

New studies on Kerala

Young Scholars' Forum, GIFT

Led by Aswathy M A

Economics

1. Usha, A. A., Jayaraj, R., & Sanu, F. A. (2020). A Study on Pre-Post Migration Issues in the Labour Market of Kerala. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(19), 10151-10159. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.19.1127>

This paper is intended to study the problems, prospects and post- immigration issues in the domestic labour market of Kerala.

2. Bairagya, I., & Joy, B. (2021). What determines the quality of higher education? A study of commerce graduates in Kerala (India). *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*. Advance Online Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13547860.2020.1870067>

The paper examines the quality of higher education in the Indian context in terms of subject knowledge (curriculum) coupled with analytical thinking and communication skills. The study identifies the factors that determine the quality of higher education and further explores whether there exists any difference in the quality of higher education based on the above three parameters between women and men and if so, in what way is this difference more revealing. In order to accomplish the aforementioned objectives, 416 students belonging to Commerce stream from 21 colleges affiliated under four universities in Kerala were selected as the respondents for an achievement test.

3. Karuna, & Ambily, R. (2021). A Study On Job Satisfaction Of Migrant Labourers In Kerala With Reference To Mavelikara Taluk. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education*, 12(10), 4162-4166. <https://doi.org/10.17762/turcomat.v12i10.5138>

The most valuable commodity in the economy sector is human resource, whether organised or unorganised. Work satisfaction is the feelings, behaviours or desire about work and culture of an individual. A happy worker is said to have a positive attitude toward their work, while a dissatisfied worker is said to have a negative attitude toward their work. The researcher looked at migrant workers' satisfaction in different aspects. Standard working hours, regularity of payments, overtime wages offered, safety measures, working conditions, employer-employee relationship, bonus given, relationship with local residents, and job satisfaction were all highly rated by the majority of respondents. The present study is limited at Mavelikkara Taluk of Alappuzha district of Kerala, India.

4. Nampoothiri S, A., Pravitha, N.R. (2021). Online Shopping Behaviour: A Study on Exploring the Dependence of Demographics of the People in Kerala on their Behaviour in Online Shopping. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education*, 12(10), 4153-4161.

The goal of this study is to see how the sociodemographic factors (gender, age, income, education, region) affect people's attitudes toward online shopping in Kerala. Consumers go through an online shopping process when they decide to shop on the internet. Shopping on the internet has become one of the most prominent uses of the Internet, along with looking for products and collecting knowledge about them. The necessity of evaluating and defining factors that affect a consumer's decision to buy something on the Internet cannot be overstated. Since the Internet is a modern medium, consumers have put forward new demands. Analyzing the actions that an online shopper takes to make a decision and buy on the internet reveals some of the considerations that they consider. In order to meet customer demands and compete in the online market, online retailers must identify and consider these factors.

5. Radhika, A. M., Thomas, K. J., & Raju, R. K. (2021). Geographical indications as a strategy for market enhancement? lessons from rice GIs in Kerala. *The Journal of World Intellectual Property*. Advance Online Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jwip.12189>

The present study highlights the shortcomings in the institutional, technical and participatory aspects of GIs in the Indian context using the Institutional Analysis and Development framework. The objective of GI recognition was achieved from the protection point of view, but as the registered proprietors has not initiated participatory process with regard to marketing and promotion no effects in this regard is achieved except Kaipad rice. The average prices of all the rice GIs in Kerala have increased post GI registration. But the question is whether the price was sufficient to sustain the farming of these specialty rice. These products reach the end consumers at a very high price, but these benefits are not reaching the producer. Lack of focussed interventions from the institutional arrangements post GI recognition has camouflaged the potential outcomes.

6. Sivadas, H., & Priyanka, K. (2021). The Impact of Covid-19 on Emigrants and Their Families of Kerala: A Comparative Study of Migrants to the Gulf and Other Countries. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 25(4), 14781-14796. <http://annalsofrscb.ro/index.php/journal/article/view/4666>

This paper is an attempt to present a rapid assessment of the impact on the emigrants from Kerala to the Middle East and other countries and their families due to the Covid-19. Based on a small survey of the emigrants and families, the paper traces the immediate impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and its implications on their future job prospects and socio-economic status of the households. The study concludes that government support measures need proper streamlining in terms of addressing the challenges faced by the low-end migrant workers in the Middle East. In this regard, the state government of Kerala in collaboration with Non-Resident Keralites Affairs (NORKA) Department, should come out with a permanent institutional arrangement to address the teeming problems of the low-end migrant workers on a priority basis.

7. Hariharan, A., Thomas, S., & Viswanathan, P. K. (2021). Impact of COVID-19 on the Performance of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Msmes) In India-A Case Study in Kerala. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 25(4), 14797-14816. <http://annalsofrscb.ro/index.php/journal/article/view/4667>

This article aims to assess the impact of Covid-19 outbreak on Kerala MSMEs from majorly affected 5 sectors, to understand the impact of immediate responses by the government and the reliefs it offered to finally end with major understandings from the data collected from 26 Kerala MSMEs through direct and telephone interviews. The data were analysed through case study approach.

Other Journal Articles

1. Siby, K.M. (2021). Wage Earnings: Does Experience outweigh Education? Evidence from Ernakulam district of Kerala. *Mukt Shabd Journal*, (4), 668-677.

The study empirically analyses the impacts of education, experience, days of work per month and gender on wage earnings. The study makes use of primary data and a cross sectional analysis is done via Karl Pearson's correlation and log level regression. Non-parametric tests like Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal Wallis test are made use to test different hypotheses. The results of the study point to the positive impacts of education and experience on wage earnings and conclude the outweighing nature of experience than education on wage earnings.

2. Jacob, R. T., Sensarma, R., & Nair, G. (2021). Is Rural Household Debt Sustainable in a Financially Included Region? Evidence from Three Districts of Kerala, India. *Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode Working Paper 430*.

This paper explores whether an institutional change brought about by financial inclusion has resulted in sustainable debt management by households. Towards this end, the paper analyses household indebtedness and its various dimensions using primary data collected from 600 households across 3 districts of rural Kerala in India. It finds that more than half of the sample households are indebted and this is quite high when compared to the national average. Using two distinct methods (flow and stock analysis), repayment capacity of households is also assessed .

3. Baiju, K. C., & Shamna, T. C. (2021). Work and employment protection measures of immigrant labourers in the construction sector of Kerala: An inclusive approach. *IASSI-Quarterly*, 40(1), 68-87.

This micro level study explores the incidence of gross violation of labour laws and regulations where the immigrant labourers have been put under inhumane working conditions tracing the intervention gaps and service delivery questions towards a sustainable and inclusive labour market. The situation warrants the need for multi pronged approaches on different levels including the concerted efforts by Construction Welfare Boards, LSGI's, Health Departments Supplemented with social auditing of the concerned institutional governance and revisiting of the existing labour laws.

History and Culture

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Kjosavik, D. J., & Shanmugaratnam, N. (2021). The Persistent Adivasi Demand for Land Rights and the Forest Rights Act 2006 in Kerala, India. *Social Sciences*, 10(5), 158. <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci10050158>

This paper asks whether the Forest Rights Act (FRA) passed by the Government of India in 2006 could provide effective access and ownership rights to land and forests for the adivasi communities of Kerala, thereby leading to an enhancement of their entitlements. The study was conducted in Wayanad district using qualitative methods of data collection.

2. Paul, V.B. (2021). Dalit Conversion Memories in Colonial Kerala and Decolonisation of Knowledge. *South Asia Research*. Advance Online Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/02627280211000166>

This article seeks to decolonise knowledge of the conventional history of Dalits' Christian conversion and its implications in colonial Kerala. As the missionary archive is the only source of Dalit Christian history writing in Kerala, in this historiography social historians have been unable to include the memories of Protestant missionary work at the local level by the local people themselves. Their experiences and rich accounts are marked by dramatic actions to gain socio-economic freedom and to

establish a safe environment with the scope for future development. This article identifies how Dalit Christians themselves, in a specific locality, remember their conversion history, suggesting thereby the scope for a valuable addition to the archive.

3. Burnett, M. T. (2021). Shakespeare and Keraliyatha: Romeo and Juliet, adaptation, and South Indian cinemas. *Cahiers Élisabéthains*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0184767821999984>

This article discusses two Romeo and Juliet adaptations from Kerala, *Annayum Rasoolum* (dir. Rajeev Ravi, 2013) and *Eeda* (dir. B. Ajithkumar, 2018). Both films situate the lovers in a regional milieu which challenges notions of progress, as representations of political and religious contest suggest. Taking Ratheesh Radhakrishnan's claim that the Malayalam film prioritises Keraliyatha or 'Keralanness', I suggest that songs and rituals are crucial to the films' imagining of the lovers in relation to local cultures. *Annayum Rasoolum* and *Eeda* hold out the prospect of different futures, yet, ultimately, fall back on ambiguated conclusions and spectacles of separation and precarity.

Other Journal Articles

1. 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>

This paper explores the history of slave caste conversion before the abolition period. From the colonial period, the missionary writings bear out that the slaves were hostile to and suspicious of new religions. They accepted Christianity only cautiously. It was a conscious choice, even as many Dalits refused Christian teachings.

2. Devika, J. (2020). Women's labour, patriarchy, and feminism in twenty-first-century Kerala: Reflections on the glocal present. *Review of Development and Change*, 24(1), 79-99. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2F0972266119845940>

This article focuses on two sites in late 20th-early 21st century Malayali society to examine the transformative effects of global flows on the gender dynamics of each - labour and feminist interventions - to reflect on the shape of, and resistance to, post-liberalisation patriarchy in Kerala.

3. Gopi, A. (2021). Gods and the Oppressed: A Study on Theyyam Performers of North Malabar. Contemporary Voice of Dalit. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2455328X211008363>

Related to the caste system in the Hindu religion is hierarchy in status, prevailing inequalities in power and wealth as well as imbalances in the religious sphere. This study explores such a case in which the famous religious ritual of kaliyattam in Northern Kerala is subjected to an ethnographic investigation. What resulted is the understanding of the harsh realities existing in the society in terms of caste and ritual authorities and exploitation. The different communities in the region that are a part of the ritual have to follow strict customs, which are mostly exploitative economically and unjustifiable and inhumane socially.

Health

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Gadha, T. R. (2021). Tale of Survival: Impact of Covid-19 on Kerala and Measures Adopted by the Government of Kerala. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 12723-12727. <http://annalsofrscb.ro/index.php /journal/article/view/ 4205/ 3360>

This paper explores the efforts of the Government of Kerala to control and prevent the spreading of the disease and the results so far till February 2021. The paper also analyses the functioning of the healthcare system in Kerala and its effective role in balancing the physical and mental health of people. Impact of this disease in families, society and social institutions, measures taken by the Government of Kerala in

accordance with the Central government to prevent the evil consequences of the disease, further preventive measures as well as the shortcomings, solutions etc are also illustrated here.

2. Kumar, A.V., & Velmurugan, V. P. (2021). A study on stress level of self-financing college teachers in South Kerala during the time of pandemic situation. *Elementary Education Online*, 20(5), 1753-1765. <https://doi.org/10.17051/ilkonline.2021.05.193>

This research study helps to analyze the various levels of stress among the self financing college teachers in Kerala during this pandemic situation. The study also aims to know the various factors to reduce the stress level among the college teachers. From this study self financing college teachers have to adopt the strategies for overcoming the stressful life in the work life.

3. Paul, A., Naseer, M. & Jaffer, N. M. (2021). Retreat of State and Expansion of Corporates in Healthcare Sector even during Pandemic Times-A Study on Kerala. *PENSEE*, 51(2), 1067-1076.

Karl Marx explains Lauderdale paradox as a contradiction between public wealth and private profit and how the latter increases as the former diminishes. The present paper argues that COVID-19 pandemic has been strengthening Lauderdale Paradox in healthcare sector, for example in the state of Kerala in India. The present study explains the increasing domination of private hospitals in the healthcare sector development in Kerala, against the backdrop of the Marxian theory. Health is treated like a commodity and offered for sale with mainly profit motive. This trend is strengthened during the pandemic times. A few suggestions for further research in this exciting area of study are given at the end of the paper.

Other Journal Articles

1. Punnapurath, S., Vijayakumar, P., Platty, P. L., Krishna, S., & Thomas, T. (2021). A study of medication compliance in geriatric patients with chronic illness. *Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care*, 10(4), 1644. https://doi.org/10.4103/jfmpc.jfmpc_1302_20

The purpose of this study is to identify various factors responsible for low medication compliance. The study subjects were assessed by using 15 item structured questionnaires as per indigenously modified Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS). A total of 100 patients of geriatric age group were assessed for the level of compliance for long term medication. The compliance to medication is adversely affected by complicated regimes, ignorance about the disease and complications, physical and economic problems. Geriatric patients especially have a tendency to stop taking drugs off their own when they consider their symptoms have been ameliorated. This can hinder the expected improvement in adherence in the review visit.

2. Thilakan, V., Sivasubramoney, K., & Babu, M. (2021). Prevalence of major depressive disorder among wives of men with alcohol use disorder-a cross-sectional study from a tertiary care hospital. *Kerala Journal of Psychiatry*. Advance Online Publication. <https://doi.org/10.30834/KJP.34.1.2021.238>

The primary objective of this paper was to assess the prevalence of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) among wives of men with Alcohol Use Disorder attending the Psychiatry Department in a tertiary care centre. The secondary objective was to assess the association of various sociodemographic and clinical variables with depressive disorder in the wives. A cross-sectional study was done on wives of men diagnosed with Alcohol Use Disorder while attending the outpatient clinic or inpatient treatment at the Psychiatry Department. Consecutive sampling was done till the calculated sample size of 133 was reached. Statistical analysis was done using the Chi-square test. Odds Ratio and confidence intervals were calculated to determine the strength of associations.

3. Raj, R. R., Rajamohanam, R. R., Vrinda, V., Amin, A. A., Drisya, M., & Lakshmi Priya, M. (2021). Prevalence of Stress among First Year Medical Students and Factors Influencing It: A Single Centre Questionnaire Based Study. *International Journal of Health and Clinical Research*, 4(8), 232-235. <https://ijhcr.com/index.php/ijhcr/article/view/145>

This study intends to find out the prevalence of stress in first year medical students in a medical college in Kerala. Methods: After obtaining Institutional ethical clearance, the study was conducted in 2018 among first year medical students of a medical college in Kerala. The students were asked to fill a predesigned and validated questionnaire, Medical Student Stress Questionnaire (MSSQ-40). Prevalence of stress among first year medical students is high in our setting. The most important domain of stress was academic stressors. Difficulty in understanding the content, heavy workload, large amount of content and lack of time to revise the topics are the major factors contributing to academic stress.

4. Karthikeyan, M. S., Vijaykumar, P., Chandana, L., & Paul, A. B. (2021). Impact of nutritional education in malnourished elderly patients with the comparison of Mini nutritional assessment (MNA) score. *Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care*, 10(3), 1167-1170. 10.4103/jfmpe.jfmpe_1363_2

A sample of 30 patients, 60 years and above fulfilling the inclusion criteria are enrolled in the study. Malnutrition was assessed by MNA score. The score ranges from 0 to 30 points. The score above 24 shows patients that are healthy with no nutritional problem, scores within range 17-23.5 indicate patients vulnerable to malnutrition and score below 17 as malnourished. MNA scoring was repeated after 3 months giving the dietary education. 29 patients were found to be at risk of malnutrition and 1 patient was found to be malnourished. After 3 months of dietary intervention, 23 attained normal.

5. Akhila, T. V., & Swarnalatha, A. (2021). A Study on Fats and Oils Consumption Pattern Among Selected Households in Kerala. *International Journal of Recent Advances in Multidisciplinary Topics*, 2(4), 164-167.

This paper represents the overview on the purchasing, usage, consumption pattern and knowledge about fats and oils among households in Kerala.

In edited volume

1. Lang, C. (2021). Ayurvedic Psychiatry and the Moral Physiology of Depression in Kerala. *The Movement for Global Mental Health*, 243-270. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9789048550135-009>

The GMH movement has not considered psychiatric traditions outside mainstream psychiatry. By highlighting the existence and significance of Ayurvedic mental health care, the study challenges the notion of a "treatment gap" in India. At the same time, focusing on Ayurvedic psychiatry as an alternative to globalised biomedical psychiatry and highly dynamic field, it goes beyond the usual dichotomy of global psychiatry and local traditional healing by showing how a (re)invented tradition assembles local bio-moral embodied minds, classic texts, vernacular practices, and globalised psychiatric and psychological knowledge to recognise and treat distressed, embodied minds. Against the narrative of traditional medicine as the epistemic "other" to Western psychiatry, the study will describe how Ayurvedic psychiatrists engage elements of globalised psychiatry and psychology while stressing Ayurveda's epistemic difference and embodied alterities.

Sociology

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Menon, V., Mani, A.M., Kurian, N., Sahadevan, S., Sreekumar, S., Venu, S., Kar, S.K., & Yasir Arafat, S.M. (2021). Newspaper Reporting of Suicide News in a High Suicide Burden State in India: Is It Compliant with International Reporting Guidelines? *Asian Journal of Psychiatry* 60,102647. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajp.2021.102647>

The study assessed the quality of media reporting of suicide in Kerala, a high suicide burden state in India against the World Health Organization (WHO) reporting guidelines. Conducted a year-round content analysis of all suicide-related news

articles in four (two local language and two English) of the most widely read daily newspapers in Kerala. Used a data extraction form, prepared a priori in accordance with the WHO reporting checklist, and coded each item based on the guidelines. A total of 377 suicide news articles were retrieved. Local language newspapers displayed more frequent violations in reporting compared to English newspapers. Media reporting of suicide in Kerala, India is poorly adherent to international reporting guidelines, with very little focus on educating the public. These findings point to the need for framing comprehensive media reporting guidelines for India and a collaborative approach to highlight the primary role of media in suicide prevention efforts.

2. Kurian, M. & Manoj, G. (2021). Transgenders in the Mainstream: Welfare Schemes in Kerala-Kochi Metro Rail Project, Education Programme, Health Clinics, and Old-Age Pension. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*. Advance Online Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0971521521997961>

This study is an attempt to critically explore the welfare schemes for transgender persons in Kerala amidst recent developments.

3. Kumar, A. V., & Velmurugan, V.P. (2021). Work-Life Stress Management Of Married Women Teachers From Trivandrum District In Kerala. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)*, 12(10), 3730-3738. <https://doi.org/10.17762/turcomat.v12i10.5062>

This research study focuses on the stress management practices among married women teachers from Government and Self Financing Colleges in Thiruvananthapuram District. The study has conducted, because of the need and significance of the situation. Indian constitution is providing equal rights to women and men, besides women have some extra role in their life than a man. Hence their stress level should be significantly different from a man. In this context, the study has conducted a research on family and work related causes which are increasing the stress level, what are the consequences, role and responsibilities of married women teachers, and the solution i.e., factors which are reducing the stress. Descriptive

analytical research design was used in the study. Samples were identified through a random selection of government and self-financing colleges in Thiruvananthapuram District, Samples were also selected on the basis of simple random sampling method. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire consisting of 52 questions under above mentioned research questions. The study will be very helpful to the management and government to make an attention regarding the work life stress among married women teachers and clearly indicating what the root causes of work life stress.

4. Rushda, T.K., & Daisy, S. (2021). The Level of Social Support Perceived by the Parents of Children with Intellectually Disabled in Kozhikode District of Kerala, India. *Elementary Education Online*, 20(4), 1156-1163. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17051/ilkonline.2021.04.129>

This study attempts to analyze the social support available among parents of children with intellectual disabilities and compare the perceived social support level between fathers and mothers of children with intellectual disabilities in the Kozhikode district of Kerala. Methodology: Primary data was gathered through a field survey, which was conducted during December 2019 to February 2020, and secondary data was collected from research papers, books, and internet websites etc. The interview schedule was used for the study prepared by the research scholar and supervisor. Both, the qualitative and quantitative method has been used during the data collection. Out of 370 respondents, 148 were selected through the purposive sampling technique. The parents' perceived social support in their environment is satisfied and makes it easy to manage stress. Suggestion: The parents should need to perceive formal social support also.

Other Journal Articles

1. Francis, T. B., & Rajesh, P. (2021). Prevalence and Patterns of Work-Life Balance among Women in the Information Technology Sector of Kerala, India. *International Management Review*, 17(1), 71-88.

This study aims to examine the prevalence of WLB among the women workforce in the information technology (IT) sector of Kerala, a state in India; the study examines the patterns of the WLB in terms of its size and a few important socio-demographic factors. The study is based on a cross-sectional data set collected from 360 women employees employed in the IT sector of Kerala. The study revealed that, albeit moderately, WLB prevails among the women employees in the IT sector of Kerala. The strength of their WLB was not different across their marital status, type of families in which they reside, age categories, and the designation level of the employees.

2. Vasu, D. P. Instructional Language Preference and Anxieties of Seasonal Migrant Parents in Kerala. *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*, 2(1), 635-639.

Kerala receives migrants from all over the country; this is much more complex for the state. Some of the languages spoken by migrant children in schools include Bengali, Assamese, Odiya, Hindi, Mundari, Tamil, Kannada and Dhivehi. With the increase in the number of migrant families from northern India, the odds of migrant children out of schools also increases as dropping out of school at young ages are perceived normal in many of their native states. But when these children are enrolled in schools in Kerala, they are taught in Malayalam or Tamil which are the instructional languages in Kerala schools. Due to the frequent migration, the instructional language plays a vital role in their learning path. Here, in this research researcher intends to find out the migration trends and language preference of immigrant parents.

Tourism

Other Journal Articles

1. George, J., & Babu, S. R. (2020, December 1-3). Farm tourism in the post covid-19: a quick assessment of Kerala scenario [Paper presentation]. 1 st Asian Tourism Research Conference, Kottayam, India.

The paper aims to assess the impact of Kerala farm tourism in the Post Covid19. A questionnaire survey is conducted among the stakeholders of Kerala Farm Tourism, which is directly or indirectly involved in Farm Tourism in Kerala. Through this survey, an attempt is made to assess the impact of Covid19 on Kerala Farm Tourism in the Post Covid19 period. The current Post Covid19 period, it seems, not an encumbrance but rather an opportunity for the farm tourism industry as far as Kerala is concerned

In edited volume

1. Bindumadhav, S., Sengupta, A., & Mahbubani, S. (2021). The Effectiveness of Elephant Welfare Regulations in India. In E. Laws, N. Scott, X. Font, & J. Koldowski (Eds.), *The Elephant Tourism Business* (pp 149-159). CABI. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1079/9781789245868.0012>

This chapter describes the current situation of elephants used in tourism in Kerala and Rajasthan in India and the effectiveness of existing welfare regulations.

2. George, A. T., Min, J., & Delacy, T. (2021). A Case Study on Impacts of Community Participation in Tourism Planning and Destination Management in Kerala, India. In D. Stylidis, & B. Seetanah (Eds.), *Tourism Planning and Development in South Asia* (pp 5-22). CABI. <https://doi.org/10.1079/9781789246698.0001>

This case study in Kerala, India explores the positive impacts of community participation on economic, socio-cultural and environmental factors through responsible tourism initiatives in Kumarakom destination. This research evaluates the effectiveness, fundamental elements and conceptual foundation of participatory design in the case study destination. The results of the case study indicate that participatory design can accelerate local community development, innovative initiatives, leadership, employment opportunities, demand for local products and sustainable development in the destination.

Environment

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Gopalan, R. B., Babu, B.V., Sugunan, A.P., Murali, A., Mohammed Shafi, M. A., Balasubramanian, R., & Philip, S. (2021). Community Engagement to Control Dengue and Other Vector-Borne Diseases in Alappuzha Municipality, Kerala, India. *Pathogens and Global Health*. Advance Online Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20477724.2021.1890886>

This community-based implementation research was conducted during November 2016 - October 2018 in Alappuzha municipality in Kerala, India. It was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, formative research was conducted to know the community's profile and perceptions and thus to plan and develop an appropriate intervention. Baseline data on some entomological indicators were also collected. These data were used to assess the impact of the intervention by comparing with the post-intervention data. In the second phase, an intervention through the community's engagement was implemented in selected wards. The activities included the formation of community committees and the vector control and source reduction activities with the community engagement and inter-sectoral coordination. The intervention resulted in a positive change among the community to engage in vector control activities. The findings of this study suggest considering and including community engagement in public health policy as the main thrust to control VBDs.

2. Varughese, A. & Purushothaman, C. (2021). Climate Change and Public Health in India: The 2018 Kerala Floods. *World Medical & Health Policy*, 13(1), 16-35. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wmh3.429>

Situating the flood in the context of Kerala's state and society, this paper addresses three questions: What was the level of flood prevention preparedness? What were the public health effects and how were they managed? Finally, what policy lessons were learned? Drawing from reports of relevant national and state agencies responsible for disaster management as well as firsthand accounts of nongovernmental organizations

and media coverage, this paper argues that while Kerala's flood prevention preparedness was far from ideal, its post flood response in mounting a rapid and effective rescue and relief operation as well as in preventing a public health crisis was commendable. The paper also shows that impressive achievements in climate disaster health management can be achieved through a decentralized and participatory public health system in which coordinated public action is managed by a capacious state with the active collaboration of civil society.

3. Udayakumar, J., Mufeed, V.T., Pranav, P.S., Joseph, S.C., Sooraj, A.R., & Viswajith, S. (2021). Implications of the solid waste management practices on the socio-economic status and quality of life of people: a case study from Kollam urban area, Kerala. *Pollution Research*, 40(1), 265-272. <http://www.envirobiotechjournals.com/PR/v40i121/Poll%20Res-44.pdf>

The type of solid waste management practiced by the urban holds were surveyed along with collection of data on the socio-economic status and quality of life related subjective attitudes of households on selected parameters. Open dumping of solid wastes on the earth's surface was the main type of solid waste management practice in Kollam urban area, irrespective of the educational qualifications, quality of housing, economic status and the satisfaction levels of households on the waste management facilities available to them.

Political Science

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Ajay, A. (2021). Engendering Political Labour: Findings from a Kerala Village. *Studies in Indian Politics*. Advance Online Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2321023021999142>

This article contributes to the existing feminist analyses of Indian party politics by conceptualizing politics and political labour in a way that does not exclude the role of

the family. It presents the case study of a village in northern Kerala, which has been witnessing heightened political conflicts to show how personal experiences and family disputes get politicized. As domestic and political spheres bleed into each other, political parties become hugely dependent on feminine ideals and women's everyday labour, affects and sociality to survive electoral competitions. Yet, the patriarchal family and masculinized local party leadership use gender ideologies to celebrate hypermasculine political participation, undervalue women's labour and limit their political aspirations.

2. Vijay, D., & Gekker, A. (2021). Playing Politics: How Sabarimala Played Out on TikTok. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 65(5), 712-734. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764221989769>

In this article, we analyze how politics is performed on TikTok and how the platform's design shapes such expressions and their circulation. What does the playful architecture of TikTok mean to the nature of its political discourse and participation? To answer this, we review existing academic work on play, media, and political participation and then examine the case of Sabarimala through the double lens of ludic engagement and platform-specific features. The efficacy of play as a productive heuristic to study political contention on social media platforms is demonstrated. Finally, we turn to ludo-literacy as a potential strategy that can reveal the structures that order playful political participation and can initiate alternative modes of playing politics.

Other Journal Articles

1. Vinod Kumar, T.K. (2021). Role of police in preventing the spread of COVID-19 through social distancing, quarantine and lockdown: An evidence-based comparison of outcomes across two districts. *International Journal of Police Science and Management*. Advance Online Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14613557211004624>

This research analyses data from two districts in the State of Kerala, India to examine whether police efforts had any impact on the outcome of reducing transmission of the disease by contact. Analysing the different methods used by the police across the two districts, this study concludes that police efforts at non-medical interventions reduce the spread of the disease. The study also concludes that, in contrast to mere enforcement of public health laws and regulations, the strategic use of resources is an important factor in achieving better outcomes.

2. Varghese, A. (2021). Combating Capitalism: A Case Study of Left Polity in Kerala. *International Critical Thought*. Advance Online Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21598282.2021.1886593>

This paper traces the trajectory of left governments in Kerala, as against that of the government of India, in the context of Indian federalism, and Kerala government's more recent resistance to the political right-wing upsurge in the state, to draw out strategies and patterns through which left governments in Kerala have survived and persistently deployed socialist policies. In doing so, the paper tries to understand both twenty-first-century capitalism and modes of resistance, drawing from Kerala's vision and model of socialism. This trajectory is charted by tracing the class-nation-state interactions at the level of both the state and the federation. In this context, the paper tries to understand the democratic processes the state government engaged in, which shaped the political life, public sphere and popular culture of Kerala as such.