

Lijy Dominic “International male migration and its impact on left behind women in Kerala – A study of Malappuram district.” Thesis. Research and Post Graduate Department of Economics, St. Thomas’ College (Autonomous), Thrissur, University of Calicut, 2021.

**The extent and pattern of international male
migration with special reference to Kerala**

CHAPTER – 3

THE EXTENT AND PATTERN OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KERALA

Migration is an in evitable reality which affects most of the nations in the world whether developed, developing or under developed. It is a search for better life. Poverty and disparity, political and civil conflicts, lack of employment and educational opportunities are the major reasons for the individuals to leave their homes, looking for better lives for themselves and their families. (Zachariah and Rajan 2014). According to United Nations High Commissioner for human rights, Michelle Bachelet, in her speech on International Migration Day December- 2019, said “every person who migrates has their own reasons for leaving behind homes and families, and each one of these people has their own unique experiences along the journey: their own personal story of exile and belonging”(Michelle Bachelet, 2019). Thus reasons for migration may differ for individuals and nations but the monetary benefit and economic development as a result of migration will get both to the home country and to the host country.

International Migration is one of the most important phenomenon for economic development and livelihood strategy for labour rich underdeveloped countries. Flow of remittances led to poverty reduction and economic development in these countries. This chapter is an overall examination of global and national magnitude, trend, pattern of international migrants and remittances with special importance to Kerala.

Extent of migration is the immensity and the dimensions of the act of moving into another country. The prevalent inclination of a set of data to change is known as trend. It is not mandatory for a particular selection of data to follow a trend – it may not always go up or down or over a period of time. Sometimes a combination of collected data recurs in a foreseeable way which is termed as a pattern. A comprehensive study of the extent, trends and patterns of international migration will help in a deeper understanding of the factors influencing the action and the consequences of the action.

This chapter attempts to find the following matters relating to international migration.

- 3.1 Global trends in migration and remittances.
- 3.2 National trends in international migration, remittances and religious composition of emigrants.
- 3.3 Extend, trend and pattern of international migration in the State – Across different districts, per households, their job categories, destinations, age, education, sex, religion etc.
- 3.4 Extent and pattern of remittances to Kerala and its share in state domestic product.
- 3.5 Extend and trend of Return migrants and Non-Resident Keralites.
- 3.6 Lastly about the extend and trend of international migration from Malappuram district which gives the justification for the area selected for the current study.

3.1 Global trends in migration and remittances

Migration is now a top-tier issue growing in scope and impact connected to individual, development at national, regional and international level. World Migration Report is clearly fulfilling need to provide a balanced understanding of migration's complexities. There are 272 million international migrants in 2019 out of global population of 7.7 billion that means among 30 people in the world one is a migrant. These people are unevenly distributed across the globe. World migration report-2020 explores and explains complex and emerging migration issues, it updates migration statistics at global and regional levels for descriptive analysis. In this 52% are males and 48% are females. 74% of working migrants are in the age group of 20 to 64 years. (World Migration Report-2020, International Organization of Migration).

3.1.1 *A comparison between 2000 and 2020*

The first World Migration report which published in 2000 is compared to the current World Migration Report- 2020. The World Migration Report states that globalization had given a momentum to migration process. It accelerated trade and commerce which enabled greater movement of labour, goods and capital.

Table: 3.1 **Key Facts and figures, a comparison between 2000 and 2020**

| Key Facts about World Migration | 2000 | 2020 |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Estimated number of emigrants | 150 million | 272million |
| Estimated proportion of world population who are migrants | 2.8 % | 3.5 % |
| Estimated proportion of females in international migrants | 47.5 % | 47.9 % |
| Country with highest proportion of international migrants in their population | UAE | UAE |
| Country with largest number of immigrants | USA | USA |
| Global international remittances in USD | 126 billion | 689 billion |
| Number of IOM member states | 76 | 173 |
| County with largest number of emigrants | Russian Federation(10.7 million) | India |

Source: IOM International Migration Report, 2000 and 2020, UN DESA 2019.

This shows that some aspects have stayed fairly constant they are the proportion of females in international migrants, overall proportion of world's population who were migrants, preferred destination country etc. The aspect which has changed drastically is the remittance which has grown from 126 billion in 2000 to 689 billion in 2020.

International migrant's in the world population is 272 million on 2019. This is 3.5% of world population. The United States of America hosted largest number of migrants that is 51 million followed by Saudi Arabia and Germany 13 million each.

3.1.2 International migrants extend and trend

The magnitude of world migrants from 1995 to 2019 is given in the below table:3.2.

Table: 3.2 **Extend and Trend of International migrants, 1995-2019**

| Year | Number of migrants | Migrants as a percent of world's population |
|-------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1995 | 161 million | 2.8 % |
| 2000 | 173 million | 2.8 % |
| 2005 | 192 million | 2.9 % |
| 2010 | 221 million | 3.25 % |
| 2015 | 249 million | 3.4 % |
| 2019 | 272 million | 3.5 % |

Source: International migration Report 2020

The international migrant population globally has increased in size but remained relatively stable as a proportion of world's population.

3.1.3 Important Destinations and Origins of international migrants

Top 6 destination countries of international migrants and top 6 origins of international migrants 2019, shown in Figure:2 and Figure:3

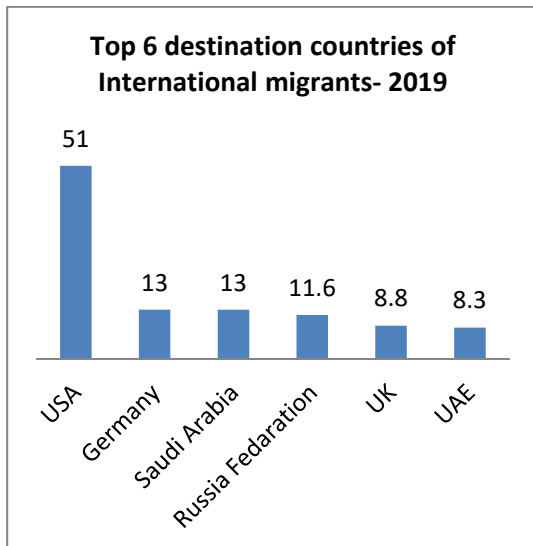


Figure:3.1

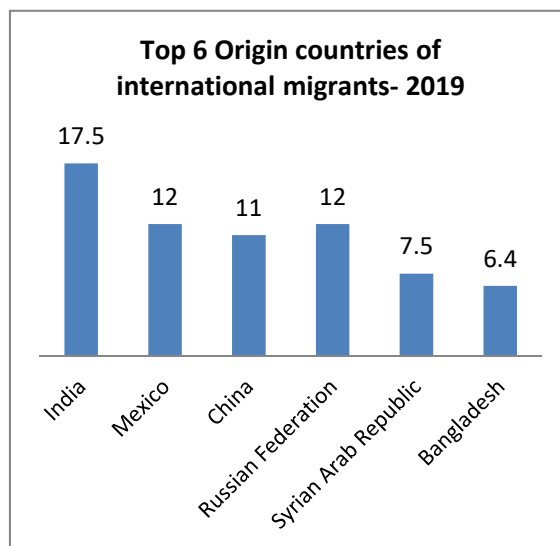


Figure:3.2

Source: International migration Report-2020

United Nations of America has been the main country of destination of international migrants with about 51 million immigrants, followed by Germany and Saudi Arabia. The largest migrant origin country is India with about 17.5 million emigrants, followed by Mexico (11.8 million) and China (10.7 million).

3.1.4 International Remittances

Remittances are the the financial or in kind transfers by the migrants to the families in the origin. The World Bank collects data about the international remittances but the actual global remittance is much more than the estimates of the World Bank because there is a huge unrecorded flow of remittance through formal and informal manner .Still we rely upon World Bank for remittance data.

Table: 3.3 **Top 5 Remittances receiving countries (2018) and Remittances sending countries (2017) in the world.**

| Remittance Receiving countries(2018) | Remittances (USD billion) | Remittance sending countries (2017) | Remittance (USD billion) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| India | 78.61 | USA | 67.96 |
| China | 61.41 | UAE | 44.37 |
| Mexico | 35.66 | Saudi Arabia | 36.12 |
| Philippines | 33.83 | Sweserland | 26.60 |
| Egypt | 28.92 | Germany | 22.09 |

Source: InternationalMigration Report 2020

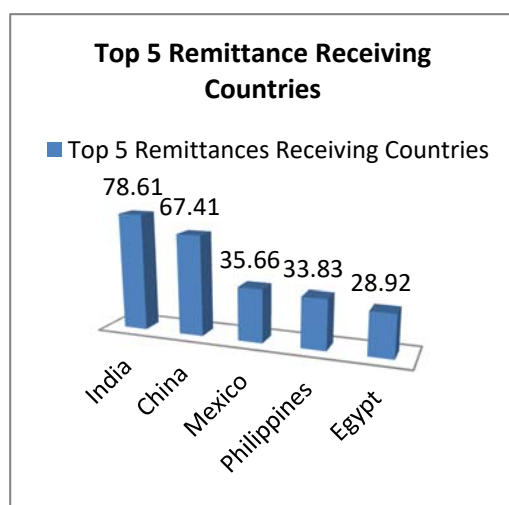


Figure: 3.3

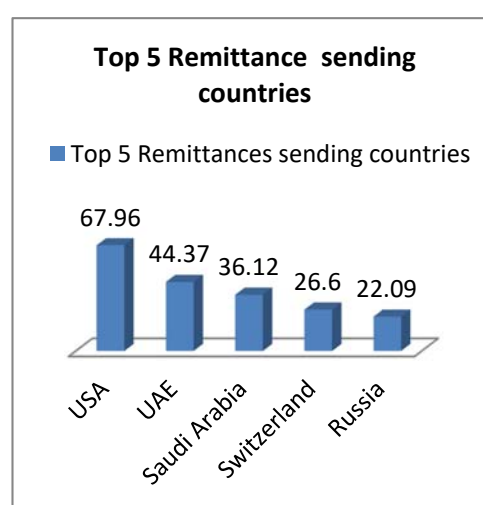


Figure: 3.4

Source: International migration Report-2020

India stands first in remittance inflow in 2019 it was 82,203 million US\$ (RBI press release 2019) According to World Migration Report 2020 India's remittance receipts are USD 78.6 billion, followed by china and Mexico with USD 67.4 and USD 35.7 billion respectively. United States is the highest remittance (giving) sending country with USD 68 billion followed by UAE with USD 44.4 billion and Saudi Arabia with USD 36.1 billion.

3.2 National trends in international migration, remittances and religious composition

The above data gives the importance of India in international migration. India is the first largest country with emigrants and remittance receiving. The history of Indian migration starts in the pre independence period. British took great interest in taking Indians to their colonies. At that time Indians migrated as plantation workers to British colonies. Thus Indian migration at that time was a need of British and to serve

the colonial interest was the reason of migration of Indians in 19 th and early 20 th century (Nayyar,1994). In the post- independence period migration from India can be classified into 3 phases. The first phase started in 1950s which consist of the migration of skilled workforce like doctors, engineers, scientists, teachers etc. Their destinations were to USA, Canada, and U.K etc. Due to strict immigration rules, migration to those countries declined. The second phase began in 1970s which consist of unskilled and semiskilled labor migration. This occurred due to oil shock of 1970s. Thus a flow of migrants to oil exporting countries like Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, UAE etc. started. The third phase of migration in India started after 1990s, after the adoption of liberalization policies in India. By the adoption of liberalization policy the flow of capital and trade from various countries to India paved the way for higher economic growth and new economic opportunities in the economy. This transformation of India from a laggard to the frontline economy could be a plausible reason for the absence of any definite pattern in migration activities. (Vineesh Prakash, D.K Nauriyal, Noushad A.P, 2017)

3.2.1 State wise emigration in India

Among the states from which emigrants originates from India, Kerala has the lead till 2008. After 2008 Kerala registered a decline compared to other states of India. State wise emigration pattern in India is shown in the Table:3.4

Table: 3.4 State wise labour outflow from India, 2006 to 2014 (in 0000s)

| States | 2006 | Rank | 2008 | Rank | 2010 | Rank | 2012 | Rank | 2014 | Rank |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 97.7 | 3 | 97.5 | 4 | 72.2 | 4 | 92.8 | 3 | 53.1 | 5 |
| Karnataka | 24.4 | 8 | 22.4 | 9 | 17.3 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 15 | 9 |
| Kerala | 120.1 | 2 | 180.7 | 1 | 104.1 | 2 | 98.2 | 2 | 66 | 4 |
| Maharashtra | 15.4 | 9 | 24.8 | 8 | 18.1 | 8 | 19.3 | 8 | 19.1 | 8 |
| Punjab | 39.3 | 6 | 54.5 | 7 | 31 | 7 | 37.5 | 7 | 48.8 | 6 |
| Rajasthan | 50.2 | 5 | 64.6 | 6 | 47.8 | 6 | 50.3 | 6 | 41.7 | 7 |
| Tamil Nadu | 155.6 | 1 | 128.8 | 3 | 84.5 | 3 | 78.2 | 5 | 83.3 | 3 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 66.1 | 4 | 139.3 | 2 | 140.8 | 1 | 191.3 | 1 | 229.4 | 1 |
| Bihar | 36.5 | 7 | 60.6 | 5 | 60.5 | 5 | 81.1 | 4 | 98.7 | 2 |
| Others | 71.6 | | 75.4 | | 65 | | 77.8 | | 143.4 | |
| Total | 676.9 | | 848.6 | | 641.4 | | 747.4 | | 804.8 | |
| Kerala | 18 | | 21 | | 16 | | 13 | | 8.2 | |

Source: Ministry of overseas Indian Affairs, Annual reports of various years.

The data in Table 3.4 show that there is an overall declining trend in the flow of emigrants from India after 2008-2009. In 2006 Tamil Nadu had the largest outflow followed by Kerala. In 2008 Kerala stands first with 18 lakhs of emigrants from Kerala. While in 2014 the picture changed completely. Utter Pradesh came to the first position followed by Bihar, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala.

3.2.2 Emigration clearance from India

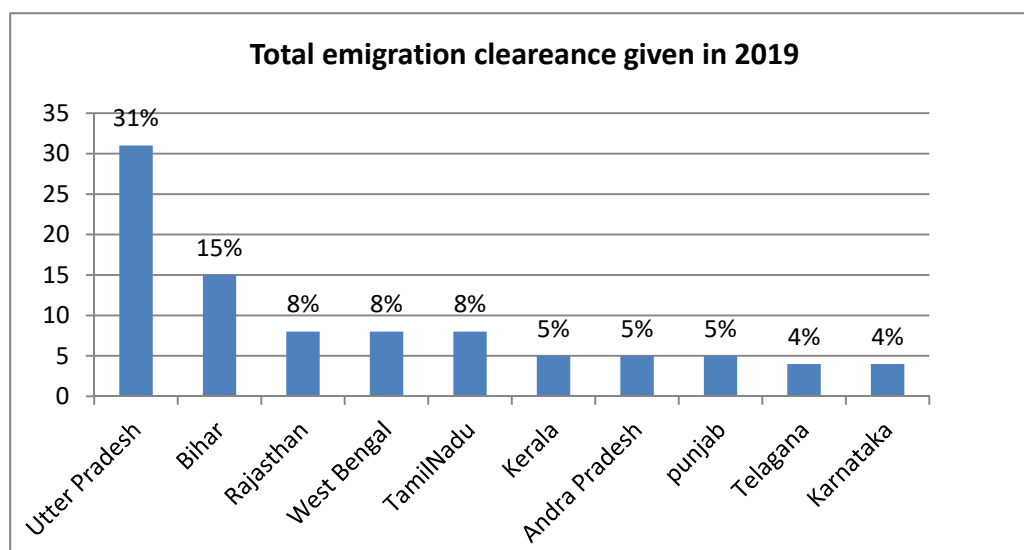
During the year 2019, 3.34 lakhs workers have achieved their emigration clearance from India. The country-wise number of emigration clearance given during 2019 is given below.

Table: 3.5 Emigration clearances to various countries from India in 2019

| Country | Number of emigrants (in lakhs) |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Saudi Arabia | 1.43 |
| UAE | 0.72 |
| Kuwait | 0.42 |
| Qatar | 0.28 |
| Oman | 0.26 |
| Bahrain | 0.09 |
| Malaysia | 0.10 |
| Others | 0.04 |
| Total | 3.34 |

Source: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Annual report 2019.

Emigration clearance from India to various countries shows Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Kuwait is having largest number of emigrants during 2019.



Source: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Annual report 2019. (Figure: 3.5)

States of India from which largest number of people emigrated in 2019 are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Telangana. In that Uttar Pradesh is having largest number of emigrants, followed by Bihar and Rajasthan. Kerala back to 6th position in emigrants in 2019. The percentage share of the states in total is given below in the figure: 6

3.2.3 Remittances to India

India is the world top in recipient of remittances with USD 82 billion in 2019 it is followed by China and Mexico with USD 70 billion and USD 38 billion (World Bank Report, Remittance inflows, October 2019) As per Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

Table: 3.6 **India's remittances flow, 2011 - 2019**

| Year | Remittances to India |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 2011-2012 | USD 66.10 billion |
| 2012-2013 | USD 67.6 billion |
| 2013-2014 | USD 70.39 billion |
| 2014-2015 | USD 66.30 billion |
| 2015-2016 | USD 62.70 billion |
| 2016-2017 | USD 65.30 billion |
| 2017-2018 | USD 79.00 billion |
| 2018-2019 | USD 82.00 billion |

Source: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Annual report 2019, World Bank Reports.

Remittance flow in 2011-2012 was USD 66.10 billion now it increased to USD 82.00 billion in 2019.

3.2.4 Country- wise distribution of remittances to India

About 90 percent of emigrants from India work in Gulf Cooperation countries Council (GCC) countries. Most of them are unskilled and semi-skilled workers. These Gulf countries accounted more than 50 percent of total remittances. Indian emigrants in United States are highly qualified and skilled so they earn more, and thus US become the second largest contributor of remittances to India.

Table: 3.7 **Country-wise distributions of Remittances to India, 2016-17**

| Country | Share of Remittances |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| UAE | 26.9 |
| US | 22.9 |
| Saudi Arabia | 11.6 |
| Qatar | 6.5 |
| Kuwait | 5.5 |
| Oman | 3.0 |
| UK | 3.0 |
| Malaysia | 2.3 |
| Canada | 1.0 |
| Hong Kong | 0.9 |
| Australia | 0.7 |
| Germany | 0.6 |
| Italy | 0.05 |
| Philippines | 0.03 |
| others | 14.8 |

Source: Reserve Bank of India survey of inward remittances for 2016-17

The country wise distribution of remittances towards India shows that 82 percent of total remittance is coming from seven countries. In that top share is from UAE with 26.9 percent and 22.9 percent from US, other countries followed are Saudi Arabia (11.6), Qatar (6.5), Kuwait (5.5), UK (3) and Oman (3).

3.2.5 State wise remittances in India

Data about the inward remittance to India shows that Kerala stands in top followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. Table: 7 shows the state wise share in inward remittances to India.

Table: 3.8 State wise share in total remittance, 2016-17

| State | Percentage share of Total Remittances |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Kerala | 19.0 |
| Maharashtra | 16.7 |
| Karnataka | 15.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 8.0 |
| Delhi | 5.9 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4.0 |
| Utter Pradesh | 3.1 |
| West Bengal | 2.7 |
| Gujarat | 2.1 |
| Punjab | 1.7 |
| Bihar | 1.3 |
| Rajasthan | 1.2 |
| Goa | 0.8 |
| Haryana | 0.8 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 0.4 |
| Orissa | 0.4 |
| Jharkhand | 0.3 |
| Utarakhand, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Jammu Kashmir | Each having 0.2 |
| Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh | Each having 0.1 |
| Others | 15.5 |
| Total | 100 |

Source: Reserve Bank of India survey of inward remittances for 2016-17

The RBI Survey about inward remittance reveals that 58.7 percent of total remittance to India was received by four states. That is Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. It is clear from the Table :7, that southern states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh dominates with combined share of 46 percent in total remittances. Though Utter Pradesh and Bihar having highest number of emigrants but the share of remittance is low. This is because majority emigrants from these states are unskilled and semiskilled working for low wages.

3.2.6 Religious trends in migration

In India religious minorities have more tendency to migrate internationally. According to 2011 Census in India there is 79.80 percent of Hindus, 14.23 percent of

Muslims and 2.30 percent of Christian. But in the religious composition of emigrants in India is different. (Figure:3.8 below)

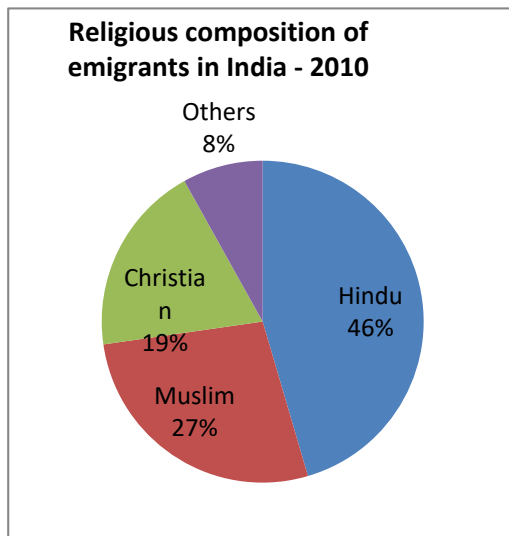


Figure: 3.6

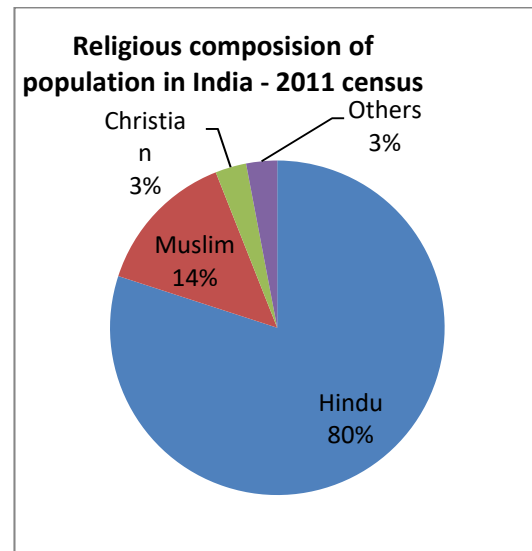


Figure: 3.7

According to Pew Research Centre estimates 19 percent of emigrants are Christians, 27 percent are Muslims and only 45 percent are Hindus. (Figure: 3.97 above).

3.3 The Kerala Scenario

In Kerala migration is the most dynamic factor, which reduced unemployment and raised the standard of living of the people considerably (Khadria, 2010). Now migration from Kerala to other countries has become so widespread. International migration from Kerala gained momentum during 1970 with heavy investments and developmental projects in Gulf countries. Kerala being geographically very close to these countries and is abundant with unskilled labour took this opportunity to reduce unemployment and poverty in the state.

Emigration in Kerala consists of four stages (Zachariah, Mathew and Rajan-2003). The first stage consists migration of workers to plantations in Malaysia and Singapore. But owing to the ban imposed on labour migration in our country together with the nationalization policies followed in those countries, the migration to these countries became difficult. The second stage emigration started with the migration of educated Keralites as teachers in schools and colleges to African countries. This emigration also faced difficulties and gradually reduced. The third stage of emigration

was during 1960s towards developed countries of North America and Western Europe due to their labour shortage in those countries. The fourth stage of emigration started in early 1970s, with the oil boom in the Gulf countries. Now emigration from Kerala to these countries has surpassed than to any other countries in the world.

The extent and pattern of international migrants in Kerala for the last 20 years is examined. This is examined using the available Secondary data, mainly the Kerala Migration Survey conducted by CDS which has a 20 year history in migration data collection starting from 1998 continued at an interval of 5 years. This is one of the few main reliable source of information related to migration from Kerala.

3.3.1 Extent and trend of International migration in Kerala

According to Kerala Migration Survey, 2018 there were 2121887 emigrants from Kerala across the world. This is the total count of emigrants, from Kerala to various parts of the world. The table below shows the extend and trend in emigration in Kerala from 1998 to 2018.

Table: 3.9 **Emigration Extend and Trend, 1998 to 2018**

| Year | Emigrants | Inter survey difference | Rate of change |
|-------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1998 | 1361919 | | |
| 2003 | 1838478 | 476559 | 25.9 |
| 2008 | 2193412 | 354934 | 16.2 |
| 2013 | 2400375 | 119832 | 5.0 |
| 2018 | 2121887 | -149838 | -7.1 |

Source: KMS 2018

Fig.1 shows that number of emigrants has being increasing since 2013, after 2013 the number of emigrants starts decreasing. In 2018 the number of migrants decreased from 2400375 to 2121887. The Inter survey difference shows 149838 short in the count of emigrants.

From 1998 till 2013 the number of migrants was constantly increasing but the rate of growth was declining. After 2013 the number of emigrants starts decreasing and the rate of growth turn into negative. The extend and trend of emigration from Kerala is depicted in Figure 9 and Figure 10.

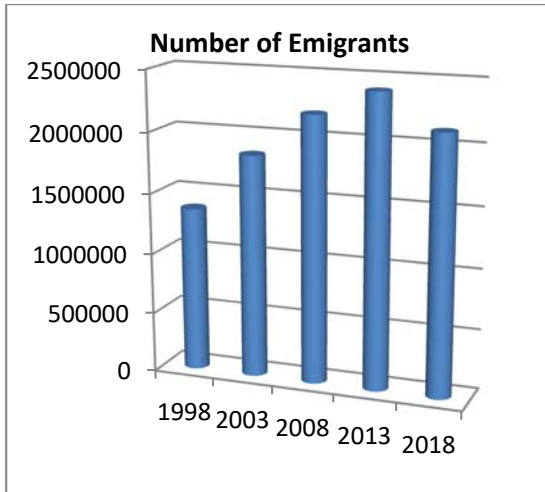


Figure: 3.8

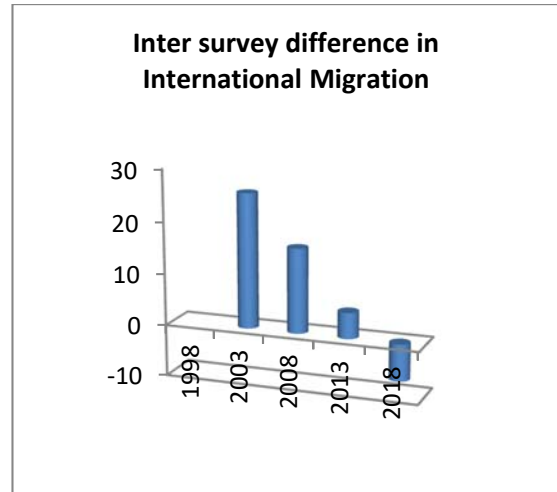


Figure:3.9

There is a positive growth for the first 3 periods and a negative growth for the last period. The inter survey difference shows a declining trend and the last survey period (2018) shows a negative trend. The decline in the count of emigrants is due to the narrow down of the wage differences in the unskilled and semi -skilled works in the gulf countries and Kerala.

3.3.2. District wise extend and trend of emigrants

There is predominance in certain districts in sending migrants. Among the 14 district, Kollam, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki, Trissur, Palakkad and Wayanad the emigrants' number has increased whereas the other 7 district shows a decrease in emigrants number in the 2018 survey compared to 2013 survey.

Table: 3.10 Emigrants from different district of Kerala From 1998 to 2018

| District | Emigrants | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1998 | 2003 | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 130705 | 168046 | 308481 | 241727 | 137007 |
| Kollam | 102977 | 148457 | 207516 | 199933 | 240527 |
| Pathanamthitta | 97505 | 133720 | 120990 | 141343 | 109836 |
| Alappuzha | 62870 | 75036 | 131719 | 93096 | 136857 |
| Kottayam | 35494 | 106569 | 89351 | 107931 | 166625 |
| Idukki | 7390 | 7880 | 5792 | 23967 | 32893 |
| Eranakulam | 103750 | 121237 | 120979 | 191373 | 53418 |
| Thrissur | 161102 | 178867 | 284068 | 230081 | 241150 |
| Palakkad | 116026 | 177876 | 189815 | 70506 | 89065 |
| Malappuram | 296710 | 271787 | 334572 | 455696 | 406054 |
| Kozhikode | 116026 | 167436 | 199163 | 226499 | 160691 |
| Wayanad | 4552 | 7704 | 13996 | 22568 | 30650 |
| Kannur | 88065 | 202414 | 119119 | 291321 | 249834 |
| Kasaragod | 38747 | 71449 | 67851 | 104334 | 67281 |
| Total | 1361919 | 1838478 | 2193412 | 2400375 | 2121887 |

Source:KMS-2018

There occurred steep decrease in migrant population during 2013-18 is in Eranakulam district, followed by Trivadrur, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Kannur, Kasarkode, and Pathanamthitta. Growth rate of emigrant population from 1998 to 2018 show a steep growth in Kottayam while Eranakulam and Palakkad shows decline in emigrant population. There is a drop of 278488 people during 2013 to 2018 in Kerala. The count of migrants in Malappuram had decreased when compared to 2013 to 2018 but still Malappuram district continued as the largest count of migrants in 2018, it also had a clear lead in the number of emigrants during 1998, 2003, 2008 and 2013 surveys. The origin of emigration from Kerala is moving to north. Remittances flow is also moving towards northern districts

Below table and graph examines the emigrants flow from different districts and its percentage share in total emigrant population in 2018.

Table: 3.11 **Number of emigrants from different districts and percent, 2018**

| Districts | 2018 | Percent |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Thiruvanthapuram | 137007 | 6.5 |
| Kollam | 240527 | 11.3 |
| Pathanamthitta | 109836 | 5.2 |
| Allapuzha | 136857 | 6.4 |
| Kottayam | 166625 | 7.9 |
| Idukki | 32893 | 1.6 |
| Eranakulam | 53418 | 2.5 |
| Trissur | 241150 | 11.4 |
| Palakkad | 89065 | 4.2 |
| Malappuram | 406054 | 19.1 |
| Kozhikode | 160691 | 7.6 |
| Wayanad | 30650 | 1.4 |
| Kannur | 249834 | 11.8 |
| Kasargod | 67281 | 3.2 |
| Total | 2121887 | 100 |

Source: Kerala Migration Survey, 2018

Malappuram district have a clear lead in the number of migrants and the percentage share in total. 19.1 percent of emigrant population in Kerala is from Malappuram district followed by Kannur and Trissur with 11.8 and 11.4 percent respectively (Figure:3.11). There is a trend towards more emigrants from Malappuram to

Kasaragod. This north ward trend was noticed in the working paper about Kerala Migration Survey-2010.

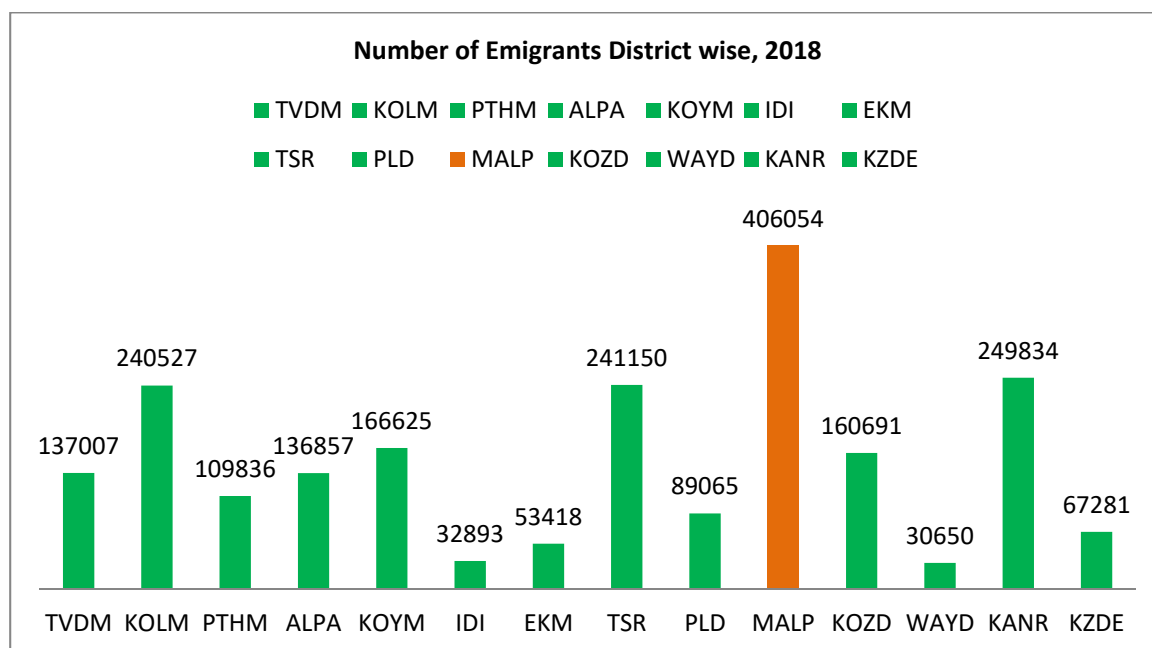


Figure 3.10 shows the district wise extend of emigrants in 2018.

The percentage growth rate of emigrant population for the last two decades 1998 to 2018 is given below.

Table: 3.12 District wise decadal growth rate of emigrants

| District | Emigrants | | | Percent growth rate | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------------------|-----------|
| | 1998 | 2008 | 2018 | 2018-2008 | 2008-1998 |
| Trivandrum | 130705 | 308481 | 137007 | -55.6 | 136.00 |
| Kollam | 102977 | 207516 | 240527 | 15.9 | 101.5 |
| Pathanamtitta | 97505 | 120990 | 109836 | -9.2 | 24.1 |
| Alappuzha | 62870 | 131719 | 136857 | 3.9 | 109.5 |
| Kottayam | 35494 | 89351 | 166625 | 86.5 | 151.7 |
| Idukki | 7390 | 5792 | 32893 | 467.9 | -21.6 |
| Ernakulam | 103750 | 120979 | 53418 | -55.8 | 16.6 |
| Thrissur | 161102 | 284068 | 241150 | -15.1 | 76.3 |
| Palakkad | 116026 | 189815 | 89065 | -53.1 | 63.6 |
| Malappuram | 296710 | 334572 | 406054 | 21.4 | 12.8 |
| Kozhikode | 116026 | 199163 | 160691 | -19.3 | 71.7 |
| Wayanad | 4552 | 13996 | 30650 | 119.0 | 207.5 |
| Kannur | 88065 | 119119 | 249834 | 109.7 | 35.3 |
| Kasaragod | 38747 | 67851 | 67281 | -0.8 | 75.1 |
| Total | 1361919 | 2193412 | 2121887 | -3.3 | 61.1 |

Source: KMS 2018.

Idukki was the only district that expressed a negative growth rate during 1998-2008 but it made a steep growth during 2008-2018 periods. While during 2008-2018 seven out of 14 districts made a negative growth. In that Eranakulam had the maximum decrease followed by Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Kannur, Kasarkode and Pathanamthitta. Kerala's emigrants' growth decreased from 61.1 percent in 1998-2008 to -3.3percent in 2008-2018. Growth rate of Emigrants, 1998 – 2008 and 2008 – 2018 is shown in Figure:3.12.

Fig: 3.12 District wise decadal growth rate of emigrants

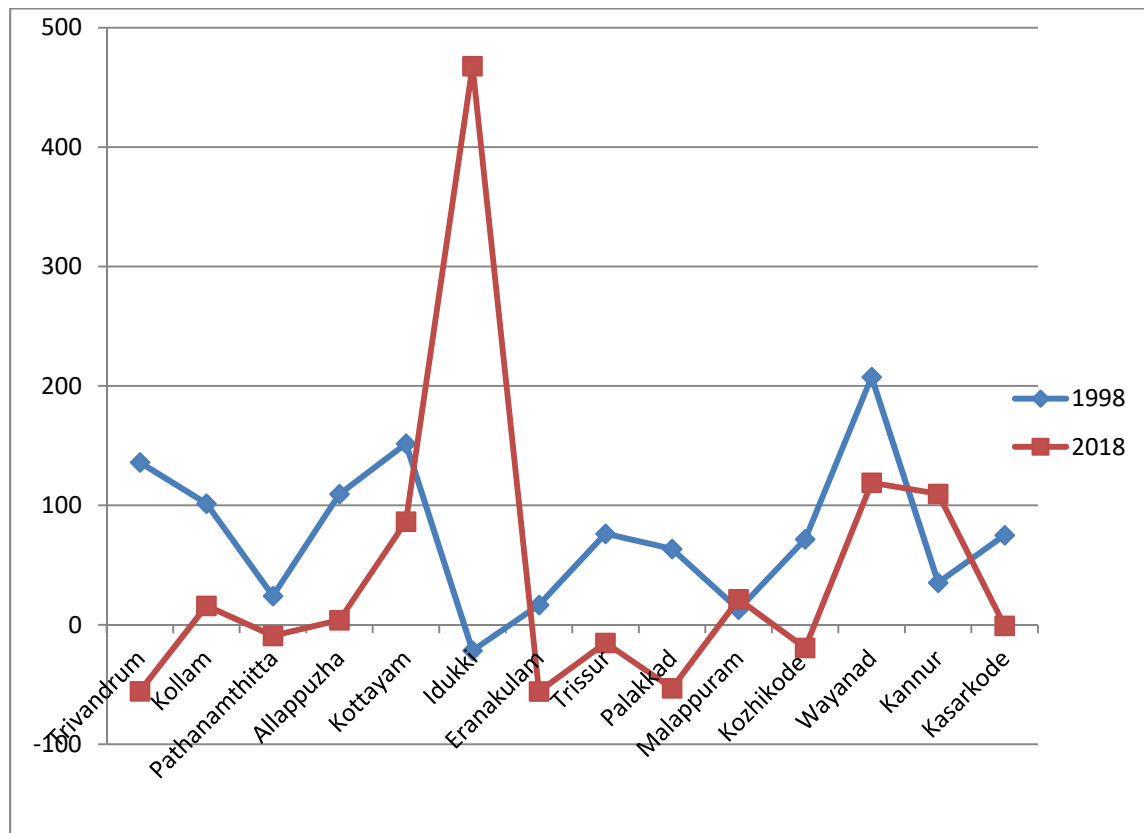


Figure:3.11

3.3.3 District wise number and percentage of emigrants per household

Malappuram district with largest number of emigrants in 2018 is also one with the highest number of emigrants per household. It is followed by Kannur and Kollam.

Table:3.13 District-wise of number emigrants and percentage share of emigrants per 100 households

| District | Emigrants | | | | | Percent | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2018 | 2013 | 2008 | 2003 | 1998 | 2018 | 2013 | 2008 | 2003 | 1998 |
| Trivandrum | 15.2 | 28.1 | 35.6 | 21.5 | 19.9 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 14.1 | 9.1 | 9.6 |
| Kollam | 32.8 | 28.9 | 30.8 | 24.4 | 18.4 | 11.3 | 8.3 | 9. | 8.1 | 7.6 |
| Pathanamthitta | 31.9 | 42.8 | 37.4 | 44.3 | 33.1 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Alappuzha | 23.6 | 16.9 | 24.2 | 15.2 | 13.2 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 41 | 4.6 |
| Kottayam | 31.3 | 21.5 | 18.2 | 24.0 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 2.6 |
| Idukki | 11.3 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Ernakulam | 5.8 | 22.5 | 15.1 | 16. | 17.0 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 7.6 |
| Thrissur | 27.9 | 28.9 | 38.9 | 27.2 | 30.4 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 13.0 | 9.7 | 8.5 |
| Palakkad | 12.2 | 10.5 | 32.1 | 32.6 | 18.3 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 8.5 |
| Malappuram | 42.1 | 53.7 | 53.4 | 45.0 | 49.2 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 21.8 |
| Kozhikode | 19.7 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 28.6 | 22.0 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.5 |
| Wayanad | 14.5 | 11.4 | 7.4 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Kannur | 38.8 | 49.9 | 22.6 | 43.2 | 19.0 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 5.4 | 11.0 | 6.5 |
| Kasaragod | 21.3 | 36.2 | 26.3 | 30.6 | 19.1 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 2.8 |
| Total | 24.0 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 26.7 | 21.4 | 100. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Kerala Migration Suurvey-2018

We have already seen that Malappuram is the highest migrant sending district from 1998 to 2018 it retained its position. Nearly one - fifth of the total population in Malappuram is migrants that are 42.1 out of 100 households are migrants. In 1998 emigrant per 100 households in Kerala were 21.4 then in 2003 it increased to 26.7 then in the next two survey periods it increased to 29 and 29.3 respectively. But in the current survey in 2018 it found decreased to 24.

3.3.4 Age category of emigrants.

The sex and age category of migrants is shown below. The age category of emigrants is different for males and females.

Table:3.14 **Age Category of emigrants**

| Age group | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Below 15 | 4.6 | 24.3 | 8.0 |
| 16 to 30 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 25.3 |
| 31 to 45 | 47.5 | 40.7 | 46.4 |
| 46 to 60 | 20.9 | 9.2 | 19.0 |
| Above 60 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Kerala Migration Survey, 2018

About one-fourth of females are in the age group below 15 years. While it is only 4.9 in the case of males. Emigrants among the age group above 60 are very less both for males and females. Bulk share of migrants are in the middle age group that is 31 to 45 category. According to Kerala Migration Survey-2018, the majority of emigrants falls in the age group 31 to 45 years (46.4%). Emigrants above 60 years is only 1.2 percent.

3.3.5 Educational qualification of emigrants

Education qualification of male and female emigrants shows a different pattern. Educational qualification and sex of emigrants are shown below.

Table: 3.15 **Education qualification of emigrants**

| Education level | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Less than primary | 2.8 | 8.8 | 3.7 |
| Primary to secondary | 13.6 | 10.7 | 13.1 |
| Secondary to higher secondary | 42.8 | 11.2 | 37.8 |
| Degree and above | 24.6 | 53.1 | 29.1 |
| Others | 14.4 | 7.1 | 13.2 |
| Illiterate | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Haven't started schooling | 1.7 | 7.8 | 2.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Kerala Migration Survey, 2018

Majority of male emigrants (42.8 percent) are having higher secondary level of education while more than half (53.1) of women emigrants from Kerala are having degree. Illiterates among both males and females emigrants are low in the state.

3.3.6 Destinations of the Emigrants

Data from KMS 2018 shows that majority of the emigrants are from gulf countries. Emigrants from Kerala choose Gulf countries as their best destination. During 1998, 93.9 percent of total migrants in Kerala were in Gulf region. There was not much change in the choice in these two decades. Now in 2018, there are 89.2 percent of emigrant from Gulf. Main destination countries for the emigrants from Kerala are the Gulf Co-operation council, which includes UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar.

Table: 3.16 Destination countries of the emigrants, 1998-2018

| Destination countries | 2018 | 2013 | 2008 | 2003 | 1998 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| UAE | 39.1 | 37.5 | 41.9 | 36.5 | 31.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 23.0 | 21.8 | 23 | 26.7 | 37.5 |
| Oman | 8.6 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 10.2 |
| Kuwait | 6.0 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.0 |
| Bahrain | 3.8 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Qatar | 8.7 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Other West Asia | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Sub Total | 89.2 | 86.3 | 88.5 | 89.0 | 93.9 |
| USA | 2.2 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 2.2 |
| Canada | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| United Kingdom | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Other Europe | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Africa | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Singapore | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Maldives | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Malaysia | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Other SE Asia | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Australia / New Zealand | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Other Countries | 1.2 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.

The above table shows the pattern of emigration from Kerala during 1998 to 2018. It is clear that major portion of emigrants from the state migrates to Gulf countries with

only a slight variations in the pattern over years. The emigration from the state was highest to UAE in 2018 with a share of 39 percent of the total emigrants. Though Saudi Arabia was the biggest destination for migrants from the state in 1998 with 37.5 percent of emigrants which declined to 23.0 percent in 2018. The decline Saudi Arabia seems to be the outcome of the policy of nationalization of private sector jobs by Saudi Arabian government. The aim of Nitaqat is to reduce unemployment among the Saudi youth through nationalization of jobs in private sector, this lead to a gradual decline in migration to Saudi Arabia over the years. (J.Vineshprakash,Dinesh kumar,Nowshad AP,2017). Migration to USA and UK accounted for about 2.2 and 1.8 percent respectively in 2018 and migration to rest of the countries is less than one percent of the total emigration from the state.

3.3.6.1 Designation countries of male and female emigrants

Destination countries of women migrants are different from men. Following table shows the male female emigrants and their destinations.

Table.3.17 The percentage share of male and female emigrants in various destinations

| Destination | Male (Percentages) | Female (Percentages) | Total (Percentages) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Gulf | 92.0 | 74.2 | 89.2 |
| Australia | 0.6 | 2.5 | 0.9 |
| Canada | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| Singapore | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| United Kingdom | 1.2 | 5.1 | 1.8 |
| America | 1.5 | 5.6 | 2.2 |
| Others | 3.5 | 10 | 4.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Kerala Migration Survey, 2018

About 90 percent and above males are working in Gulf regions while that of females it is below 75 percent. Due to the higher level of education of females they are more immigrated to countries like UK, USA and Australia than males.

3.3.7 Extend of Male - Female emigrants

According to Pravasi Malayali Cencus 2013, in the total working emigrants of 14,26,853, in that 1327527 are male migrants and 99326 are female migrants. That is 93.04% of working emigrants are males and only 6.96% is female working emigrants.

Table: 3.18 Male and female working migrants district wise

| District | Female | Male | Total |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Thiruvananthapuram | 6067 (5.49) | 104353 (94.51) | 110420 |
| Kollam | 6871 (5.89) | 109595 (94.11) | 116466 |
| Pathanamthitta | 14395 (18.50) | 63407 (81.5) | 77802 |
| Alappuzha | 8731 (10.85) | 817499 (89.15) | 80480 |
| Kottayam | 22585 (31.68) | 48714 (68.32) | 71299 |
| Idukki | 3598 (32.83) | 7361 (67.17) | 10959 |
| Ernakulam | 16322 (20.52) | 63204 (79.48) | 79526 |
| Thrissur | 6433 (4.29) | 143381 (95.71) | 149814 |
| Palakkad | 2169 (2.59) | 81608 (97.41) | 83777 |
| Malappuram | 1751 (0.63) | 276645 (99.37) | 278396 |
| Kozhikode | 3413 (2.31) | 144583 (97.69) | 147996 |
| Wayanad | 1132 (7.23) | 14328 (92.77) | 15660 |
| Kannur | 4419 (3.08) | 139269 (96.92) | 143688 |
| Kasaragod | 1240 (6.03) | 59330 (93.97) | 20570 |
| Total | 99326(6.96) | 1327527(93.04) | 1426853 (100) |

Source: Pravasi Malayali Census2013,vol-2

The highest number of International male migrants is from Malappuram district (278296) followed by Trissur (149814). Malappuram having 278396 emigrants in that 276645 are males and only 1751 females emigrants. That means 99.37% of emigrants are males, rest only 0.63% forms females. Female working migrants share is highest in districts like Kottayam and Idukki with 31.68 and 32.83 respectively. Similar to KMS survey in PMC 2013 also shows a male migration trend in the northern districts of Kerala.

3.3.8 Job categories of emigrants

The largest number of emigrants in the total working migrants belongs to casual workers and drivers. This means that most of the emigrants are unskilled and semiskilled workers.

Table: 3.19 Job categories of migrants

| District | Doctors | Nurse | Engineer | Bank | IT | Teacher | Manager | Driver | Business | Salesman | Other labours | Total |
|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Trivandrum | 103 | 3739 | 5163 | 987 | 2581 | 848 | 1590 | 14629 | 4647 | 5644 | 69509 | 110420 |
| Kollam | 546 | 3074 | 4030 | 761 | 2921 | 762 | 1990 | 14479 | 5699 | 7735 | 74469 | 116466 |
| Pathanamthita | 745 | 18857 | 4969 | 1027 | 2814 | 1963 | 1563 | 4072 | 2741 | 2650 | 36401 | 77802 |
| Alappuzha | 524 | 11514 | 4724 | 797 | 2471 | 1880 | 1513 | 4918 | 2761 | 3927 | 45451 | 80480 |
| Kottayam | 1082 | 21571 | 5445 | 90 | 418 | 144 | 269 | 676 | 375 | 399 | 4552 | 10959 |
| Idukki | 104 | 3288 | 641 | 93 | 418 | 144 | 269 | 676 | 375 | 399 | 4552 | 10959 |
| Ernakulam | 1079 | 16505 | 7255 | 1030 | 3597 | 1085 | 2307 | 6129 | 3554 | 3263 | 33722 | 79526 |
| Thrissur | 717 | 5462 | 7129 | 1452 | 3810 | 886 | 2983 | 21292 | 8873 | 13645 | 83565 | 149814 |
| Palakkad | 290 | 728 | 2553 | 509 | 1746 | 502 | 1437 | 14272 | 3665 | 11240 | 46835 | 83777 |
| Malappuram | 321 | 802 | 2999 | 646 | 2782 | 825 | 1530 | 44848 | 16706 | 42364 | 164573 | 278396 |
| Kozhikode | 485 | 1204 | 3156 | 559 | 2033 | 608 | 1251 | 20401 | 10915 | 22170 | 85214 | 147996 |
| Wayanad | 31 | 856 | 403 | 8'0 | 250 | 85 | 200 | 2505 | 616 | 3875 | 6759 | 15660 |
| Kannur | 388 | 2614 | 4399 | 926 | 2888 | 845 | 1967 | 13387 | 10817 | 25107 | 80350 | 143688 |
| Kasaragod | 129 | 684 | 1010 | 222 | 756 | 181 | 496 | 5012 | 5641 | 12653 | 33786 | 60570 |
| TOTAL | 7524 (0.53) | 90898 (6.37) | 53876 (3.78) | 10011 (0.70) | 31834 (2.23) | 11760 (0.82) | 20867 (1.46) | 169097 (11.85) | 79408 (5.57) | 156797 (10.99) | 794781 (55.70) | 1426853 (100) |

Pravasi Malayali Census, 2013, Vol 2

About half of the migrants are casual labours (55.70 percent) engaged in construction works. Large number of migrants are working as sales men and drivers. When compared to other district Malappuram stands first in emigrants engaged in driving and construction works followed by other districts like Thissur, Kozhikode, and Kannur. Migrants engaged in jobs like doctors and nurses are more from southern districts like Eranakulam, Kottayam, and Trivavdrum. In KMS - 1998, also finds that largest proportion of migrants works as unskilled and semiskilled labours in constructional works and engaged in as sales men and drivers.

3.3.9 Extent and trend of emigrants by religion in Kerala

3.3.9.1 Extent of emigrants by Religion

Religion plays an important role in the formation of socio- economic structure of Kerala. The religious composition of emigrants in Kerala shows a different picture

compared to the religious composition of population in the state. Religious composition of population and religious composition of emigrants in Kerala is shown below. (Figure: 3.15)

Table: 3.20 Religious composition of population and emigrants

| Community | Religious composition of population -2011 census (in percentage) | Religious composition of emigrants –KMS 2018 (in percentage) |
|------------|--|--|
| Hindus | 54.73 | 34.7 |
| Christians | 18.38 | 23.6 |
| Muslims | 26.56 | 41.7 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, census 2011

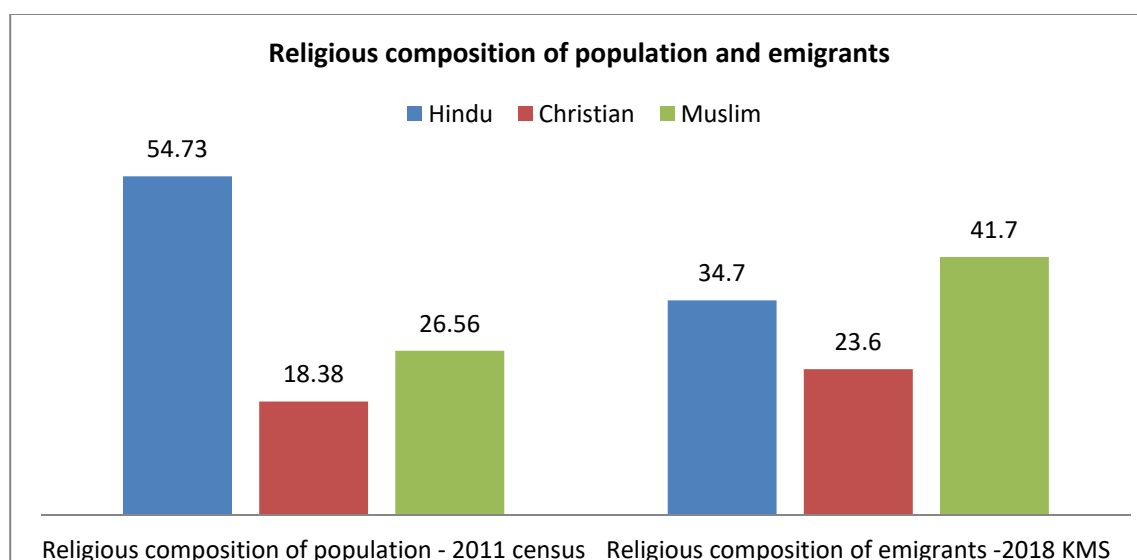


Figure: 3.12

Similar to the religious variation in international migration in India, in Kerala also religious minorities shows prominence in emigration. According to 2011 census 54.7 percent of Kerala's population is Hindus, 26.6 percent are Muslims and 18.4 percent are Christians. Kerala Migration Study 2018 had established the dominance of Muslims in emigration, the proportion of Muslims was 41.7 percent while Hindus and Christians were 34.7 and 23.6 respectively. Muslims are over-represented among emigrants whereas Hindus are under-represented.

3.3.9.2 Trends in religious composition

Trends in the religious composition of emigrants from 1998 to 2018 is shown in the below table.

Table: 3.21 Trends in religious composition of emigrants from 1998 to 2018

| Religion | 1998 | 2003 | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Hindus | 401766 .11 | 573458 | 806917 | 861235 | 737011 |
| Christians | 269659.96 | 460814 | 497407 | 571799 | 500236 |
| Muslims | 690492.93 | 804206 | 889088 | 967342 | 884640 |
| Total | 1361919 | 1838478 | 2193412 | 2400375 | 2121887 |

Source: Kerala Migration Survey, 2018.

Till 2013 the number of emigrants in all religions was increasing. But in the recent data from KMS in 2018 shows a fall in the number of emigrants in all religious groups. A steep short with 1224224 emigrants are from Hindus followed by Muslims and Christians with 82702 and 71563 short respectively. Following Figure: shows the trend in the religious variation of emigrants for the last two decades, from 1998 to 2018.

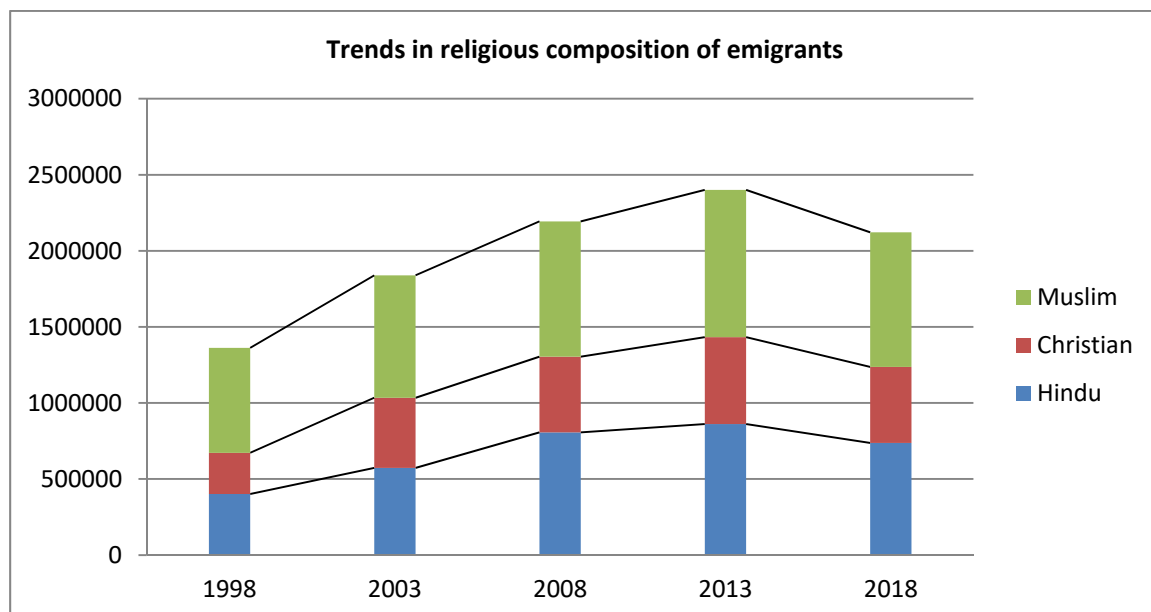


Figure :3.13

3.3.9.3 Emigrants per households by Religion 2013 and 2018

The relatively over representation of Muslims and under representation of Hindus in the emigrant population of Kerala is more evident from the comparison of the data on emigrants per household.

Table: 3.22 Emigrants per households and more than one emigrant households

| Religion | Per 100 Households | | With more than one emigrant in a household | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------|--|------|
| | 2018 | 2013 | 2018 | 2013 |
| Hindus | 14.9 | 18.1 | 11.4 | 12.8 |
| Christians | 27.6 | 34.9 | 16.9 | 19.6 |
| Muslims | 42.6 | 54.2 | 33.5 | 36.5 |
| Total in Kerala | 24 | 29.3 | 17.7 | 19.2 |

Source: Kerala Migration Survey, 2018.

Corresponding to 100 households, there were 14.9 emigrants among the Hindus, 27.6 among the Christians and 42.6 among Muslims according to 2018 survey data of Kerala Migration Survey. In Kerala when taken 100 households 24 will be an emigrant household. But the previous survey in 2013 it was 29.3. Among Hindus when taken 100 households it was 18.1, among Christians it was 34.9 and in Muslims it was 54.2. Thus it is clear that in 2018 among all religions emigrants per households decreased than 2013 survey.

The data regarding more than one emigrant households shows that in 2018 among the Muslims 33.5 percent of the households have one or more emigrants, but the corresponding ratio is only 11.4 among Hindus and 16.9 among the Christians. In Kerala it is 17.7 and it is lower than the previous survey period which was 19.2 in 2013. All the three religions show a similar pattern.

3.4 Extend and Pattern of Remittance to Kerala

The most important economic benefit of migration is the remittances, its impacts is far reaching on the households of the emigrants and on the economy as a whole.

Remittances are the major contributor to the income of Kerala economy. Thus it is not only important to the migrant family but also to the economy and the society.

3.4.1 Extend of Household remittances

Household remittances are remittances received by members of the households from their family members living abroad. Kerala Migration Survey conducted by Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, is a household survey so that they collected data on household remittances. It is an estimate of remittances received by households send by emigrants for household consumption. Total household remittances are calculated by adding four components like cash remittance, money value of goods received as gifts, special remittance to buy house/car/land and money value of any other not included above. (CDS-KMS Working paper 483)

Total household remittance in Kerala from 1998 to 2018 is shown below.

Table:3.23 Extend and Trend in Household Remittance to Kerala

| Year | Remittance (In crores) | Percent Increase |
|------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1998 | 3530 | – |
| 2003 | 7965 | 125 |
| 2008 | 12511 | 57 |
| 2013 | 24374 | 61 |
| 2018 | 30717 | 26 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018

There is an increase in Household remittance from 1998 to 2018. There was 61 percent increase in remittance during 2008 to 2013. But after that in 2013 to 2018 the household remittance increased only 26 percent. The number of emigrants was 2400375 in 2013 which decreased to 2121887 during 2018. Still remittance increased, but in a decreasing rate.

3.4.2 District wise household remittance

Table: 3.24 Household remittance by district 2013 and 2018

| District | 2018 in Crores | 2013 in crores | Per cent Increase | Percent 2013 | Percent 2018 |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Thiruvananthapuram | 2904 | 1847 | 57.2 | 9.5 | 7.6 |
| Kollam | 4602 | 2168 | 112.3 | 15.0 | 8.9 |
| Pathanamthitta | 2220 | 1478 | 50.2 | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| Alappuzha | 1795 | 2065 | -13.1 | 5.8 | 8.5 |
| Kottayam | 1062 | 669 | 52.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Idukki | 277 | 228 | 21.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Ernakulam | 435 | 3210 | -86.5 | 1.4 | 13.2 |
| Thrissur | 3350 | 2527 | 32.6 | 10.9 | 10.4 |
| Palakkad | 1270 | 1009 | 25.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Malappuram | 6326 | 1967 | 35.3 | 20.6 | 14.4 |
| Kozhikode | 2662 | 1967 | 35.3 | 8.7 | 8.2 |
| Wayanad | 432 | 303 | 42.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Kannur | 2320 | 1976 | 17.4 | 7.6 | 8.2 |
| Kasaragod | 1061 | 1294 | -18.0 | 3.5 | 5.3 |
| Total | 30717 | 24374 | 26.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram

Largest amount of remittance were received by Malappuram district. ie. 6326 crore in 2018. This is 20 % of State total and there is 80% of increase compared to 2013. Next Kollam (4602 crores) and Thrissur (3350 crores). Highest decrease in remittance during 2013 – 2018 is in Ernakulam district. Other districts which showed a decrease in remittance when compared to 2013 is Allappuzha and Kasaragode. Highest percentage increase in remittance is 14.4 that is in Malappuram district.and lowest is from Idukki which is 0.9 percent.

3.4.3 Details of Household remittance by religion

Out of total remittance of Rs.30717crores, Rs.13034 crores were received by Muslim community alone.

Table: 3.25 **Household remittance by religion**

| Religion | 2018 | 2013 | Percent Increase | 2018 | 2013 |
|-----------|-------|-------|------------------|------|------|
| Hindus | 11431 | 8745 | 30.7 | 37.2 | 35.9 |
| Christian | 6252 | 5806 | 7.7 | 20.4 | 23.8 |
| Muslim | 13034 | 9823 | 32.7 | 42.4 | 40.3 |
| Total | 30717 | 24374 | 26 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram

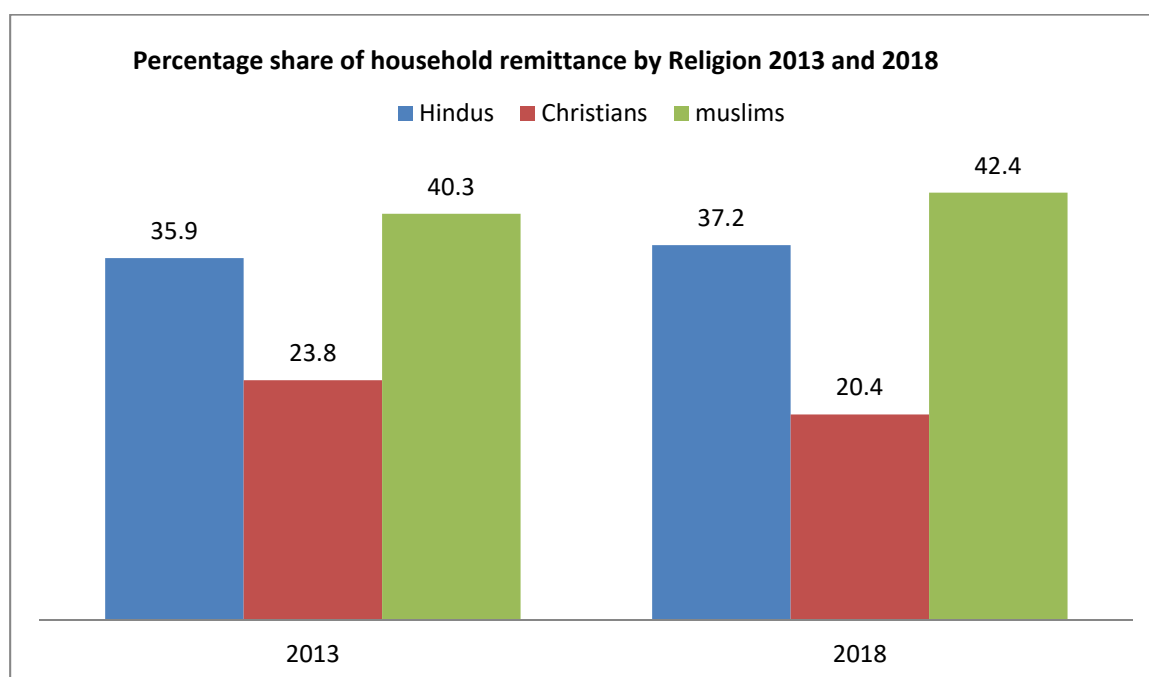


Figure: 3.14

Household remittance has a considerable increase among all religions especially among Muslims that is about 33% followed by Hindus (31%) and Christians (8%). The total share in the state remittance is highest from Muslims that is 42% followed by Hindus (37%) and Christians (20%) in 2018. When compared to 2013 the percentage share of remittance of Muslims and Hindus increased whereas Christian share decreased in 2018.

3.4.4 Remittances received by households

Though remittances to Kerala are increasing over years but only 16 percent of households are directly benefited from abroad. Thus 84 percent of households in Kerala is not getting any remittances directly. But in Malappuram district 34 percent of households are getting benefits of remittances directly which is more than double of the state. Following table shows the district wise percent of households that received remittances in 2018.

Table: 3.26 District wise remittance received by households in 2018

| District | Percent |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Malappuram | 33.9 |
| Kollam | 22.9 |
| Kannur | 20.3 |
| Kozhikode | 19.8 |
| Kasaragode | 19.2 |
| Pathanamthitta | 16.5 |
| Thissur | 15.3 |
| Alappuzha | 14.5 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 14.2 |
| Kottayam | 12.7 |
| Wayanad | 10.8 |
| Palakkad | 9.7 |
| Idukki | 5.0 |
| Eranakulam | 4.2 |
| Kerala | 16.3 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram

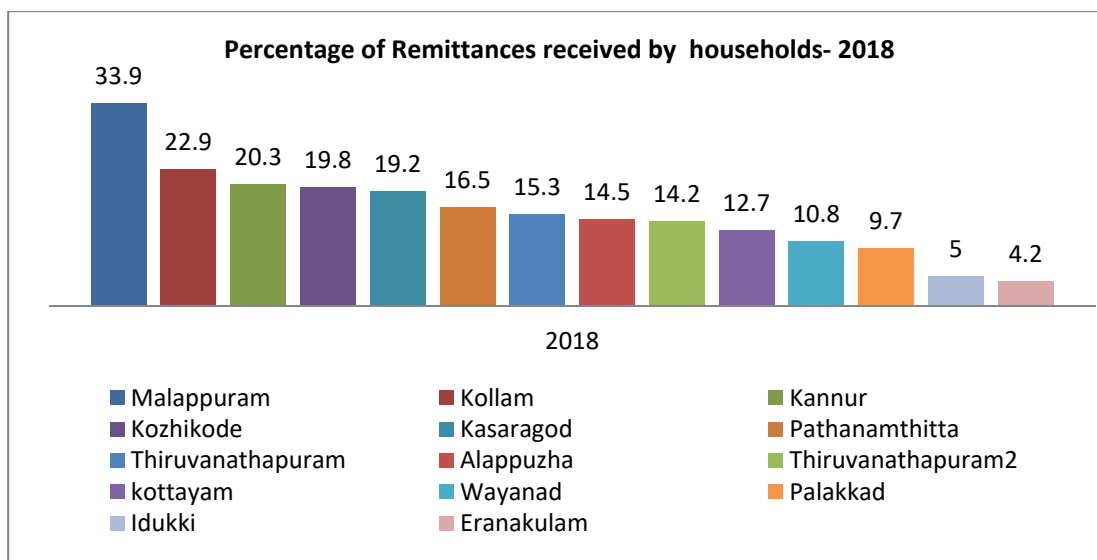


Figure: 3.15

Though remittance to Kerala is increasing over years. KMS 2018 found out that northern districts of Kerala receive more remittance to their households regularly when compared to southern states. Only 16% of Household is Kerala get remittance from abroad. Households of Malappuram district receives remittance more than double of the state.

3.4.5 Total remittance

Total remittance is the sum of household remittance and remittances received to the state through banks and other financial institutions. The Reserve Bank of India publishes regularly all India Remittances also with its decomposition by states.

Table: 3.27 Trends in total remittance 1998-2018

| Year | Remittance | Percent Increase | Remittance per HH |
|------|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1998 | 13652 | | 21469 |
| 2003 | 18465 | 35.3 | 24444 |
| 2008 | 43288 | 134.4 | 57215 |
| 2013 | 71142 | 43.2 | 86843 |
| 2018 | 85092 | 19.6 | 96185 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram

From 1998 to 2018 the number of emigrants shows a declining trend but the remittances are increasing though in a decreasing rate. From 1998 to 2003 the rate of increase was 35 percent, and then from 2003 to 2008 the rate of increase was 134 percent after that in 2008 to 2013 the rate of increase declined to 43 percent and the last survey period from 2013 to 2018 the rate of increase in total remittance became 19.6 percent.

3.4.6 District wise total remittances

Table No: 3.28 Total remittance by district wise 2013 to 2018

| | Remittances (in crores) | | Increase | Percentage of total | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|
| | 2018 | 2013 | percent | 2018 | 2013 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 8045 | 5391 | 49.2 | 9.5 | 7.6 |
| Kollam | 12748 | 6328 | 101.5 | 15.0 | 8.9 |
| Pathanamthitta | 6150 | 4314 | 42.6 | 7.2 | 6.1 |
| Alappuzha | 4972 | 6027 | -17.5 | 5.8 | 8.5 |
| Kottayam | 2942 | 2040 | 44.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Idukki | 767 | 665 | 15.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Ernakulam | 1205 | 9369 | -87.1 | 1.4 | 13.2 |
| Thrissur | 9280 | 7376 | 25.8 | 10.9 | 10.4 |
| Palakkad | 3518 | 29445 | 199.5 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Malappuram | 17524 | 10245 | 71.1 | 20.6 | 14.4 |
| Kozhikode | 7374 | 5741 | 28.4 | 8.7 | 8.1 |
| Wayanad | 1197 | 884 | 35.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Kannur | 6427 | 5767 | 11.4 | 7.6 | 8.1 |
| Kasaragod | 2939 | 3777 | -22.2 | 3.5 | 5.3 |
| Total | 8592 | 71142 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018,C.D.S,Thiruvananthapuram

District wise remittance details of the total remittance at the state shows that 21% came from Malappuram district followed by Kollam (15%) and Thrissur (11%). Ernakulam, Alappuzha and Kasarkode Shows a decline in remittance from 2013 to 2018. Following figure shows the district wise percentage share of total remittance in 2018.

3.4.7 Remittances as a share of Net State Domestic Product

Remittances are considered as one of the major contributor to the income of the state. This flow of remittance to Kerala made changes in the socio economic condition of the state.

Remittance and NSDP from 1998 to 2018 is compared in below table.3.29. Also remittance as a percentage of Net State Domestic product.

Table: 3.29 Remittances as Net State Domestic Product from 1998 to 2018

| | 1998 | 2003 | 2008 | 2011 | 2014 | 2018 |
|--|-------|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| NSDP | 53552 | 83783 | 140889 | 1591444 | 196077 | 440515 |
| Remittances | 13652 | 18465 | 43288 | 49695 | 71142 | 85092 |
| Remittances as a percentage of NSDP | 25.5 | 22.0 | 30.7 | 31.2 | 36.3 | 19.3 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, CDS, Thiruvananthapuram

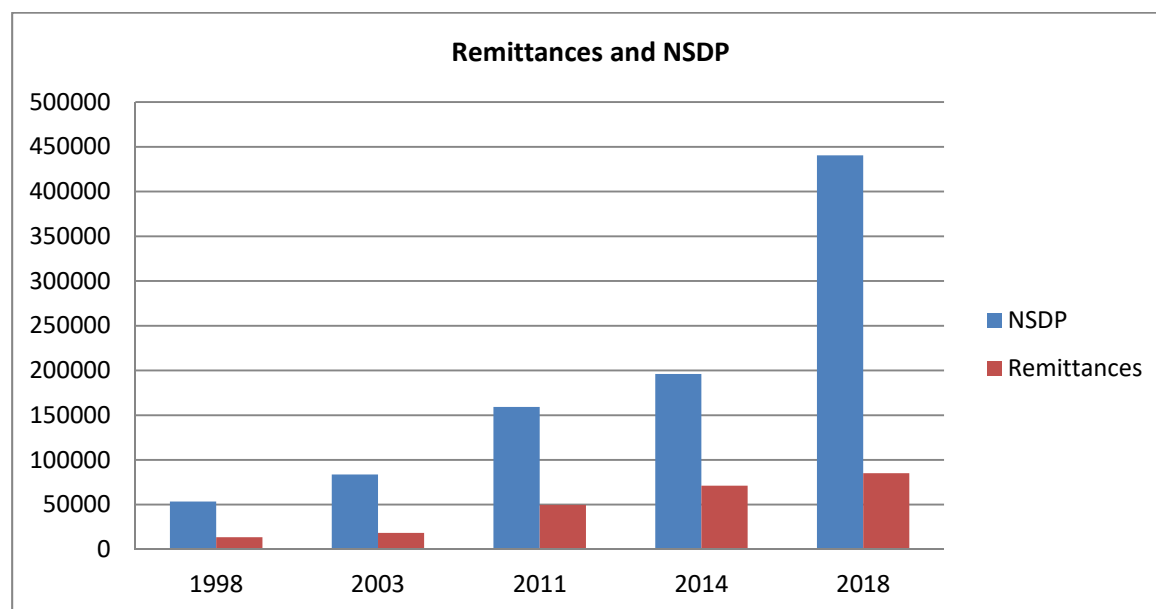
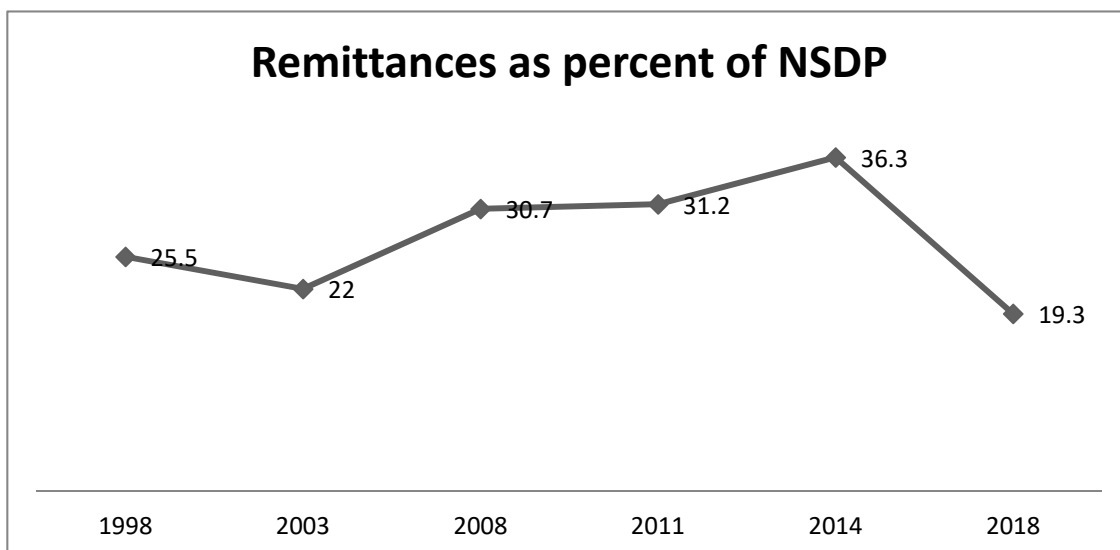


Figure: 3.16

Remittance as a percentage of Net State Domestic product shows the importance of remittance on the state economy. During 1998, 25 percent of NSDP was composed of remittance. Then it became 30.7 percent in 2008 and 36 percent in 2014. Remittances as the percentage of NSDP declined to 19.3 percent during the recent survey in 2018. This is depicted in the figure: 3.17.



3.4.8 Per capita remittances

Total remittance in 2018 is Rs.85092 crores, and total population in Kerala is 3.459 crores. Therefore, the per capita remittance will be Rs.24000. In 2013 it was 21000, in 2011 it was Rs.14883 and in 2008 it was Rs.12840.

Table: 3.30 Per capita remittances for 2018, 2013, 2011, 2008

| Year | 2018 | 2013 | 2011 | 2008 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Per capita Remittances (in rupees) | 24,000 | 21,000 | 14,883 | 12,840 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, CDS, Thiruvananthapuram

3.5 About Return Emigrants and non-resident Keralites

Return emigrants are those who had been returned from abroad after staying there for at least 6 months.

3.5.1 Extend and trend of return emigrants

Table no: 3.31 Trends of return emigration in Kerala, 1998 to 2018

| Year | REM | Increase | % increase |
|------|---------|----------|------------|
| 1998 | 739245 | | |
| 2003 | 893942 | 154697 | 17.3 |
| 2008 | 1157127 | 263185 | 22.7 |
| 2013 | 1252471 | 102124 | 7.6 |
| 2018 | 1294796 | 42325 | 3.3 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram

The number of return emigrants is 12.95 lakhs in 2018. There was an increase since 2013, after that the percentage started declining (from 7.6 to 3.3).

3.5.2 District wise return emigrants

District wise Return emigrants from 1998 to 2018 shows that Malappuram district is always first in the number of return migrants.

Table: 3.32 Return emigrants by district, 1998 to 2018

| District | Emigrants | | | | | Increase/ Decrease |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| | 2018 | 2013 | 2008 | 2003 | 1998 | |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 93662 | 218945 | 215280 | 103059 | 118878 | -125283 |
| Kollam | 165504 | 127978 | 124066 | 69314 | 74106 | 37526 |
| Pathanamthitta | 54506 | 36285 | 60554 | 83502 | 54502 | 18221 |
| Alappuzha | 99929 | 70104 | 51024 | 43109 | 34572 | 29825 |
| Kottayam | 41775 | 33898 | 26448 | 28368 | 18164 | 7877 |
| Idukki | 6137 | 322 | 3213 | 3766 | 5017 | 2895 |
| Ernakulam | 23929 | 69545 | 68860 | 74435 | 45028 | -45616 |
| Thrissur | 94279 | 103803 | 174655 | 86029 | 116788 | -9524 |
| Palakkad | 57664 | 12383 | 85318 | 55008 | 39238 | 45281 |
| Malappuram | 309881 | 299857 | 219736 | 141537 | 123750 | 10024 |
| Kozhikode | 151417 | 107491 | 72405 | 109101 | 60910 | 43926 |
| Wayanad | 12046 | 12581 | 1930 | 3852 | 3327 | -535 |
| Kannur | 94457 | 109145 | 26416 | 45394 | 28263 | -14688 |
| Kasaragod | 89610 | 47212 | 27222 | 47468 | 16667 | 42398 |
| Total | 1294796 | 1252471 | 1157127 | 893942 | 739245 | 42325 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram

Malappuram is shows first in the number of return migrant with 309881 followed by Kollam and Kozhikode. In 2018 when compared to 2013 Thiruvananthapuram, Eranakulam, Thrissur,Wayanad and Kannur have a decrease in the number of return migrants.

3.5.3 Return emigrants per 100 households

Table:3.33 Return Emigrants per 100 households , 2018

| Districts | Return Emigrants per 100 Households |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Malappuram | 32.1 |
| Kasaragod | 28.4 |
| Kollam | 22.6 |
| Kozhikode | 18.5 |
| Alappuzha | 17.3 |
| Pathanamthitta | 15.5 |
| Kannur | 14.7 |
| Thissur | 10.9 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 10.4 |
| Kottayam | 7.9 |
| Palakkad | 7.9 |
| Wayanad | 5.7 |
| Eranakulam | 2.6 |
| Iddukki | 2.1 |
| Kerala | 14.6 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, CDS,Thiruvananthapuram

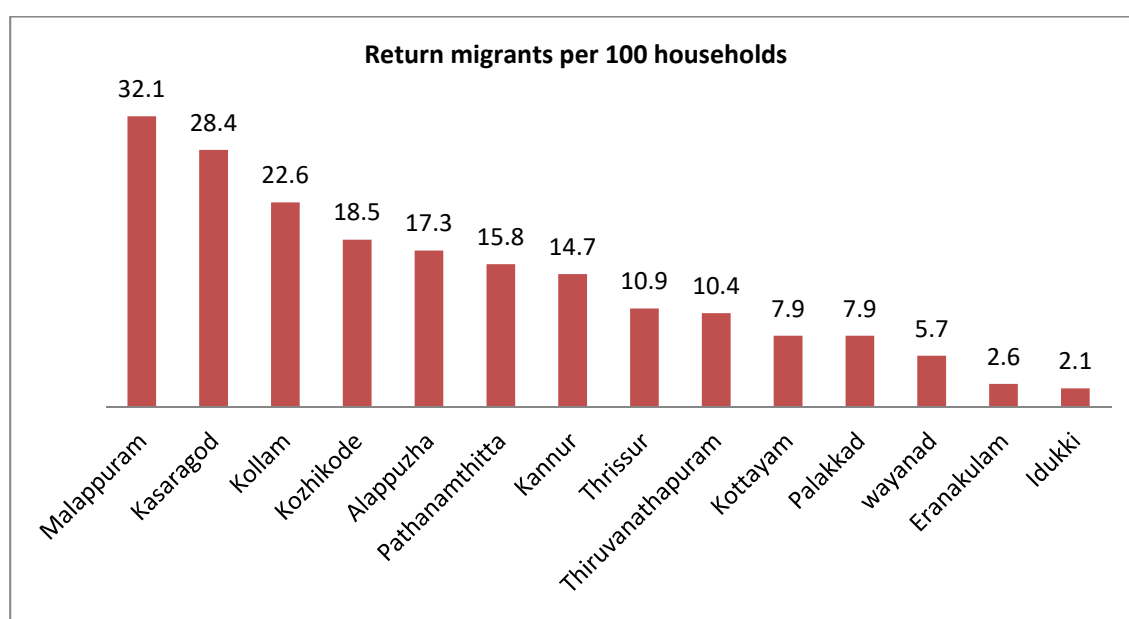


Figure: 3.18

There are 14 out of 100 household in Kerala having return migrants with maximum of 32.1 at Malappuram. Malappuram is followed by Kasaragod and Kollam. The districts like Idukki and Wayanad are having less percentage share during the last two decades.

3.5.4 Non Resident Keralites

A non-resident Keralite is a person who had emigrated from Kerala at any time. The numbers of non-resident Keralites means the sum total of all emigrants and return migrants.

Table no.3.4 Non-resident Keralites, 2013 and 2018

| District | Number | Number | Increase | NRK per 100 HH | | Per cent | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------------|------|----------|-------|
| | 2018 | 2013 | 2018-13 | 2018 | 2013 | 2018 | 2013 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 230669 | 460672 | -230003 | 25.6 | 53.5 | 6.8 | 12.6 |
| Kollam | 406031 | 327911 | 78120 | 55.4 | 47.4 | 11.9 | 9.0 |
| Pathanamthitta | 164342 | 177628 | -13286 | 47.7 | 53.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Alappuzha | 236786 | 163200 | 73586 | 40.9 | 29.6 | 6.9 | 4.5 |
| Kottayam | 208400 | 141829 | 66571 | 39.2 | 28.2 | 6.1 | 3.9 |
| Idukki | 39030 | 27210 | 11820 | 13.4 | 9.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Ernakulam | 77347 | 260918 | -183571 | 84 | 30.7 | 2.3 | 9.1 |
| Thrissur | 335429 | 333884 | 1545 | 38.8 | 42.0 | 9.8 | 9.1 |
| Palakkad | 146729 | 82889 | 63840 | 20.1 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 2.3 |
| Malappuram | 715935 | 755554 | -39619 | 74.3 | 89.0 | 21.0 | 20.7 |
| Kozhikode | 312108 | 333990 | -21882 | 38.2 | 45.3 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Wayanad | 42696 | 35150 | 7546 | 20.2 | 17.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Kannur | 344291 | 400466 | -56175 | 53.5 | 68.6 | 10.1 | 11.0 |
| Kasaragod | 156891 | 151546 | 5345 | 49.7 | 52.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Total | 3416683 | 3652845 | -236162 | 38.6 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram

The non-resident Keralities is highest in Malappuram district with 7,15,935 it is followed by Kollam and Kannur in 2018. When compared to 2013 districts like Thiruvananthapuram, pathanamthitta, Ernakulam, Malappuram, Kozhikode, and Kannur have showed a decreased in the number of non-resident Keralities. The non-resident Keralite per 100 households in Kerala during 2018 was 38.6 this was 44.6 in 2013.

The percentage of non-resident Keralites is highest in Malappuram district with 21 percentage followed by Kollam with 11.9 percent and Kannur with 10.1 percent in 2018.

Percentage share of non-resident Keralites in 2018 is shown below

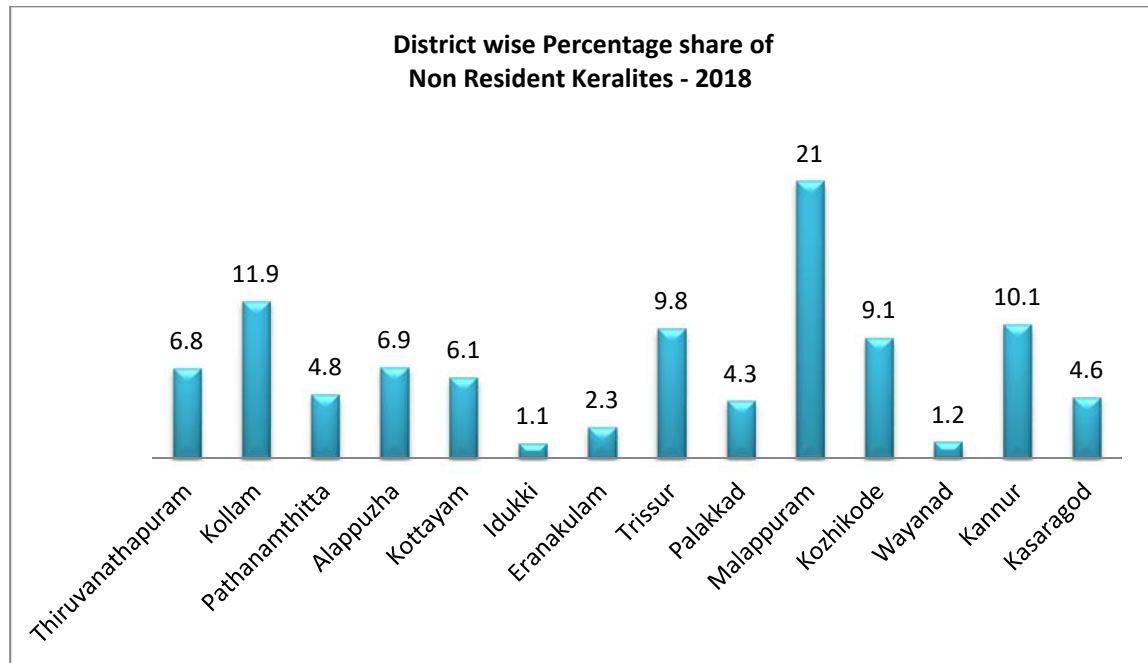


Figure: 3.19

Idduki and Wayanad shows the lowest of emigrant and return emigrant population. Malappuram district shows the maximum number of both emigrant and return emigrant population throughout the survey period.

3.6 Malappuram scenario

In international migration, Malappuram district is much important among other districts of Kerala. Since for the present study, the area taken is Malappuram. And the study is about the impacts of international migration on the left behind women, it is essential to look into the following.

Let us now look into the extent and trend of emigrants from Malappuram district. Malappuram district having largest number of emigrant population is selected for primary data collection of the study.

3.6.1 Extend and trend of emigrants in Malappuram district

Table: 3.35 Extend, trend and percentage share of emigrants from Malappuram district, 1998 – 2018

| Year | Emigrant from Malappuram | Percentage share in the total emigrants | Inter survey difference | Rate of change |
|------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1998 | 296710 | 21.8 | | |
| 2003 | 271787 | 14.8 | -24923 | -9.17 |
| 2008 | 334572 | 15.3 | 62785 | 18.77 |
| 2013 | 455696 | 19.0 | 121124 | 26.58 |
| 2018 | 406054 | 19.1 | -49642 | 12.23 |

Source: Kerala migration survey-2018, CDS, Thiruvananthapuram

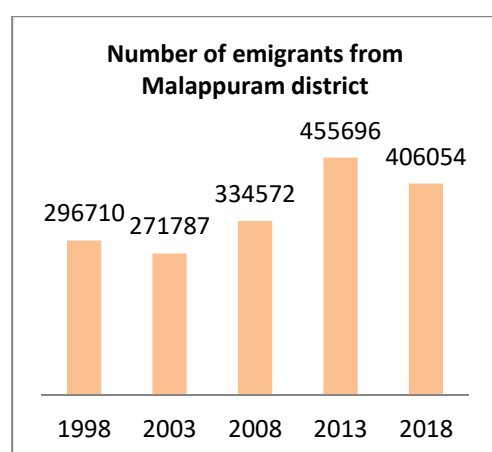


Figure: 20

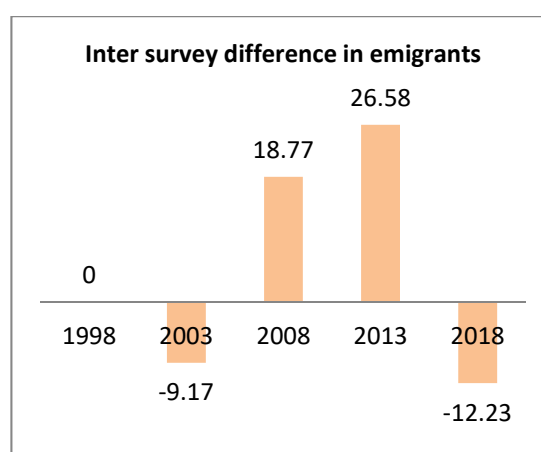


Figure: 21

The count emigrant decreased in 2003 compared to 1998. But it showed an increasing tendency in the next 2 survey periods. Again during the last survey in 2018 show a declining trend in the number of emigrants from Malappuram district. The percentage share of emigrants in Malappuram district is highest compared to other states. During 2013 and 2018 it was 19.1 and 19.0 percent respectively.

In case of return migrant and non-resident Keralites Malappuram district stands highest in its position. The Economics & Statistics department and Norka Kerala government conducted a Pravasi Malayali census for the first time in 2013 according to that data there is 16,25,653 emigrants in Kerala from Various district.

3.6.2 Emigrants staying with and without family abroad

Table 3.36 shows the details about the migrants who live with family and those who live without family in their destinations.

Among the total working emigrants, (1426853) only 36.41 percent lives with their families rest 63.59 percent leave their families in the origin. Largest number of emigrants who lives without family is from Malappuram district followed by Kozhikode, Trissur, Kannur, Kollam, and Thiruvananthapuram. Out of 1426853 working migrants in Kerala only 519596 lives abroad with their families rest (907284) lives without their families. That is only 36.41% emigrants in Kerala lives with their families abroad rest 63.59 lives alone. 907284 migrants both male and female lives without family at their destinations. In that 96.82% are male emigrants and 3.07% are female emigrants who live alone in their destinations. (Pravasi Malayali Census – 2013, Economics and Statistics Department, Government of Kerala) Largest number of migrants who stay abroad without families is from Malappuram district (184320). Therefore largest number of left behind women is in Malappuram district. This is the reason behind selecting Malappuram in the study.

Table: 3.36 **District-wise total emigrants who stay without family, at their destinations**

| District | With Family | Without Family | Total |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Thiruvananthapuram | 30441(27.57) | 79979 | 110420 |
| Kollam | 28072 (24.11) | 88394 | 116466 |
| Pathanamthitta | 34450 (44.28) | 43352 | 77802 |
| Alappuzha | 26967 (33.51) | 53513 | 80480 |
| Kottayam | 42747 (59.95) | 28552 | 71299 |
| Idukki | 5385 (49.14) | 5574 | 10959 |
| Ernakulam | 35617(44.79) | 43909 | 79526 |
| Thrissur | 50261 (33.55) | 99553 | 149814 |
| Palakkad | 27710 (33.08) | 56067 | 83777 |
| Malappuram | 94076 (33.79) | 184320 (66.20) | 278396 |
| Kozhikode | 46689 (31.55) | 101307 | 147996 |
| Wayanad | 4427 (28.27) | 11233 | 15660 |
| Kannur | 66547 (46.31) | 77141 | 143688 |
| Kasaragod | 26180 (43.22) | 34390 | 60570 |
| Total | 519569 (36.41) | 907284 (63.59) | 1426853 (100) |

Pravasi Malayali Census 2013, Economics- statistics Department and NORKA ,Kerala Government, (Figures in parentheses show percentages)

3.6.3 Emigrants and their dependents abroad

The proportion of working emigrants and their dependents who lives with them abroad in Kerala shows that out of 1625653 migrants from 1161306 households, 198800 are dependents. That is for 88 percent working population and 12 percent dependence.

Table: 3.37 Working emigrants and their dependents living with them, district-wise

| District | Emigrants households | Working emigrants | Dependents | Total |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Thiruvananthapuram | 95539 | 110420 (90.28) | 11885 (9.72) | 122305 (7.250) |
| Kollam | 102667 | 116466 (92.18) | 9880 (7.82) | 126346 (7.78) |
| Pathanamthitta | 60185 | 77802 (79.10) | 20552 (20.89) | 98354 (6.05) |
| Alappuzha | 66954 | 80480 (85.48) | 13674 (14.52) | 94154 (5.79) |
| Kottayam | 48989 | 71299 (70.86) | 29326 (29.14) | 100625 (6.19) |
| Idukki | 8154 | 10959 (75.19) | 3616 (24.81) | 14575 (0.89) |
| Ernakulam | 62718 | 79526 (76.09) | 24982 (23.90) | 104508 (6.43) |
| Thrissur | 125702 | 149814 (85.88) | 24633 (14.12) | 174447 (10.73) |
| Palakkad | 69745 | 83777 (91.55) | 7737 (8.45) | 91514 (5.63) |
| Malappuram | 228706 | 278396 (95.09) | 14357(4.90) | 292753 (18) |
| Kozhikode | 124448 | 147996 (91.79) | 13240 (8.21) | 161236 (9.92) |
| Wayanad | 13442 | 15660 (91.51) | 1453 (8.49) | 17113 (1.05) |
| Kannur | 10822 | 143688 (88.42) | 18826 (11.58) | 162514 (9.99) |
| Kasaragod | 46235 | 60570 (92.88) | 4639 (7.11) | 65209 (4.01) |
| Total | 1161306 | 1426853 (87.77) | 198800 (12.23) | 1625653 (100) |

Pravasi malayali census2013 (volume 2), Figures in parentheses show percentages

Kottayam district is having the highest amount of dependent population with them abroad. Malappuram district is having the lowest amount of dependents with them abroad. That is in Malappuram only 4.90 percent of people is staying with their family abroad and 95.09 percent of working migrants lives alone without family, which is highest compared to other district. It is followed by Kasaragod, Kollam, and Kozhikode. From this we can understand that emigrants from Malappuram district prefer to go alone leaving their family in the origin.

Conclusion

In this chapter we have examined the global trends in migration and it is found that 3.5 percent of world population is migrants that are about 272 million all over the world. USA is the favorite destination country of all migrants. India ranks first in number of migrants and the remittances flow. The total remittances to India in 2019 were USD 82 billion. Among different states in India Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Bihar are high with migrant population. During 2014 Kerala ranks first in the number of emigrants among all states in India. But in 2019 Emigration Clearance data of MOIA shows Uttar Pradesh with highest number of emigrants followed by Bihar and Rajasthan, Kerala went behind with 6th position. But still Kerala holds the first position with 19 percent in the inflow of remittances share in India during 2016-17. This is because most of the emigrants from UP and Bihar are unskilled and uneducated thus earns much less compared to technically skilled and educated emigrants from Kerala. The religious composition of population in India is 80 percent Hindus, 14 percent Muslims, 3 percent Christians and 3 percent others. While religious Composition of emigrants in India is favourable to religious minorities that is 27 percent Muslims, 19 percent Christians, 46 percent Hindus and 8 percent others are emigrants in India.

In Kerala the extent of emigrants in 2018 is about 21 lakhs. 20 years back it was 13 lakhs. From 1998 onwards every 5 years KMS collected data about emigrants in Kerala which shows a positive growth with 24 lakhs in 2013 but after that in 2018 it become 21 lakhs. One of the most important demographic reasons behind the fall of emigration is the decline in the population of working age group it is clear from 2001 census and 2011 census. (Zachariah and Rajan, 2014). Another most important factor behind the decline in emigration is the declining wage differentials between Kerala state and the Gulf countries. The average wage of unskilled labour in Kerala during 2000 was Rs 150, which has risen to Rs 450 in 2010. At the same time there has been no increase in wages in the gulf countries. (Zachariah, et-al. 2015). This faded the migration desire of the huge unskilled and semi-skilled workers from Kerala also the competition from the unskilled and semi-skilled workers from other states of India like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The nationalization policies taken by the Arab countries also reduced the flow of emigrants.

Favourite destination place of majority emigrants from Kerala is Gulf countries. About 89.2 percent emigrants are in Gulf in 2018. Nine out of ten emigrant from Kerala is in Gulf. Most of emigrants are engaged in driving job. Muslims are over-represented in state emigration stock when compared with the share in total population. Remittance is considered as one of the major contributor to the income of Kerala economy. It is about 19 percent of state NSDP according to KMS-2018.

Malappuram district is one of the most notable district in the number of emigrants and remittance. It is the only Muslim majority district in Kerala. Pravasi Malayali census data of Economic and Statistics Department shows emigrants in Malappuam is having less dependents with them in the destinations. Thus the number of left behind families are highest in Malappuram district. Therefore Malappuram is selected for the study to collect primary data is apt to study about the impacts of international migration on the left behind women.