

New studies on Kerala

Young Scholars' Forum, GIFT

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Economics

Scopus Indexed Journals

1. Das, A., Das, K., & Basu, T. (2021). Human development in the villages of Kerala: an analysis from Census 2011. *Development in Practice*, 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2021.1937536>

India ranks over 100 in HDI. However, Kerala has a high HDI and is commonly referred to as the master of social development. This paper analyses the nature of human development in the villages of Kerala to reveal the spatial pattern of human development at the local level. HDI is calculated following the approach of UNDP. The outcome shows that 28.75% of the villages of Kerala still need more attention to human development. Hence, this study reveals that there are some loopholes in Kerala, which need special focus.

2. Mohammed Kasim, C., Azad, P., Muhammed Refeque, E., & Maya, K. (2021). Effectiveness of public policy in reviving the COVID-19 hit economy: Evidences from Kerala, India. *Journal of Public Affairs*, <https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.2794>

This paper examines the effectiveness of policy intervention of the State Government of Kerala in India in mitigating the risks caused by the pandemic. It was found that state policies are effective in reviving the crisis-hit economy as they have primarily helped low-income groups and other marginalized communities. Sufficient evidence that government interventions are effective in helping those who have lost their jobs was not found. The level

of effectiveness is inversely related to age, education, and family size. An extensive fiscal package to help people recover from the crisis was suggested.

3. Luke, M. (2021). Globalization and the Changing Geography of Social Life in Rural Kerala. *Journal of South Asian Development*, 09731741211057821.

This article contributes to the study of globalization and social change in rural Kerala by examining the historical trajectories of educational, occupational and spatial mobility among three communities-Syrian Christians, Ezhavas and Pulayas-in the village of Kavakad, Kerala. It addresses the involvement of each community in transnational migration and related mobilities away from the village. The article highlights the ways in which spatial mobility is a key factor in shaping the relative social mobility of each community and suggests a need for alternative development interventions at the local level to support the spatial mobility of marginalized rural communities.

4. Ramesh, R., & Prajitha, K. C. (2021). Family Planning Practices in Kerala: A Critical Appraisal Using National Family Health Survey Data. *Indian Journal of Clinical Medicine*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/2633944721106478>

Adequate attention to family planning can not only reduce poverty and hunger in countries with high birth rates but also avert maternal and childhood deaths. Kerala, the southernmost state of India, has achieved its replacement level fertility rate far ahead of India. The study aims to analyze the contraceptive prevalence of the state over the years and also at the district level and the choices of different family planning methods in the state.

Other Journal Articles

1. Kumar Ajith, K., & Vidya, N. A Study on the Roles of Kudumbashree and Kerala Social Justice Department in Uplifting the Transgenders. *Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science*, 9(9), 78-83.

The key objective of this paper is to examine the various income generating and social uplifting activities introduced by Kudumbashree (State Poverty Eradication Mission, Kerala) and Social Justice department of Kerala for the upliftment of the transgender community in Kerala. In addition to this the research analyses the types of problems faced by transgender community from the society and finds solution to the problems faced by transgender

community as a whole. So far Kudumbashree has influenced millions of families in the eradication of absolute poverty and bringing women to mainstream in Kerala and extended their consultative and direct intervention outside the state and all over the globe

2. Philip, S., & Abraham, M. P. (2021). Health Care Expenditure and Health Status of the Elderly in Kerala-An Empirical Analysis. *The National Council of Churches Review (NCC Review)*, 141(9),473-488. <https://ncci1914.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/NCC-Review-October2021.pdf#page=17>

The world in which we are living today is slowly graying; the proportion of the elderly among the total population is increasing; a natural outcome of demographic transition. Population ageing is a global phenomenon. Population ageing varies widely by means of geographic region and within region. In India, the process of ageing occurs much faster in the South than in the Northern states (UNFPA, 2013). Among the South Indian states, Kerala has unique demographic characteristics and is in the final stage of demographic transition. Hence, the society should be prepared to ensure the growing elderly a healthy, happy, active and contented life.

3. Murugan, A. M., & Rajan, M. R. B. (2021). A Study on Exploring the Recovery Hope of the Domestic Tourism Industry in Post COVID-19 on Kerala Tourism. *Wesleyan Journal of Research*, 14(1).

The research paper addresses two important concerns, first, pertains to the major challenges that the hospitality and tourism industry faces amid current conditions; and second relates to the vital learnings for the industry. The study critically discusses prominent themes in the light of the existing arguments from the literature and reflects on implications for the decision makers. The major implications of the study are in the form of determined themes adding to the evolving theory on COVID-19 pandemic and tourism & hospitality industry; and managerial recommendations to address a host of issues while taking essential learnings stemming from the current circumstances. Limitations and scope of future research are also discussed.

Books

1. Devi, K. S. The Realities Behind the Returnees after COVID- 19: A Study Based on the Recent Experiences from Kerala. *Indian Agriculture, Farmer and Labour: Issues and Reforms*, 55.

The paper focuses on the impact of COVID 19 on the migrant labourers from Kerala in the context of the migration from India to Gulf countries. The pandemic was a stumbling block in the lives of those who haven't had any other alternative earnings to survive. It is the need of the time to protect their interests. The government has to find ways to ensure social security for all these migrant labourers with the available services. It also shed light on the problems faced by them after the pandemic and also analysed the strategies adopted by the government for the rehabilitation of returnees.

Other Articles

1. Rajan, I., & Pattath, B. (2021). Kerala Return Emigrant Survey 2021: What Next For Return Migrants of Kerala?. Working Paper Series No. 504. Centre for Development Studies: Thiruvananthapuram.

This report concerns emigrants who returned to Kerala between May and December 2020 in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. It documents the experiences of 1985 return emigrants (REM) through a quantitative survey conducted via Computer Assisted Telephonic Interviews (CATI). While the REM have been a demographically, politically and economically significant component of Kerala's population, the COVID-19 REM represent a unique case in history that has the potential to not only affect the economy, society, and psyche of Kerala for many years to come, but to also provide valuable insights into the future of global labour migration governance.

2. Jacob, S. P., & Prasad, R. Labour In-Migration and the Production of the New Subaltern in Kerala. *Social Action*, 71(2), 178-190

The study, based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted at a village in Perumbavoor region of Ernakulam district, shows that new social as well as geographical spaces have already emerged in Kerala as a result of large-scale in-migration of labourers from different parts of the country. The natives attribute them with subaltern characteristics, like unclean, savage,

stranger, uncivilised, subordinate, etc. These labourers are evolving as the 'new subaltern' in Kerala and are similar to the subalternity experienced by the 'slave castes'- dalits and adivasis, of the pre-independent period

History

Other Journal Articles

1. Subramanian, S. V. (2021). The Architectural Tradition of Ponnani, Kerala: A Historic Malabar Port Town. *Journal of Traditional Building, Architecture and Urbanism*, (2), 385-396. <https://doi.org/10.51303/jtbau.vi2.526>

This study attempts to convey an understanding of Ponnani, one of Malabar's few surviving historic towns, with an analysis based on field visits and existing literature. The relationship between the region's architecture and landscape and current threats to its heritage is explored. Its vanishing traditional knowledge systems and vernacular architectural types are also discussed, in what may serve as a reference for adaptive use by future generations.

Health

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Sneha, P., & Ashwin, V. (2021). Interpreting Kerala's COVID-19 Numbers. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 56(14). <https://www.epw.in/engage/article/interpreting-keralas-covid-19-numbers>

Through a series of data visualizations, the authors attempt to describe Kerala's COVID-19 trajectory, the state's policy response and how to assess its pandemic performance. Using demographic, economic, social (particularly public health) data, the authors provide context on the vulnerability of the state to outbreaks, show how to use comparative indicators, and account for district-level variation and reporting errors. Finally, the authors examine what has changed in the consequent waves of the pandemic and discuss the enduring strengths of the "Kerala model".

2. Madhavan, R. K., Mathew, R., Michael, J. P., Karunakaran, A., & Abraham, B. (2021). A Cross-sectional Study on Coping Styles and Suicidal Intent among Young Adult Suicide

Attempters at a Tertiary Care Centre in Kerala, India. *Journal of Clinical & Diagnostic Research*, 15(10).

The studies on the coping styles influencing suicidal intent among young adult suicide attempters which are few from the Indian context. Young adults are of utmost importance in any nation and interventions for suicide prevention have to be undertaken at different levels. This study aims to estimate the coping styles and suicidal intent among young adult suicide attempters and to assess the various coping styles associated with the suicidal intent.

Other Journal Articles

1. Sangeetha, K. L., & Mavoothu, D. (2021) Can Social Media Usage Enhance Psychological Well-Being Through Social Capital? Evidence from Kerala during Covid-19 Lockdown. *Bharata Mata Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 8(2), 30-53.

This study examines how technology adoption, especially social media usage, helps the people to maintain a positive well-being by staying connected with others during social distancing and lockdown in the context of COVID-19. Findings of the study indicate that social media usage was positively related with social capital and psychological well-being. This study extends the theoretical models by adding the significant role of social media in maintaining social capital for well-being during COVID-19 lockdown.

2. Ranjit, G., & Akhil, M. (2021). A Study on Work Stress Management among Employees in a Spinning Mill in Kerala. *Asian Journal of Sociological Research*, 5(3), 32-38. <https://globalpresshub.com/index.php/AJSR/article/view/1340>

The objectives of the study were to find the stress level of employees in the co-operative industries, its causes, impact on productivity of the employees, handling stress generated at the workplace and understanding the relationship between stress and various other factors such as age, gender, organizational policies etc. It was found that the majority of the people experienced high levels of stress, job insecurity and work pressure. Productivity of employees was affected and the majority of them handle stress with the support of the family. Recommendations like introduction of stress buster programs, increasing the retirement benefits, improving the labour facilities and so on were made.

3. Mani, A. P., Rayan, S., Thilak, S. A., Shekar, A., Madompoyil, B., & Madalageri, N. K. (2021). A Cross-Sectional Study on Learning Preferences Among First-Year Medical Students in a Medical College in Kerala. *National Journal of Physiology, Pharmacy and Pharmacology*, 11(12), 1337-1340. <http://10.5455/njppp.2021.11.06209202102072021>

Education in the medical field puts tremendous pressure on young students who have just passed out of the schools and don't have much awareness about the medical curriculum. The purpose of education, especially in medical colleges, is better served if educators can understand the learning styles of their students. Students use different sensory modalities to gather new information. This study shows that the most common preferred mode of learning is the kinesthetic method under the unimodal method. Unmatched learning methods and teaching-learning styles may negatively impact the learning of the students.

Environment

Books

1. Ramesh, M. V., Sudarshan, V. C., Harilal, G. T., Singh, B., Sudheer, A., & Ekkirala, H. C. (2022). Kerala Floods 2018: Causative Factors that Transformed Single Event to Multi-Hazard Disaster. *Civil Engineering for Disaster Risk Reduction, Civil Engineering for Disaster Risk Reduction* (pp. 61-82). Springer: Singapore.

This research paper reflects upon the events that unfolded during monsoon of 2018 in the state of Kerala, leading to multi-hazardous events in the form of spatially distributed floods, landslide events and a death toll of more than 400. This work unveils the events that generated the multi-hazard scenario and the underlying possible parameters that lead to this feature. The analysis indicates that India will require integrated solutions for managing multiple hazards, and develop integrated models which need rapid application across all hazard spectrum to make the communities disaster resilience

2. Amala Krishnan, U. S., & Kolathayar, S. (2022). Overview of Water Resources in Kerala and Feasibility of Coastal Reservoirs to Ensure Water Security. *Climate Change and Water Security* (pp. 507-514). Springer: Singapore

This paper presents the current scenario of water resources in the state and proposes alternative ways to ensure water security considering the unique geography of the state. The

annual water demand of Kerala state is around 45.36 TMC feet and the total runoff of all rivers adds to about 2500 TMC feet. Kerala's coast spans over 570 km and has excellent potential to store freshwater in coastal reservoirs. The capacity to store the water is huge without acquiring land and zero displacements of people.

Art and Culture

Scopus Indexed Journal Articles

1. Roopesh, O. B. (2021). Educating 'Temple Cultures' Heterogeneous Worship and Hindutva Politics in Kerala. *Sociological Bulletin*, 70(4), 485-501. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F00380229211051042>

The study attempts to examine the anxiety of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and its sympathisers about the 'true' knowledge on temple culture, and their efforts to teach everyday Brahmanical rituals and other forms of worship such as srividya and kuladevathas. The paper argues that Sangh Parivar is interested in heterogeneous worship practices in Kerala as part of their ideological expansion. Their obsession for the didactics of temple culture is a response to the modern secularisation process and ambition to educate the Other Backward Classes and Dalits in Brahmanical knowledge. Finally, the study aims to document the ethnographic details of Sangh Parivar activities in the world of worship and temple culture.

2. Benjamin, B. A. (2021). Television and Material Culture: Mediating the Temporal and Consumerist Practices in Pre-liberalised Kerala. *Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities*, 13(4). <https://doi.org/10.21659/rupkatha.v13n4.16>

The present paper tries to look into the ways in which television fashioned new spatio-temporal practices and embodied various consumerist tendencies in pre-liberalised Kerala to argue that television is an artifact grounded in the region's cultural values and material aspirations. The first section looks at how television-viewing and the socialities formed around the act were 'timed' by television. In the second section, the paper studies the popular advertising strategies employed to market television as a 'tamed' object that is representative of the consumerist aspirations that defined the region.

Other Journal Articles

1. Menon, D. M., & Sreejith, D. (2021). Reading Theyyam as an Archive of The Subaltern Community of Northern Kerala. *Journal of Visual and Performing Arts* 2(2). 72-82. <https://dx.doi.org/10.29121/shodhkosh.v2.i2.2021.41>

Theyyam is a ritual art form exclusive to Northern Kerala, performed by the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, projecting rituals and spiritual practices of the communities. Socio-religious movements gave them a platform to put forth their problems and change the attitude and treatment of upper castes towards them. This research attempts to read Theyyam as an archive of the subaltern community by borrowing the Archive concept defined by Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak in her essay 'The Rani of Sirmur: An Essay in Reading the Archives.' The art form is linked with religious beliefs, and has survived over the years.

Other Articles

1. Jalarajan, R. S., & Suresh, A. K. (2021). Postmodern Transpositions of Shakespeare in Malayalam Cinema-A Transformative Discourse of Regional Tragedy.

The evolution of Malayalam cinema into a new format of experimental filmmaking is central to the analysis of Shakespearean adaptations in the "New Wave" Malayalam cinema. The analysis looks beyond the Jayaraj adaptations to understand how transposing canonical works of Shakespeare replaces a different localized setting, which is devoid of the established characteristics such as the invocation of a mythological tone, visualization of the traditional past of Kerala, etc. The outright rejection of this attitude defines the post-Jayaraj Shakespeare adaptations of Malayalam cinema.

Education

Other Journal Articles

1. Shihab, I., & Devi, B. M. (2021). Use of E-Journals Among Faculty Members and Research Scholars of the University of Kerala. *Journal of Library Development*, 7(2), 25-42. <http://isolar.info/index.php/JLD/article/view/210532>

The current investigation is the utilization of e-journals by the academics at the University of Kerala. The study is dependent on data gathered through a very much organized survey. The

research shows that a hundred percent of the researchers and faculty members at the University are utilizing e-journals. The top ten most preferred online databases of respondents in Science, Social Science, and Arts subjects are listed separately in the study, necessitates the need of Universities to come across through user needs while subscribing online databases of e-journals.