

New studies on Kerala

Young Scholars' Forum, GIFT

Led by Divya Kannan

Economics

Scopus indexed journals

1. Binoy, P. (2021). Pollution Governance in the time of disasters: Testimonials of Caste/d Women and the Politics of Knowledge in Kathikudam, Kerala. *Geoforum*, 124, pp. 175-184. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2021.06.008>

This paper draws on fieldwork conducted in the agricultural village of Kathikudam in the South Indian state of Kerala. The paper looks at the ways in which the production of knowledge of contemporary pollution governance in India is configured through the reproduction of marginalization through the devaluation of knowledge held by racialized and caste/d subsistence women farmers in Kathikudam. This paper also illuminates how this production of knowledge and the attendant marginality it produces creates a sedimented form of disaster in the community.

2. Mohan, P., Johnson Baby, G. P., & Karthik, M. (2021). Effect of 2018 Flood on Land use changes of Achankovil River Basin, Kerala, South West Coast of India. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 25(6), 12922-12929. <https://annalsofrscb.ro/index.php/journal/article/view/8051>

The paper discusses the change in land use of Achankovil river basin of Kerala before and after the flood in 2018. Eight stations such as Achankovil, Konni, Omalloor, Konathumoola, Kaippuzha, Attuva, Pallipad and Veeyapuram covering upstream, midstream and downstream are selected for assessing the impact of flood on land use. From the comparison of land use maps before and after the flood, it is clear that the flood has damaged a total of 28.15% land use of the Achankovil basin fully or partially. Among the total loss, mixed crops

faced the highest damage of 61.81% ,14.79% loss to paddy field, 14.76% of fallow land and 5.92% settlement with mixed tree crops were damaged.

3. Linta, M. R. (2021). Impact of Covid 19 on Work-Life Balance of Asha Workers at Thrissur District, Kerala. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)*, 12(12), 1378-1386.

This study analyses the work-life balance of Asha workers at Thrissur district and relates its impacts on the work environment, individual issues, workload, and personal life. The obligation of Asha staff has increased massively as the pandemic goes out of hand. Asha workers are deployed to perform door calls, keep an eye on migrant employees, touch tracing, etc. The pandemic has meant more working hours and personal risk. As a consequence, Asha suffers from high levels of tension, anxiety, and an unpleasant, unbalanced, harmonious family life.

4. Swaroop, K., & Lee, J. (2021). Caste and COVID-19. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 56(13), 35-42.

The article looks at on-ground shifts in patterns of how the state and general public are treating sanitation workers, during the CoVID-19 pandemic. Based on interviews with sanitation workers in Hyderabad and Lucknow, three trajectories are identified in municipal and societal reactions to COVID-19. A variability is seen in how state and society respond in the face of renewed caste-based stigma underscored by inaction on the part of the state to concretely recognise sanitation workers' rights.

5. NeepaPremodh, & Sreenivasan, C. (2021). Impact of Houseboat Tourism-A Study on Alappuzha Region, Kerala. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 25(6), 7475-7489.

The present paper focuses on the impact of house boat tourism on the lake system of Alappuzha as a result of its tremendous growth. The objectives of the study include the study on the perception of various impacts of house boat tourism in the Kuttanad region of Alappuzha. The paper also suggests a suitable sustainable tourism development model on the backwaters of Alappuzha.

6. Umesh, U., Moosa, S., Sudhir, P., Vilvijayan, C., Lalitha, N., & Dhinakaran, D. P. (2021). Work Environment during Pandemic and Post Pandemic. *International Journal of Management (IJM)*, 12(6). 10.34218/IJM.12.6.2021.004

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, emergency measures, design strategies and plans adopted to face pandemics could help build a sustainable environment. Consequently, transformation of the environment has become the non-permanent reaction or the new normal. In this study, a detailed discussion is made on the employees work environment, the consequences faced by them during pandemic and the few relaxations named by the government post pandemic.

7. John, J., Rosamma, C. N., & Thampi, S. G. (2021). Assessment and Prediction of Soil Erosion and its Impact on the Storage Capacity of Reservoirs in the Bharathapuzha River Basin, India. *Environmental Modeling & Assessment*, 1-27. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10666-021-09786-2>

This study aims to assess the effects of climate and land use-land cover dynamics on soil erosion in the Bharathapuzha river basin over the last three decades. Annual soil loss estimation maps for 2020 and 2035 under two Representative Concentration Pathways RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 reveal the urgent necessity to plan and implement soil conservation measures in the erosion hotspots, especially in the Malampuzha, Anamala, and Attappady sub-basins.

8. Nair, A. B., Prabhu, K. S., Aditya, B. R., Durgalashmi, C. V., & Prabhu, A. S. (2021). How will the Covid-19 Crisis Affect the Trend in Individual Savings. *Turkish Journal of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation*, 32(3), 8482- 8503. <https://turkjphysiotherrehabil.org/pub/pdf/321/32-1-1050.pdf>

COVID-19 outbreak has brought a global challenge in the economy. It has affected the financial sector all over the world. This study was conducted by collecting 200 responses from the employed and student population from various parts of Kerala using a structured questionnaire. It is concluded that savings have played a significant role during this pandemic to sustain and also this pandemic encouraged others to start saving because of the experiences they had.

9. Ray, S., & Varughese, A. (2021). Economic Voting in Multi-level Contexts: Evidence from Kerala and West Bengal in India. *Electoral Studies*, 73. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electstud.2021.102378>

This study aims to identify the determinants of electoral support for national incumbent parties and state-level challengers in sub-national pro-poor context. Based on survey data from the Indian states of Kerala and West Bengal, collected prior to the 2019 national election, it has been found that voters were more (less) inclined to vote for the sub-national incumbent relative to the national incumbent if their household economic conditions were perceived to have improved (deteriorated) relative to national economic conditions. The findings indicate that voters in these settings correctly assume that the sub-national incumbent cannot be held responsible for changes in national economic conditions, but, at the same time, the existence of a strong welfare state at the sub-national level creates expectations that the sub-national government is responsible for personal welfare.

10. Dhanabhakym, M., & Joseph, E. Conceptualising Digitalization in SMEs of Kerala. *Journal of Tianjin University Science and Technology*, 54(4), 330-335. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/K7ZMS>

Supported by a service ecosystem that is increasingly immersed in digital transformation, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have access to Information Technology (IT) applications, which may come for free but is not without worries. The purpose of this paper is to explore the knowledge about the usage of digitalized tools in SMEs. A conceptual model is framed to understand the digital transformation of SMEs and to find the mediating role of digitalization. The study finds that job acceptance and digitalization have a positive impact with digitalization being the main factor influencing the satisfaction level of the employees. Thus, the mediating role of digitalization between job satisfaction and employee-employer relationship is very much significant and high.

Other journals

1. Refeque, M., Azad, P., & Sujathan, P. K. (2021). How Do Workers Sustain COVID-induced Labour Market Shock: Evidence from the Indian State of Kerala. *The Indian Economic Journal*. Advance Online Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00194662211023814>

This article is an empirical analysis of the resilience of workers over the COVID-hit labour market in the Indian state of Kerala. Evidence conveys that all the five categories of workers under study were disproportionately buffeted by the pandemic. However, the factors education and experience were found to have a stabilising effect on the rate of labour market participation. The article pitches for a more responsive and responsible role that the State can deliver to embolden and reinforce human capital so that the pandemic like COVID-19 can at best be averted.

2. Parel, J. T., & Balamurugan, G. (2021). Rehabilitation of Flood Victims: The Kerala Model. *Journal of Nursing Science & Practice*, 11(2), 1-5. <http://medicaljournals.stmjournals.in/index.php/JoNSP/index>

The aim of this paper is to understand the rehabilitative process after the flood disaster in Kerala. A thorough literature search from the databases between 2006 and 2020 including MEDLINE, PsycINFO, PubMed, EMBASE, CINAHL, The British Nursing Index, and the Cochrane Central Register from the time period 2000- 2015 was conducted. Kerala model found to be effective in rehabilitating the flood victims as per the need.

3. George, A., Mohan, A. R., & George, G. Impact of demographic factors on consumption pattern of millets in Kerala. *Mukt Shabd Journal*, 10(5), 1521-1544.

This study is conducted in the state of Kerala, covering 14 districts to study the influence of demographic factors on the consumption pattern of millets. The findings of the study revealed that not all demographic factors except income and age have an influence on the consumption pattern of millets. The concerned agricultural department can frame policies and programmes that improve the consumption of millets in Kerala.

4. John, D., Narassima, M.S., Menon, J. C., Rajesh, J.G., & Banerjee, A. (2021). Estimation of the economic burden of COVID-19 using Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) and Productivity Losses in Kerala, India : a model based analysis. *BMJ Open*. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-118146/v2>

The present study estimates Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs), Years of Potential Productive Life Lost (YPPLL), and Cost of Productivity Lost (CPL) due to premature mortality and absenteeism, secondary to COVID-19 in Kerala state, India. Most of the COVID-19 disease burden was contributed by YLL. Losses due to YPPLL were reduced as

the impact of COVID-19 infection was relatively lesser among productive cohorts. CPL values for 40-49 year-olds were the highest. These estimates provide the figures and data necessary to policymakers to work on, in order to reduce the economic burden of COVID-19 in Kerala.

5. Tripathy, K. K., Paliwal, M., & Nistala, N. (2021). Good Governance Practices and Competitiveness in Cooperatives: An Analytical Study of Kerala Primary Agricultural Credit Societies. *International Journal of Global Business and Competitiveness*, 1-9. Advance Online Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42943-021-00020-0>

The study examines various business activities of select Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in India's southern State of Kerala and provides insight into their governance practices and its relationship with competitiveness. The research study concludes that participation, accountability, and transparency are the effective pillars of cooperative governance in the presence of diversification strategy which further leads to improved competitive performance of Kerala's PACS. The competitive process led by good governance has been demonstrated as a key determinant for the growth and development of cooperatives. The study supports that the system of governance should not be rigid and imposed on cooperatives, rather be flexible and adaptive to each evolving situation.

6. Varghese, S. M. (2021). A descriptive analysis on opportunities and challenges of women entrepreneurship in Kerala. *International Journal of Research*, 8(5), 627-632. <http://ijrjournal.com/index.php/ijr/article/view/58/51>

This paper tries to discuss the opportunities and challenges facing women entrepreneurs in Kerala. The Government has introduced many schemes for the promotion of women entrepreneurs. Although women entrepreneurship has many opportunities, they face many challenges. Entrepreneurs are the strength of a successful economy in the world. In the process of empowerment, women should realize their strength, weakness, opportunities and move forward to achieve their goals through self-development.

7. Yousuf, R. (2021). A study of customer preference towards online shopping in Pathanamthitta district. *International Journal of Research*, 8(5), 633-644.

This study aims to know the customer preference towards online shopping in Pathanamthitta District. It also aims to find out the key factors that influence online shopping behaviours of

consumers and to identify the determinants of online purchase intention among customers. Online shopping is now preferred over conventional methods of shopping in stores. According to UCLA Center for communication policy (2001), online shopping has become the third most popular internet activity, immediately following e-mail Using/instant messaging and web browsing.

8. Joseph, E., & Vikraman, N. (2021). A Study on Attitude towards Self Employment of Agri-Entrepreneurs in Kottayam District. *Journal of Scientific Research*, 65(4), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.37398/JSR.2021.650401>

This paper investigates the relationship of the entrepreneur's attitude on factors like financial management, production management, human resource management, marketing management, problem solving attitude and acquiring of technical knowhow towards self-employment. The researcher used data from a sample of 400 agri-entrepreneurs of Kottayam district in the state of Kerala to test this hypothesis. The results revealed that the attitude towards all the factors like financial management, production management, human resource management, marketing management, problem solving attitude and acquiring of technical knowhow has a significant impact towards self-employment on progressive agri-entrepreneurs in agri based allied sectors.

9. Kumar, B. P. (2021). Economic Growth, Structural Transformation and Incidence of Poverty: Evidence from Kerala Economy. *Humanities*, 8(4), 55-60.

In this paper, the emphasis is given to discussing the association between the growth rate and poverty reduction in Kerala. Poverty could be regarded as a declining function of the growth and structural change of an economy. Kerala, to a greater extent, stands testimony to this hypothesis. It is obvious that Kerala has registered remarkable progress in the growth rate of State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) and the per capita income compared to other states in India. It is also found that the high growth that Kerala achieved in recent times has led to a commensurate decline in her poverty ratio compared to the all India levels and other states in India.

10. Sreelekha, E. K., & Ambily, A. S. (2021). A Study on the Socio-economic Condition of the Bamboo Handicraft Artisans in Palakkad District, Kerala. *Bulletin Monumental*, 22(7), 139- 152. <http://bulletinmonumental.com/gallery/16-july-2021.pdf>

This study probes the socio-economic condition of the bamboo handicraft artisans in Palakkad district, Kerala. It focuses on the health condition, saving and debt condition, involvement in social group activities of the artisans and also investigates the relation between monthly income and monthly expenses of them. The primary data were collected through the schedule method from 120 bamboo handicraft artisans of Palakkad district and secondary data were collected through. The study shows results with respect to health issues, amount of savings, type of savings, social group memberships, that may or may not have a significant relationship with various socio-economic conditions like nature of employment, age, education, years of experience, number of earning members and dependents in the family etc.

11. Rajeev, P. (2021). Climate Change Risk Management in Coastal Fishing Villages of Malappuram District, Kerala, India. *Social Vision*, 8(1).

The development of specialised adaptation solutions and resilience capacity among coastal fishing communities against climate change impacts requires a detailed examination of local level livelihood capitals and its vulnerability. In this study, ISO 31000 (2009) 'Risk management guidelines' management framework and processes are applied in Malappuram district of Kerala, India to identify, analyse, evaluate and treat the climate change risks to create a resilient fishing community. This output shall support local level planning of fishing villages and to take action for climate change risk management.

12. Thomas, S., Prasad, A., Alan Stephen, V., Azeez, A. B., Arunima, T. S., & Johnson, D. (2021). Efficacy of clean milk production protocol on quality of milk in smallholder production system. *The Pharma Innovation Journal*, 10(7), 1193-1196.

Milk quality is the result of a total integrated approach involving cleanliness at different phases of animal handling, processing and transport of milk and milk products. The main aspects of CMP are animal hygiene, milking hygiene, equipment hygiene and processing hygiene. An exploratory cross sectional study was carried out to improve the level of knowledge of smallholder dairy farmers on clean milk production protocol. Survey results portray that the majority of the farmers are still reluctant to practice machine milking and rely upon the traditional hand milking for milking their animals. But the method of milking was found to have no significant effect on the incidence of mastitis. The cleanliness of cattle shed,

washing of udder prior to milking and hygiene of milker's hands were found to have a significant ($P < 0.01$) effect on udder health of animals.

13. Parvathy, P. R. (2021). Impact of Irrational Judgement among Equity Investors in the state of Kerala. *Kala Sarovar*, 24(1).

In this study irrational judgement of investors are studied using four cognitive behavioural biases selected on the basis of their occurrence and prevalence among the investors of Kerala. Four cognitive biases such as representativeness, illusion of control, cognitive dissonance and self attribution bias are chosen. Classification of behavioural biases as suggested by (Michael, 2008) have been used. The relationship between various demographic factors and selected biases has also been taken up. The study finds that cognitive bias greatly affects the equity shareholder followed by representativeness bias. Self-attribution comes third and the illusion of control has the least influence on equity shareholders of Kerala. It has also been found that except in the case of cognitive dissonance bias, gender has no impact with respect to other biases and that post graduates tend to become prone to biases more than the graduates.

14. Mathew, I. M. (2021). A Study on the Impact of Demonetisation in Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs). *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)*, 8(1), 319-328.

It is crucial to analyse the factors which influence the investment portfolio of the people and also suggest more safe and diversified investment avenues to the common man. This study is an attempt to find out a more safe investment avenue for small investors in the middle income group. It is expected that SIPs have a prominent status among other investment avenues among the investors in the middle income group. The growth in SIPs is mainly due to their low risk and steady growth pattern. However there is lack of professional assistance in this field which makes many investors averse to investments in SIPs. Hence a study on SIPs is very relevant.

15. Priyanka, U., & Vimala, V. (2021). Geographical Indicated (GI) Products of the Regional Ethnocentrism of Kerala Prudently Influences Consumer Behaviour. *REVISTA GEINTEC-GESTAO INOVACAO E TECNOLOGIAS*, 11(4), 2008-2018. <https://doi.org/10.47059/revistageintec.v11i4.2250>

This study emphasises the influence of regional ethnocentrism towards the purchase of Geographical Indicated (GI) tagged products. A sample of 102 consumers was randomly chosen from the central zone of the state of Kerala. A reduced version of the six-point scale validated and introduced by Klein et al. 2006 and Fernández-Ferrín et al., 2019 was adopted in this study to examine the regional ethnocentrism towards these products. Based on the findings, highly valuable suggestions were imparted to the producers to market regional geographical indicated products effectively. Regional ethnocentrism can be adopted as an appealing and victorious strategy, thereby enabling the smaller producers to survive in this globalised world of technology.

16. Kumavat, P. P. (2021). A Study on Kerala Ecotourism and role of Marketing Strategies in the promotion of Ecotourism sites. *Revista Review Index Journal of Multidisciplinary*, 1(1), 21-26. <https://rrijm.com/index.php/RRIJM/article/view/10>

The government has undertaken several initiatives to promote eco-tourism but were not found to be effective. The aim of this paper is to understand some of the strategies that has been adopted by the Department of Tourism to promote Ecotourism and tourism in general. This paper also looks into the concept of ecotourism in Kerala. The study is descriptive in nature and uses only secondary data collected from various books and articles. The study mainly deals with the strategies of developing eco-tourism and how it is advantageous to tourism in Kerala.

Chapter in an edited Book

1. Zehba, M. F., Firoz, C. M., & Babu, N. Spatial Assessment of Quality of Life Using Composite Index: A Case of Kerala, India. In S.Tripati, R.Rai, Rompay-Bartels, I.V. (Eds.), *Quality of Life* (pp. 181-207). CRC Press. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003009139-11>

This study was conducted to assess spatially, the quality of life (QOL) in the settlements of Kerala, a southern state of India. The initial step was to identify a set of 23 variables under seven domains of QOL through a methodological process. Secondly, a QOL index was formulated to assess QOL specific to the context. A series of statistical analysis was conducted on the data set to form a Composite Quality of Life Index. The results were spatially interpreted. Thirdly, a spatial assessment of QOL particular to the site was conducted to understand the pattern and analyse inequities. Accordingly, the spatial study units were grouped into three categories having High, Medium and Low QOL. Inferences

were drawn and planning recommendations were suggested. The methodological framework used here can be replicated in any other context with proper changes in the variables.

Health

Scopus Indexed Journals

1. Ravindran, R. M., Anjali Krishnan, R., Kiran, P. S., Mohan, B., & Shinu, K. S. (2021). Psychosocial Intervention Model of Kerala, India During Pandemic COVID 19: "Ottakkalla Oppamundu (You're not alone, we're with you)". *International Journal of Health Services*. Advance Online Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00207314211019240>.

The study provides an overview of the psychosocial intervention adopted by the state during the pandemic, which has helped both the beneficiaries and the providers. It has also helped to promote positive thinking and change the attitude toward the disease among the beneficiaries. It is highly commendable that timely intervention could obviate quite a few psychiatric emergencies, including suicides and aggressive behaviors. Considering its efficiency, flexibility, and sustainability, this model can be replicated in any setting.

2. Jayakrishnan, M. P., Krishnakumar, P., Geeta, M. G., & George, B. (2021). Changing trends of accidental poisoning in children over the last two decades. *Indian Journal of Community Medicine*, 46(2), 350-351. https://doi.org/10.4103/ijcm.IJCM_723_20

The present study was carried out to analyze the changing trends in poisoning in children over a period of two decades from 1999 to 2019 in the Department of Pediatrics, Government Medical College, Kozhikode. Retrospective analysis of hospital records of children admitted with poisoning during the 5-year periods from 1999 to 2003 and from 2015 to 2019 was done. The age, gender, type of poisoning, and outcome were compared. Cases of food poisoning, inadvertent therapeutic mistakes, bites, and stings were not included.

3. Harikrishnan, U., & Sailo, G. L. (2021). Prevalence of emotional and behavioral problems among school-going adolescents: A cross-sectional study. *Indian Journal of Community Medicine*, 46(2), 232-235. <https://www.ijcm.org.in/text.asp?2021/46/2/232/317066>

The objective of the study is to assess the prevalence of emotional and behavioral problems among adolescents across gender and location. It analyzes the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) total score with sociodemographic details among school-going adolescents in Kollam district. The findings indicate that a little more than a tenth of school-going adolescents had emotional and behavioral problems and multiple regression analysis revealed a significant association in SDQ total score with the type of schools, settings, and socioeconomic status. Early detection, periodical assessment, and intervention in the schools with the aid of mental health professionals can help adolescents in coping with different issues and for a healthy transition into adulthood.

4. Sadanandan, S., DSilva, F., & Renjith, V. (2021). Depression among rural stroke survivors: A cross-sectional study. *Indian Journal of Community Medicine*, 46(2), 309-312. <https://www.ijcm.org.in/text.asp?2021/46/2/309/317095>

Depression is a major neuropsychiatric complication of stroke. Poststroke depression (PSD) can lead to inadequate functional recovery, social withdrawal, poor quality of life, and suicidal ideations. The study explored the Poststroke depression (PSD) among stroke survivors of Kozhikode district, Kerala. The study concluded that a high prevalence of undiagnosed depression remains a significant challenge to primary care

Other Journals

1. Neethu, L., & Helan, A. P. (2021). The Health Issues And Problems Faced By Returnees From Gulf Countries In Kerala. *International Journal of Economic Sciences*, 10(1), 71-83. <https://doi.org/10.52950/ES.2021.10.1.005>

This study seeks to analyse the health of expatriates who have returned to Kerala after a long stay in the Gulf. Using the multi-stage sampling technique, a comparative study was done to find the health condition between the returning migrants and non-migrants in the homeland. The study found that expatriates, who had spent more years in exile, were more likely to have health problems when compared to non-migrants.

2. Krishnan, K. P. (2021). Psychological Influences of Architecture on the Demented in Care Homes of Kerala. *International Journal of Engineering Research in Mechanical and Civil Engineering (IJERMCE)*, 6(5), 60-72. <https://doi.org/10.1617/vol8/iss5/pid4827>

This paper discusses how an architect can create an environment that triggers positive neurological changes in its users by formulating guidelines that can help architects make more informed design decisions. This will improve the quality of life of the ageing population in Kerala, where there are no set standards for their living environment.

3. Padmini, A. K., & Viswanathan, G. (2021). Child Rearing Beliefs and Practices Among Rural Mothers in South Kerala. *World Wide Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development*, 7(6), 12-14. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/G4BPS>

This study seeks to identify various child rearing beliefs and practices among mothers in a rural village Nellanad Panchayath in the Trivandrum district in the state of Kerala, South India using community based cross sectional study. The results showed that the majority of the study participants are following proper child rearing practices. Although the proportion of mothers following faulty practices is less in this study, these practices need to be further discouraged.

4. Marbaniang, S. P. (2021). Forecasting the prevalence of COVID-19 in Maharashtra, Delhi, and Kerala using an ARIMA model. *Aditum Journal of Clinical and Biomedical Research*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-34555/v1>

In this study, an ARIMA model was developed to predict the trend of COVID-19 prevalence in the states of Maharashtra, Delhi and Kerala. The results of this study throw light on the intensity of the epidemic in the future and will help the government administrations in Maharashtra, Delhi, and Kerala to formulate effective measures and policy interventions to curb the virus in the coming days.

5. Athira Krishnan, I., Balan, S., & Khanna, A. (2021). Developing Communication Tools for Creating Awareness on COVID-19 Pandemic Among School Going Children (6-12 YEARS). *Journal of Scientific Research*, 65(4), 18-22 <https://doi.org/10.37398/JSR.2021.650403>

The objectives of the study were to develop and design games for creating awareness about COVID-19 and to check the effectiveness of these games. Online questionnaire was carried out to collect the data regarding the sampling. Different games like puzzles, word search, Aksharamala, Bingo, etc. were introduced to the samples, along with many daily tasks. The responses were very encouraging. Significant difference was found in the level of awareness

about the COVID-19 among children. The level of accuracy of the knowledge regarding the pandemic was also found to increase.

6. Thomas, A., Anvarasulthana, A. R., Ajayan, A., Abraham, L., Benny, L., Shaju, P. M., ... & Joseena, S. V. M. (2021). A Study to assess the Knowledge on Lifestyle modification for Prevention of Hypertension among Adults in a selected Hospital at Kidangoor. *Research Journal of Science and Technology*, 13(2), 85-88. <https://doi.org/10.52711/2349-2988.2021.00013>

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge on lifestyle modification for prevention of hypertension among adults in a selected hospital, Kidangoor, Kottayam. It concluded that the majority of the sample has average knowledge regarding prevention of hypertension. There is statistically significant association between level of knowledge score with selected demographic variables like age and religion.

7. Arundhathi, P. S., & Jins, C. G.(2021). Evaluation of stress among autonomous college students caused by online class. *International Journal of All Research Writings*, 2(12), 36-39.

This study aims to understand the attitude of students towards online classes and the level of stress experienced by them during the pandemic period. 120 samples were collected using convenient sampling from four autonomous colleges in Thrissur district of Kerala namely Vimala College, St Thomas College, St Joseph College, and Christ College. The findings of the study could contribute significantly to a better understanding of the stress and the remedies to reduce the same among students due to online classes.

Chapter in an edited Book

1. Rajesh C.B., Cherappurath N., Vinod V., Elayaraja M., Hussain S., Sreelekha N. (2021) COVID-19 Lock Down Impact on Mental Health: A Cross-Sectional Online Survey from Kerala, India. In: Niranjanamurthy M., Bhattacharyya S., Kumar N. (Eds.) *Intelligent Data Analysis for COVID-19 Pandemic. Algorithms for Intelligent Systems*. Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-1574-0_1

This study aims to investigate the impact of COVID-19 lockdown on the emotional and mental status of individuals in the state of Kerala, India. It is observed that the mental health of individuals was significantly impacted during lockdown due to the pandemic. It is

suggested that international organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) and the governments can play a vital role in addressing the mental and psychological issues caused due to a lockdown and make people comfortable to face the pandemic.

History and Culture

Scopus indexed journals

Saranya, R. (2021). Disaster Management of Flood Affected Public Libraries of South Kerala. *Library Philosophy and Practice* (e-journal). <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/5834>

This study was designed to examine disaster management of flood affected public libraries of south Kerala. The population selected for the study was flood-affected libraries of South Kerala, affiliated to Kerala State Library Council. According to Kerala Library Council, the 2018- 19 floods affected 113 libraries in Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, and Kottayam district, among which 95 libraries were selected. The samples were collected from 95 professional and non-professional staff of these libraries. The findings of this study show that the 2018-19 floods caused huge destruction in the public libraries of South Kerala affecting 85.26% of the library.

Other journals

1.Premkumar, G.(2021). Genesis and Growth of archaeology in Kerala. *International Journal of humanities, Law and Social Sciences*, 8(1), 1-8.

This paper is an attempt to unravel the history of the genesis and growth of archaeology, in the context of the increasing importance attached to archaeology as an emerging area of study in Kerala. Extensive studies into the archeological heritage of Kerala commenced during the colonial period. Malabar archaeology developed under the British administration under the then Madras presidency. The Travancore archaeology and the Cochin archaeology developed under the princely states of Travancore and Cochin respectively. Hence the department of archaeology in Kerala with the state's priority to explore the heritage and conserve it with full proof formulations started since the state's formation.

2. Sasi, A. K. (2021). TK Madhavan And Vaikom Satyagraha. *EFFLATOUNIA-Multidisciplinary Journal*, 5(2). <http://efflatounia.com/index.php/journal/article/view/120>

Vaikom Satyagraha was a movement in Travancore related to temple entry of the depressed classes. It took place near the Shiva Temple at Vaikom, Kottayam district, Kerala during 1924-25. To the people in Kerala, Vaikom is associated with the name of the great social reformer, T.K.Madhavan. The historically minded would associate it with an important Satyagraha during the freedom struggle. Vaikom Satyagraha was a struggle for establishing the right for backward class people to walk through the temple roads of Vaikom, a small temple town in North West of Kottayam. Gandhiji agreed to include the issue in the agenda of the Indian National Congress. This study highlights the importance of Vaikom Satyagraha in this regard.

3. Mohanan, A. (2021). Sounds from a Silenced Divinity: The Interaction of Caste with Music in the Theyyam Rituals of Kerala. *The SOAS Journal of Postgraduate Research*, 13, 55-77. <http://doi.org/10.25501/SOAS.OOO35317>

The ritual art form popularly known as 'Theyyam' occurs annually in the northern regions of the South Indian state of Kerala. The ritual is orchestrated and demonstrated by Dalit communities, who were formerly treated as untouchables throughout the history of the subcontinent. The impact of caste dynamics on this form of religious expression is explored in this work through ethnomusicological analysis, wherein the musical elements of Theyyam are compared to forms of music practised by upper-caste communities in the same region. This work aims to highlight how knowledge, in essence, is a product of social hierarchy and forms of expressions birthed from knowledge are subtle representations of social discrepancy.51-53

4. Babitha, M. (2021). Historicising Pinarayi Parappuram Communist Movement. *International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences*, 6(3), 51-53. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22161/ijels.63.8>

Pinarayi Parappuram Communist Party Conference, which in turn recorded in the golden letters in the annals of Kerala history. Paper examines the importance of Parappuram Conference in the history of North Malabar and also discussed the growth and impact of Communist Party in Kerala Society and actual Importance of Pinarayi Parappuram Conference in the Political History of North Malabar. Through their self-effacing work, the communists

have galvanised hundreds of millions of people into action in order to bring about far-reaching changes in society. The paper also tries to find out while the communist leaders select this place for the secret conference.

Chapter in an edited Book

1. Devika, J. (2021). The Kiss of Love protests: A report on resistance to abjection in Kerala. In P. Kumar (Ed.), *Sexuality, Abjection and Queer Existence in Contemporary India*, 131-148. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003193531>

This chapter reflects broadly on the production of marginals in the context of Kerala State, India and more specifically, on the contemporary moment in which young people face the increased risk of abjection. The author recounts the complex historical conjecture of demographic change and economic transformation subsequent shifts in the structure and functions of the family which seems to have intensified the disciplining of youth in Kerala. And then interprets the Kiss of Love protests (2014-2015) which originated in Kerala but spread to other places in India as an effort not only to challenge Hindutva violence in public spaces but also as an attempt to resist the more fundamental resistance to the objection of the body and sexuality.

2. Sebastian, T. (2021). Laughter and abjection: The politics of comedy in Malayalam Cinema. In P. Kumar (Ed.), *Sexuality, Abjection and Queer Existence in Contemporary India*, 112-130, Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003193531>

In this context, the chapter investigates the popularity of mimicry in Kerala, and the brand of comedy that it perfected by closely looking at it as a response-dependent stage performance. Far from being the egalitarian art form that it was purported to be, mimicry owed its popularity to the faithful reproduction of hierarchies of domination within the diegetic space of performance. The chapter draws from the career of the mimicry artist turned actor-businessman Dileep to demonstrate how Malayali identity is invoked to turn the abjection of marginalized identities into a comedic spectacle. It then directs its gaze to the extra-diegetic space of the performance where the epistemic violence of laughter translates into configurations of embodied violence and abjection.

Others

Scopus Indexed journals

1. Kumar, P. (2021). Study on Factors Influencing Effectiveness of Learning during Covid 19. Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT), 12(12), 1951-1959. <https://www.turcomat.org/index.php/turkbilmat/article/view/7726>

This paper examined the factors that influenced the effectiveness of learning during COVID 19 pandemic. It is based on an empirical survey conducted during Nov-Dec, 2020. Students from Ernakulam district, state of Kerala were issued with an online questionnaire. Response rate was satisfactory. Factor analysis was conducted and five prominent factors influencing learning effectiveness were used for further model building and inferences. We found factors like Instructor-Learner Connect, Course Coherence, Interactive Learning were more statistically significant than Proactive & Appropriate Pedagogy and Prompt Feedback.

2. Elias, J., & Mirunalini, M. Nomophobic rate of higher secondary students in Kerala. Turkish Journal of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, 32(2), 3381-3383.

In the context of the lock down due to Covid-19, usage of mobile phones has increased among the adolescents. Usage of mobile phones for educational purposes as well as for entertainment makes them more addicted to mobile phones. In this scenario, it is relevant to study the correlation between nomophobic rate and academic achievement of adolescent. This research study aimed to prepare a Nomophobia rating scale (NMPRS) for adolescents and to implement it for students at higher secondary level to check their Nomophobic rate. The Nomophobic rate is then correlated to their academic achievement. NMPRS applied to 1068 Higher Secondary students in Kerala and the collected data analyzed for evaluation. Results of the study shows that most of the students are not prevalent to nomophobia.

News paper Article

1. Oommen, M. A. (2021, June 14). Higher education in Kerala needs a new chapter. The Hindu

The recent election manifesto of the Left Democratic Front (LDF) government of Kerala opens with the assertion, "we are entering a new phase in rebuilding Kerala" and promises to usher in a "sustainable development model". Higher education is undoubtedly the critical

dynamic to trigger creative transformation in a society. The Budget speech on January 15, 2021 (the last Budget of the previous government) and the revised Budget speech on June 4, (first Budget of the new government) in the Legislative Assembly reiterate the government's resolve to rapidly transform Kerala into a knowledge economy and society. The new Budget announced that the government will appoint a high power commission "to examine" and "reorganize" the education system of the State. Restructuring higher education is a much-needed step in Kerala's transformation into a knowledge society.