Despite official subjugation, resistance persisted, leading to intricate contestations between colonial and princely authorities well into the twentieth century. The article argues that salt became a pivotal battleground, emblematic of debates surrounding legal sovereignty, subjecthood, and economic autonomy.

- 187 Untouchability, caste, and the electorate: Revisiting legacies of the Poona Pact in Pakistan/ Mahmood, Sadia, 451-476 pp.

This article examines Pakistan's post-partition proposal for separate electorates for religious minorities, including Scheduled Castes (SC), aiming to establish an Islamic democracy. It analyzes how the effort led to the retention of caste as a constitutional category, particularly among 'Hindus.' Drawing on fresh archival sources, the study sheds light on East Pakistani politicians' reluctance to bridge political divides early in Pakistan's history, revealing a shift in East Pakistan's conceptualization of the nation post-partition. It argues that post-colonial state maintained colonial classifications for nation-building and power politics, but East Pakistani leaders rejected this continuity to counter West Pakistan's political dominance. The article also emphasizes a historical discontinuity between post-partition and contemporary politics of Scheduled Castes in Pakistan.



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