

## **New studies on Kerala**

Young Scholars' Forum, GIFT

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### **Economics**

#### **Scopus Indexed**

1. Manoj, P. K. AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING: NEED FOR AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH FOR THE HOLISTIC GROWTH OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY OF KERALA, INDIA.

Despite the significant achievements of Kerala in diverse socio-economic variables, especially in the healthcare and allied fields, recurring instances of epidemics have been haunting the State. Though the global pandemic COVID-19 has subdued, health issues still continue. The latest instance is the Nipah virus outbreak in 2023, for the fourth time since 2018. This causes undue hardships to the public as it affects their livelihood. Besides, it severely affects sectors like tourism as tourists get repelled due to such epidemics. Given the high out-of-pocket (OOP) costs to the patients due to the low government health expenditure (GHE) even in a State like Kerala with high hospital and allied health infrastructure, shows the looming need for more affordable healthcare services through public private partnership (PPP) mode or other such alternatives. Equally vital is the need for putting in place an affordable housing system that ensures 'Affordable Housing for All' (AHFA) as housing is a key determinant of good health. In fact, AHFA is a national goal of the Govt. of India (GOI), and so also Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Given the mutual relation between housing and health, the paper suggests an integrative approach to attain AHFA and UHC goals. More

extensive ICT integration by the Govt. of Kerala (GOK) is noted in this paper. Kerala having already set its goal to transform itself into a 'Knowledge Society' it should now go for an integrative approach to refine its housing and healthcare sectors, the paper suggests.

2. Thamizhvel, D., & Shambu, K. K. (2023). Diverse Factors Affecting Success of Women Entrepreneurship And Strengths Of Women Entrepreneurship Based On Government Edps In Kerala. *Journal of Namibian Studies: History Politics Culture*, 36, 317-336.

The study aimed to assess the various factors affecting the success of women's entrepreneurship and various strengths gained based on the operation of Government EDPs in Kerala. The study is an empirical study and it was conducted with the objective of establishing the primary aspects that are influencing the success rates of women entrepreneurs when they are managing their firms.

The usage of Cochran Sample size formula was used to estimate the sample size for the study. The study consisted of 6,965 women entrepreneurs operating in North Kerala. The sample size was evaluated based on the dependability of the data-collecting equipment led to the determination that the optimal size of the sample should be 231. The sample size was selected based on the usage random sampling technique among which stratified random sampling was used based on the nature of the population involving women entrepreneurs in the study area. The exploratory factor analysis using the SPSS-20 was performed to extract the diverse factors that are affecting women entrepreneurship in the study area of Kerala.

3. Antony, J. K., & Biju, K. C. Socio-Economic Status of Coir Workers in Kerala.

The coir industry is an agro-based and labour-intensive traditional industry that originated in the state of Kerala which provides livelihood to nearly 3.7 lakh people and contributes significantly to poverty eradication by providing employment opportunities to semi-skilled and unskilled people in rural areas of which 80% of them are women. Hence it is important to understand the socioeconomic conditions of coir workers in Kerala. The broad objectives of this study are to examine the socio-economic status of coir workers, to analyze the income and consumption pattern of coir workers, and to identify the problems of coir workers and some suggested measures to resolve them in Kerala.

4. Saritha, C. K., & Manoj, P. K. (2023). Social inequalities in IT sector: Evidence from Kerala State in India. *Environment and Social Psychology*, 8(2).

In Kerala's economy, the information technology (IT) sector adorns a place of pride, Kerala being a state in India with the topmost literacy and a large share of the technically qualified population. Kerala's IT sector contributes significantly to

employment creation and foreign exchange earnings (FEEs) by way of software exports. As the long-term sustainability of any sector depends on equity and distributive justice among its employees, this study critically analyses the inequality among the IT sector employees at Info Park in Kerala State in India. A sample survey methodology has been used in this study. Analytical tools like Gini co-efficient have been adopted in the study. The study has revealed clear inequalities among the IT sector employees in their career progression. Women, lower castes, certain religious minorities, etc., are the major sufferers, especially the SC/STs. The share of Muslims among the IT sector employees is low, and the inequality is the least. Based on the study findings, the paper suggests strategies for the sustained growth of IT sector.

5. Tourist's level of awareness and attitude about destination ecotourism development: a case study of Munnar, Kerala, India

Ecotourism differs from mass tourism as it includes recreational activities focusing on environmental conservation, education, and cultural experiences. This research aimed to study the attitude and awareness levels of tourists in Munnar towards environmentally sustainable tourism. Primary data were collected from the tourists adopting a convenient sampling method. The survey results demonstrate that people have a positive attitude and are aware of the importance of environmentally friendly tourism. The findings also show that tourist awareness and attitudes toward Munnar's ecotourism and conservation are highly and strongly associated. Studying traveller understanding and attitudes toward sustainable tourism would be highly beneficial to local governments and ecotourism destination operators in responding to environmentally sustainable tourism and adapting to the need for better tourism practices.

6. Nuchian, N., Biju, A. V. N., & Reddy, K. An investigation on social impact performance assessment of the social enterprises: Identification of an ideal social entrepreneurship model. *Business Strategy & Development*.

This study examines the characteristics of ideal social entrepreneurship by assessing their social impact. The use of the contemporary design and triangulation approach allows for validating information gathered from different sources. Data were collected from in-depth interviews, focus group interviews, and documentary analysis, and MAXQDA (a qualitative analysis software package) was used for data management, coding, and retrieval. The performance assessment logic model was used to assess the social performance of social enterprises. The findings show that selected social ventures have created a remarkable social value that explicitly resulted in economic empowerment, community improvement, career growth, and political empowerment of its intended beneficiaries and also found a significant variation in the linkage between social performance indicators, such as inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact, across the five selected case studies.

7. Gayathry, C. S. (2023). Strengthening Women's Empowerment Self-Help Groups and Economically Weaker Sections in Palakkad District, Kerala. *Rivista Italiana di Filosofia Analitica Junior*, 14(1), 1013-1023.

In recent years, empowering women and uplifting economically weaker sections have emerged as pivotal factors in promoting inclusive and sustainable development. Palakkad district in Kerala, India, is no exception to the challenges posed by gender-based disparities and economic inequalities. To address these issues, Women's Empowerment Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been established as an innovative and community-based approach. The study explores into the functioning, impact, and effectiveness of Women's Empowerment SHGs in Palakkad district, with the aim of shedding light on their contributions to enhancing the lives of women from economically weaker backgrounds.

8. Islam, M. U., & Kazi, R. (2023). Migration, caste, and transnationalism: impact on Kerala's Syrian Christianity. *GeoJournal*, 1-10.

This article explores the impact of "in-house" and migrant-generated transnational practices on Syrian Christianity in Kerala, India. It examines the interplay between local and transnational influences, including caste structures, historical social reform movements, and pressures of upward mobility, that have shaped the religious landscape of Syrian Christians in Kerala. The research points out that the transnational migratory context has induced a shift in the doctrinal orientation among Syrian Christians. Syrian Christians increasingly lean towards a theological doctrine that blends materialistic values and spirituality. This research

contributes to a deeper understanding of evolution and religious development within Syrian Christianity offering insights into the broader discourse on the interplay of religion, migration, and cultural change. This study highlights the need for a broader framework to trace the processes covering transnational religious connections and migration-influenced religious change, beyond the optic of mere economic and social remittances.

#### 9. Srikanth, C., & Dey, S. Gender Roles in Women's Labor Force Participation.

This study introduces a theoretical framework of women's labor force participation (LFP) decision as a manifestation of two opposing forces-the labor market's push in favour of, and social institutions' pull away from participation. The sociocultural diverse southwestern Indian state of Kerala is chosen as the ideal setting to test this framework. Using data from two rounds of the Kerala Migration Survey (KMS)-2013 and 2018, the study finds that higher levels of education prevent women's LFP. The study also finds evidence of male backlash. Moreover, the effect of the dominant culture of the region on women's LFP is particularly strong in Malabar where the social norms of the Sunni Muslims permeate across religions. The study also finds evidence for how an economic crisis adversely affecting the Muslim community causes its male members to be more favorable towards women's LFP.

#### **Other Journals**

1. Mal, S. (2023). Evaluation of socio-economic status in Malabar Coast in India: An in-depth analysis of socio-economic factors shaping society. *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews*, 19(2), 1281-1287.

The Malabar Coast in India comprises of two distinct regions, the North Malabar Coast and the South Malabar Coast. The North Malabar Coast is located in the state of Kerala and stretches from Kasargod in the north to Kannur in the south. The South Malabar Coast is located in the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and stretches from Kannur in the north to Kanyakumari in the south. The North Malabar Coast is known for its scenic beauty, greenery, and pristine beaches. It is also home to several wildlife sanctuaries and historic sites, such as the Bekal Fort and the Ananthapura Lake Temple. All over the study I mainly worked on the socio-economic status of Malabar Coast and used some method after that I mainly found the Malabar Coast has the highest literacy per capita income, and highest sex ratio. For more accurately I considered urban population of different district to measure the status of urban population from one district to another. After the analysis, we find out the entire area has

more or less equal distribution of urban population that indicate less regional disparity and high development.

2. Baiju, K. C., & Das, P. Identification of Skill Gap of Labourers Employed in Home-Based Informal Enterprises in Kerala, India.

India is one of the emerging economies in the world, having a high incidence of demographic dividend, constituting more than 50 per cent of its population belongs to the working-age group of 15-59 years, making larger social and economic implications. Home-based enterprises as a source of employment for labourers in the manufacturing and service sector continued to be the most important subdivision of economic activity for the employment of labourers in India HBEs are potential micro-units at the local level, that are to be strengthened by bridging the skill gap for enhancing their income and employment potential. The present study looks into: ‘What are the skill sets of the labourers employed in the selected Home-Based Enterprises (HBE), and what mismatches are there with the requisite level?’ The need for using digital and online tools for the promotion of HBEs for realising sustainable development goals is highlighted in the study

3. Prameela, P., & Kanniammal, D. K. (2023). Perceived Challenges of Growth in Micro Enterprises in Post-Pandemic with Special Reference to Palakkad District. *CARMELIGHT*, 20, 23-27.

Numerous difficulties have been encountered by women entrepreneurs in maintaining their Enterprises. Due to the financial hardship, their vulnerability increased during the COVID-19 lockdown in India. They are encountering a number of challenges because of many reasons. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyse the perception of women micro-entrepreneurs towards Perceived Challenges of Growth in Micro Enterprises in Post Pandemic.

4. Vinesh, P. M., Arundas, N. H., & Thekkandathil, A. (2023). Establishing the Scope of the Live Fish Trade in Kerala with Insights from Stakeholders.

The fishery sector of Kerala has registered an average consistent growth of 5% during the past three decades and is blessed with huge resources and caters to the export markets of US, Europe and Asian destinations. At the same time the neighbouring states contribute huge amounts of fish to the markets of Kerala. It was also learned that a huge amount of stale fish

are making their way to the fishery market of Kerala from neighbouring states, which raises quality concerns among consumers. The concept of live fish has become important at this point. This study examines the live fish trade marketing practices of three districts in Kerala such as Alappuzha, Ernakulam, and Kottayam. Currently, there are approximately eleven local live fish markets in these districts. January and February were the slowest months for live fish trade, followed by May and September. The study concludes that there is immense potential for live fish trade in the states which requires policy interventions from the government.

#### 5. Public Distribution System (PDS) and Food Security in Rural Kerala: A Study of Manjeswar Taluk, Kasaragod District

Kerala has the unique distinction of being the forerunner among states in establishing a universal Public Distribution System, ensuring equity and social justice. The introduction of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in 1997, replacing the universal food distribution system, was a major policy shift in the wake of globalization. While the TPDS provided subsidized food grains to BPL families, several equally deserving APL families were thrown out of the scheme.

The AePDS has radically transformed the rationing system in Kerala. The present study examined the efficiency and effectiveness of the Aadhar Enabled Public Distribution Mechanism (AePDS) established in 2015. Through the study, the authors attempted to unravel the accessibility of PDF, service delivery satisfaction, and efficacy of the electronic system developed for the purpose. A select number of authorized ration dealers from Manjeshwar Taluk of Kasaragod district were studied. The study was completed by selectively incorporating quantitative as well as qualitative data. The authors conducted in-depth interviews with ration card holders, shop owners, and taluk-level officials of the AePDS.

6. Nair, S. B., & Aithal, P. S. (2023). An Assessment of Green Marketing Tools and Strategies for Increasing the Consumption Pattern of Khadi Textile Products Among Millennials in Kerala. *International Journal of Management, Technology and Social Sciences (IJMTS)*, 8(3), 340-355.

Green or ecological marketing is technically a method of producing and advertising goods and services based on their positive effects on the long-term environment and societal

advantages. The commodities created are thought to be environmentally friendly and safe for consumption, hence they are referred to as Green Products. Yoga and natural food intake are examples of healthy living practices that Kerala consumers are exposed to. In those areas, consumers are already aware and would be willing to accept green products such as handlooms and Khadi not just in Kerala but both nationally and globally. These are "Green Products" because they are environmentally sustainable. This study aims to explore the relationship between various features of green marketing techniques and how they affect the consumption rate of Khadi textile products in the districts of mid-Kerala.

## **Environment**

### **Scopus Indexed**

1. Varughese, Aswathy & Mathew, Varughese. (2023). Climate change, flooding woes and mass exodus of inhabitants: an analysis of Kuttanad wetland ecosystem in Kerala, India. *GeoJournal*.

Although the ecological and economic services rendered by the wetland ecosystems are innumerable, the exposure of inhabitants to hazardous climatic events is on the rise. For instance, the Kuttanad wetland ecosystem in Kerala, India, faces uneven rainfall patterns, leading to recurrent flooding. The present study examines people's vulnerability to elevated flooding risk in the region, factors responsible for migration in the wake of climate change, and their adaptive capacity to such events. The primary survey-based study follows the theoretical framework of vulnerability and adaptive capacity. Physical asset loss, sinking houses, elevated health risks, and loss of livelihood are factors identified for increased vulnerability to flood risks. The exacerbating vulnerability translates into the mass migration of local inhabitants. The Probit regression underscores the role of households' socio-economic background in migrating from the region, seeking safe havens. Marginalized social groups and people reliant on the local environment are most vulnerable. As per the study, the absence of pre- and post-flood measures affects the adaptive capacity of the inhabitants. Given the gravity of flooding risk, the study suggests channelized policy measures that are quintessential to improving their resilience and adaptive capacity.



2. Mathodi, Vandana & John, Shiekha & Maya, kk & Padmalal, D.. (2020). Environmental impact of quarrying of building stones and laterite blocks: a comparative study of two river basins in Southern Western Ghats, India. *Environmental Earth Sciences*. 79. 10.1007/s12665-020-09104-1.

Before settling on a project, an Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out to determine the project's environmental, social, and economic implications. EIA is a tool that guides them to take appropriate decisions for proposed projects. An early stage of prediction of environmental impacts at its planning and design of the project can be facilitated to find out suitable ways to reduce the adverse impacts so that the project can be shaped to suit the local environment. The present work highlights the assessment of the Environmental impact associated with a stone quarry and arrays the mitigation measures about the impacts of a stone quarry in Neyyattinkara Taluk in Thiruvananthapuram District. The EIA aims to study a radial distance of 10km of rock mining to study various environmental thematics, such as Air, Noise, Water, Soil, and socio-economic. Opencast semi-mechanized mining will be adopted to extract Building stones of the required size. Various mitigation measures have been specified for abating air, water, and noise pollution. By identifying the mitigation measures the impact due to the quarry activity can be minimized.

3. Sreekala, S., Geena, P., & Jyothi, S. N. (2023, September). Environmental impact assessment of a quarry in a Taluk of Southern Kerala, India. In *AIP Conference Proceedings* (Vol. 2764, No. 1). AIP Publishing.

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4. Soman, D. D. The Recreational Potential and Livelihood Security Offered by Parambikulam Tiger Reserve, Kerala, India. Kerala, India.

Valuing the recreational potential of a Protected Area aids in public policy making and decisions on the management of resources by balancing the pertinent costs and benefits. The paper addresses the strategic role of cultural services, specifically, the recreational service in the livelihood of the primary stakeholders, i.e., the tribal communities, taking a Tiger Reserve in Kerala as a case study. The analyzed forest dependency of the resident community depicted the highest dependency for income and employment generation through ecotourism activity. The Participatory Forest Management in the Reserve is a success story, whereby, the primary stakeholders generate a steady source of income and livelihood security. The study attempts to bring out the recreational value of the Reserve using the Individual Travel Cost Method using a structured questionnaire survey to elicit sustainable management and proper allocation of resources and suggests the tourism development model and the livelihood improvement model in the Tiger Reserve.

#### **Other Journals**

1. Thomas, T., & Bella, K. M. J. ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING AS A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AMONG RUBBER INDUSTRIES IN KERALA.

The task of protecting the surroundings from organized burning calls for an ecological management machine that has collaborated with different government systems. An accounting records system is considered as one of the maximum sizeable components of administration information gadget that performs a key function in helping to protect the environment towards contaminant corporations. Accounting may additionally provide correct statistics and progress for control by means of assessing the costs. The plantation zone has a crucial position in the economic development of India because it gives some of the basic uncooked substances which are important for commercial development. As a way as natural rubber is concerned, it is a strategic uncooked cloth. It caters to a huge range of industries manufacturing a selection of products. Rubber enjoys an important place among the industrial crops. India has handiest restricted areas suitable for rubber plantation. The state of Kerala bills for about 94 percent of the land beneath rubber cultivation. The financial accounting device reports will estimate business unit activities, and the profitability and monetary

efficiency of enterprise gadgets might be considered as vulnerable and strong factors. Despite the fact that at the path to recuperation, environmental accountings first aim need to be to close the understanding hole. This research paper is an attempt to explore environmental Accounting as a sustainable improvement approach in rubber industries in Kerala.

2. John, S. A REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CONCEPTS IN 9 TH STANDARD TEXT BOOKS OF KERALA. Sustainable Development Goals in SAARC Countries: Key Issues, Opportunities and Challenges, 132.

After the introduction of National Curriculum Framework (2005) followed by Kerala Curriculum Framework (2007), the textbooks in all subjects of the state curriculum incorporates Environmental Education. While infused in different subject curricula, it is often marked that Environmental Education content is not blended properly. The current study aims is to identify the environmental ideas that have been incorporated into the SCERT of Kerala's 2016 textbooks for the 9th standard. Using a mixed approach style of content analysis, the textbooks of various topics were examined to identify the infused environmental themes. The study's findings showed that there were gaps in knowledge regarding the inclusion of environmental themes in Kerala's current textbooks for the 10th standard. Thus, the findings serve as a wake-up call for curriculum developers, textbook writers, instructors, and aspiring secondary teachers to identify the disconnect between the curriculum, textbook, and lessons on the application of the curriculum with infused environmental themes.

3. Krishnakumar, N. M. (2023). ASSESSMENT OF FLORAL DIVERSITY IN THE HERBAL AND SPICES GARDEN AT RAJAGIRI COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES VALLEY CAMPUS, KAKKANAD, ERNAKULAM DISTRICT. Biodiversity Challenges and Threats; Current Scenario

The present study was undertaken to document the diversity of flora in the herbal and spices garden of Rajagiri College of Social Sciences-Valley Campus, Kakkanad, Ernakulam district, Kerala. The documentation of floral diversity helps to recognize the overall ecological conditions and understanding of the economic, medicinal and traditional importance of plant diversity. Documentation of floral diversity is the first step ahead before the next step of the conservation of these natural resources. The present investigation identified a total of 117 plant species including herbs and spices represented by 110 genera belonging to 47 different

families. Among the herbs and spices in Rajagiri Valley Campus, the Apocynaceae family ranks first (10 plant species) followed by

Leguminosae (8 plant species), Lamiaceae (8 plant species), Asteraceae (Compositae) (7 plant species) and Zingiberaceae (6 plant species). Other families represent a small share of the total number. There are four plant species coming under the Rare, Endemic, Endangered, and Threatened (RET) category namely *Aporosa cardiosperma* (Gaertn.) Merr. (Family: Phyllanthaceae), *Coscinium fenestratum* (Goetgh.) Colebr. (Family: Menispermaceae), *Holostemmaada-kodien* Schult. (Family: Apocynaceae) and *Pterocarpus santalinus* L. f. (Family: Leguminosae)

### Books

1. Prasad, S., & Archana, G. R. (2023). FOLIAR MYCOBIONTS ON MEDICINAL PLANTS FROM SACRED GROVES OF ARUVAPPULAM AND PRAMADOM PANCHAYAT OF PATHANAMTHITTA DISTRICT OF KERALA STATE. Biodiversity Challenges and Threats; Current Scenario, 1.

Black mildews are a group of fungi that are thought to be host-specific which produce black colonies on the host surface and infect mostly leaves, soft stems, and petioles. The infection requires a humid environment and the development of infection produces various vegetative and reproductive structures. The present study involves the collection, identification, and documentation of foliar mycobionts on medicinal plants collected from sacred groves of Aruvappulam and Pramadom Panchayat of Pathanamthitta district of Kerala State. In this study, the detailed microscopic examination of the fungi namely; *Asterina congesta* Cooke on *Santalum album* L., *Asterina jambolana* Kar & Maity on *Syzygium* species, *Meliola ichnocarpivolubili* Hansf. on *Ichnocarpus frutescens* (L.) R.Br., *Meliola strychni-multiflorae* Hansf. on *Strychnos nux-vomica* L., *Meliola strychni* Mibey on *Strychnos nux vomica* L. and *Questieriella strychni* Hosag. on *Strychnos nux vomica* L. The collections were identified and deposited in the fungal herbarium of S. G. College, Kottarakara.

## **Agriculture and Rural Economy**

### **Scopus Indexed**

1. Mondal, S., Kumar, V., & Sahoo, P. (2023). Multidimensional Deprivation in Rural India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 58(33), 37.

The paper investigates the spatial pattern of multidimensional deprivation in rural areas by developing a multidimensional deprivation index and examining its relationships with the poverty ratio and per capita income across the states in India. The analysis reveals that the states located in the central part of the country suffer a greater degree of deprivation. It further demonstrates that, with some exceptions, the MDI has a strong and positive correlation with the poverty ratio while it is inversely related with the per capita income in most of the states. The findings, therefore, draw attention towards the need for targeted spatial interventions, within the social sector policies, to overcome the persistent regional disparities at the subnational level.

2. George, G. P., & Kuruvila, A. (2023). Price Behaviour of Coconut and Coconut Products in Markets of Kerala: An Economic Analysis. *Indian Journal of Economics and Development*, 19(1), 45-57.

The present study examined the price behavior of coconut and coconut products, namely copra and coconut oil, in Kerala in the pre- and post-liberalization periods. The overall price of all the products showed an increasing trend and variability over the years. The seasonal and cyclical nature of coconut production was evident in both periods, with coconut prices showing pronounced irregular variations compared to coconut oil and copra. The study found that the intra-annual volatilities in the prices of copra and coconut increased, while it decreased for coconut oil. Also, after the trade reforms of 1995, there was an overall decrease in the instability of prices. The provision and use of timely market intelligence would aid the farmers in overcoming the implications of price fluctuations in coconut.

### **Other Journals**

1. Misha, V. AWARENESS AND SATISFACTION OF WOMEN FISH VENDORS ON THE ORGANISATIONAL SUPPORT IN KERALA.

India is blessed with a large and diverse array of fishing resources, and in recent years, the use of these resources has grown steadily. The socio-economic development of our nation depends heavily on the fishing industry because it increases food production, creates employment opportunities, improves nutrition, and generates foreign exchange. The Indian fisheries and aquaculture industry has established itself as a crucial sector, not only for the country's food supply and nutritional security, but also for agricultural exports. Kerala is a coastal state that is surrounded on the west by the Arabian Sea, which has a diverse marine flora and fauna. In the fishing industry, women work in a variety of roles including post-and pre-harvest fisheries, inland, aquaculture, and ornamental fishing, fish selling, sorting, drying, prawn peeling, clam collecting, and seafood processing facilities. But they are facing a lot of problems such as basic facilities, lack of finance, transportation, storage facility and so on. Fisher women are readily preyed upon by money lenders and other unorganised lending sectors due to their illiteracy. Different social security and welfare programmes have been offered to fisher women by the Kerala government. Their living standards are intended to be raised by these actions. The present study is an attempt to understand the awareness and satisfaction of women fish vendors on the organizational support in Kerala.

## 2. Benny, V. Evaluation of Problems Faced by Farmers in the Food Processing

The food processing sector encourages the demand for agricultural crops and raw materials used for value addition, raising the income of the farmers and, in turn, promote economic growth and the development of the nation. Kerala is one of the major states in the food processing sector of India. In this processing process, the farmers are providing necessary raw materials to producers for timely production. This research attempts to identify the problems faced by farmers regarding their inability to provide necessary raw materials for the food processing sector of Kerala by studying 240 farmers. Factor analysis is used to identify the factors affecting farmers' inability to provide raw materials for production, and structured equation modelling is used to measure the effectiveness of the model used for this research. The empirical findings suggest the government should provide more credit at lower interest rates, as well as credit subsidies and quality seeds, standard fertilizers and pesticides at reasonable prices to farmers.

3. Akhilesh, M. (2023). CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF PADDY FARMING IN PALAKKAD. EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD), 8(10),42-48.

Paddy cultivation in Palakkad confronts declining cultivation area and production, coupled with productivity fluctuations. These trends pose significant threats to food security and farmer livelihoods. This research delves into the challenges encountered by paddy farmers in Palakkad and identifies opportunities within the sector. Focusing on Vallapuzha Panchayath, it aims to provide insights for growth in this vital agricultural domain.

4. KERAYALAR, K., & JOB, E. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PADDY PRODUCTION IN KERALA STATE. Madras Agricultural Journal, 80(jun-jun), 1.

The study relates to changes in area, production and yield of paddy over a period of years in Kerala State. The area under the crop had declined by 17.47% in the state during the period 1975-76 to 1984-85. The State as a whole has got only 35.69% of the area under high-yielding varieties. Compared to the year 1975-76, production in the state had declined by eight percent. There is a fall in production in all the districts except two where a marginal rise in production noticed. The mean yield of paddy had increased by only 10% during the period under reference. The disparity in yield is more conspicuous at taluk levels.

5. Nama, N., Panda, S., Das, L., Mondal, S., & Pal, P. K. Identification and Causes of Resorting of Rubber Cultivation.

Rubber growing system is gradually emerging as a promising sector in Tripura and being substitutive to the traditional crop production system. In this context, to study the rubber growing system of Unakoti, is carried out, and selected 60 numbers of rubber growers from the target area as respondents. It was observed that the most common reason for resorting rubber is unsuitability of land and its topography for other crops (mean score 1.82) followed by other reasons. It was also observed that respondent's strength of resorting causes have positive correlation with the earliness to the rubber cultivation; whereas media communication in respondent's family had a significant negative correlation. After resorting of rubber, it was clear that in case of all respondents (100%), overall happiness in the family, food security and health security has been improved.

## **Banking and Finance**

### **Scopus Indexed**

### **Other Journals**

1. Akhildev, P., & Prasad, R. R. ROLE OF MICRO-FINANCING IN DEVELOPING SELF-HELP GROUPS (SHGS) AMONG WOMEN IN KERALA.

Micro Finance has developed as a need-based initiative for self-help groups among women in Kerala and the rest of India, which will help to improve day-to-day lives in all of the communities across our country. One of the most successful interventions for the development activities by the RBI and NABARD to reduce unemployment is microfinance for unorganized educated and uneducated women. This article offers an essential evaluation of the numerous empirical studies conducted in many Indian states, and it will aid microfinance researchers in creating self-help groups among women to empower them through credit-linked financial services. The research showed that the emergence of self-help groups with the aid of microfinance will lead to the growth of self-employment opportunities, the relief of poverty, the development of socioeconomic activities, and more. It will also lessen the unemployment of both educated and illiterate rural people in the state of Kerala.

2. Akhila, K. H., & Nedumaran, G. (2023). Perception and Willingness of Customers to Adapt Green Banking in Kerala. *Shanlax International Journal of Management*, 11(1), 43-50.

One of the pressing concerns facing the globe today is environmental conservation. It puts pressure on all sectors of the economy, including financial services, to implement outgreen projects that offer environmentally friendly services. Banking and financial institutions can take proactive measures, such as minimizing their extensive use of paper and establishing the notion of "green banking" at their multi-branch institutions. This study examines how consumers regarding these practices. This study focuses on the expanding environmental issues surrounding green banking initiatives, the environmental perspective on green banking, and the types of banking activities started to safeguard the environment. In 2002, the banking industry adopted the ground-breaking idea of "green banking." A new idea in our economy is green banking. This essay's goal is to chart the development of green banking practices in the banking industry. It aims to investigate how individuals perceive and react to the green practices used by banks. This involves promoting banking services that are ecologically



sustainable. The cause-and-effect relationship between customers' perceptions of using green banking is included in the research work. We therefore make use of explanatory research. The questionnaire was created by the researcher and completed by a sample size of 75 people. This study uses chi-square analysis and a Graphical diagram to examine variations across the various groups, with a focus on the elements, products, conceptual framework, and perception of green banking as well as the willingness of customers to adopt it

## **Health**

### **Scopus Indexed**

1. Sreekumar, S. (2023). Understanding Dalit equity: a critical analysis of primary health care policy discourse of Kerala in the context of 'Aardram' mission. *International Journal for Equity in Health*, 22(1), 165.

The Government of Kerala in 2017 launched the Aardram Mission with the aim to revamp public health delivery in the State. A key strategy under the mission was its focus on comprehensive primary health care to achieve equitable health care delivery through the Family Health Centre (FHC) initiative. Given this, the current study aims to examine the primary healthcare policy discourse for their perspectives on caste-driven inequities. Though equity was a major aspirational goal of the Mission, related policy discourse around equity failed to acknowledge caste as a potential axis of health marginalization in the State. The dismissal of caste manifested in three major ways within the policy discourse. One, is the 'invisibilisation' of caste-driven inequities through strategies of (un)conscious exclusion of Dalit issues and 'obliteration' of caste differences through the construction of abstract and homogenous groups that invisibilise Dalits

2. Mohanty, S. K., Maiti, S., Sharma, S. K., Dwivedi, L. K., & Saggurti, N. (2023). Assessing the impact of measurement error in household consumption on estimates of catastrophic health expenditure in India. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10(1), 1-12.

The National Sample Survey (NSS) collects reliable data on morbidity, health care, and health spending through its annual multi-subject and multi-round health surveys. Evidence from these surveys has been extensively used for research and policy. While these surveys collect comprehensive information on morbidity, hospitalization, and health expenditure, information on household consumption expenditure (which is used to explain the economic

gradient in health outcomes) is collected through a single question. Literature suggests that having a single question on consumption expenditure results in measurement errors. In this paper, we examine the effect of measurement errors of household consumption expenditure on estimates of catastrophic health expenditure (CHE) in India using data from the 68th round of the consumption survey (2011–12) and the 71st round of the health survey (2014), carried out by the National Sample Survey (NSS). The consumption survey canvassed a detailed schedule on consumption and interviewed 101,651 households, whereas the health survey interviewed 65,932 households from across the country.

Descriptive statistics, estimates of CHE, and logistic regression models were used in the analysis. We used both the budget share approach and the capacity-to-pay approach for estimating CHE. The NSS health survey was found to have underestimated monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) in India by 32%, with the level of underestimation being significant across the states. Using the budget share approach, the CHE of India in 2014–15 was estimated at 23.4% without adjusting for the underestimation of consumption and 21.1% after adjusting for it. Similarly, using the capacity-to-pay approach, CHE was estimated to be 13.4% without adjustment and 10.4% with adjustment. The estimates differed considerably across the states. In general, it was observed that the use of a single question on consumption overestimated CHE in India. The pattern was similar regarding the intensity of CHE. The predictors of CHE were similar using both the methods, but the unadjusted estimates of CHE showed significantly higher predicted probabilities of incurring CHE across household characteristics. It is recommended to include disaggregated questions on household consumption in the future rounds of the NSS-based health surveys. Researchers using NSS data need to be aware of the effect of measurement errors of consumption expenditure on estimates of catastrophic expenditure. Adjusting for the underestimation of MPCE may improve the estimation of CHE in India.

3. Kurup, V. K., Rangasami, P., Vishnu, R., & Shiju, K. K. (2023). Family Related Vulnerability: Vulnerability of Tribal Children in Families Living under Parental Care in Kerala. *Tuijin Jishu/Journal of Propulsion Technology*, 44(4), 1319-1327.

Neglected and Abandoned Children are the most vulnerable group in any society. Family-related vulnerabilities are inherently varied due to the diverse lifestyles and cultures across different tribal groups. The present study is a pilot study focused on assessing family-related vulnerabilities of children from a tribal village in Wayanad, Kerala. The research data was

collected from a sample of 45 children from three tribal hamlets using interviews and the Score Vulnerability Assessment Tool. Results of the study showed that the difference in family-related vulnerability to life conditions among male and female children is negligible, where most male and female children fall in the moderate to severe range of exposure. The findings disclose that 87% of children in the sample used some kind of substance ( $p < 0.05$ ), with a significant score for the high rate of alcohol and substance abuse.