GIFT — GULATI INSTITUTE OF FINANCE AND TAXATION

New studies on Kerala

Young Scholars' Forum, GIFT

Led by Lekshmi Prasad and Shagishna K

Economics

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Chathukulam, J., & Tharamangalam, J. (2021). The Kerala model in the time of COVID19: Rethinking state, society and democracy. World Development, 137. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105207

The objective of this paper is to examine Kerala's trajectory in achieving success in containing the pandemic and then confronting the unanticipated reversal, the legacy of the Kerala model such as robust and decentralized institutions and provisions for healthcare, welfare and safety nets, and especially the capacity of a democratic state working in synergy with civil society and enjoying a high degree of consensus and public trust. It then examines the new surge of the virus and attempts to establish if this was due to any mistakes made by the state or some deficits in its model of "public action" that includes adversarial politics having a disruptive tenor about it. The study concludes by arguing that the Kerala model is still relevant and that it is still a model in motion.

Other Journal Articles

1. Krishnankutty, J., Blakeney, M., Raju, R. K., & Siddique, K. H. (2021). Sustainability of Traditional Rice Cultivation in Kerala, India—A Socio-Economic Analysis. *Sustainability*, 13(2), 980. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13020980

This study explored the dynamic, economic, institutional and socio-demographic factors involved in the production and marketing of traditional rice in Kerala, India. It employed a multinomial logit model and discriminant function analysis to extract the key factors governing farmers' marketing behaviour, various cost measures to study the economics of rice enterprises, and the socio-demographic factors were analysed using descriptive statistical tools. The study found that traditional farmers are ageing, have lower education, use limited marketing channels and the majority of them were satisfied with their farm enterprise.

2. Pillai, T, M. (2021). Gendered Desire in Kerala Affect and Assemblages as Development Indicators. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 56(7), 48-54.

https://www.epw.in/journal/2021/7/special-articles/gendered-desire-kerala.html

An effort is made towards writing the immaterial and intangible coordinates of gendered sociality and connectivity into narratives of gender and development that conventionally operate on the premises of quantitativeness and measurability within discourses of developmental economics. The question of whether gendered desire can be used as an index to interrogate development paradigms has been raised. Further, the shifts in sociocultural landscapes amidst a digital media revolution that has made possible new kinds of affordances around gendered, affective and networked publics has been addressed and a tentative theoretical investigation into possibilities of bringing an effective modality into developmental matrices is presented.

3. Sreejith, P. M., & Sreejith, S. (2021). Report on Socio-Economic Impact of COVID 19 on Migrant Workers with Reference to Kerala State. *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government, 27(1).*

https://cibg.org.au/index.php/cibg/issue/article_7487_050ca8470c0950882ebe3701a4e4b7a9.pdf

Centered on the data collected via the survey method in Kerala's districts, this research aims to explore the social effect of lockdown. The sampling evidence indicates that the whole population, except the government employees, has suffered

the brunt within terms of declining well-being. Self-employed people, too, have been able to boost their family stability significantly. The article also aimed to investigate and analyze the response of state policy to the crisis.

Books and Chapters in Edited Volumes

1. Mathew, J. & Varkey, J.(Eds.). (2020). COVID 19: *Unmasking the post pandemic realities.* Kottayam: DC Books.

https://dcbookstore.com/books/-covid-19-unmasking-the-post-pandemic-realities-405308641646

Following papers in the book are on Kerala:

Covid-19, public health system and local governance in Kerala by T M Thomas Isaac and Rajeev Sadanandan

Covid-19 lockdown: Protecting the poor means keeping the Indian economy afloat by K P Kannan

Covid-19 and development path – A Kerala experience by T P Kunhikannan and P K Sujathan

Social Sciences in Kerala in the context of Covid-19 by Shelly Johny

How to combat Covid-19: Lessons from Kerala experience by P K Sujathan, Prasad M G and Azad P

History and Culture

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Gallo, E. (2021). Kinship as a 'Public Fiction'. Substance and emptiness in South Indian inter-caste and inter-religious families. *Contemporary South Asia,* 29(1), 81-96. https://doi.org/10.1080/09584935.2021.1884658

Abstract: This article explores inter-caste/religious (ICR) marriages in Kerala and focuses on the meanings and experiences of kinship when the latter is devoid of its expected emotional and relational substance, to become a 'public fiction'. The article maps how the reality of ICR marriages is turned into a fiction by persisting unspoken norms. It suggests the importance of linked discussions on fiction/ reality in the domestic sphere to the public/political role that kinship and families hold in modern postcolonial Kerala.

2. Mini, D. S. (2020). Cinema and the mask of capital: Labour debates in the Malayalam film industry. *Studies in South Asian Film & Media*, 11(2), 173-189. https://doi.org/10.1386/safm_00027_1

Abstract: Focusing on the Malayalam language film industry based in Kerala, this article examines how the film industry's apprenticeship and unpaid labour arrangements affect below-the-line labour and less influential job profiles on a film set. In corollary, it also explores how labour and bargaining rights are conceptualised differently by film organisations based on their ideological positions. Using a mixed-methods approach, including media ethnography and interviews with members of different trade guilds who form part of Malayalam cinema's professional, technical, and service sectors, the study demonstrates how structural inequalities in the film industry are overlooked while the cine worker's agency is co-opted by a neoliberal system that masquerades as welfare.

3. Mannil, B. M. (2020). The gendered film worker: Women in cinema collective, intimate publics and the politics of labour. Studies in *South Asian Film & Media*, 11(2), 191-207. https://doi.org/10.1386/safm_00028_1

Abstract: This study attempts to develop a framework centred around the politics of labour to provide a useful case to highlight how thoughtful engagement with these categories provides immense value for both contemporary film scholarship and feminist histories of media. Through examining the Women in Cinema Collective's (the first collective of women film workers to be formed in India) social media campaigns, advocacy work, petitioning and legal counselling, the study argues that

Women in Cinema Collective emerges as a tenuous collective whose work moves across the porous boundaries of a new social movement, workers collective and an autonomous women's group.

Other Journal Articles

1. John, S. (2020). The Rise of 'New Generation' Churches in Kerala Christianity. Martha, Frederiks. Dorottya, Nagy. *World Christianity: Methodological Considerations,* 19, 271-291. Brill. https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004444867_014

This study explores the appropriate terminologies and conceptual frameworks to understand the complexity and uniqueness of new churches and movements of 'pentecostal' or 'charismatic' nature in the light of global Pentecostalism and local histories. It focuses on the case of 'New Generation' churches from Kerala and its diaspora and tries to understand contemporary movements within local contexts shaped by the movements and denominations to which they are responding and reacting.

2. Punathil, S. (2020). Archival ethnography and ethnography of archiving: Towards an anthropology of riot inquiry commission reports in postcolonial India. *History and Anthropology*, 1-19. https://doi.org/10.1080/02757206.2020.1854750

This paper examines the challenges and possibilities of combining archival and ethnographic methods in the field of 'communal' violence studies in India. It critiques how colonial and postcolonial Indian archival reports problematically inscribe violence between any religious communities (such as Muslims and Christians) in the same narrative as the predominant case of Hindu–Muslim conflict, and also illuminates how archival ethnography can be an effective way of studying violence between religious communities. The approach called 'ethnography of archiving', is introduced to detail the judicial and nonjudicial discourses and bureaucratic manoeuvring involved in the creation of an archival report.

3. Thadathil, H. (2020). Constructing Authenticity in Discourse (s): Debates among the Mappila Muslims of Malabar, South India. *Asian Journal of Social Science*, 48(5-6), 449-467. https://doi.org/10.1163/15685314-04805007

This paper seeks to bring out the dynamics of Muslim public sphere where prominent Muslim groups debate constantly over the representation and following of what is called 'True Islam'. It highlights these debates in the context of the academic debates over 'True' and 'Authenticated' Islam.

4. Visakh, M., Santhosh, R., & Mohammed Roshan, C. (2021). Islamic Traditionalism in a Globalizing World: Sunni Muslim identity in Kerala, South India. *Modern Asian Studies,* 1-42. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0026749X20000347

This paper examines the challenges and possibilities of combining archival and ethnographic methods in the field of 'communal' violence studies in India. The ethnographic study among the traditionalist Sunni Muslims of Kerala, observed the emergence of new intellectual critiques of Islamic reformism and a revival of 'traditional' Islamic articulations through a new class of traditionalist Sunni ulama, claiming to be 'turbaned professionals' who believed in providing epistemic sanctioning to 'traditional' Islamic piety while simultaneously grounding it within the discourses and processes of neoliberal developmentalism. Socio-economic change within the community facilitated by structural as well as cultural forces of globalisation has led to the discursive shift of the Sunni Islamic traditionalism in Kerala since the 1980s, from defensive to more assertive forms.

5. Yasser Arafath, P.K. (2021). Southern Hindutva: Rhetoric, Parivar Kinship and Performative Politics in Kerala, 1925–2015. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 56(2), 51–60. https://www.epw.in/journal/2021/2/special-articles/southern-hindutva.html

This study aims to understand the rise and growth of Hindutva in Kerala and the characteristics of the strategies it has evolved in the state. The study examines the core elements of its political and ideological characteristics and the intrinsic connections

between the growth of Hindutva and the elements of violence, sexual politics, and the notion of purity.

6. Paul, V. B. (2021). 'Onesimus to Philemon': Runaway Slaves and Religious Conversion in Colonial 'Kerala', India, 1816–1855. *International Journal of Asian Christianity,* 4(1), 50-71. https://doi.org/10.1163/25424246-04010004

Abstract (edited): This paper explores the history of slave caste conversion before the abolition period. Most of the existing literature only explored the lower caste conversion after the legal abolition of slavery in Kerala (1855). These studies ignored the slave lifeworld and conversion history before the abolition period, and they argued that through religious conversion, the former slave castes began breaking social and caste hierarchy with the help of Protestant Christianity. From the colonial period, missionary writings bear out that the slaves were hostile to and suspicious of new religions. They accepted Christianity only cautiously.

7. Goren-Arzony, S. (2021). Sweet, sweet language: Prakrit and MaGipravâ7am in premodern Kerala. *The Indian Economic & Social History Review*, 58(1), 7-27. https://doi.org/10.1177/0019464620980905

Abstract: This paper studies the connections between Prakrit and early MaGipravâ7am literature from pre modern Kerala and highlights a rarely discussed aspect: the role of Prakrit in shaping both MaGipravâ7am literature and theory. The relation between Prakrit and MaGipravâ7am is discussed in two connected ways: first, by considering the similarities between the practices themselves, especially in terms of their themes and aesthetics; and second, by examining the implicit ways in which MaGipravâ7am theory, as it is presented in the Lîlâtilakam, Kerala's first grammar and work on poetics, is structured on Prakrit materials or on Sanskrit materials dealing with Prakrit.

8. Haneefa, M. (2021). Muslim Barbers of South Malabar and Covid 19: Homogamy, caste occupation and economic hardship. *Anthropology Today*, 37(1), 9-12. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8322.12628

Abstract: This article explores how having a particular caste occupation is devastating for a community who live in the South Malabar region of Kerala. During this pandemic, the system of traditional caste occupation based on homogamous marriage and validated by religious scriptures has compounded severe economic hardship for the Muslim Barbers. A specific caste occupation and engagement of household members in a similar profession strengthen the 'strong kinship ties' within the community, and they miss out on the benefits of 'weak ties'. Everyone is suffering, but the Barbers are among the hardest hit.

Health

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Indu, P. V., Beegum, M. S., Kumar, K. A., Sarma, P. S., & Vidhukumar, K. (2020). Validation of Malayalam Version of Everyday Abilities Scale for India. *Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine*. https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0253717620973419

This study's objective was to validate the Malayalam version of Everyday Abilities Scale for India (M-EASI) in those aged e"60 years. Everyday Abilities Scale for India (EASI) is a scale to assess activities of daily living that is employed as screening tools for dementia or major neurocognitive disorder (MNCD). A total of 304 participants were recruited from a tertiary care center attending psychiatry, neurology, or geriatric clinic of general medicine departments.

2. Satheesh, G., Sharma, A., Puthean, S., Ansil T, P, M., Jerena, E., Raj Mishra, S., & Unnikrishnan, M. K. (2020). Availability, price and affordability of essential medicines for managing cardiovascular diseases and diabetes: a statewide survey in Kerala, India. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*, 25(12), 1467-1479. https://doi.org/10.1111/tmi.13494

This study uses the WHO/HAI survey methodology to evaluate the availability and prices of 23 Essential Medicines (EMs) for cardiovascular disease (CVD) in 30 public

sector facilities and 60 private retail pharmacies across 6 districts in Kerala (Nov 2018- May 2019). Data on six anti-hypertensive fixed-dose-combinations (FDCs) designated as 'essential' by the WHO in 2019 was analysed and Median Price Ratios (MPRs) were also calculated. The study finds that on average, the most-sold and highest-priced generics, respectively, were 6.6% and 8.9% costlier than the lowest-priced generics (LPG) and that the availability of CVD and diabetes EMs fall short of WHO's 80% target in both the sectors. It also reports on the unaffordable prices in comparison to GSDPs despite near-optimal availability in private retail pharmacies.

3. Mathew, D. (2021). Yoga as a potential psychosocial tool: Results from a quasi experimental study on victims of flood affected state of Kerala. *Advances in Integrative Medicine*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aimed.2021.01.004

Abstract (edited): Natural disasters of any form leave individuals in agony. Mental and social health are among the notable domains affected by such disasters. Thirty-two participants (Mean age 37.8 years) victims from a flood-affected state of India were enrolled for 15 days of yoga interventions after obtaining written consent. Breathing exercises and guided relaxation techniques were provided as intervention after obtaining a self-rated visual analog scale (VAS) for fear, sadness, anxiety, and lack of sleep. All the participants completed the study. Statistically significant changes were observed in all the VAS-dependent scale variables, such as fear, sadness, anxiety, and lack of sleep. No adverse events were reported.

4. Kiran, P. S., Mohan, B., Abhijith, V., Abraham, A., Anoop, G., Dinesh, R. S., Krishnan, S., Mahadevan, K., Peethambaran, M., Kunheen, M., Sidharthan, M., Prathibha, S., Sukesh, G., Thomas, K. P., Jayaprakashan, K. P., & Jaisoorya, T. S. (2021). Framework for strengthening primary health care and community networks to mitigate the long-term psychosocial impact of floods in Kerala. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction,* 52. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2020.101947

Abstract (edited): Individuals who encounter disasters experience negative consequences across physical, mental, and psychosocial domains. Impacts on mental health and psychosocial domains are more common, and last longer than physical

health problems. In August 2018, Kerala witnessed unprecedented floods that resulted in 483 deaths and significant loss of property and livelihood. Project 'Pariraksha' was implemented by the Government of Kerala, to mitigate the long-term psychosocial impact of the disaster. This paper describes the detailed methodology of this project.

Other Journal Articles

1. Sarkar, S. (2021). Breaking the chain: Governmental frugal innovation in Kerala to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. *Government Information Quarterly*, 38(1). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2020.101549

This research uncovers the mechanisms at play as Kerala State Government implemented and used frugal technologies as platforms that helped decision making and strategy to fight COVID-19, in partnership with research institutes and private sector actors, which are cheap and efficacious. The study defines and promotes the concept of Government Frugal Innovation (GFI) and provides valuable insights and tools to help governments navigate and effectively respond to this crisis, encouraging the rest of the world to learn from Kerala's experience.

2. Sukesh, G., & Nair, V. I. (2020). Pathways to care and duration of untreated illness in patients attending a state psychiatric hospital. *Kerala Journal of Psychiatry*, 33(2), 137-146. https://doi.org/10.30834/KJP.33.2.2020.218

Abstract: In India, due to various factors, mentally ill often turn to a variety of carers for treatment. It results in a longer duration of untreated illness (DUI) with poor long term prognosis. Studies on pathways to care, seek to find out predictors of mentally ill person's help-seeking behaviour. This study seeks to examine this matter in Kerala setting. Four gateways to care were identified: Psychiatrist- 71.2%, faith healers – 14.8%, non-psychiatrist modern medicine doctors- 9.2%, alternate systems of medicine- 4.8%. Median DUI was seven months. Faith healers as first carers were more in below-poverty-line (BPL) compared to APL families.

3. Krishnan, S., Lekshmy, K., Anil, P., Sandhya, B., & Jayageetha, K. (2020). Self-reported Emotional Experience Among Police Personnel Before and After Attending a

Mindfulness Based Intervention (Mindful Life Management-MLM)-an Observational Study. *Kerala Journal of Psychiatry*, 33(2), 125-130. https://doi.org/10.30834/KJP.33.2.2020.210

Abstract: The objective was to study the effectiveness of Mindfulness-Based Interventions (MBIs)in reducing the negative emotions among police officers. The observational study attempts to assess and compare the subjectively reported emotion and Mindfulness level among police personnel before and six weeks after attending the Mindful Life Management (MLM) workshop. Results of the present study suggest a statistically significant association between subjective emotional experience and the MBIs.

4. Santhosh, K., Vinaychandran, S., Narayan, K. D., & Mini, C. H. (2020). Postpartum depression and its association with social support: a cross sectional study at a maternity hospital in Kerala. Kerala *Journal of Psychiatry*, 33(2), 114–120. https://doi.org/10.30834/KJP.33.2.2020.198

Abstract: Cross-sectional assessment of mothers (n=250) during postnatal visits to the family planning clinics between four weeks and one year of delivery, using Edinburg Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS), Social Support Questionnaire and a structured questionnaire for the assessment of psychosocial risk factors was carried out in a tertiary care postgraduate teaching hospital of north Kerala. Multivariate Regression Analysis was used to identify the risk factors for postpartum depression (PPD). 27.6% had postpartum depression, and 18.4% had suicidal ideation. Factors associated with the presence of PPD included alcohol use of husband, marital discord, lack of family support and lack of physical help during the postnatal period.

5. Parvathy, R. S., & Smitha, C. A. (2020). Emotional intelligence, perceived stress, and internet use behaviour among undergraduate medical students-a cross sectional study. *Kerala Journal of Psychiatry,* 33(2), 105–113. https://doi.org/ 10.30834/KJP.33.2.2020.202

Abstract: In this cross-sectional study, using convenience sampling, 368 study participants were selected from the undergraduate medical students of a medical college in North Kerala. After getting written informed consent, socio-demographic data sheet, Internet Addiction Test (IAT), Schutte Self Report Emotional Intelligence Test (SSEIT) and Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) were filled up by the participants. Completed responses were scored and analyzed using SPSS 18.0. In the sample, 42.9% had mild internet addiction, and 22.8% had moderate internet addiction. There was a positive correlation between scores of IAT and PSS and a negative correlation between scores of IAT and SSEIT. A pattern of increased levels of perceived stress and decreased levels of emotional intelligence was noticed with increasing levels of internet addiction scores.

6. Valsan, N., Thomas, R., Kuttichira, P., Valsan, C., & James, A. (2020). Willingness and psychological preparedness to attend to COVID-19 patients among healthcare workers in a tertiary care private hospital in Kerala-A mixed method study. *Kerala Journal of Psychiatry*, 33(2), 96–104. https://doi.org/10.30834/KJP.33.2.2020.204

Abstract: The study highlights the altruistic attitude of frontline health workers to be the most important contributing factor for psychological preparedness. The willingness to respond to the pandemic was found to be significantly higher among doctors and nurses compared to medical interns. While anxiety was the most common emotional response, the fear of infecting family members was found to be the most common risk perceived in qualitative analysis. Considering the risks, workload, and socioeconomic stressors, proactive psychosocial support should be given to frontline healthcare workers by the institutions, governments, and society.

7. Radhakrishnan, P., Arathil, P., & Narayanan, D. (2020). Association of tobacco smoking with bipolar affective disorder-a comparative cross-sectional study at a tertiary care centre in south India. *Kerala Journal of Psychiatry*, 33(2), 131-136. https://doi.org/10.30834/KJP.33.2.2020.215

Abstract: Smokers with psychiatric disorders, most notably those with serious mental illness and substance use disorders tend to present with more severe nicotine

dependence and nicotine withdrawal than smokers without these illnesses. The comparative cross-sectional study was done in Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Kochi, a 1,450-bed hospital for a period of 2 years. There appears to be a relationship between smoking tobacco and certain clinical features of bipolar affective disorder. It is possibly a bidirectional relation between these two disorders.

8. Cherian, V., Philip, J., & John, A. (2020). Prevalence and factors associated with post-traumatic stress disorder among flood-affected adults in a panchayat in Ernakulam district in Kerala. *Kerala Journal of Psychiatry*, 33(2), 147-152. https://doi.org/10.30834/KJP.33.2.2020.222

Abstract: This study aimed to determine the prevalence and the factors associated with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among flood-affected adults in a panchayat in Kerala. This was a cross-sectional study undertaken in 100 households in a flood-affected community in Kerala. The PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5) was administered to diagnose PTSD. The intensity of flood exposure was measured using a checklist of ten factors. Our study demonstrates the high prevalence of PTSD following floods in Kerala and the need to conduct post-disaster mental health screening. It highlights those factors that may predict the occurrence of PTSD in the affected population.

9. Vinuprasad, V. G., Sharadha, N. R., & Eskin, M. (2020). Change in attitude towards suicide with current undergraduate training in psychiatry: a cross-sectional study. *Kerala Journal of Psychiatry,* 33(2), 153-157. https://doi.org/10.30834/KJP.33.2.2020.221

Abstract: In this cross-sectional study, we looked into the change in the attitude of an undergraduate student towards suicide with his/her training in psychiatry with the present undergraduate curriculum. The current undergraduate medical curriculum by Medical Council of India is successful in bringing attitude change in some important domains of the subject of suicide. Domains remain under-covered by the curriculum should be looked into in the future curriculum revisions.

10. Sam, S. P., Geo, J., Lekshmi, G. I., & Kallivayalil, R. A. (2020). Post Stroke Depression and Lesion Location: A Hospital based cross sectional study. *Kerala Journal of Psychiatry,* 33(2), 158–161. https://doi.org/10.30834/KJP.33.2.2020.223

Abstract: Thus the study aims to assess the prevalence of PSD in stroke patients and the relation between site and side of stroke with PSD. A cross-sectional study was done among 40 stroke patients. This study showed a high prevalence of PSD and its correlation with left-sided cortical and subcortical lesions. Eliciting the relationship between the lesion and depressive symptoms may help shed light on the neurobiology of depressive disorders.

Sociology

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Vijay, D., & Gekker, A. (2021). Playing Politics: How Sabarimala Played Out on TikTok. *American Behavioral Scientist.* https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764221989769

Abstract (edited): This article analyses the emergence of TikTok as a political actor in the Indian context and how politics is performed on TikTok and how the platform's design shapes such expressions and their circulation. It reviews existing academic work on play, media, and political participation and examines the role of TikTok in the contentious issue of women's entry into Sabarimala [in Kerala], a temple that women of menstruating age are barred from entering on religious grounds. It goes on to examine the case of Sabarimala through the double lens of ludic engagement and platform-specific features.

2. Shaji, J. (2021). Evaluating social vulnerability of people inhabiting a tropical coast in Kerala, south west coast of India. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 56. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2021.102130

Abstract (edited): This study is an attempt to compute the Coastal Social Vulnerability Index (CSoVI)for the coast of Thiruvananthapuram, which is densely populated and

beset with several problems. CSoVI has been defined in this study in terms of eleven quantifiable variables, comprising four demographic, three economic, and four infrastructural variables and the Social Vulnerability Index (CSoVI) of each coastal panchayat was computed. The study reveals that about 25% (19 km) of the coastline in Thiruvananthapuram is highly socially vulnerable.

Other Journal Articles

1. Deepak, S. A., & Ramdoss, S. (2020). The life-course theory of serial killing: a motivation model. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*. https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0306624X20981030

The study using life-course theory approach is a pioneering one conducted on eight serial killers in India who were inmates in central prisons of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Biographies of the offenders were created chronologically using information collected through in-depth interviews with serial killers in the prisons, interviews of relatives of the killers, surviving victims, etc that supported the construction of a less rigid inclusive motivation model, explaining the process of individuals evolving into serial killers. The model shows the presence of a short incident named 'trigger' in the lives of the six serial killers which played a significant role in bringing out the dormant killer instinct. Interactions in the lives of serial killers proved to be more important than standalone factors and there exists no predetermined recipes for the making of a killer.

2. Krishna, R. M., & Balasubramanian, P. (2021). Understanding the decisional factors affecting consumers' buying behaviour towards organic food products in Kerala. *E3S Web of Conferences EDP Sciences*. 234. https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202123400030

This research intends to explore the factors influencing Kerala consumers' organic purchase behaviour based on data collected from 200 respondents (100 regular and 100 irregular organic users) using a structured questionnaire. Analysis techniques consisting of correlation and multiple linear regression have been applied for data

evaluation. The research findings support the formulated hypothesis and aim at providing necessary guidelines for various stakeholders who are involved in the organic industry.

3. Prasad, V., & Thampi, B. V. (2021). Gender ideology and gendered political dynamics shaping electoral fortunes of women politicians in Kerala, India. *Women's Studies International Forum,* 84. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2021.102437

This paper analyses the 2019 general elections and the by-elections that followed in Kerala to discern the changing gender dynamics that produced certain kinds of 'desirability' and 'approval' around the candidature of women politicians. The identification of three specific frameworks—'honorary masculinity, 'relaxed honorary masculinity', and 'welfarist feminine altruism' —in and through which three generations of women politicians entered into public politics and carved out their niches, also raises the question of intersectionality in women's political leadership.

4. Mani, V., & Krishnamurthy, M. (2021). The Work of Sporting Bodies: Football and Masculinity in North Kerala. *Verge: Studies in Global Asias*, 7(1), 147-169. https://doi.org/10.5749/vergstudglobasia.7.1.0147

Abstract: This paper investigates how sevens, a particular, local and dynamic form of football in North Kerala, also functions as an important avenue for work and sustenance. The paper argues that this largely uncontrolled, irregular network of what we see as sports labour reveals how economic factors, such as high unemployment and recessive job markets, often congeal with social dispositions such as expectations of masculinity to produce unique gendered relationships between sport and its actors in localised South Asian contexts.

Working Paper

1. Chathukulam, J., Joseph, M., Rekha, V., Balamurali, C. V., & George, S. (2021). *An Evaluation Report on Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (AUEGS) in Kerala*. (Working Paper No. 21). Central for Rural Management in India

https://crmindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Woring-Paper-21.pdf

The state of Kerala has been a frontrunner in launching an urban wage employment guarantee scheme by launching the Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (AUEGS). However, despite being modelled on MGNREGS, the implementation of the AUEGS has been a flawed one. So, at a time when the demands to introduce an urban wage employment programme for solving the unemployment crisis, the study suggests that it is better to take into consideration the performance of similar wage unemployment programmes and then introduce a national urban wage employment programme that can address the present pitfalls and drawbacks.

Book

Suresh, L., & Suchitra, M. (2021). Suicidal Resistance: Understanding the Opposition Against the Western Ghats Conservation in Karunapuram, Idukki, Kerala. [Monograph] *Ecological Challenges & Local Self-Government Responses*, 2. Thiruvananthapuram: Centre for Development Studies. https://cds.edu/wp-content/uploads/Western-Ghats_MonographSeries2.pdf

About the book: This is the second in the series resulting from the small research projects supported by the Research Unit on Local Self-Government at the Centre for Development Studies on Kerala's emergent ecological challenges and the preparedness of our local democracy to tackle them. The study area is situated in Idukki District and seeks to understand how far ecology is included in local governance, in the context of the discourse around the protests against the recommendations of the Gadgil and the Kasturirangan committees. In this work, a journalist and a researcher collaborate to present the underlying social, political and economic factors that drive local resistance to ecological conservation.

Tourism

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Paulose, D., & Shakeel, A. (2021). Perceived Experience, Perceived Value and Customer Satisfaction as Antecedents to Loyalty among Hotel Guests. *Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospitality & Tourism,* 1-35. https://doi.org/10.1080/ 1528008X.2021.1884930

Abstract: Despite the hospitality industry reeling under the impact of Covid-19, few studies provide practitioner-oriented perspectives capturing dimensions of guest loyalty within emerging markets. The researchers examine the influence of perception of value and experience on guest loyalty within the context of the Indian hotel industry.Analysis using structural equation modelling confirms that both guest loyalty and satisfaction continue to be positively inûuenced by perception of value and the service experience. Both guest satisfaction and loyalty are strongest among guests who perceive high service value.

2. Joseph, A. I., Peter, S., & Anandkumar, V. (2020). Development of a Typology of Tourists Based on Pre-trip Use of Social Media. *International Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Administration,* 1-29. https://doi.org/10.1080/15256480.2020.1842837

This study seeks to expand the understanding of typologies in tourism and to suggest directions for destination marketing organisations and tourism service providers. The study was carried out by typology 400 domestic and international tourists visiting Kerala using cluster and discriminant analysis. The findings indicate that domestic and international tourists differ in their usage of social media in which the former use social media for gathering information while the latter use it for trip planning, online travel booking, and for gathering information. Also, the study shows that gender does not influence the usage of social media in the pre-trip phase.

Other Journal Articles

1. Azzali, S., Kamble, Z., Thirumaran, K., Wong, C., & Wood, J. (2021). Mitigating impact from natural disasters, building resilience in tourism: the case of Kerala. In C. Taha (Ed.), *Economic Effects of Natural Disasters* (pp. 119-129). Academic Press. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-817465-4.00008-X

Abstract: This study examines the 2018 Kerala flood and its impact on tourism through a critical assessment of the responses of government agencies and organisations. The strong inverse relationship between tourism and natural disasters underscores the vulnerability of tourism determined by the extent of direct and indirect impact from natural disasters which makes it necessary for us to evaluate post–disaster management. Understanding the extent of policy adaptations during and after the 2018 Kerala flood in India allows us to develop a framework for policymakers and other stakeholders to consider impact-limiting measures and construct built-in resilience in the tourism industry.

Environment

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Sreelekshmi, S., Veettil, B. K., Nandan, S. B., & Harikrishnan, M. (2020). Mangrove forests along the coastline of Kerala, southern India: Current status and future prospects. *Regional Studies in Marine Science.* https://doi.org/10.1016/ j.rsma.2020.101573

Abstract (edited): This review examines the current status of mangrove vegetation along the Kerala coast, factors responsible for the decline of mangroves, various conservation measures adopted, and future prospects. It was found that scientific information on the mangrove area of many districts in this state is still lacking. In this context, GIS and remote sensing would be effective tools for the identification and mapping of various mangrove patches in Kerala.