



Indian Council of
Social Science Research


NASSDOC RESEARCH INFORMATION SERIES: 3

June 2024



 <https://twitter.com/icssr>



 facebook.com/icssrnassdoc



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre
35, Ferozeshah Road New Delhi-110001
www.icssr.org

E-mail: icssrnassdoc@gmail.com



Current Contents

A Monthly Issue

**Edited & Compiled
by
NASSDOC Team**

**National Social Science Documentation Centre
Research Information Series: 3
©ICSSR-NASSDOC, New Delhi**

June, 2024

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.

While adequate care has been taken in reproducing the information from various scholarly journals received in NASSDOC, but NASSDOC does not take legal responsibility for its correctness. It is only for information and is based on information collected from journals received in NASSDOC.

Readers can consult or obtain a photocopy of interested article against a nominal payment.

Dr. S.N. Chari
DD, In-charge (Documentation)
NASSDOC, ICSSR

CONTENTS

S. No	Name of Journal	Vol./ Issue	Page No.
1.	Advances in Developing Human Resources	<i>Vol.26, No.1</i>	1-2p.
2.	Indian Development review	<i>Vol.22, No.1</i>	3-5p.
3.	Indian Economic Journal	<i>Vol.72, No.1</i>	6-12p.
4.	International Security	<i>Vol.48, No.3</i>	13-15p.
5.	Journal of Entrepreneurship	<i>Vol.33, No.1</i>	16-18p.
6.	Pacific Affairs	<i>Vol.97, No.2</i>	19-22p.
7.	Science and Society	<i>Vol.88, No.1</i>	23-26p.

Volume 26 Number 1 February 2024

journals.sagepub.com/home/adh
ISSN: 1523-4223

CONSUMER NASSBDOH
Subscribed
Date
2024

Advances in Developing Human Resources

Associate Editors:
*Jeremy Bohonos, Karen Johnson
and John Mendy*

Editor-in-Chief:
Marilyn Y. Byrd

 **AHRD** The Academy of Human Resource Development



Advances in Developing Human Resources

Vol.26, No.1

1. Developing Attributes of the Leader: From Military Service to the Civilian Workforce/
Henderson, Latosha R., pp.5-19

This Study highlights the challenges organizations face in identifying leadership development needs and addresses the under-researched leadership skills that military veterans bring to the civilian workforce. It introduces the Be-Know-Do framework from the U.S. Army's leadership development program, which posits that developing a leader's attributes and competencies will enhance organizational outcomes through their influence on others. The article is relevant to HRD scholars, HRM practitioners, professionals, and trainers.

2. Improving Job Satisfaction and Belonging Through Flexible Work and Leadership Cohorts/
Miller, Carey Scheide; Giblin, Joan, pp. 20-47

This study discusses a university's higher staff turnover rates after selectively discontinuing flexible work schedules post-COVID-19. Through staff surveys and focus groups, a strong link was found between flexible work, job satisfaction, and supervisor support. Leadership workshops for staff supervisors were introduced, and surveys and interviews assessed the impact on job satisfaction and belonging. Results showed improved job satisfaction, communication, and a stronger sense of belonging among staff. The article targets HRD scholars, practitioners, and employers aiming to enhance employee satisfaction and belonging.

3. Talent Development versus Talent Management: Unblurring the Lines for Workforce and Organizational Performance/
Osolase, Ehikioya H.; Rasdi, Roziah Mohd; Mansor, Zuraina D. ,
pp. 48-55

This study addresses the confusion between talent development and talent management within workforce development, noting that HRD scholars often use the terms interchangeably. It argues that talent development, as a key HRD function, surpasses talent management and requires clear differentiation. The study emphasizes the need for HRD practitioners to collaborate with industry professionals to develop new knowledge and models that enhance workforce and organizational performance.

4. Mentoring Programs: Characteristics Within HRD and Higher Education Contexts/
Patterson, Clinton A. , pp. 56-66

This study examines the significant impact of mentorship on organizations, highlighting the role of HRD and higher education professionals in designing, implementing, and assessing mentoring programs. It reviews mentoring literature and evidence-based practices relevant to both HRD and higher education, analyzing current mentoring frameworks. The study aims to bridge the gap between HRD and higher education by encouraging collaboration and knowledge sharing across institutional boundaries. The insights provided are intended to help mentorship practitioners and scholars improve their mentoring programs using evidence-based strategies.

ISSN: 0972-9437

INDIAN DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

An International Journal of Development Economics

Volume 14

Number 1

January-June 2016



SERIALS PUBLICATIONS (P) LTD.
New Delhi (INDIA)

Indian Development review

Vol.22, No.1

- 5 An Assessment of a major Anti Poverty programmes (SGSY) for women in india/
Rajasekhar; Sachidananda Satapathy, pp.1-27

This study analyzes the performance of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), an anti-poverty program focused on promoting self-employment among poor women in Self-Help Groups (SHGs). It reveals that funding was often below allocated amounts, and fund utilization was inadequate. Key issues included insufficient infrastructure, skills, and social mobilization, with a preference for individual beneficiaries over SHGs. The program struggled with poor coordination among government bodies, NGOs, and banks. Despite these challenges, the formation of SHGs in poverty-stricken regions was a positive outcome.

- 6 Nutritional Intake and Dynamics of Undernourishment of Farm Households in Rural India/
Kumar,Praduman;Dey, Madan M. , pp.29-44

This study assesses the nutritional security of farm households in rural India and identifies key factors influencing their nutritional intake. Using data from National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) surveys from 1983 to 1999-00, the study finds that poverty and undernourishment are most prevalent among landless agricultural laborers and small landholders. It highlights the importance of education, rice-wheat cropping systems, irrigation, livestock, and aquaculture in improving poverty and food security. Prioritizing these factors can help diversify agriculture, increase income levels, and enhance nutritional security for undernourished rural households

- 7 Trade Policy Reforms, Personal Income Distribution and Poverty in Bangladesh: Evidence and Analysis/
Hossain,Mohammad A., pp.45-59

This Study investigates the impact of Bangladesh's shift in trade policy on income distribution and poverty. Findings reveal that income inequality, measured by the Gini coefficient, has worsened over time, with a sharper decline in the post-liberalization period, challenging the notion that economic growth reduces inequality. Despite this, trade liberalization has significantly reduced absolute poverty, especially in rural areas. The growing income inequality raises welfare concerns, creating a policy dilemma. The paper suggests alternative approaches to address income inequality while maintaining the benefits of a liberal trade policy.

- 8 Poverty in Malaysia: New Wine in Old Bottle?/ Mahadevan,Renuka , pp.61-81

This paper has three primary objectives: examining poverty trends in Malaysia across ethnic groups and urban-rural areas, highlighting emerging forms of poverty such as the hardcore poor and the digital divide in the context of globalization and economic growth, and assessing Malaysia's success in poverty reduction through national development plans. The paper also suggests policy measures to address these new challenges.

- 9 Economic Growth and Poverty in Kenya: Will The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Help?/
Wagithi,Tabitha; Kiriti-Nganga, pp.83-98

This Study discusses the role of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly poverty reduction. It highlights Kenya's PRSP, noting that despite economic improvements, income and social indicators remain low. The paper criticizes the PRSP for not adequately addressing resource distribution, agriculture, rural development, and gender inequality, which limits the equitable distribution of growth benefits. It argues that while economic growth is crucial for poverty reduction, Kenya faces the challenge of accelerating growth in a way that broadly benefits the poor.



Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Bibliographies on Social science Literature

Provides ready access to bibliographic details of Journal Articles, Books, Proceedings, Theses and Research Reports on selective topics from the available resources of NASSDOC.

NATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
WEB - OPAC
Online Public Access Catalog



Sub
Date 15/07/24
रुटे

The Indian Economic Journal

JOURNAL OF INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Volume 72 • Issue 2 • March 2024

CONTENTS

Editorial

Articles

MINAKETAN BEHERA

Agricultural Crisis, Farms Laws, and Farmers' Protest:
Reflection on its Rollback and Implication

RAJESH GUPTA AND ATULAN GUHA

Renewable Energy and Economic Growth: Evidence from India

RITIKA JAIN AND TIRTHA CHATTERJEE

The Politics of State-level COVID-19 Responses in India:
Evidence from the First Wave in 2020

JOSEPH J. FRENCH, MICHAEL MARTIN
AND CHRISTINE MCCLATCHEY

Economic Policy Uncertainty and Equity Fund
Flows to India: A Bayesian Approach

AKRITI GUPTA AND PARUL KUMAR

Analysis of Variation in Foreign Inflows by Different
Categories of Foreign Portfolio Investors

EVANS KULU

Relationship Between Export and Economic Growth:
Evidence from West African Countries

MAHESH DAHAL, JOY DAS AND AMIT SANGMA

COVID-19, Economic Package and Indian Stock
Market: An Event Analysis

BORNALI BHANDARI, SAMARTH GUPTA,

AJAYA K. SAHU AND K. S. URS

Impact of Product and Process Adoption Strategies on Business
Expectations: Evidence from India During the Pandemic

SUADAT HUSSAIN WANI

Gravity Model Approach: An Empirical Application
with Implications for BRICS Countries

RAHUL KUMAR AND PRASENJIT CHAKRABARTI

Price Impact of Derivatives Listing and Delisting: Evidence from India

Review Essays

D. P. PRIYADARSHI JOSHI AND R. GOPINATHAN

Manufacturing Productivity Measurement in India: An Evolutionary Trend

AJIT SINHA

History of Economics in the Light of Meghnad
Desai's *Poverty of Political Economy*

find this journal online
at <http://journals.sagepub.com/home/iej>
ISSN 0019-4662



Indian Economic Journal

Vol.72, No.1

- 10 How Does the Inflow of Tourism Affect the Agricultural Exports of India?/ Shah,Imtiyaz Ahmad; Nengroo,Tariq Ahad; Haq, Imtiyaz ul;Equabal, Md Sarfaz, pp. 10–22

This study investigates the impact of international tourism inflow on agricultural exports, an area often overlooked in standard agricultural trade models. It provides both theoretical and empirical evidence that tourism inflow can significantly influence agricultural trade. Using an agricultural export demand function and an augmented gravity model, the study examines data from the top 10 importing countries of India from 2000 to 2019. The analysis, employing random effects, fixed effects, panel corrected standard error models, and 2SLS to address panel heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation, and endogeneity, finds a significant and positive impact of tourism inflow on India's agricultural exports.

- 11 Determinants of Health Expenditure during Extreme Climate Events: An Ex-post Analysis of Households in Rural Odisha of India/ Sahu, Santosh Kumar; Narayanan, K. Semetko,Holli A. , pp. 23–38

This study conducts an ex-post analysis of household health expenditures in rural India in the context of climate shocks, using primary data from Odisha and focus group discussions. An adaptive response measure is developed to better understand health spending behavior. Econometric techniques, including regression and propensity score matching, are employed to analyze the data. The findings reveal that mitigation and adaptation strategies should vary based on proximity to the coast, and social status significantly influences health spending behavior. Therefore, health policies and information should specifically address the needs of socially backward castes or classes at both state and national levels.

- 12 The Nexus Between Information Asymmetry and Liquidity of Stock: Evidence from the Indian Market/ Dutta,Shubha Ranjan; Sen,Som Sankar; Mukherjee,Tutun, pp. 39–56

This study examines how informational asymmetry affects stock liquidity in India. By controlling for firm-specific risk and investor sentiment, the study finds that higher informational asymmetry, indicated by delay factors, is positively associated with illiquidity, meaning that market liquidity decreases with reduced transparency. Investor sentiment is also significantly linked to illiquidity, while firm-specific risk does not show a notable relationship with liquidity. The study uses a dynamic panel-data approach and two-stage GMM for validation, providing new evidence on liquidity in the Indian market. The findings suggest that improving information dissemination can help regulators and investors maintain better market liquidity.

- 13 Over-indebtedness in Microfinance: Evidence From a Survey of Borrower Households From an Indian State/ Puliya Kot, Sunil;Pradhan, H. K. , pp. 57–71

This study examines over-indebtedness among microfinance borrowers in Tamil Nadu, India, using data from a survey of 210 households. Logistic regression analysis with three measures of over-indebtedness reveals that it is a widespread issue. The study finds that external and lender-related factors, rather than borrower-related factors, are more

significant determinants of over-indebtedness. Informal credit sources have a stronger impact on over-indebtedness compared to formal sources, including microfinance. The findings suggest that policies should improve access to formal credit sources like microfinance and provide social security measures, including guaranteed income and insurance coverage.

- 14 Environmental Degradation and Economic Growth: A Longitudinal Analysis Across Different Income Group Countries/ Kumar,Piyali; Datta,Soumyendra Kishore , pp. 72–89

This study analyzes the relationship between ecological footprint (EF) and various air pollutants (CO₂, N₂O, SO₂, CH₄) with economic growth, urbanization, foreign direct investment, and energy consumption using the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) framework. Employing fixed/random effect models, the study covers 55 countries of varying income levels from 1990 to 2018. It develops a theoretical approach to assess pollution intensity using the Kaya identity. The results show an inverted U-shaped relationship for EF and SO₂ across all income groups. CO₂, N₂O, and CH₄ exhibit an inverse U-shaped EKC in middle- and low-income countries, while N₂O alone shows a U-shaped curve in high-income countries. The study recommends revisiting economic and environmental policies to address environmental degradation.

- 15 Poverty Changes Among Regions of Uttar Pradesh: A Decomposition Exercise During the 2000s/ Sahoo,Priyabrata;Singh,Manish Kumar;Pathak, D. C. , pp. 90–104

This study explores regional disparities in poverty within Uttar Pradesh during the 2000s through a poverty decomposition analysis. It finds that poverty reduction from 2004–2005 to 2011–2012 was faster in the northern and southern upper Ganga plain but slower in the eastern and southern regions, with the central region experiencing an increase in poverty headcount ratio. Although eastern and southern regions saw higher growth in real Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) compared to the state average, their lower poverty elasticity led to slower poverty reduction. Conversely, the southern and northern upper Ganga plain regions had higher poverty elasticity, contributing to faster poverty reduction. The study also examines the impact of occupational patterns and landholding distribution on poverty across rural and urban areas.

- 16 Food Price Dynamics During the Pandemic/ Sekhar,C. S. C;Thapa,Namrata , pp. 105–124

This study examines the impact of COVID-19 on food production and distribution in India, focusing on price dynamics. It finds that retail margins were higher in 2020–2021, reflecting local shortages across all commodities. Government support helped stabilize cereal prices, while perishables like vegetables and raw meat/fish faced erratic price changes. Processed milk saw moderate price impacts, fruits experienced muted prices due to income erosion, and pulses and oils/fats faced sharp price increases due to local supply issues and international trade disruptions.

- 17 Development Policies and Subjective Economic Wellbeing: Evidence From India/ Kumar,Shubham; Sengupta,Keya; Gogoi, Bidyut Jyoti, pp. 125–140

This study explores the impact of development policies on subjective economic wellbeing (SEWB) in India, focusing on the relatively under-studied area of subjective measures within

development policy. Using data from the India Human Development Survey and ordered probit regression, the study assesses the medium-term effects of development policies on SEWB. Results indicate that development policies significantly influence SEWB, with interactions between policies providing additional insights. The findings highlight the importance of relative social and economic factors in shaping SEWB, combining theoretical insights with empirical evidence to emphasize SEWB in the context of an emerging economy.

- 18 What Drives Corporate Saving in India?/ Shukla,Rashmi; Nidugala,Ganesh Kumar, pp. 141–158

This study investigates corporate saving behavior in India, focusing on the firm-level and macroeconomic factors influencing saving patterns. The research has three main objectives: (a) to identify factors driving firm-level savings, (b) to examine the effect of past savings on current saving behavior, and (c) to determine if saving behavior is driven by precautionary motives. Using panel data from 2,109 publicly listed manufacturing and service sector firms for 2004–2018 and applying dynamic panel-data models with system GMM estimation, the study finds that firm-level savings are influenced by lagged savings, Tobin's Q, GDP growth, CPI inflation, and financial depth. The results also indicate a dynamic persistence effect and precautionary motives behind corporate saving.

- 19 Recommendations of the 15th Union Finance Commission: Expectations and Realities/ Sahu,Pareswar;Mahamallik,Motilal;Mahapatra;Sushanta Kumar , pp. 159–167

This study examines the 15th Union Finance Commission (UFC) report, which sought to improve financial devolution mechanisms for sub-national governments in India amid the COVID-19 economic crisis. Despite promising recommendations, concerns about fiscal imbalances remain. The report retains shared tax devolution proportions and utilizes tax effort, 2011 census data, and fertility rates for distribution, potentially mitigating some imbalances. However, shrinking central tax collections and increased state burdens may cause vertical imbalances, while a greater focus on neutral criteria over equity could increase horizontal imbalances. Addressing these issues to ensure a common minimum level of public goods is essential. An optimal weight adjustment solution proposed by Mahamallik and Sahu (2015) might help reduce these imbalances.

- 20 The Russia–Ukraine Crisis Affected Consumer Bullish Market Behaviour Causing Ripple Impressions Across the Global Economy/ Jain,Akshat , pp. 168–180

This study examines the impact of the geopolitical crisis involving Russia and Ukraine on the European Bull Market. The analysis highlights how political unpredictability and recent sanctions against Russia have led to negative responses in European financial markets. The study focuses on the effects of the conflict on stock markets across European countries, the global economy, and the European economy specifically. It finds that stock prices reacted unfavorably and that this impact persisted into the post-event period. The degree of effect varies across sectors, nations, and firm sizes. The article also discusses future research areas, including marketing modulation.

- 21 Trading Behaviour Exhibited by Institutional Investors During Calm and Volatile Periods in the Indian Scenario/ Singh,Amit Kumar; Shrivastav,Rohit Kumar; Jain,Srishti , pp. 181–198

This study analyzes the trading behavior of foreign institutional investors, domestic institutional investors, and mutual funds in the Indian stock market from 2010 to 2020. The time period is divided into two subperiods—calm and volatile—using the Chow breakpoint test. Two vector autoregression models, with impulse response functions and variance decomposition analysis, are used to study these periods. The findings indicate that during calm periods, institutional investors are less responsive to market returns, whereas their interdependency increases during volatile periods. The structural break improves the forecasting accuracy of the models. The study provides insights into how market conditions affect the trading behavior and sentiments of institutional investors in the Indian stock market.

- 22 Urbanisation and Economic Growth: Some Insights from the Himalayan State of Sikkim/ Singha,Komol;Sherpa,Lakpa Doma; Jaman, Md. Samsur, pp. 411–426

This study investigates the relationship between urbanization and economic growth in Sikkim, particularly since the implementation of the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP 2007). The study addresses two key questions: (a) whether urbanization drives economic growth or vice versa, and (b) whether Sikkim's industrialization under NEIIPP 2007 has benefited local residents. Using secondary data, the causality test found a unidirectional relationship where urbanization leads to economic growth. Despite an influx of migrant labor, increased industrialization and urbanization in Sikkim have significantly reduced poverty and unemployment.

- 23 Revisiting Economic Growth and Steel Consumption: Evidence from India/ Paul, Pinku;Mitra, Paroma , pp. 427–441

This Study investigates the relationship between GDP growth and steel consumption in India from 2004–2005 to 2019–2020. Using the Granger causality test within a vector error correction model, the study finds a unidirectional causality from economic growth to steel consumption in both the long and short run. This indicates that as the economy grows, steel consumption increases. The study also forecasts steel demand for the next decade and emphasizes the need for the steel industry to enhance capacity utilization to meet future demand.

- 24 Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture: Evidence from Major Crop Production in India/ Chowdhury,Indrani Roy; Paul,Anusree, pp. 442–459

This study analyzes the impact of climate change on the production of major crops in India using panel data from 1970 to 2020 and the Panel Autoregressive Distributed Lag technique. The findings indicate that, in the long run, maximum temperature negatively affects crop production, while carbon dioxide emissions have a positive effect. In the short run, maximum temperature and average precipitation positively impact crop production, whereas minimum temperature has a negative effect. Additionally, the area under crop has a significant positive effect on crop production in both the short and long run.

- 25 Respiratory Health and Air Pollution in Opencast Coal Mining Region: A Study in Mahanadi Coalfield, Odisha, India/ Chowdhury, Indrani Roy;Paul,Anusree , pp. 460–476

This study investigates the impact of proximity to opencast coal mining on respiratory illness (RI) in Odisha, India. The findings confirm that living near opencast mining operations increases the likelihood of respiratory illness. Additionally, the study identifies potential selection bias due to underreporting in self-reported episodes of respiratory illness.

- 26 Unveiling the Relationship Between Oil Price and Exchange Rate: New Insight from Time-varying Versus Fixed Coefficient Cointegration/ Sharma, Akhil;Gupta, Sanjeev;Rishad,Abdul , pp. 477–493

This study examines the time-varying cointegration between the INR–USD exchange rate and Brent crude oil prices in the period following the subprime crisis. Unlike previous studies that assumed a constant long-term relationship, this study uses the time-varying cointegration framework of Bierens and Martins (2010) with orthogonal Chebyshev time polynomials. Findings reveal that initially, the Rupee was insulated from oil price shocks, but the impact of oil prices on the exchange rate strengthened in later periods. The study also identifies parameter instabilities due to fluctuations in oil prices and exchange rates, highlighting the influence of crude oil prices on domestic economic activities through the exchange rate. Policymakers should consider these dynamics in formulating monetary and foreign exchange policies.

- 27 Stock Market Integration Through Internationally Tradable Assets/ Keshari,Aditya;Gautam,Amit , pp. 494–510

The study explores how tradable assets influence the integration of the Indian stock market with global markets. It finds that foreign indices significantly impact Indian assets listed as American Depository Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), which in turn affect the domestic market index due to dual listings. The results show a sustained impact of global markets on the Indian market, with a consistent long-term effect between the Indian and US markets. Short-term effects are also observed between these markets, while the Luxembourg market shows only limited integration. The study is valuable for investors seeking global diversification and businesses aiming to expand internationally.

- 28 Impact of Goods and Service Tax on MSME Sector: A Study Using Artificial Neural Network and Multivariate Analysis of Variance/ Bhalla,Neba; Kaur,Inderjit;Sharma,Rakesh Kumar , pp. 511–525

The study examines the effects of India's Goods and Services Tax (GST) overhaul on the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. Utilizing multivariate analysis of variance and multi-layer perceptron neural networks with data from April 2015 to March 2020, the study finds that GST has significantly boosted MSME exports, revenue, and gross domestic product. These insights could help other emerging economies considering tax reforms to enhance their MSME sectors.

- 29 Changing Employment Patterns: An Analysis of Rural Labour Force in Punjab/ Sharma,Manjit;Sharma,Pushpak , pp. 526–539

The study analyzes Punjab's rural economy, focusing on employment and output changes from pre-reform to post-reform periods, using National Sample Survey Office data. It highlights a decline in work participation rates and a 'defeminisation' trend in agriculture

post-reforms. The non-agriculture sector's employment share has risen to 59.3%, becoming a significant economic driver. While overall employment elasticity has increased (except in construction), a notable decline in elasticity across most sectors is concerning. The study suggests that the rural non-farm sector could be a potential growth area amid agrarian crises and recommends shifting from neoliberal policies to a post-Washington consensus approach for rural non-farm sector development.

- 30 Prevalence of Household Food Security and Health-related Quality of Life: Special Consideration on the Expectant Mothers in Punjab/ Arora,Sugandh;Nabi,Tawheed;Oberoi,Sumit;Awasthi,Vedica , pp. 540–553

The study explores the link between household food security (HFS) and maternal quality of life in Punjab, India. Conducted from January to March 2021, the cross-sectional study surveyed 384 expectant mothers using a structured questionnaire adapted from HFS and health-related quality of life (HR-QoL) measures. Descriptive statistics assessed socioeconomic status and food security, while multilinear regression examined the HFS-HR-QoL relationship. Results indicated that 43.9% of pregnant women experienced food insecurity. Those with food insecurity had lower quality of life scores, with the most significant impact on 'role limitation due to physical reasons.' The study highlights the need for improved prenatal care, policy development, and resources to ensure nutritious food access for expectant mothers.

- 31 International Migrants from Rural Punjab—Attributes and Characteristics/ Agnihotri,Nivedita , pp. 554–567

This study examines the socio-economic background of households with emigrants from Punjab, focusing on the influence of international migration. The study, based on a sample of 375 households from Jalandhar and SBS Nagar districts, analyzes factors such as family size, housing conditions, age groups, and the number of migrated persons. The primary reason for migration is the lack of suitable work opportunities. The study finds that 579 NRIs migrated from these households, with a higher proportion of male migrants. It also highlights differences in migration patterns: individuals from the general category tend to migrate to developed countries (e.g., the US, Canada, Australia), while OBCs and SCs prefer destinations like the UK, Europe, and Gulf countries due to simpler and less costly visa processes. The study used simple percentage methods and binary logistic regression to analyze the data.



<https://twitter.com/icssr>



facebook.com/icssrnassdoc



ICSSR N/ 3300

Subscribed

Date 07/08/24

Sign *[Signature]*

International Security

SPRING 2024
VOL 48 NO 4 \$23.00
ISSN 0162-2889

When Actions Speak Louder Than Words:
Adversary Perceptions of Nuclear
No-First-Use Pledges

*Caitlin Talmadge,
Lisa Michelini, and
Vipin Narang*

When Foreign Countries Push the Button

Joshua A. Schwartz

Not So Innocent: Clerics, Monarchs, and the
Ethnoreligious Cleansing of Western Europe

Şener Aktürk

Writing Policy Recommendations for
Academic Journals: A Guide for the
Perplexed

Daniel Byman

International Security

Vol.48, No.3

- 32 A “Nuclear Umbrella” for Ukraine? Precedents and Possibilities for Postwar European Security / Evangelista, Matthew, pp.7–50.

This study explores the future security policy options for Ukraine following the Russo-Ukrainian War and their implications for European security. It discusses the potential benefits and limitations of Ukraine joining NATO to benefit from the U.S. nuclear umbrella versus the reliability of extended nuclear deterrence. The study reviews historical contexts, such as the 1961 Berlin Crisis, to assess the risks of escalation inherent in nuclear deterrence. It also considers Cold War-era non-nuclear alternatives, like the “spider in the web” strategy, which emphasizes non-offensive and confidence-building defense measures for Ukraine amid Russian threats.

- 33 Foreign Intervention and Internal Displacement: Urban Politics in Postwar Beirut / Rizkallah, Amanda , pp.86–128.

This study examines the influence of the Lebanese Civil War (1975–1990) and Syrian intervention on postwar political dynamics in Beirut's suburbs. It highlights how displacement affected local political orders, showing that displaced people's power is linked to the status of the dominant armed actor. If aligned with the intervening power, displaced individuals are empowered; if repressed, traditional elites regain influence. The study, based on interviews in postwar Beirut, shows that displacement has transcended religious identities and altered power structures. The recent displacement in southern Lebanon and Hezbollah's role in providing services could further impact its regional influence.


- 34 Reining in Rebellion: The Decline of Political Violence in South America, 1830–1929 / Madrid, Raúl L.; Schenoni, Luis L. , pp.129–167

This study investigates the dramatic decline in political violence in South America from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Utilizing a comprehensive dataset on revolts from 1830 to 1929, the research attributes this decline primarily to the expansion and professionalization of regional militaries, spurred by economic growth and interstate conflict threats. Despite this overall decline, certain types of rebellions, such as military coups, did not decrease significantly. The study provides new insights into the factors behind the reduction in revolts and the continued prevalence of internal conflicts.


- 35 Correspondence: Debating U.S. Security Assistance/ Darnton, Christopher ; Metz, Rachel, pp.168–173

This study is about U.S. security assistance critically examines the effectiveness of U.S. military advisers in building professional forces capable of defeating adversaries. Through a case study of Iraq, Metz highlights the discrepancy between advisers' optimism and their mixed record of success. The article identifies that this optimism, rooted in the belief in the normative rightness and organizational value of leading by example rather than through coercion—what Metz calls the “cult of the persuasive”—contributes to both the advisers' failures and their persistent optimism. The study uses interviews, oral histories, and military documents to analyze these dynamics. This letter offers a supportive critique, endorsing Metz's pessimistic view on Iraqi outcomes and questioning the effectiveness of

security assistance programs, aligning with similar critiques of organizational politics in cooperation initiatives.








Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre



Online Public Access Catalogue (Web-OPAC)

- 24 ×7 accessibility via the Internet.
- Possible to search independently by Keyword, Title, Author, Subject, ISBN, Series, Call Number etc.
- The status of any book may be known as Check Out, Item Available for Loan, Not for Loan No. of copies are available for loan, Reserve/reference items, current location, Brows Shelf etc.
- Users can quickly check the items borrowed from the library on his/her name, due date, fine etc. via WebOPAC account log-in.

**SOCAT: UNION CATALOGUE
FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE
LIBRARIES**



The Journal of ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Vol. 33 No. 1 February 2024

find this journal **online**
at journals.sagepub.com/home/joe
ISSN 0971-3557



Entrepreneurship
Development
Institute of India



Journal of Entrepreneurship

Vol.33, No.1

- 36 Entrepreneurial Resilience and Business Survival: The Mediating Role of Self-compassion/ Isichei,Ejikeme Emmanuel; Olabosinde,Samuel Taiwo; Shaibu,Blessing, pp. 7–33

This study investigates the role of self-compassion as a mediator between entrepreneurial resilience and business survival. Analyzing data from 260 entrepreneurs using SmartPLSv3.9, the study finds that both entrepreneurial resilience and self-compassion significantly impact business survival, with self-compassion serving as a crucial mediating factor. The research offers an integrated model illustrating how resilience affects survival outcomes, advancing the understanding of self-compassion's role in this context.

Additionally, the study validates the Connor–Davidson Resilience Scale and Raes et al.'s higher-order factor scale of self-compassion.

- 37 Uncovering Determinants of Entrepreneurial Behaviour in a Transitioning Economy: A Fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis/ Al-Silefanee,Rebean;Bosma,Niels, pp. 34–58

This study explores the determinants of entrepreneurial behavior among university students in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq using fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis (fsQCA).

The study challenges traditional assumptions by examining how shared characteristics influence entrepreneurial behavior rather than assuming uniform causal mechanisms. It extends the theory of planned behavior (TPB) by identifying various configurations of factors that affect entrepreneurial behavior, which differ based on students' gender, personal valuation of entrepreneurship, self-evaluation, and perceived environmental support. The findings underscore the importance of contextual factors and within-sample variations in shaping entrepreneurial intentions.

- 38 Micro-entrepreneurship, Institutional Environment and the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Comparison of Weaving Clusters in West Bengal, India/ De,Indranil; Biswas,Saswata Narayan;Dey,Devleena , pp. 59–87

This study compares the performance of micro-enterprises and the perceived entrepreneurial ability of weavers in two different institutional environments: cooperative societies versus private traders. Weavers in cooperative societies generally display higher overall entrepreneurial abilities, including better management of handloom quality, bargaining skills, and business finances. Although private trader-dominated environments foster innovation, new designs, and client satisfaction more effectively, the cooperative-dominated environment shows greater resilience, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, enterprises utilizing more unpaid female household labor demonstrated higher resilience during the pandemic.

- 39 University Entrepreneurial Ecosystems and Graduate Entrepreneurship/ Ayala-Gaytán,Edgardo; Villasana,Marcia;Naranjo-Priego,Elvira E. , pp. 88–117

This study examines the measurable outcomes of a university-based entrepreneurial ecosystem in an emerging economy, focusing on factors beyond entrepreneurial intentions,

patents, or academic spin-offs. Using a logit model with fixed effects over decades, the study analyzed data from over 17,000 alumni who graduated between 1943 and 2017. The findings indicate that the introduction of ecosystem elements significantly increased the probability of founding a business both before and up to five years after graduation. The study highlights that strategies to redefine academic functions, adapt organizational structures, and diversify curricula contributed to a notable rise in alumni entrepreneurship rates, providing insights into how strategic decisions can drive entrepreneurship from intention to action.

- 40 Students' Sustainable Entrepreneurship Intentions: The Role of Sustainable Values and Culture/ Gimenez-Jimenez,Daniela; Harc,Martina, pp. 118–154

This Study explores how sustainable values, specifically pro-environmental and solidarity values, influence sustainable entrepreneurial intentions in two cultural contexts: Ecuador and Germany. Grounded in the theory of planned behaviour and value literature, the study surveyed 297 university students to test its hypotheses. The findings reveal cultural differences in how sustainable values are linked to the behavioural mechanisms that drive sustainable entrepreneurial intentions. Notably, pro-environmental values did not directly influence these intentions in either country. In contrast, solidarity values were fully mediated by behavioural mechanisms in Ecuador, while in Germany, the attitude towards sustainable entrepreneurship and perceived behavioural control partially mediated the relationship. The results highlight the need to consider cultural contexts when studying sustainable entrepreneurial intentions.

- 41 The Two Sides of Crowdfunding Success: Attributes and Motivations of Backers and Entrepreneurs—Evidence from Israel/ Nayer,Dana;Rosenboim,Mosi;Malul,Miki , pp. 155–182

This study explores key factors influencing success in crowdfunding on the Israeli platform 'Headstart,' through two distinct analyses. The first study examines data from 517 backers, revealing that age, minimum reward levels, familial connections, and risk aversion significantly impact investment amounts. The second study assesses characteristics of 162 crowdfunding entrepreneurs, finding that agreeableness and extraversion, particularly when gender-related, contribute to campaign success, with neuroticism and conscientiousness also playing a role. These findings provide valuable insights into both the internal traits and external factors driving crowdfunding success.

- 42 Differently Abled Entrepreneurs: A Systematic Literature Review on Fifty Years of Research—Exploring Thoughts and Debate with Reference to Entrepreneurship/ Sodhi,Simran;Dwivedi,Amit K , pp. 183–220

This study maps and reviews the literature on entrepreneurship among differently abled individuals, a growing field within entrepreneurship research. Analyzing 130 articles, the study provides a comprehensive bibliometric overview, identifying key publications, authors, institutions, and countries contributing to this area. Thematic analysis reveals eight major themes within the literature, offering a framework for future research. The article also discusses implications for promoting entrepreneurship among differently abled individuals, highlighting the need for continued exploration and support in this domain.

Pacific Affairs

—SPECIAL ISSUE—

IN AND OUT OF PLAIN SIGHT:

INTERROGATING POWER IN THE MEKONG RIVERSCAPE

Guest Editors: Andrew Alan Johnson and Akarath Soukhaphon

INTRODUCTION: IN AND OUT OF PLAIN SIGHT:

**INTERROGATING POWER IN THE
MEKONG RIVERSCAPE**

**Andrew Alan Johnson
and Akarath Soukhaphon**

**FAST FINANCE AND THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF
CATASTROPHIC DAM COLLAPSE IN LAO PDR:
THE CASE OF XE PIAN-XE NAMNOY**

Pon Souvannaseng

**A POLITICS OF MOBILITY AND B/ORDERING IN A
CHANGING RIVERSCAPE IN CAMBODIA**

**Ming Li Yong
Carl Grundy-Warr
and Shaun Lin**

**SQUEEZED BETWEEN LAND AND WATER: RUPTURE,
FRONTIER-MAKING, AND RESOURCE CONFLICTS
AT CAMBODIA'S LOWER SESAN 2
HYDROPOWER DAM**

**Sopheak Chann,
Sango Mahanty,
and Katherine Chamberlin**

**SILENCES OF THE DAM: THE INTIMATE
GEOGRAPHIES OF ETHNIC LAO WELL-BEING
ON THE SESAN RIVER**

Akarath Soukhaphon

**THE DON SAHONG DAM IN LAOS: POLITICAL ECOLOGY,
INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE CHANGING SPATIALITIES
OF IMPACTS ON FISH AND PEOPLE**

Ian G. Baird

**HIDDEN FLOWS: HYDROPOWER AND THE RHYTHMS
OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE MEKONG**

Andrew Alan Johnson

VOL. 97, No. 2

BOOK REVIEWS

JUNE 2024

An International Review of Asia and the Pacific

Pacific Affairs

Vol.97, No.2

- 43 Introduction: In and Out of Plain Sight: Interrogating Power in the Mekong Riverscape/ Johnson, Andrew Alan; Soukhaphon, Akarath, pp. 251-259

This study explores the shifting dynamics of power in the Mekong River Basin, emphasizing the impact of hydropower development on both human and nonhuman communities. The traditional, seasonal rhythms of the river have been disrupted by the demands of urban centers like Bangkok, leading to a transformation from a natural watershed to a "powershed." This shift has introduced new techno-political realities, often undermining long-standing local knowledge and power structures. Despite the significant social and ecological costs, hydropower investments persist, creating new configurations of power while older ones remain, though less visible. The article examines the flows, scales, and consequences of these power reconfigurations, offering insights into the emerging worlds within the Mekong Basin.

- 44 Fast Finance and the Political Economy of Catastrophic Dam Collapse in Lao PDR: The Case of Xe Pian-Xe Namnoy/ Souvannaseng, Pon, pp. 261-283

This study investigates the catastrophic collapse of the Xe Pian-Xe Namnoy (XPXN) Hydropower Project in Laos, highlighting the financial and political factors that contributed to the disaster. The paper introduces the concept of "fast finance," describing the accelerated timelines imposed by financiers that compromise dam safety, due diligence, and local involvement. It challenges the conventional framing of dam failures as "natural disasters," arguing that the collapse was influenced by pre-construction financial decisions and political interests, alongside extreme weather and climate change. By examining the re-engineering of dam finance, the study underscores the need to consider financial engineering alongside other technical disciplines in understanding and preventing dam failures.

- 45 A Politics of Mobility and B/ordering in a Changing Riverscape in Cambodia/ Yong, Ming Li; Grundy-Warr, Carl; Lin, Shaun, pp. 285-311

This study explores the impact of hydropower development on the Mekong River's ecosystems and the livelihoods of communities in Cambodia. It focuses on how the construction of dams on the river and its tributaries alters the natural mobilities of water, sediment, and fish, which are essential for sustaining the region's food security and riparian livelihoods. By examining the politics of mobility, the paper reveals how these changes create new political geographies and socio-environmental challenges. The study highlights the tension between technical perspectives on hydropower and the lived experiences of Cambodian communities, particularly in Stung Treng Province and the Tonle Sap Lake region, where altered mobilities exacerbate vulnerabilities.

- 46 Squeezed between Land and Water: Rupture, Frontier-making, and Resource Conflicts at Cambodia's Lower Sesan 2 Hydropower Dam/ Chann, Sopheak; Mahanty, Sango; Chamberlin, Katherine, pp. 313-342

This study examines the disruptive impacts of the Lower Sesan 2 Hydropower Dam (LS2 Dam) in Cambodia's Lower Mekong Basin, focusing on how the dam exacerbates land and

resource struggles among different ethnic groups. The research highlights that the LS2 Dam's abrupt hydrological changes have intensified land disputes, particularly among Indigenous/minority groups and migrants vying for control over land and water resources. The study explores how historical socio-political marginalization and relations with land have created varied opportunities and conflicts among the four main ethnic groups in the region: Indigenous Bunong, Lao, Cham, and Khmer. The LS2 Dam case illustrates how such nature-society ruptures catalyze frontier dynamics, leading to increased in-migration, new resource claims, and heightened ethnic tensions.

- 47 Silences of the Dam: The Intimate Geographies of Ethnic Lao Well-Being on the Sesan River/ Soukhaphon, Akarath, pp. 343-364

This study uses a feminist political ecology framework to examine the effects of the Lower Sesan 2 Dam on the well-being of ethnically Lao communities in Sre Kor commune and Phluk village in northeastern Cambodia. The study reveals how the dam's disruption of water flows and fish habitats has exacerbated existing challenges and introduced new ones for river-dependent communities. The author argues that the concept of infrastructural violence obscures the intimate and varied impacts on personal and communal well-being, particularly in marginalized groups. By exploring the "silences" in intimate geographies, the article highlights the hidden dimensions of violence affecting bodies, homes, and communal spaces in these ethnic locales.

- 48 The Don Sahong Dam in Laos: Political Ecology, Infrastructure, and the Changing Spatialities of Impacts on Fish and People/ Baird, Ian G. , pp. 365-390

This study uses a political ecology approach to analyze the Don Sahong Hydropower Project (DSHPP) in the Khone Falls area of Laos. Despite significant regional and international opposition, the dam, which became operational in 2020, has been a focal point of concern due to its impact on migratory fish and local fishing livelihoods. The study shifts from initial worries about the dam's direct effects on fish migration to a focus on the indirect impacts on fishing livelihoods and the effects on fish larvae and fish passing through the dam's turbines. The paper explores how the DSHPP has reshaped spatial and ecological dynamics in the Mekong River Basin.

- 49 Hidden Flows: Hydropower and the Rhythms of Development on the Mekong/ Johnson, Andrew Alan , pp. 391-409

This study explores the profound changes brought about by the Xayaburi Hydroelectric Power Project, which began operations in October 2019. The dam's impact on the Mekong River led to noticeable alterations in water color and flow patterns, affecting ecological, fishing, and religious cycles that were synchronized with the river's seasonal changes. Villagers who were previously indifferent to hydropower issues now faced significant disruptions in their daily lives due to these changes. The study examines the conflicting narratives surrounding the project, including state, international, and religious perspectives, and highlights how the dam's effects challenge traditional ecological rhythms with modern developmental goals. The research draws on eight years of fieldwork to illustrate the clash between cyclical riparian time and the future-oriented perspective of hydropower development.

APRIL 2024

ICSSR NASSDOC

Subscribed

Date 1-2/6/24

VOL. 88, NO. 2

SCIENCE & SOCIETY

THREE MARXIST LESSONS FOR
THE 21ST-CENTURY HISTORY
AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

Maurizio Esposito

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

Julio Huato

TARGETED POVERTY ALLEVIATION
IN CHINA: THE POLICY PERSPECTIVE
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

Nana Liu and Guixian Wang

WORKING-CLASS SOLDIERS,
SOCIAL REPRODUCTION,
AND THE STATE

Jasmine Chorley-Schulz

REVIEWS

THE GUILFORD PRESS
NEW YORK LONDON

Printed in the U.S.A.

Science and Society

Vol.88, No.1

- 50 Cuba's Socialism: Certainties and Crossroads/ Cabrales, Frank Josué Solar , pp. 8–26

This study examines the current complex state of the Cuban Revolution, which faces significant challenges amid intensified imperialist pressures, pandemic aftereffects, global crises, and internal bureaucratic issues. After over a decade of deep economic, political, and social reforms, Cuba's socialist project is at a critical juncture. The country must navigate its economic and social development model while advancing socialism with increased worker and popular control.

- 51 The Cuban Economy in the Last Decade: Balance and Outlook/ Rodríguez, José Luis , pp. 27–48

This study reviews the challenges faced by the Cuban economy over the past decade, highlighting how external and internal adversities have hindered the timely execution of the social and economic model update initiated in 2011. Despite extensive debate, legal formalization, and constitutional incorporation, the Cuban economy has struggled with significant issues. The paper aims to assess the evolution of the Cuban economy, focusing on the opportunities, obstacles, and necessary adjustments for revolutionary socialism to continue and advance.

- 52 Labor Relations in Reform-Era Cuba/ Harnecker, Camila Piñeiro , pp. 49–78

This study explores the shift in Cuba's labor relations following the model-updating reform that began in 2011. While state jobs remain predominant overall, non-state jobs, particularly in private enterprises, are growing rapidly. This shift, characterized by a rise in self- and family employment and a decrease in cooperatives, has led to increased inequalities in income, labor conditions, and social factors such as gender and race. The predominance of private wage relations poses significant challenges for Cuban socialism. The article argues that to align with the reform's goals and the historical sacrifices of Cubans, the Cuban Revolution must establish a new socialist hegemony in the workplace and broader society. Regulation of the non-state sector alone is insufficient; instead, fostering a new socialist framework is crucial for securing the future of the revolution.

- 53 On the Revolution/ Toledo, Luis Emilio Aybar , pp. 79–91

This study examines the Cuban Revolution as a discursive formation, focusing on its evolution and its relationship with revolutionary praxis. It assesses the Revolution's trajectory through three pivotal phases: crisis, resistance, and creation. The study critiques the reductionist view that equates the Revolution solely with the state, arguing that this has limited its revolutionary discourse. To address the imbalance between the Revolution's different dimensions, the article advocates for a revitalization of the Revolution's deeper meaning through renewed praxis. It emphasizes the need for transformative intervention by popular forces, which are seen as the original driving factors of the Cuban Revolution.

- 54 Community Organizing for Neighborhood Transformation: Facing Evolving Challenges/ McBean, Maritza Lopez , pp. 92–99

This study examines the Integral Neighborhood Transformation Workshops (TTIBs) in Cuba, community organizations that employ a comprehensive and participatory approach to address local needs. The TTIBs, which involve collaboration between the government, social institutions, and residents, have gained renewed attention following the July 11, 2021 protests as part of efforts to revitalize vulnerable communities. The study explores their origins, social significance, main functions, organizational structure, challenges, and key outcomes.

- 55 On Socialism and Popular Participation in Cuba/ Ríos, Olga Fernández, pp. 100–118

This Study explores various aspects of Cuba's socialist transition, emphasizing popular participation and control as the means by which the majority can influence power relations and shape the nation's social, economic, political, and cultural development. The study evaluates the current state of popular participation within the context of updating the socialist development model, considering the historical background. It also reflects on the challenges and conditions necessary to strengthen grassroots political power and ensure the continuity of the Cuban Revolution.

- 56 Cuba: Achievements and Crossroads/ Katz, Claudio , pp. 119–134

This study examines the persistent U.S. obsession with Cuba, marked by a longstanding blockade and counterrevolutionary efforts. It argues that while economic reforms have been delayed to protect the revolution's social gains, a blend of market mechanisms and state-driven accumulation is essential for economic recovery. The recent protests in Cuba highlighted these tensions, which the government addressed by countering right-wing exploitation. The study suggests that political renewal could help manage the ongoing economic and social changes. It also notes that the Revolution's endurance is recognized through regional solidarity but is often ignored by social democrats who downplay U.S. imperialism. Drawing on the experience of Eastern Europe, the study calls for leftist critiques to propose viable, contemporary alternatives.

- 57 Three Marxist Lessons for 21st-Century History and Philosophy of Science/ Esposito, Maurizio , pp. 184–211

This study explores the insights provided by a Marxist history and philosophy of science (HPS), highlighting three key lessons. First, it emphasizes the constitutive relationship between practice and theory in knowledge production, viewing science as a praxis that is situated and not purely intellectual. Second, it underscores the connection between social relations, technologies, and scientific abstractions, suggesting that modes of thinking are linked to specific social formations. Third, it points out that modern science is both a cause and a product of capitalist modes of production, which have led to global inequalities. These lessons offer a coherent perspective on the socioeconomic nature of scientific knowledge, which remains relevant today.

- 58 The Political Economy of Digital Technology/ Huato, Julio , pp. 212–249

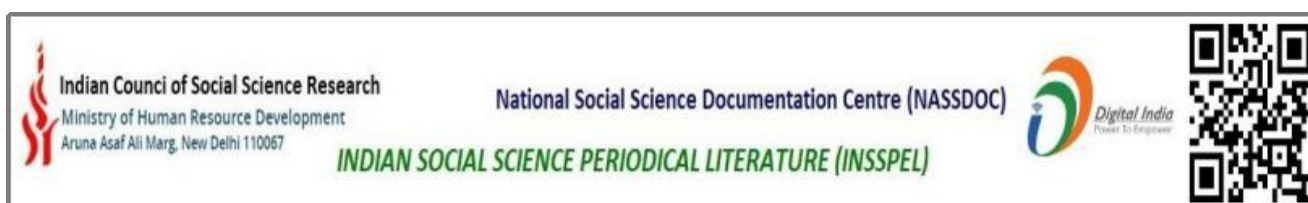
This study examines the ongoing revolution in production driven by the rise of digital technology, leading to significant changes in labor cooperation and life reproduction. Under capitalism, this technological progress results in the expropriation of labor's benefits, reinforcing class exploitation, capital accumulation, imperialism, and militarism. The revolution is accompanied by three ideologies: disembodied technology, technological determinism, and fear of rebellious machines. The challenge for socialists is to appropriate and redirect these technologies to serve radical liberation and socialist construction.

- 59 Targeted Poverty Alleviation in China: The Policy Perspective of the Communist Party of China/ Liu, Nana; Wang, Guixian , pp. 250–271

This study highlights China's significant achievements in poverty alleviation, emphasizing the critical role of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in both successes and challenges. The analysis covers poverty-alleviation policies before and after 2012, noting that while targeted poverty alleviation was essential in the initial stages, long-term success requires integrating poverty-vulnerable populations into broader socio-economic systems. The study underscores the importance of combining CPC leadership in rural governance with the autonomy of farmers to create a sustainable foundation for poverty reduction.

- 60 Working-Class Soldiers, Social Reproduction, and the State/ Chorley-Schulz, Jasmine , pp. 272–293

This study examines the complex role of working-class soldiers in capitalist society, arguing that their labor, while harmful, is fundamentally reproductive in nature. Soldiers help sustain capitalist social relations by reproducing the working class, the capitalist state, and imperialism. Through a Marxist feminist lens, the study explores how soldiers' labor in both state and household contexts contributes to state power and the reproduction of domestic life. Despite soldiers' classification within the working class, their labor's nature complicates the notion of extending solidarity to them as a sub-class. The study ultimately highlights the inherent contradictions of capitalism as reflected in the role of soldiers.



Author Index

Author Name	S. No.
Agnihotri,Nivedita	31
Al-Silefanee,Rebean	37
Arora,Sugandh	30
Awasthi,Vedica	30
Ayala-Gaytán,Edgardo	39
Baird, Ian G.	48
Bhalla,Neba	28
Biswas,Saswata Narayan	38
Bosma,Niels	37
Cabrales, Frank Josué Solar	50
Chamberlin, Katherine	46
Chann,Sopheak	46
Chorley-Schulz, Jasmine	60
Chowdhury, Indrani Roy	24, 25
Darnton, Christopher	35
Datta, Soumyendra Kishore	14
De, Indranil	38
Dey, Madan M.	6
Dey, Devleena	38
Dutta, Shubha Ranjan	12
Dwivedi, Amit K	42
Equabal, Md Sarfaz	10
Esposito, Maurizio	57
Evangelista, Matthew	32
Gautam, Amit	27
Giblin, Joan	2
Gimenez-Jimenez, Daniela	40
Gogoi, Bidyut Jyoti	17
Grundy-Warr, Carl	45

Gupta, Sanjeev	26
Haq, Imtiyaz ul	10
Harc,Martina	40
Harnecker,Camila Piñeiro	52
Henderson,Latosha R.	1
Hossain,Mohammad A.	7
Huato,Julio	58
Isichei,Ejikeme Emmanuel	36
Jain,Akshat	20
Jain,Srishti	21
Jaman, Md. Samsur	22
Johnson,Andrew Alan	43,49
Katz,Claudio	56
Kaur,Inderjit	28
Keshari,Aditya	27
Kiriti-Nganga	9
Kumar,Piyali	14
Kumar,Praduman	6
Kumar,Shubham	17
Lin,Shaun	45
Liu, Nana	59
Madrid,Raúl L.	34
Mahadevan,Renuka	8
Mahamallik,Motilal	19
Mahanty,Sango	46
Mahapatra,Sushanta Kumar	19
Malul,Miki	41
Mansor, Zuraina D.	3
McBean,Maritza Lopez	54
Metz,Rachel	35
Miller, Carey Scheide	2

Mitra, Paroma	23
Mukherjee, Tutun	12
Nabi, Tawheed	30
Naranjo-Priego, Elvira E.	39
Narayanan, K.	11
Nayer, Dana	41
Nengroo, Tariq Ahad	10
Nidugala, Ganesh Kumar	18
Oberoi, Sumit	30
Olabosinde, Samuel Taiwo	36
Osolase, Ehikioya H.	3
Pathak, D. C.	15
Patterson, Clinton A.	4
Paul, Pinku	23
Paul, Anusree	24,25
Pradhan, H. K.	13
Puliyakot, Sunil	13
Rajasekhar	5
Rasdi, Roziah Mohd	3
Ríos, Olga Fernández	55
Rishad, Abdul	26
Rizkallah, Amanda	33
Rodríguez, José Luis	51
Rosenboim, Mosi	41
Sachidananda Satapathy	5
Sahoo, Priyabrata	15
Sahu, Santosh Kumar	11
Sahu, Pareswar	19
Schenoni, Luis L.	34
Sekhar, C. S. C	16
Semetko, Holli A.	11

Sen,Som Sankar	12
Sengupta,Keya	17
Shah,Imtiyaz Ahmad	10
Shaibu,Blessing	36
Sharma, Akhil	26
Sharma,Manjit	29
Sharma,Pushpak	29
Sharma,Rakesh Kumar	28
Sherpa,Lakpa Doma	22
Shrivastav,Rohit Kumar	21
Shukla,Rashmi	18
Singh,Amit Kumar	21
Singh,Manish Kumar	15
Singha,Komol	22
Sodhi,Simran	42
Soukhaphon, Akarath	43,47
Souvannaseng,Pon	44
Thapa,Namrata	16
Toledo,Luis Emilio Aybar	53
Villasana,Marcia	39
Wagithi,Tabitha	9
Wang,Guixian	59
Yong,Ming Li	45

Keyword Index

Keywords	S. No.
Agricultural	10,29
Air pollutants	14
Armed actors	33
Behavioural mechanisms	40
Bibliometric analysis	42
Bureaucratic	50
Business survival	36
Capitalism	57,58
Capitalist society	60
Carbon dioxide emissions	24
China	59
Climate change	44,24
Coal mining	25,
Cold War	32
Comparative analysis	37
Constitutional changes	51
Cooperative societies	38
Corporate saving behavior	18
COVID-19	2,16
Crop production	24
Crowdfunding	41
Cuba	54
Cuban economy	51
Cuban Revolution	50,53,55,56
Defense	35
Development Goals	9
Developmental goals	49
Digital Revolution	58
Disadvantaged groups	42
Displacement	33
Eastern Europe	56
Ecological	49
Ecological disruption	47

Econometric	11
Economic development	29,23
Economic factors	17
Economic growth	9,22
Ecosystems	45
Emigrants	31
Employment	29
Enterprises	28
Entrepreneurial	38
Entrepreneurial behavior	37
Entrepreneurship	39,40,41
Environment	45
Environmental Degradation	14
Ethnic groups	46
Feminism	60
Financial devolution	19
Financial performance	5
Fiscal imbalances	19
Food production	16
Food security	30
Foreign direct investment	14
Foreign exchange	26
GDP growth	18,23
Geography	45
Geopolitical	20
Globalization	8
Goods and Services Tax	28
Government-NGO	5
Gross Domestic Product	28
Health	11,30,
Higher education	4
Human Development	17
Human resource development (HRD)	1,4
Hydroelectric Power	49
Hydropower	43,46,48
Income inequality	52
India	10,16,21

Industrialization	22
Informational asymmetry	12
Insurance coverage	13
International migration	31
Intimate Geographies	47
Investment factors	41
Job satisfaction	2
Land Struggles	46
Landholding distribution	15
Macroeconomic factors	18
Malaysia	8
Management	3
Marginalized groups.	47
Market integration	27
Market transparency	12
Marketing modulation	20
Marxism	57
Mentoring program	4
Micro-enterprises	38
Microfinance	13
Military expansion	34
Military leadership	1
Mutual funds	21
National development plans	8
Natural disaster	44
Non-resident Indians (NRIs)	31
Nuclear Deterrence	32
Nutritional security	6
Odisha	25
Oil prices	26
Organization	1
Organizational structures	39
Over-indebtedness	13
Personal income distribution	7
Policymakers	26
Political control	55
Political dynamics	33

Political ecology	48
Political interests	44
Political violence	38
Poverty Alleviation	59
Poverty Reduction	9
Power Reconfiguration	43
Powershed	43
Private enterprises,	52
Regional disparities	15
Regression	11
Research Trends	42
Respiratory illness	25
Revolts	34
Revolutionary	53
River Basin	48
Russo-Ukrainian War	32
Security assistance	35
Self-compassion	36
Self-evaluation	37
Self-Help Groups (SHGs)	5
Small-scale enterprises (SSEs)	36
Social formation	57
Social transformation	54
Socialism	50,51
Socialist hegemony	52
Socialist transition	55
Socio-economic	59,30
Steel industry	23
Stock liquidity	12
Stock market	20,21,27
Structural change	39
Subjective economic wellbeing	17
Supervisor support	2
Sustainable values	40
Talent development	3
Tax collections	19
Technology	58

Tourism	10
Tradable assets	27
Trade pollicy	7
Transformative Intervention	53
U.S. (United States)	35,56
Undernourishment	6
Urbanization	22
Vulnerable communities	54
Working-Class	60