

## **New studies on Kerala**

Young Scholars' Forum, GIFT

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### **Economics**

#### **Scopus indexed**

1. Kalaivani, N., & Visalakshidevi, E. M. (2023). Evolutionary game theory to predict the population growth in Few districts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. *Measurement: Sensors*, 27, 100736.

This paper develops an Evolutionary Game Theory (EGT) model which is integrated with the Residual deterministic learning (RDL) model to increase the rate of prediction of the population growth. Various deterministic models including Arithmetic Increase, Geometric Increase, Incremental Increase and Simple graphical models are used to improve the prediction ability of EGT. The REGT (The EGT combined with RDL) model is found scalable to predict the long-term population growth in near proximal districts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala and is better in predicting the population growth than existing game theory models

2. Kunnath, S. K., George, V. M., Kumar, K. S., & Babu, A. (2023). Disability Empowerment in Kerala: A Status Analysis and Vision for the Future. *Journal of Developing Societies*, 0169796X221150482.

This research aims to create a vision for the empowerment of people with disabilities and to pave the way for their independent living in a developing society. It used a mixed design method to analyze data from various government reports and found that gaps in the disability

sector in Kerala were primarily in the areas of sustainable model programs, innovations, research, education, skill development, and employment. Despite the incomplete data, it was encouraging to learn that several schemes to assist people with disabilities are being implemented.

3. Mannathukkaren, N. (2023). 'Enjoying life': Consumption, changing meanings, and social differentiation in Kerala, India. *Modern Asian Studies*, 57(2), 505-554.

The article explores the complex factors driving consumption in Kerala, a state known for its human development model. It argues that consumption is a socially meaningful and discrepant space with caste, class, and gender disparities, shaped by new material infrastructure, globalization, migration, investment, and cultural imaginations. The non-market sector also plays a significant role in consumption, and certain ideas are becoming more generalized. The article is based on fieldwork conducted in a central Kerala town, supplemented with quantitative data.

4. Krishnan, S., & Mallick, S. (2023). The Forest Rights Act and Adivasi Landlessness in Kerala. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 00219096231153148.

The article analyzes Adivasi landlessness in the context of the implementation of the Forest Rights Act in Kerala, which is often touted as a model of development. Through personal interviews with Adivasis and activists in eight districts of Kerala, the study examines the role of the state's development initiatives and economic growth trajectory in contributing to Adivasi landlessness. The article argues that the lack of efficient land distribution and State-led development narratives are contributing factors to Adivasi landlessness in Kerala.

### **Other journals**

1. Noronha, S. (2023). Economic Empowerment of Fisherfolk through Entrepreneurship. *Research review International Journal of Multidisciplinary*, 8(2), 46-49.

Economic empowerment is the ability to make and act on decisions that involve the control over and allocation of financial resources. Entrepreneurship is a solution to two major problems faced by developing countries: unemployment and underemployment. It has a wider scope in the sense that it creates employment opportunities, provides flexibility and independence, and provides an opportunity to make a difference and contribute to the society.

This paper examines the ways in which entrepreneurship can be applied in the fisheries sector in Kerala.

2. Burmeister-Rudolph, M. (2023). A transnational social contract: Social protection policies toward Non-Resident Keralites. *Migration Studies*, mnad002.

This article investigates why subnational states recognize their international emigrants and return migrants as deserving of social protection provisions. It argues that (returned) emigrants' access to social protection schemes is built on understandings of deservingness based on a combination of protection rationales and economic rationales, rooted in Kerala's specific developmental and identity discourse. Despite their limited institutional capabilities, subnational states are essential stakeholders in articulating transnational social protection policies.

3. KP, R. (2023). Theorizing Marginality: Discourses on the Making of Modern Adivasi Communities in Kerala. *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies*, 1-17.

This paper examines the lived experiences of Adivasis in Kerala through discourses constructed by a contemporary social movement, the Adivasi Gothra Maha Sabha (AGMS). Discourse analysis is used to analyse the descriptions produced by the AGMS and the state of Kerala.

4. Sunilraj, B. (2023). The local roots of communist support in Kerala. *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 1-25.

Party-society links are complex and embedded in a local context, with mutuality and non-hierarchical interaction between citizens and party. Ideology also conditions party-society linkages. This article, based on field insights from a panchayat in North Kannur investigates party-society links.

5. Bai, N. I., & Chandrasekar, K. S. Quality of work life: A study on the significance of location of women entrepreneurs in the small-scale sector in Kerala.

This study aims to explore the significance of location on the factors that influence the Quality of Work Life (QWL) of Women Entrepreneurs in Kerala. It is based on data collected from 384 women entrepreneurs in the small-scale sector and their business profile and demographic profile are analyzed with respect to location, classified as urban, semi urban and

rural. The significance of location is further analyzed using MANOVA and it was found that there is significant difference among the three locations in the various domains of factors influencing the quality of work life among Women Entrepreneurs.

6. Lekha, N. B. (2023). Gender Bargaining Within Matriliney in Kerala. *South Asia Research*, 43(1), 97-114.

Nayar women in Kerala experience the interplay of changed gender and property relations and seek to balance their relationships, expectations and entitlements within their natal and affinal families. This article suggests that South Asian women in the twenty-first century remain torn between matriliney and patriliney, and have to engage in multiple balancing acts to secure their rights.

7. Ratheesh, C., & Anitha, V. has male out-migration increased time poverty among left-behind wives in Kerala? Evidence from gulf migration.

The study aims to understand the time use patterns and extent of time poverty among left-behind wives in Kerala due to Gulf migration. Left-behind wives spend more time on household maintenance, care work, and social/cultural activities but less on personal care and leisure activities than married women in non-migrant households. The absence of male family heads in migrant households leads to increased time poverty among left-behind wives, and various individual and household variables also influence the incidence of time poverty.

8. Kannan, K. P. (2023). Revisiting the Kerala 'Model' of Development: A Sixty-year Assessment of Successes and Failures. *The Indian Economic Journal*, 71(1), 120-151.

The article examines the development experience of Kerala from 1960 to 2020 and argues that the state's historical emphasis on social development over purely economic development has shaped its development trajectory. While the state's high human and social development led to significant migration and economic growth through remittances, the limited opportunities for transforming the goods producing sectors such as agriculture and industry have resulted in failures in tax collection efficiency, state-owned public enterprises, and capital project implementation. The article concludes by calling for a study of the political economy of development in Kerala in the context of a larger national and international context.

9. Seethi, K. M. (2023). Migration, Cultural Remittance, and the Social Landscape of Kerala. *Asian Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies*, 1-17.

The study explores the cultural impact of the remittance boom in Kerala, which started in the 1970s due to migration to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. While many studies have focused on the economic and social impacts of Gulf migration, this article examines the emergence of new cultural spaces, such as songs, cinema, religion, cuisine, dress styles, media, and diaspora literature, and their role in shaping the changing social landscape of Kerala. The study analyzes these cultural artifacts to explore the concept of "living together" in the "Gulf life-world" of Kerala.

10. Sivaprasad, K. I. How Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Reservation Amendment Bill Nourishes Existing Reservation Policy In The Indian Context? A Study on Kerala Scenario.

The work examines the 10 percent reservation for economically backward sections in India, which is seen as an effort to empower the impoverished and bring equality between rich and poor. The article discusses the criticism against caste-based reservation policies and explores whether this new bill could lead to a more meaningful reservation policy and a more prosperous society. The researcher investigates the positives and negatives of the bill and questions whether it could be a positive step towards a more equitable reservation policy.

## **Books**

1. Pillai, B. P., Jayalakshmi, R., & Kumari, S. (2023). Sustaining Cooperative Banks in South Asia: Lessons with Special Reference to Sustainable Models of Cooperative Banks from Kerala, India. In *Cooperatives as a Catalyst for Sustainability: Lessons Learned from Asian Models* (pp. 101-138).

This study highlights three cooperative banks in Kerala that have built a sustainable model in the cooperative sector, based on primary and secondary data. It contributes towards a cooperative model for sustainable growth in banks.

## Environment

### Scopus indexed

1. Bhagyanathan, A., & Dhayanithy, D. (2023). Association of socioeconomic factors, state of the environment and disaster occurrences with environmental attitudes in Kerala, India. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 87, 103572.

The study explores the relationship between environmental attitudes and socioeconomic factors in Kerala, India. Using micro-level data, the study finds that socioeconomic factors like sex ratio, public health, and urbanisation levels are related to environmental attitudes, while income is not a significant factor. The study also emphasises the importance of addressing both the state of the environment and environmental attitudes to promote sustainable development. However, a counter-intuitive finding reveals a negative correlation between disaster occurrences and environmental attitudes, possibly indicating a lack of understanding of environmental phenomena in Kerala despite being a highly literate state.

### Other journals

1. Dhanya, P., & Geethalakshmi, V. (2023). Reviewing the Status of Droughts, Early Warning Systems and Climate Services in South India: Experiences Learned. *Climate*, 11(3), 60.

Drought is one of the most challenging disasters that impact the natural and cultural ecosystems across the world, especially in the climate dependent sectors of arid and semi-arid areas. This article aims to share experiences gained and enhance readers' awareness on the status of drought and process of early warning systems (EWS) in three agroecologically different states such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. It provides a case study of weather early warning dissemination, carried out at Parambikulam Aliyar basin, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, during Khariff and Rabi seasons, using IMDs medium and extended range forecast. The study recommends a holistic approach to drought and dry spell monitoring to reduce climate-related shocks in agriculture.

2. Ghosh, N., Soman, A., Kaur, H., & Jain, H. How Solar-assisted Electric Boats can Empower Fishing Livelihoods.

Marine fishing is a significant economic contributor in India, with a share of 6.8% in the agricultural GDP and 1.07% of the total GDP. It is also a critical livelihood generator, supporting close to 16 million jobs in fisheries. However, the livelihoods of fisherfolk around India continue to suffer from challenges related to climate change, lack of formal financing, strenuous working conditions, and limited access to high-quality fishing craft and gear. Clean technology solutions such as solar assisted electric boats (e-boats) can help address these issues.

3. Kumar, S. S., Reshma, K. N., Murali, R. M., & Vidya, P. J. (2022). Spatial Variability of Mud Bank along the Southwest Coast of India and Its Impacts. *Estuaries and Coasts*, 45(7), 1967-1982.

The mud bank at Alleppey along the southwest coast of India is a persistent one that forms in June and dissipates by September during the southwest monsoon (SWM). It has a high societal and economic importance as it provides a conducive environment for the calm landing of fishing boats during rough monsoon season, provides livelihood to thousands of fishermen, and protects the coast from monsoonal erosion. This study explored the importance of the presence of mud bank and its influence on the adjoining coastal region.

4. Silpa, R. C., & Mercykutty, M. J. (2023). Perceived effectiveness of IWMP (Integrated watershed management programme) on NRM (Natural resource management) in Kerala.

This study analysed the effectiveness of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in ensuring natural resource management (NRM) as perceived by 270 stakeholders in three micro watersheds representing three geographical zones of Kerala. Results showed that IWMP was effective in the three watersheds but to varying degrees. Bio-physical dimension had the highest contribution towards effectiveness followed by socio-economic, institutional and sustainability dimensions. Validity of the conceptual framework of perceived effectiveness index used for the study was confirmed by factor analysis.

## **Books**

1. Balakrishnan, V., Sudheesh, N. P., & Nilayangode, P. (2023). Microbial Diversity and Conservation of Local Biodiversity Heritage Sites in Western Ghats with Community Participation-a Novel Conservation Effort of Kerala. In *Microbial Biodiversity*,

Biotechnology and Ecosystem Sustainability (pp. 57-71). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has emphasized the need for conservation of microbial diversity. India has established Microbial-Designated National Repositories (M-DNRs) and guidelines for selection and management of Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHS) to conserve microbial diversity. Kerala, a biodiversity hotspot, has several small patches of rich microbial diversity, including wetlands and mangrove forests. Climate change, habitat loss, and unsustainable use of resources have led to the loss of microbial diversity. Conservation efforts, including identifying Local Biodiversity Heritage Sites (LBHS) and protecting them through Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs), are crucial for preserving microbial diversity.

## **Agriculture and Rural Economy**

### **Scopus indexed**

1. Shinoj, P., Muktha, M., Jeeva, C. J., Johnson, B., Anuraj, A., Swathi Lekshmi, P. S., ... & Chand, P. (2023). Sustainable intensification of small-scale mariculture systems: Farm-level insights from the coastal regions of India. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 7, 1-27.

This study assesses the sustainability of selected mariculture enterprises in the coastal regions of India, with long-term sustainability as the key focus. The principles-Criteria-Indicators (PCI) approach is used to establish the linkage between identified farm-level indicators and various dimensions of sustainability. Key gaps were identified on key indicators of sustainability such as legitimacy of access over water bodies, use of quality seed and feed, institutional credit access, market access, and fair marketing practices. A broad set of strategies, policy options, and institutional interventions are presented to scale-up coastal mariculture enterprises along the east and west coasts of India.

### **Other journals**

1. Chandran, V., Chakravarty, R., & Saurav, S. K. (2023). Factors influencing adoption of enterprises in the IFS units of Kerala.



The Integrated Farming System (IFS) concept relies on integration of several complementary components in a unit. Profile characteristics of the IFS farmers have a significant role in the adoption of these enterprises. To study the correlation between socio economic profile characteristics of IFS farmers in Kerala with their rate of adoption of various enterprises, three districts were selected randomly from Kerala. The results indicated that adoption of available component in the IFS units was positively and significantly correlated with farm size, experience in farming, extension agency contact, participation in extension programs, economic motivation, and risk orientation.

2. Sreenivasan, M. G. P., & Soundari, M. H. (2022). rural women workers in fibre crafts and welfare organizations of kerala. *changing status of women in post independence india*, 126.

Natural fibre crafts is one of the 32 prominent handicrafts practiced by rural women in Kerala, providing safety nets and preserving culture and traditions. However, the labour share in natural fibre crafts is more than any other crafts, leading to health hazards. This study aims to explore the status and issues of Rural Women Workers in Natural fibre crafts of Kerala, identify existing welfare programmes, find out the non-governmental support received, and put forward policy implications and recommendations to reform the status of rural women in fibre crafts. Women workers in natural fibre crafts in Kerala lack market intelligence and opportunities for skill enhancement, leading to a non-profitable work style.

3. Ashokkumar, K. investment and return analysis of natural rubber plantations in kerala.

Natural rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) has a long gestation period and considerable investments. The regression co-efficient of the small holdings and estate sector revealed that three variables, human labour, plant protection and the number of bearing trees have influence on the gross income. The Chow's test inferred that there is a structural difference in production relation between the two farms in the study area. The test of the stability of intercept and slope revealed that the structural difference existed only at slope level. The marginal value productivity of all factor inputs is positive in both plantations, indicating that there is scope for further increasing the input with profit.

4. Baby, L., Jasna, V. K., & Dhanalakshmi, V. N. (2022). Upheaving Livelihood Avenues through Mushroom Cultivation: Assessment of Knowledge Domain in Trainees of Malappuram District as Training Effectiveness Indicator. *Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology*, 40(12), 496-500.

Mushroom cultivation as an enterprise seeks to circumvent the livelihood opportunities. Data from ninety trainees of two batches were analysed to assess their knowledge gain on various aspects of mushroom cultivation. Kerala showed a significant improvement in their knowledge of mushroom cultivation, with maximum gain in knowledge for harvesting practices and identification of species.

5. Boopathi, S. (2023). poverty and landslide: a study from the landslide prone areas of idukki rural villages. *EPR International Journal of Socio-Economic and Environmental Outlook (SEEO)*, 10(1), 1-6.

The study focuses on the economic impacts of landslides in selected villages, including economic and reconstruction losses. The cost of damages on houses, land, and crops were found to be the most severe impacts. Primary data was collected from 312 samples using multistage proportionate stratified probability sampling. The total cost of loss in the study area was calculated to be 159,119,831 rupees, with 51,469,770 rupees spent on reconstruction. The study suggests that the government compensation was not sufficient and effective resettlement policies are needed for rehabilitation

## **Education**

### **Other Journals**

1. Gills, R., Ramachandran, C., Vipinkumar, V. P., Kumar, M., Varghese, E., Jayasankar, J., ... & Ambrose, T. V. Unedited version published online on 03/3/2023.

The New Education Policy 2020 has stressed the redesigning of vocational education (VE) to equip the youth for the world of work, but its precise measurement and quantification remain elusive. This study developed an innovative methodological framework and composite index to measure the competence gap of the vocational higher secondary education system (VHSES). It found that the educational gap, delivery gap, propensity to normalise with general education and inadequate learning ecosystem were responsible for the 'education-world of work mismatch.

## **Health**

### **Scopus Indexed**

1. Kunnumbrath, N., & Kodali, P. B. (2023). Exploring migration intention among registered pharmacists in Kerala: a mixed-methods study. *International Journal of Pharmacy Practice*, riad006.

The study investigated the intention to migrate among pharmacists in Kerala, India, using a mixed-methods approach. The results showed that 44.5% of pharmacists expressed a high intention to migrate, with economic factors such as better salaries and more opportunities abroad being key drivers. Workplace factors, lack of opportunities, and social status were also found to influence migration intentions. The study recommends implementing equitable wage policies, preventing unlicensed pharmacy practice, and improving societal awareness to address the issue of pharmacist migration.

### **Other journals**

1. Sreeni, K. R. (2023). *Open Access International Journal of Water Research*.

This paper examines the nexus between access to clean air, safe drinking water, food security, food safety, and nutrition and human health, using a five-acre model Ayur jackfruit farm in Velloor Panchayat, Thrissur, Kerala, India. It simulates a number of factors essential for economic development, including clear water, hunger, sustainability, and the environment. Water and energy can be saved by efficiency measures, and environmental integrity can be ensured by protecting ecosystems.

2. Gowri Priya, K., & Bhat, L. D. (2023). Nutrition, Lifestyle and Health Status Among Tribal Communities: A Case Study of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group of Kerala. In *Sustainable Health Through Food, Nutrition, and Lifestyle* (pp. 273-287). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.

This study was conducted to develop the bio profile of Kattunayakan tribes in Kerala and associate their nutritional status with several factors. The study followed a community-based cross-sectional approach using a mixed-method, which is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The field survey was conducted in Wayanad district in Kerala, where more than 85% of the population lives. The findings showed that the determinants that affect the nutrition

status most are education, occupation, income, housing conditions and lifestyle. An overall improvement in the quality of life by improving determinants like education, occupation and access to health care is suggested to improve the nutritional status and health indicators of the community.

3. Sreeni, K. R. (2023). Millet Village Attappady, Kerala: Choice for Healthy Food Consumption, Food Security, Livelihood, Income and Employment. *J Food Sci Nutr*, 9(151), 2.

Millets are the first cereal grain used for household uses and are a significant component of the ancient healthy food system in the Attappady region. The three main ethnic groups in the region are Irula, Muduga, and Kurumba, with a combined area of 735 km<sup>2</sup> (284 sq mi). When the Kerala Forest Act went into effect in 1962, the tribes were relocated to Oorus (hamlets) and ownership was graded for land that was actually being farmed by the relevant family. Millets offer consumers a variety of benefits, including food security, food safety, economic security, and protection from many diseases. The millet village project gives tribal people access to traditional, wholesome food and a means of income and livelihood, aiding in the preservation of traditional millet varieties, diverse environmental adaptation, organic farming, and food security.

4. Revu, J., Anand, M. P., Aadil, R., & Mini, G. K. (2023). Non-communicable disease management: Access to healthcare during COVID-19 pandemic in rural Kerala, India. *Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health*, 20, 101231.

The study examines the disease management patterns and changes in healthcare behaviours among adults with non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Kerala, India during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study found that a significant proportion of adults with NCDs faced difficulties in healthcare access and negative healthcare behaviours during the pandemic. Hypertension and diabetes were the most prevalent NCDs among the participants. Those with low socioeconomic status and with a single NCD were more vulnerable to the challenges faced during the pandemic. The study highlights the need for better healthcare for people living with NCDs during the pandemic.

## **Banking and Finance**

### **Other Journals**

1. Joseph, K. J., & Kumary, L. A. (2023). India's GST Paradigm and the Trajectory of Fiscal Federalism: An Analysis with Special Reference to Kerala. *The Indian Economic Journal*, 71(1), 187-203.

India's implementation of GST in 2017 was considered a great achievement, but challenges remain in ensuring revenue neutrality, tax sharing, and compensation. The Indianized GST paradigm was designed to foster cooperative federalism through the GST Council and three key pillars. However, the study shows that revenue neutrality was not ensured, and issues with tax sharing and GST compensation persist. Both the design and implementation of GST have fault lines. The tax effort of the States did not increase, indicating that GST has not improved their revenue position. The outcomes suggest that India's GST paradigm may be leading towards coercive federalism, despite its intended goal of fostering cooperative federalism.