

Living Standard and Economic Status: A Comparative Study between Migrants and Non-Migrants in Kerala

Rekha V

Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Pondicherry University (India)

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 15 May 2019

Keywords

Kerala, living standard, economic status, migrants and non-migrants.

*Corresponding Author

Email: economicsrekha[at]gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Kerala is known for migration even in the early 1980s. Kerala's economic and social imbalances leads to migration in general and high literacy rates, better education and lack of professional and skilled jobs had prompted Keralites to look for higher wages and skilled jobs outside Kerala or outside India. Kerala migration is decreasing both internal as well as international migration. Among that international migration is continuously decreasing but it was positive whereas internal migration almost reached negative trend.

Non-migrant households and international migrants mainly belong to the prioritized categories. Among internal migrants most of them belong to non-prioritized groups. Most of the non-migrants, international and internal migrants belong to the range of family size of 0-5. Most of the non-migrants and internal migrants mainly belong to the religion of Hindu whereas international migrants from Kerala mainly belong to the religion of Muslim. Most of the non-migrants belong to the good houses. Among the migrants international migrants own very good houses than internal migrants. The cost of construction of house above five lakhs is higher among international migrants than any other groups. More non-migrants than migrants own land. Among the migrants international migrants are better own land as compared to internal migrants.

Non-migrants are mainly from Ernakulum district, international migrants are mainly from Malappuram district and internal migrants are mainly from Alappuzha district and most of the non-migrants, international and internal migrants belong to medium living standard.

All the economic variables such as consumption expenditure, monthly income, saving, investment, and debt is higher among migrants as compared to non-migrants.

1. Introduction

The migration from Kerala is a topic which has received the attention of economists, sociologist and demographers since long decades ago especially after the Gulf boom 1970s. Migration influences the almost all aspects of the State. Most of the studies examined the profile and socio-economic backgrounds of emigration, process, economic and social impacts of remittances and problems of return migrants. Prakash 1978, Mathew and Nair 1978, Kurien 1979, Radhakrishnan and Ibrahim 1981, Agro Economic Research Centre 1982, tried to incorporate the micro level analysis of profile, socio-economic background, causes of migration and impact of remittances. Some studies such as Gulati 1983; 1987; 1993 and Sekhar 1997 examined the gender related aspects of migration and its impact on migrant family. The economic impact of Gulf migration on Kerala is a another topic

which explained by Nair 1989; Isaac 1993; Prakash 1998; Zachariah, Mathew and Rajan 2001, 2003; Rajan 2003; Zachariah and Rajan 2015, 2019. But rarely studies compared the difference of living standard and economic status among migrants and non-migrants. Standard of living is a good approximation to economic status. It incorporates information regarding household amenities and consumer durable goods. So this study incorporating this in to the existing literature.

1.1 Trend of Kerala Migration

The recent Kerala migration survey reports that in 1998 only 1361919 percent migrated from Kerala to other countries it was around 2121887 persons when it reach 2018 (Zachariah and Rajan 2019). Internal migration was around 1650521 in 1998 it was increased to 1090232 in 2014. The table – 1 shows the trend of Kerala migration.

TABLE-1
TREND OF KERALA MIGRATION

Sl. No.	Year	International Migrants	Growth rate	Internal Migrants	Growth rate
1	1998	2101164	0	1650521	0
2	2003	2732420	30.04	2109740	27.82
3	2008	3350538	22.62	1600585	-24.13
4	2011	3430889	2.40	1441382	-9.95
5	2014	3652845	6.47	1090232	-24.36

The growth rate of Kerala migration is 30.04 percent in 2003 it decreased to 22.62 percent in 2008 and 2.40 percent in 2011 and increased to 6.47 percent in 2014. While Internal migration reached almost negative growth rate from 27.82 percent in 2003 to -24.13 percent in 2008, -9.95 percent in

2011 and again -24.36 percent in 2014. It reflects that Kerala migrants mainly belong to international migrants. The graphical presentation of the growth rate of Kerala migration shows in the following diagram - 1.

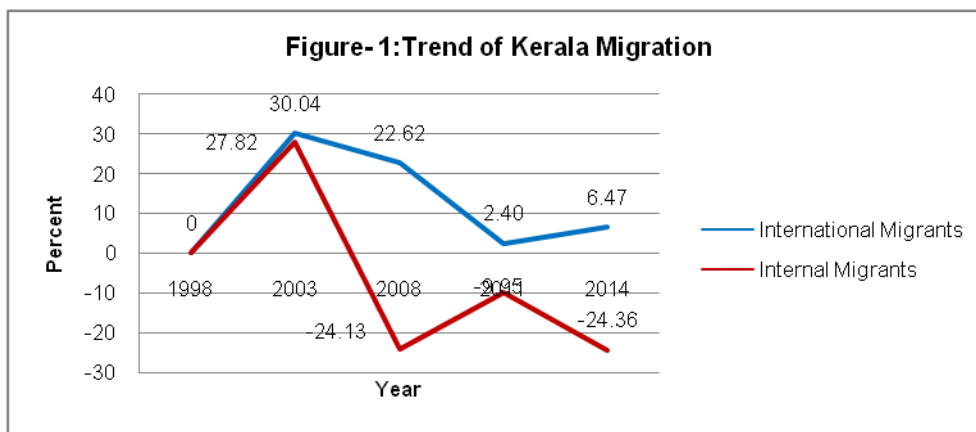


Figure shows that Kerala migration is decreasing both internal as well as international migration. Among that international migration is continuously decreasing but it was positive whereas internal migration almost reached negative trend.

2. Objectives of the study

1. To examine the trend of Kerala migration
2. To compare the living standard of the migrant families with non-migrant families in Kerala
3. To examine the economic status of the migrant families and non-migrant families

3. Methodology

The study used secondary data for analysis. Data collected Kerala migration survey 2019. Total sample size was 15000. The study used averages, percentages, standard of living index to analyze the objectives.

International migrant families are those families which have migrants either working in abroad or just returned from abroad.

Internal migrant families are those families which have migrants either working outside Kerala but within India or returned from outside Kerala but from within India.

4. Findings

4.1 Household Details

Table – 2 presents the basic details of households.

Table shows that most of the non-migrant households own ration card as compared to migrants. Among the migrants international migrants own ration card in Kerala as compared to internal migrants. Regarding colour of the ration card non-migrant households and international migrants mainly belong to the Blue colour ration card which indicates that they mainly belong to the Above Poverty Line or non – prioritized categories. Lowest category belongs to Yellow colour which is for most economically backward section of society or Antyodaya Anna Yojana Beneficiaries. Among internal migrants most of them belong to white ration card which indicates non – prioritized groups. Lowest belongs to Yellow.

**TABLE - 2
HOUSEHOLD BASIC DETAILS**

Sl. No.	Details	Non-migrant	International Migrants	Internal Migrants	Total
A. Have a Ratio Card					
1	Yes	9658 (67.42)	4041 (28.21)	627 (4.38)	14326 (100)
B. If yes, Colour of Ration card					
1	YELLOW	881 (9.12)	168 (4.16)	39 (6.22)	1088 (7.59)
2	PINK	3307 (34.24)	1048 (25.93)	129 (20.57)	4484 (31.30)
3	BLUE	3526 (36.51)	1996 (49.39)	215 (34.29)	5737 (40.05)
4	WHITE	1944 (20.13)	829 (20.51)	244 (38.92)	3017 (21.06)
	Total	9658 (100)	4041 (100)	627 (100)	14326 (100)
C. Household size					
1	0-5	8550 (84.83)	3340 (78.31)	578 (88.11)	12468 (83.12)
2	5-10	1500 (14.88)	866 (20.30)	76 (11.59)	2442 (16.28)
3	Above 10	29 (0.29)	59 (1.38)	2 (0.30)	90 (0.60)
	Total	10079 (100)	4265 (100)	656 (100)	15000 (100)
D. Religion of the Household					

1	Hindu	6329 (62.79)	1647 (38.62)	431 (65.70)	8407 (56.05)
2	Christian	2161 (21.44)	752 (17.63)	162 (24.70)	3075 (20.50)
3	Muslim	1589 (15.77)	1866 (43.75)	63 (9.60)	3518 (23.45)
	Total	10079 (100)	4265 (100)	656 (100)	15000 (100)

Regarding household size, most of the non-migrants, international and internal migrants belong to the range of family size of 0-5. A few belong to the family range above five members, but still international migrants mainly belong to higher family size than non-migrants and internal migrants.

Most of the non-migrants and internal migrants mainly belong to the religion of Hindu whereas international migrants from Kerala mainly belong to the religion of Muslim.

4.2 Housing Details

Table – 3 gives the basic housing details in Kerala.

**TABLE - 3
HOUSING DETAILS**

Sl. No.	Details	Non-migrant	International Migrants	Internal Migrants	Total
A. Type of House					
1	LUXURIOUS	1008 (10)	696 (16.32)	110 (16.77)	1814 (12.09)
2	VERY GOOD	2766 (27.44)	1650 (38.69)	221 (33.69)	4637 (30.91)
3	GOOD	3923 (38.92)	1537 (36.04)	239 (36.43)	5699 (37.99)
4	POOR	1841 (18.27)	351 (8.23)	72 (10.98)	2264 (15.09)
5	KUTCHA	541 (5.37)	31 (0.73)	14 (2.13)	586 (3.91)
	Total	10079 (100)	4265 (100)	656 (100)	15000 (100)
B. Ownership of House					
1	OWN	9288 (92.15)	4015 (94.14)	620 (94.51)	13923 (92.82)
2	RENTED	521 (5.17)	169 (3.96)	20 (3.05)	710 (4.73)
3	LEASED	46 (0.46)	10 (0.23)	1 (0.15)	57 (0.38)
4	QUARTERS	97 (0.96)	14 (0.33)	3 (0.46)	114 (0.76)
5	OTHERS	127 (1.26)	57 (1.34)	12 (1.83)	196 (1.31)
	Total	10079 (100)	4265 (100)	656 (100)	15000 (100)
C. Own house elsewhere					
1	Yes	959 (61.20)	528 (33.69)	80 (5.11)	1567 (100)
D. Took loan from Govt. or Bank or any other institutions to construct or buy house					
1	Yes	2787 (66.15)	1199 (28.46)	227 (5.39)	4213 (100)
E. Cost of Construction of house					
1	<1 lakh	1525 (15.13)	275 (6.45)	52 (7.93)	1852 (12.35)
2	1 lakh to 5 lakhs	3093 (30.69)	831 (19.48)	154 (23.48)	4078 (27.19)
3	5 lakhs to 20 lakhs	3523 (34.95)	1923 (45.09)	270 (41.16)	5716 (38.11)
4	20 lakhs to 50 lakhs	824 (8.18)	839 (19.67)	122 (18.60)	1785 (11.90)
5	above 5 lakhs	136 (1.35)	110 (2.58)	16 (2.44)	262 (1.75)
6	not applicable/not reported	978 (9.70)	287 (6.73)	42 (6.40)	1307 (8.71)
	Total	10079 (100)	4265 (100)	656 (100)	15000 (100)

Table reveals that most of the non-migrants belong to the good houses. Among the migrants international migrants own very good houses than internal migrants. Internal migrants mainly belong to good houses. Most of the non-migrants,

international and internal migrants own houses. Non-migrants better own houses elsewhere as compared to migrants. Among the migrants international migrants better own houses elsewhere as compared to internal migrants. Almost 66.15

percent non-migrants, 28.46 percent international migrants and only 5.39 percent internal migrants took loan from Government or bank or from any other institutions to construct or buy house. Around 34.95 percent non-migrants spent on Rs. 5 lakhs to 20 lakhs for the construction of house but it was 41.16 percent among internal migrants and almost 45.09 percent

among international migrants. The cost of construction of house above five lakhs is higher among international migrants than any other groups.

4.3 Land Ownership

Table – 4 provides the details of land ownership.

TABLE - 4
LAND OWNERSHIP DETAILS

Sl. No.	Details	Non-migrant	International Migrants	Internal Migrants	Total
A. Own Land					
1	Yes	6954 (65.30)	3165 (29.72)	531 (4.99)	10650 (100)
B. Own land Elsewhere					
1	Yes	1962 (61.27)	1069 (33.39)	171 (5.34)	3202 (100)
C. Total Owned land in Cents					
1	0-25	6225 (76.44)	2557 (71.11)	367 (63.72)	9149 (74.29)
2	25-50	994 (12.21)	557 (15.49)	94 (16.32)	1645 (13.36)
3	50-75	266 (3.27)	161 (4.48)	30 (5.21)	457 (3.71)
4	75-100	288 (3.54)	140 (3.89)	39 (6.77)	467 (3.79)
5	Above 100	371 (4.56)	181 (5.03)	46 (7.99)	598 (4.86)
	Total	8144 (100)	3596 (100)	576 (100)	12316 (100)

Table reveals that 65.30 percent non-migrants own land. Among the migrants 29.72 percent international migrants and 4.99 percent internal migrants own land. Own land elsewhere was also better among non-migrants. Among migrants it was better among international migrants as compared to internal migrants. In Kerala non-migrants, international and internal migrants mainly own land up to 25 cents. Among migrants

international migrants are better than internal migrants. Own land above 100 cents better among internal migrants than any other groups.

4.4 Household Amenities

Table – 5 provides the details of the household amenities.

TABLE - 5
HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

Sl. No.	Details	Non-migrant	International Migrants	Internal Migrants	Total
A. Fuel for Cooking					
1	Wood	3379 (33.53)	1100 (25.79)	160 (24.39)	4639 (30.93)
2	Electricity	65 (0.64)	20 (0.47)	5 (0.76)	90 (0.60)
3	Kerosene	55 (0.55)	20 (0.47)	2 (0.30)	77 (0.51)
4	LP GAS	5480 (54.37)	2531 (59.34)	417 (63.57)	8428 (56.19)
5	Others	1100 (10.91)	594 (13.93)	72 (10.98)	1766 (11.77)
	Total	10079 (100)	4265 (100)	656 (100)	15000 (100)
B. Own household amenities					
1	Motor Car	2377 (60.09)	1365 (34.50)	214 (5.41)	3956 (100)
2	Taxi/Truck/Lorry	712 (66.54)	317 (29.63)	41 (3.83)	1070 (100)
3	Motor Cycle/Scooter	4938 (63.93)	2407 (31.16)	379 (4.91)	7724 (100)
4	Mobile Phone	9211 (66.48)	4028 (29.07)	617 (4.45)	13856 (100)
5	Television	9159 (67.43)	3797 (27.96)	626 (4.61)	13582 (100)
6	Refrigerator	6443 (60.94)	3610 (34.14)	520 (4.92)	10573 (100)
7	Washing Machine	3117 (57.83)	1986 (36.85)	287 (5.32)	5390 (100)
8	Microwave Oven	726 (52.34)	550 (39.65)	111 (8.0)	1387 (100)
9	Computer/Laptops	1541 (59.80)	864 (33.53)	172 (6.67)	2577 (100)
10	Net Connection	1350 (59.31)	791 (34.75)	135 (5.93)	2276 (100)
11	Air Conditioner	824 (50.12)	725 (44.10)	95 (5.78)	1644 (100)
12	Inverter	1091 (51.63)	896 (42.40)	126 (5.96)	2113 (100)

Table shows that most of them use LP gas as their cooking fuel. Among that internal migrants are using better than other two groups. Wood is the other major fuel for cooking

among the groups but it was mainly used by non-migrants. Regarding household amenities non-migrants are very better off and almost all items like Motor Car, Taxi/Truck/Lorry, Motor

Cycle/Scooter, Mobile Phone, Television, Refrigerator, Washing Machine, Microwave Oven, Computer/Laptops, Net Connection, Air Conditioner and Inverter owned by more than fifty percent. Among the migrants international migrants own more household amenities than internal migrants.

4.5 Standard of Living Index of the Migrant Families

Table – 6 provides the details of living standard of the migrant families.

TABLE - 6
STANDARD OF LIVING INDEX OF THE MIGRANT FAMILIES

Sl. No.	SLI Category.	Non-migrant	International Migrants	Internal Migrants	Total
1	Low SLI.	3737 (37.08)	901 (21.13)	146 (22.26)	4784 (31.89)
2	Medium SLI.	4515 (44.80)	2259 (52.97)	320 (48.78)	7094 (47.29)
3	HIGH SLI.	1827 (18.13)	1105 (25.91)	190 (28.96)	3122 (20.81)
	Total.	10079 (100)	4265 (100)	656 (100)	15000 (100)

Table shows that in Kerala most of the non-migrants belong to the medium family, 37.08 percent belong to low class family and hardly 18.13 percent belongs to high class family. Among the migrants most of them belong to medium class family. But around 28.96 percent internal migrants and 25.91 percent international migrants belongs to high class family. Hardly 21.13 percent international migrants and 22.26 percent internal migrants belong to low class family.

Table- 7 presents the district-wise Standard of living index of the migrant and non-migrant families.

Table shows the district-wise standard of living index of the non-migrants and migrants in Kerala. It reveals that among the low class family category non-migrants from Thiruvananthapuram district highly belong to low class family whereas non-migrants from Pathanamthitta belongs to less likely belong to low class family. Among the international migrants most of the low class families are from Malappuram district and lowest from Idukki. Among the internal migrants most of them belong to Kannur and least belong to Ernakulam.

4.6 District-wise Standard of Living Index of the Migrant Families

TABLE - 7
District-wise Standard of Living Index of the Migrant Families

Sl. No.	Districts	Low .SLI.			Medium .SLI.			High.SLI.		
		Non-Migrants	International Migrants	Internal Migrants	Non-Migrants	International Migrants	Internal Migrants	Non-Migrants	International Migrants	Internal Migrants
1	Alappuzha	216 (5.78)	29 (3.22)	23 (15.75)	291 (6.45)	154 (6.82)	60 (18.75)	83 (4.54)	97 (8.78)	37 (19.47)
2	Ernakulum	300 (8.03)	9 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	726 (16.08)	42 (1.86)	6 (1.88)	417 (22.82)	51 (4.62)	9 (4.74)
3	Idukki	235 (6.29)	7 (0.78)	6 (4.11)	150 (3.32)	26 (1.15)	6 (1.88)	92 (5.04)	14 (1.27)	4 (2.11)
4	Kannur	337 (9.02)	99 (10.99)	23 (15.75)	229 (5.07)	192 (8.50)	38 (11.88)	64 (3.50)	54 (4.89)	14 (7.37)
5	Kasargod	178 (4.76)	52 (5.77)	9 (6.16)	92 (2.04)	102 (4.52)	12 (3.75)	20 (1.09)	40 (3.62)	5 (2.63)
6	Kollam	216 (5.78)	59 (6.55)	9 (6.16)	329 (7.29)	312 (13.81)	33 (10.31)	128 (7.01)	158 (14.30)	16 (8.42)
7	Kottayam	196 (5.24)	18 (2.0)	5 (3.42)	368 (8.15)	94 (4.16)	19 (5.94)	169 (9.25)	77 (6.97)	14 (7.37)
8	Kozhikode	342 (9.15)	112 (12.43)	15 (10.27)	355 (7.86)	246 (10.89)	36 (11.25)	114 (6.24)	100 (9.05)	30 (15.79)
9	Malappuram	329 (8.80)	282 (31.30)	5 (3.42)	217 (4.81)	412 (18.24)	14 (4.38)	77 (4.21)	158 (14.30)	6 (3.16)
10	Palakkad	347 (9.29)	30 (3.33)	16 (10.96)	456 (10.10)	119 (5.27)	35 (10.94)	129 (7.06)	51 (4.62)	17 (8.95)
11	Pathanamthitta	133 (3.56)	19 (2.11)	11 (7.53)	180 (3.99)	78 (3.45)	18 (5.63)	74 (4.05)	77 (6.97)	10 (5.26)
12	Thiruvananthapuram	386 (10.33)	106 (11.76)	5 (3.42)	503 (11.14)	228 (10.09)	16 (5.0)	226 (12.37)	104 (9.41)	16 (8.42)
13	Thrissur	346 (9.26)	54 (5.99)	16 (10.96)	513 (11.36)	221 (9.78)	26 (8.13)	196 (10.73)	117 (10.59)	11 (5.79)
14	Wayanad	176 (4.71)	25 (2.77)	3 (2.05)	106 (2.35)	33 (1.46)	1 (0.31)	38 (2.08)	7 (0.63)	1 (0.53)
	Total	3737 (100)	901 (100)	146 (100)	4515 (100)	2259 (100)	320 (100)	1827 (100)	1105 (100)	190 (100)

In case of Medium class family non-migrants from Ernakulam are the highest and lowest was from Kozhikode. Among International Migrants highest from Malappuram and lowest from Idukki. Internal migrants from Alappuzha district mainly belong to Medium class family and lowest from Wayanad.

In case of high class family most of the non-migrants are from Ernakulam and least of them are from Kasarkod. In case of Medium class family. Among the international migrants most are from Kollam and least are from Wayanad. In case of internal migrants most of them are from Alappuzha and least are from wayanad.

In sum, Non-migrants are mainly from Ernakulam district, international migrants are mainly from Malappuram district and internal migrants are mainly from Alappuzha district and most of the non-migrants, international and internal migrants belong to medium class family.

4.7 Household Consumption Expenditure, Saving, Investment and Debt

Table-8 presents the mean value of Kerala migrants and non-migrants consumption expenditure, saving, investment and debt.

TABLE - 8
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, SAVING, INVESTMENT AND DEBT

Sl. No.	Consumption Expenditure	Monthly/Yearly	Non-migrants	International Migrants	Internal Migrants
1	Food Items	Monthly	5527.43	6818.27	6207.62
2	Non-food Items	Monthly	3850.68	5089.28	5042.99
3	Non-food Items	Yearly	12965.97	17585.35	20110.5
4	Medical Expenses	Yearly	16903.2	25198.68	20912.64
5	Education Expenses	Yearly	14197.01	20416.27	31997.65
6	Total expenditure	Monthly	13049.36	17182.25	17315.44
7	Income	Monthly	22331.19	29688.03	31543.81
8	Saving	Yearly	62247.76	78849.55	97169.29
9	Investment	Yearly	183726.4	250874.6	171689.7
10	Debt	Yearly	236395.5	365341.1	389476.8

Table shows that monthly on an average Rs. 5527.43 spend on food items, Rs. 3850.68 on non-food items by non-migrants. Among international migrants it was Rs. 6818.27 and Rs. 5089.28 respectively. Among internal migrants it was Rs. 6207.62 and Rs. 5042.99 respectively. On an average yearly non-migrants spend Rs. 12965.97, Rs. 16903.2 and Rs.14197.01 on non-food items, medical expenses and education expenses. It was Rs. 17585.35, Rs. 25198.68, and Rs. 20416.27 respectively among international migrants. In case of internal migrants it was Rs. 20110.5, Rs. 20912.64, and Rs. 31997.65 respectively. So the total monthly consumption expenditure of the non-migrants family is Rs. 13049.36, Rs. 17182.25 for international migrants and Rs. 17315.44 for internal migrants. Total consumption expenditure higher among migrants than non-migrants. Among the migrants it was higher among internal migrants than international migrants.

On average non-migrant families have monthly income of Rs. 22331.19 it is Rs. 29688.03 among international migrants and Rs.31543.81 for internal migrant families in Kerala. It reflects that migrants are earn more income as compared to non-migrants. Among the migrants internal migrants are earn more income as compared to international migrants.

Regarding saving of the family yearly non-migrants are mainly saving Rs. 62247.76 and international migrant families are saving on an average Rs.78849.55 and internal migrants saving Rs.97169.29 per year. Migrants are better in saving than non-migrants. Among the migrants internal

migrants are better saving as compared to international migrants.

Regarding investment yearly on an average non-migrants are investing Rs.183726.4, international migrants are investing Rs.250874.6 and internal migrants are investing Rs.171689.7. Among investment migrants are better investors as compared to non-migrants. Among migrants international migrants are better investors as compared to internal migrants in Kerala.

Regarding yearly debt of the families in Kerala, non-migrants have debt of Rs.236395.5 and international migrants have debt of Rs.365341.1 and on an average internal migrants have yearly of Rs. 389476.8. Among these migrants have high debt problems as compared to non-migrants. Among migrants internal migrants had more debt problems as compared to international migrants.

5. Conclusions

Most of the non-migrant households own ration card as compared to migrants. Regarding colour of the ration card non-migrant households and international migrants mainly belong to the Blue colour ration card which indicates that they mainly belong to the Above Poverty Line or non – prioritized categories. Among internal migrants most of them belong to white ration card which indicates non – prioritized groups. Lowest belongs to Yellow. Most of the non-migrants, international and internal migrants belong to the range of family size of 0-5. Most of the non-migrants and internal migrants

mainly belong to the religion of Hindu whereas international migrants from Kerala mainly belong to the religion of Muslim.

Most of the non-migrants belong to the good houses. Among the migrants international migrants own very good houses than internal migrants. Most of the non-migrants, international and internal migrants own houses. Non-migrants better own houses elsewhere as compared to migrants. Among the migrants international migrants better own houses elsewhere as compared to internal migrants. Most of the non-migrants and among the migrants most of the international migrants took loan from Government or bank or from any other institutions to construct or buy house and it was mainly in the range of Rs. 5 lakhs to 20 lakhs. The cost of construction of house above five lakhs is higher among international migrants than any other groups.

More non-migrants than migrants own land. Among the migrants international migrants are better own land as compared to internal migrants. In Kerala non-migrants, international and internal migrants mainly own land up to 25 cents.

References

- Nair, P.R.Gopinathan., "Incidence, impact and implications of migration to the Middle East from Kerala", in Rashid Amjed (ed) to the Gulf and Back, New Delhi, ILO-ARTEP, 1989.
- Gulati, Leela., "Male Migration to the Middle East and its impact on the Family- Some Evidence from Kerala, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.18, No.52-53, December 1984, pp.24-31
- Gulati, Leela., "Coping with Male Migration", *Economic and Political weekly*, Vol.22, No.44, October 31 1987, pp. WS41-WS46 .
- Gulati, Leela., "In the Absence of their Men: The Impact of Male Migration on Women", Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1993.
- Isaac, T.M Thomas "Economic Consequences of Gulf Crisis: A study of India with special reference to Kerala", in EickramsekharProyasinin (ed): The Gulf Crisis and South Asia, New Delhi, UNDP-ARTEP, 1993.
- Kurian, Raju "Patterns of Emigration from Kerala, *Social Scientists*, Vol.37, No.6, January 1979.
- Mathew, E. T. and Gopinathan Nair, "Socio-Economic characteristics of Emigrant's Households: a case study of two villages in Kerala, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.13, No.28, 1978.
- Prakash, B. A., "Impact of Foreign Remittances: A case study of Chavakkad Village in Kerala", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.13, No.27, July 8 1978.
- Prakash, B. A., "Gulf Migration and its Economic Impacts: The Kerala Experience", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.33, No.50, 1998 (a).
- Prakash, B. A.. "Indian Migration to the Middle East: Trends, Patterns and Socio-economic Impacts", Spellbound publications, Rohtak, 1998 (b).
- Prakash, B.A., "Exodus of Gulf Emigrants: Return Emigrants of Varkala Town in Kerala", *Economic and Political weekly*, Vol. 35, No. 51, 16-22 December 2000, pp. 4534-4540.
- Prakash, B. A., "Return Migration of Indian Emigrant Workers From the west Asia: Repot on a Survey of Return Migrants in Kerala", Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Development Studies and Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, New Delhi, February, 2013, pp. 1-141.
- Radhakrishnan, C., and P.Ibrahim, "Emigration, Inward Remittances and Economic Development, *The Manpower Journal*, Vol.16, No.4, January-March 1981.
- Sekhar, T.V., "Migration and Social Change", Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1997.
- Zachariah, K.C., E.T Mathew and S.IrudayaRajan, "Impact of Migration on Kerala's economy and Society, *International Migration*, Vol.39, No.1, 2001, pp. 63-88.
- Zachariah, K.C., E. T. Mathew and S. IrudayaRajan, "Characteristics of Households, Population and Migrants", *Dynamics of Migration in Kerala: Dimensions, Differentials and Consequences*, Orient Black Swan Private Limited, New Delhi, India, 2014, pp. 91-112.
- Zachariah, K.C., P.R. Gopinathan Nair and S. IrudayaRajan, "Return Emigration Studies: A Review", *Return Emigrants in Kerala: Welfare, Rehabilitation and Development*, Manohar Publications, New Delhi, 2006, pp. 11-12
- Zachariah, K.C., S.IrudayaRajan, "Migration and Development: The Kerala Experience", DaanishBoks, Delhi, 2010.
- Zachariah, K.C., and S. IrudayaRajan, "Inflexion in Kerala's Gulf Connection: Report on Kerala Migration Survey 2011", Working paper 450, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, September 2012.
- Zachariah, K.C., and S. IrudayaRajan, "Economic Impact of Migration and Remittances", *Researching International Migration: Lessons from the Kerala Experience*, Routledge, New Delhi, India, 2015, pp. 112-124.
- Rajan, S Irudaya and K. C. Zachariah, "Emigration and Remittances: New Evidences from the Kerala Migration Survey, 2018", Working Paper 483, Center for Development Studies, Thiruvavanthapuram, 2019, pp. 1-104.
- Zachariah, K.C., P. R Gopinathan Nair and S. IrudayaRajan, "Return Emigrants in Kerala: Rehabilitation Problems and Development Potential", Working Paper 319, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, October 2001.