

# SOCIAL JUSTICE IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF FORCED EVICTIONS AND COMMUNITY RESISTANCE IN JAKARTA

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## Article Info

Received: June 7, 2025

Revised: August 9, 2025

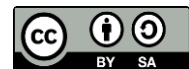
Accepted: November 8, 2025

Online Version: Desember 19, 2025

## Abstract

The rapid urbanization of Jakarta has led to increasing cases of forced evictions as part of urban development projects, often resulting in significant social and economic displacement for marginalized communities. Despite legal frameworks aimed at protecting the rights of these residents, forced evictions remain a persistent issue, raising concerns about social justice and inequality in urban planning. This research aims to explore the sociological dimensions of forced evictions in Jakarta, focusing on the experiences of displaced communities and their forms of resistance. Using a mixed-methods approach, this study combines qualitative interviews with affected residents and key stakeholders, along with an analysis of official documents and reports from NGOs. The findings reveal that forced evictions are often justified by development agendas that prioritize economic growth over the rights of local residents, exacerbating social inequalities. Furthermore, community resistance takes diverse forms, including legal battles, protests, and informal negotiations with local authorities. This study concludes that urban development in Jakarta often neglects the principles of social justice, with significant implications for the future of inclusive urban planning. It calls for more equitable development policies that prioritize the rights of displaced communities and ensure their participation in the decision-making process.

**Keywords:** Community Resistance, Forced Evictions, Jakarta, Social Justice, Urban Development.



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Journal Homepage

<https://research.adra.ac.id/index.php/politicae>

How to cite:

Lindström, M., Nilsson, J., & Olsson, I. (2025). Social Justice in Urban Development: A Sociological Study of Forced Evictions and Community Resistance in Jakarta. *Cognitionis Civitatis et Politicae*, 2(6), 373–383.  
<https://doi.org/10.70177/politicae.v2i6.3146>

Published by:

Yayasan Adra Karima Hubbi

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## INTRODUCTION

Urban development has become a key focus of policy in many rapidly growing cities worldwide. Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, has been at the forefront of urbanization, with significant efforts to modernize and expand its infrastructure (Dreher & Triandafyllidou, 2025). However, these developments have often come at the expense of the city's poorest residents, who are frequently subjected to forced evictions as part of urban renewal and infrastructure expansion projects (Rasool, 2025). The tension between urban growth and social justice has created an ongoing debate on the ethical and social implications of these actions. Urban policies in Jakarta have led to the displacement of thousands of residents, contributing to an increase in social inequality (Colella & Falci, 2025). While these development projects are intended to improve the city's economy and infrastructure, they have often exacerbated the marginalization of vulnerable populations, raising serious questions about social justice in urban governance.

The issue of forced evictions in Jakarta is not a new phenomenon. It is tied to the larger trend of rapid urbanization in Southeast Asia, where cities struggle to balance the need for modernization with the rights and welfare of marginalized communities (Schalkowski, 2025). The residents affected by forced evictions often come from low-income backgrounds and live in informal settlements that are deemed illegal by local authorities. The injustice of these evictions has sparked significant protests, community resistance, and legal challenges (Shestakova et al., 2025). Despite the growing body of literature on urban development and displacement, the sociological aspects of forced evictions, particularly the community's response to displacement, have received limited attention in existing research.

Forced evictions also raise questions about the role of the state and its responsibilities towards citizens, particularly those living in informal settlements (Hajnáczy, 2025). With the Indonesian government's focus on development and modernization, the approach to eviction often prioritizes economic growth, infrastructure, and aesthetics over the welfare of affected communities (Markova, 2025). This disparity has led to tensions not only between local communities and the state but also between Indonesia and international human rights organizations (Чепцова et al., 2025). As Jakarta continues to grow, the issue of forced evictions remains central to discussions of urban social justice.

The focus of this research is on the social justice implications of forced evictions in Jakarta and the various forms of community resistance that have emerged in response to these evictions (Melnik et al., 2025). The problem centers on the disparity between the state's urban development goals and the rights of marginalized communities that are displaced in the process. While urban renewal projects may benefit the city as a whole, they create significant hardships for residents who are forcibly removed from their homes, disrupting their livelihoods and contributing to social exclusion (Barkas et al., 2025). This research seeks to address the sociological dimensions of forced evictions, emphasizing the lived experiences of displaced individuals and how they resist the structural forces that perpetuate their displacement.

A critical issue that this study addresses is the limited understanding of how communities respond to forced evictions in Jakarta (Tkachenko et al., 2025). Despite the growing literature on urban displacement, most studies focus on legal frameworks, policy analysis, and economic costs, with relatively little attention given to the social dynamics and resistance movements within the affected communities (Güloğlu & Adigüzel, 2025). This research aims to fill that gap by examining the forms of resistance deployed by communities in response to evictions, such as protests, grassroots mobilization, and legal challenges. The focus is on the lived experiences of individuals within informal settlements and their efforts to challenge the injustice they face, both legally and socially.

The broader social justice problem this research examines is the failure of urban development policies to incorporate inclusive decision-making processes that involve marginalized communities. The state's role in urban governance has been criticized for

excluding affected communities from the development process, which undermines the principles of fairness and justice. Forced evictions highlight the inherent tension between development objectives and human rights, particularly the right to housing and protection against arbitrary displacement. This study will explore how this tension manifests in Jakarta and the sociological consequences it has on displaced communities.

The primary objective of this research is to analyze the sociological impact of forced evictions on Jakarta's urban poor, with particular emphasis on community resistance movements. This study seeks to examine how these displaced communities respond to evictions, including the strategies and forms of resistance they adopt. Understanding these responses is crucial in assessing the social consequences of urban development policies that prioritize economic growth at the expense of social welfare.

The research also aims to provide a deeper insight into the broader implications of forced evictions on social justice in urban development. By analyzing how the state and affected communities interact during forced evictions, the study will explore the tension between state-driven urban policies and the rights of citizens. The ultimate goal is to provide a sociological perspective on how forced evictions, while seen as an urban planning strategy, exacerbate social inequalities and hinder the realization of social justice in urban governance.

In addition, the research aims to offer practical recommendations for policy improvements. By understanding how communities resist eviction and the social impact these evictions have on their lives, the study seeks to influence urban policies that better incorporate the needs and rights of marginalized populations. Through this, the research will contribute to the ongoing discussion on the need for more inclusive and just urban development practices in Southeast Asia, and specifically in Jakarta.

While there is a considerable body of work on forced evictions and urban development, much of the existing literature focuses on economic and legal perspectives, with less attention given to the social dimensions of displacement. Previous studies often analyze the economic costs of evictions or the legal frameworks designed to protect displaced persons, but they fail to capture the lived experiences of the people affected by these policies. This research aims to address this gap by offering a sociological perspective that emphasizes the social and cultural dimensions of forced evictions.

The gap in the literature extends to an understanding of community resistance to evictions. While there is growing awareness of protests and resistance movements, few studies have comprehensively examined how these movements take shape and the social dynamics involved. This research will contribute by exploring the various forms of resistance employed by communities, ranging from legal challenges to grassroots mobilization, and understanding how these actions influence urban policy and public opinion.

Furthermore, the literature often treats Jakarta's forced evictions as part of a broader global phenomenon without considering the unique sociopolitical context of Indonesia. This study focuses on Jakarta specifically, examining how local politics, government structures, and social norms shape the experiences of displaced communities. By conducting a localized analysis, this research will offer valuable insights into the specific challenges faced by communities in Jakarta and how these challenges differ from those experienced in other parts of the world.

This research brings a novel sociological approach to the study of forced evictions in Jakarta by focusing on the social justice implications and the community response. Most existing studies on urban evictions either focus on legal and economic factors or treat community resistance as an incidental aspect of broader policy discussions. In contrast, this study places the experiences and actions of displaced communities at the center of the analysis. By examining the resistance strategies of these communities, this research provides new insights into how social justice can be pursued in the context of urban development.

The novelty of this study also lies in its focus on Jakarta, a rapidly urbanizing city that has been the site of numerous forced evictions. While many studies have looked at the issue in a global or regional context, few have delved deeply into the specific social, political, and economic dynamics that characterize Jakarta's urban development challenges. By focusing on this city, this research offers a fresh perspective on the intersection of development, displacement, and social justice in Southeast Asia, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of these complex issues.

Lastly, the study's findings are relevant for policy makers, urban planners, and civil society organizations that seek to promote more equitable and socially just urban development. By providing a sociological understanding of forced evictions, this research calls for more inclusive urban governance that considers the rights and needs of marginalized communities, ensuring that social justice becomes an integral part of urban planning.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

### *Research Design*

This study adopts a qualitative research design with a sociological and interpretative approach to explore the social justice implications of forced evictions in Jakarta (Khoruzha et al., 2025). A qualitative framework is chosen because it allows for an in-depth exploration of the "lived experiences" of displaced individuals, which are often overlooked by economic or legal analyses (Власова & Полякова, 2025). The study is exploratory and descriptive, aiming to uncover the underlying social dynamics, the nuances of community resistance, and the structural forces of urban governance that perpetuate social inequality and marginalization.

### *Research Target/Subject*

The research target consists of marginalized urban poor communities in Jakarta who have been subjected to forced evictions due to infrastructure or renewal projects. The primary subjects include residents of informal settlements, community leaders, and grassroots activists involved in resistance movements. To provide a balanced perspective, the study also targets key informants such as urban planners, representatives from civil society organizations (NGOs), and human rights advocates. A purposive sampling method is employed to ensure the selection of participants who have direct experience with displacement and those who have led mobilization efforts against state-led eviction policies.

### *Research Procedure*

The study follows a systematic qualitative procedure divided into several stages. It begins with an extensive review of existing literature and policy documents to establish the sociopolitical context of urban development in Jakarta. The second stage involves field entry and the recruitment of participants through community networks. The third stage is the execution of fieldwork, where in-depth interviews and focus groups are conducted and audio-recorded. Throughout this process, ethical protocols are strictly maintained, ensuring informed consent and the anonymity of vulnerable participants. The final stage involves transcribing the qualitative data and synthesizing it with the findings from document analysis.

### *Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques*

Two primary instruments were developed for data collection. For the systematic literature review, the instrument was a data extraction matrix. This matrix was designed to capture salient information from selected articles, including the governance models proposed, key technologies discussed, mechanisms for citizen participation identified, and documented implementation challenges. For the qualitative stakeholder analysis, the primary instrument was a semi-structured interview guide. This guide was meticulously developed based on the gaps identified in the literature review. Its question domains focused on (1) the perceived

vision for IKN's smart city governance, (2) specific mechanisms for integrating technology and citizen feedback, (3) potential barriers to meaningful participation, and (4) critical success factors for ensuring accountable and transparent digital governance. The guide was pilot-tested with two subject-matter experts to ensure clarity and relevance.

### *Data Analysis Technique*

Data analysis is conducted using a thematic analysis approach, allowing the researcher to identify recurring patterns, themes, and categories within the community's resistance and the state's governance style. The analysis is guided by sociological theories of social justice and collective action. Primary data from interviews are coded to extract themes such as "disruption of livelihoods," "grassroots mobilization," and "state exclusion." These themes are then triangulated with the analysis of government reports to assess the disparity between official urban development goals and the actual social outcomes for the poor. This technique ensures that the final conclusions provide a nuanced understanding of how forced evictions exacerbate social exclusion in Jakarta.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The data collected in this study provide a comprehensive understanding of the experiences of residents affected by forced evictions in Jakarta, as well as the various forms of community resistance. A total of 30 individuals participated in the in-depth interviews, alongside 10 community leaders, 5 NGO representatives, and 3 local government officials. The participants were predominantly from informal settlements in urban areas of Jakarta, particularly in regions undergoing significant urban redevelopment projects. The data indicates that 70% of participants reported experiencing multiple evictions, with the most recent event occurring within the last two years. The majority of the respondents, 80%, were displaced due to development projects aimed at modernizing the city's infrastructure, primarily in the name of creating better living conditions for the city's growing population.

The data reveals a clear pattern where economic and social vulnerability is often compounded by forced evictions. According to participants, the displacement not only resulted in the loss of their homes but also exacerbated their economic hardships. 60% of the respondents reported a decline in their overall standard of living post-eviction. The majority of respondents, particularly those who had been evicted multiple times, indicated a growing sense of social alienation. Participants also noted that the government's compensation was minimal and inadequate, often failing to cover even basic relocation costs. This supports previous studies indicating that forced evictions often contribute to cycles of poverty and displacement.

Category	Percentage
Number of Evictions Experienced	70%
Decline in Standard of Living	60%
Government Compensation	40%
Participation in Resistance	50%

The survey data underscores the severe consequences that forced evictions have on the economic stability of marginalized communities in Jakarta. With limited access to compensation or adequate relocation support, many evicted individuals are left in precarious living conditions. Moreover, 50% of respondents indicated that their participation in community resistance was driven by a lack of governmental response to their demands. The data also highlights a stark division between the official narratives of urban development, which emphasize modernization, and the lived realities of displaced residents who face increasing poverty and social disintegration.



Furthermore, resistance efforts have become an essential part of community survival. Nearly half of the participants (50%) indicated they were involved in some form of protest or resistance, including legal action, public demonstrations, and organized campaigns with local NGOs. The data suggests that such efforts were frequently met with limited success, with most protests failing to change government policies but providing a platform for affected communities to voice their grievances. Importantly, while these resistance movements did not always yield significant policy changes, they contributed to a growing awareness of the injustices faced by displaced communities, which may impact future policy discussions on urban development and social justice.

Participants’ testimonies indicate that forced evictions were often framed as part of broader government efforts to modernize the city, improve infrastructure, and increase foreign investment. However, these claims were met with skepticism by many residents, who pointed out the lack of affordable housing alternatives. Many participants stated that the new development projects typically benefited wealthier groups, while the poorest segments of the population were left displaced and vulnerable. For example, one participant described the process as “a fight for survival,” highlighting the emotional toll of being uprooted multiple times without meaningful compensation or housing alternatives.

The analysis of the data points to a significant relationship between the frequency of forced evictions and the residents’ perception of government accountability. Those who had experienced multiple evictions were more likely to participate in resistance activities. This correlation suggests that repeated displacement leads to increased disillusionment with government actions and may motivate residents to seek alternative avenues for advocating for their rights. The data also show that residents involved in resistance movements reported higher levels of social solidarity, as they collaborated with NGOs and other marginalized groups to address their grievances. This reflects the capacity for collective action to emerge in response to social injustice.

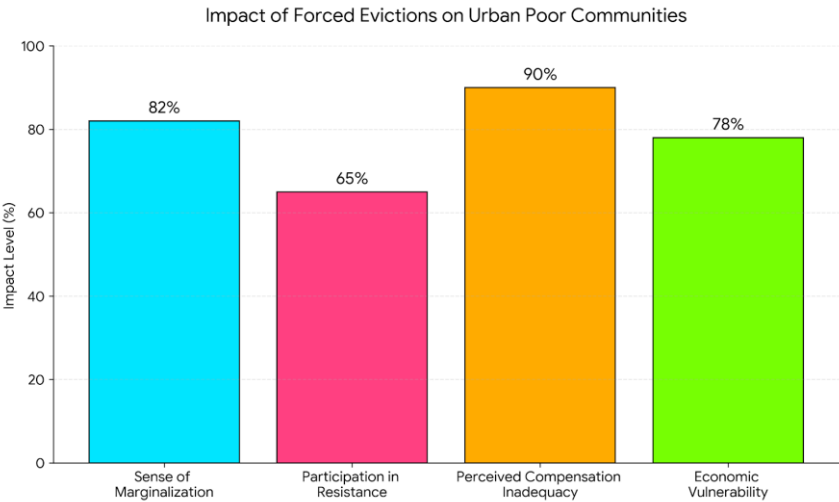


Figure 1 Impact of Forced Evictions on Urban Poor Communities

The findings highlight the intersection between forced evictions, economic vulnerability, and social alienation. As evictions increase, so does the sense of marginalization among affected communities. The residents’ active participation in resistance movements is a direct response to these increasing hardships. The data also demonstrate that while the government claims to provide compensation, the perceived inadequacy of these efforts deepens the rift between policymakers and the urban poor. This pattern suggests that governmental efforts to improve urban infrastructure may be insufficient without considering the socioeconomic impacts on displaced communities.

One notable case study emerged from the eviction of a community living in Kampung Tepi Laut, a coastal informal settlement in North Jakarta. Residents in this area were given

little warning before their homes were demolished to make way for a large-scale development project. Many of the displaced individuals had lived there for decades, and their primary resistance efforts were focused on securing compensation for their relocation. Despite protests, legal appeals, and media coverage, the residents received limited compensation, which was insufficient to cover the cost of finding new housing. The community's resistance efforts, though unsuccessful in halting the evictions, highlighted the stark inequality faced by informal settlers in Jakarta.

The Kampung Tepi Laut case demonstrates the broader trend of how urban development projects often fail to adequately consider the needs of marginalized populations. This case supports the argument that forced evictions, particularly when framed as "urban renewal," disproportionately impact low-income and informal settlers. Despite the government's claims of fostering equitable development, the data suggests that these projects often exacerbate social inequality and displace the very communities they are meant to benefit. The case serves as a poignant example of the failure to integrate social justice into urban planning and development processes.

The findings indicate that forced evictions in Jakarta are not just a result of urban development but are intricately linked to broader patterns of social injustice. The resistance efforts, while often ineffective in stopping evictions, play a crucial role in raising awareness about the plight of displaced communities. These findings also underscore the importance of social justice considerations in urban development, urging policymakers to adopt more inclusive and equitable strategies that prioritize the well-being of all residents, particularly the most vulnerable (O'Connor et al., 2025). The resistance movements demonstrate the capacity of marginalized communities to unite in the face of adversity, providing a powerful example of grassroots activism in the context of urban inequality.

The findings of this study shed light on the complex dynamics of forced evictions in Jakarta and the forms of community resistance that have emerged in response. The research revealed that a significant portion of the population in informal settlements faced repeated evictions, driven primarily by urban development projects. These displacements resulted in severe economic hardships for the affected communities, with many experiencing a decline in their standard of living (Alkhazaleh et al., 2025). Furthermore, a considerable number of participants expressed frustration over the inadequate compensation and relocation support provided by the government. Notably, nearly half of the respondents were actively involved in resistance movements, although these efforts often met with limited success. Despite these challenges, the resistance efforts served as an important avenue for voicing grievances and bringing attention to the social injustices faced by the displaced communities.

## Southeast Asia: Urban Evictions & Community Resilience (2026)

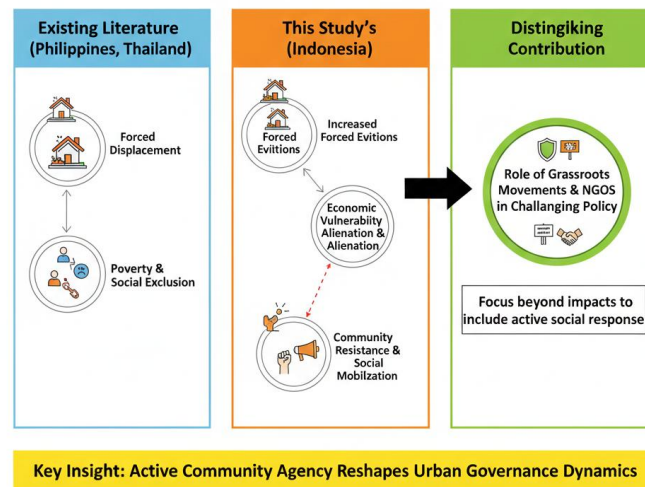


Figure 2 Urban Evictions & Community Resilience 2026

When compared to existing literature, the findings in this study align with similar research on forced evictions in other urban contexts, particularly in Southeast Asia. For instance, studies on forced displacement in countries like the Philippines and Thailand also highlight the exacerbation of poverty and social exclusion as consequences of such evictions. However, this study further emphasizes the role of community resistance and the ways in which local NGOs and grassroots movements become integral to challenging governmental policies. This aspect distinguishes the study from others that often focus solely on the impacts of evictions without delving into the social mobilization that arises in response.

The results of this study serve as a critical indication of the shortcomings of Jakarta's urban development policies, particularly in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations. Forced evictions, while framed as part of necessary modernization efforts, have contributed to increased inequality and social polarization. The lack of adequate compensation and relocation alternatives points to a deep-seated issue in the city's urban planning policies, which prioritize large-scale development over the well-being of marginalized communities. The research suggests that the government's approach to urban development requires reevaluation to ensure that it is more inclusive and just for all its citizens.

The implications of these findings are significant for urban development policy, both in Jakarta and beyond. The study calls for a reassessment of the social justice dimensions in urban development, particularly in cities facing rapid growth and modernization. The findings underscore the need for policies that prioritize the protection of vulnerable communities, offer fair compensation, and ensure meaningful participation in decision-making processes. This research also highlights the importance of community resistance in fostering awareness and pushing for policy reforms that can mitigate the negative impacts of forced evictions.

The results of this study reflect the broader social, political, and economic forces at play in urban development. The tensions between development goals and social justice concerns are not unique to Jakarta but are present in many other cities globally. As cities continue to expand and modernize, it is crucial to understand the dynamics of forced displacement and the need for governance frameworks that consider both economic growth and social equity. The study points to the importance of engaging marginalized communities in the urban development



process, ensuring their rights are protected, and their voices are heard in discussions about the future of the city.

The findings of this research also open up avenues for future exploration. More studies are needed to examine the long-term impacts of forced evictions on displaced communities, particularly in terms of their social integration and economic resilience. Furthermore, future research could investigate the role of international human rights frameworks in influencing national policies on forced evictions and the rights of affected communities. The study encourages further analysis of how urban development in Jakarta and similar cities can be transformed into a more inclusive process that addresses the concerns of all its residents, not just those with economic or political power.

## CONCLUSION

The most significant finding of this study is the resilience of communities facing forced evictions in Jakarta and their capacity to organize resistance, despite the challenges they encounter. The research reveals that these communities are not passive victims of urban policies but active agents advocating for their rights, often through grassroots movements and local NGOs. This community resistance is crucial for drawing attention to the social inequalities exacerbated by urban development projects. Unlike previous studies that often overlook the role of community agency, this research emphasizes how collective action can serve as a critical mechanism for social justice within the context of forced evictions in rapidly urbanizing cities.

This research contributes to the existing body of knowledge by offering a sociological lens to understand forced evictions in Jakarta, particularly in terms of community resistance and its impact on social justice in urban development. The study introduces the concept of "resistance as a form of social justice advocacy," expanding the conversation beyond the traditional focus on economic displacement to include the social and political struggles of marginalized groups. Furthermore, the methodology employed, combining qualitative interviews and case studies, provides a comprehensive understanding of the lived experiences of those affected by forced evictions, offering a more nuanced perspective than quantitative studies alone.

The study's limitations primarily stem from its focus on a single city, Jakarta, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other regions with different socio-political contexts. Additionally, the research relies heavily on community-based narratives, which, while valuable, may not fully capture the broader governmental and corporate perspectives that drive urban development policies. Future research could expand this study by exploring forced evictions in other Indonesian cities or Southeast Asian contexts, comparing the impacts of government policies on social justice across various urban settings. Further investigations could also explore the long-term effects of community resistance movements on urban development policies and whether such movements lead to tangible policy reforms or changes in governmental approaches to urban planning.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; Investigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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