

The Existence of Kerala Model of Development in the Context of Emigration: A Study with Special Reference to Pathanamthitta District

Merlin Mary Thomas

Research Scholar, M.D College, Thrissur

ABSTRACT

Emigration is a key factor for the development of any country. The state of Kerala has been depended on migration and remittances since the boom of emigration. Although there is a decreasing rate of increase in the emigration numbers at the state. However there is declining rate of emigration in some districts, Pathanamthitta is such a district with lower emigration rates. Assuming that the Kerala Model of growth and development was based on foreign remittances. The study tries to check with special reference to Pathanamthitta district would the Kerala Model sustain even when there is less emigration and thereby the remittances which comes along. In the primary study conducted for 50 samples in Pathanamthitta district of Kerala, it was found that the return emigrants(27) exceeded the emigrants(23) during the study period of 2014. The paper tries to focus on the emigration rates, social conditions of the emigrants and return emigrants. It also understands who becomes better off in the emigration process. The study compares the percapita income of the district and tries to analyse the situation of growth despite lower present emigration. Based on the obtained result it could be understood that the Kerala Model of growth could be sustained apart from the emigration numbers which means remittances. But however for the near time it tended to be still in need of emigrating people even though they returned.

Keywords: Emigration, Return emigration, Kerala Model, Foreign remittance

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

Immobility in mobility- this phrase more or less summarizes the migration situation in Kerala during the last four years. Migration from Kerala to other states in India, and to other countries, is now so rampant that its impact is felt in every aspect of life in the State. This is a relatively old development, having peaked during the past three decades and the last decades showing the trend of return migration due to several factors. Until the 1940's Kerala was basically a no migrating population. After India's independence in 1947, migration became a way of life for many educated youths in the State and later returns migration by these people. At first, it was confined almost entirely within India, but since long now it has included countries outside India. Emigration affects every facet of life in Kerala: economic, social, demographic, political and even religious. Yet, despite its importance, aside from a few localized studies, consequences of migration at the state level and consequences of migration on Kerala society no research has been done with special reference to any districts of the state as such. Therefore this study would be focusing on the profiles of emigration and return emigration of Pathanamthitta district and

comparing the same prospects with the case in Kerala's growth model and a check on the prevalence of Kerala model according to the shown trend. Reduced emigration and increased return migration from Kerala were thought to be the logical outcome of the demographic contraction and the expansion in Kerala as well as the changing economic scenario in the Gulf countries.

1.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Migration is a very effective temporary contraceptive.-(K.C Zachariah ,E.T Mathew Irudaya Rajan,2000)

Several theoretical analysts say that migration once started continues to several reasons (Donald.F.Heisel 1982:Jeanette Schroot,1998,Masset et.al,1993).

Developing areas and nations that immigration forces a trouble in light of the fact that the minor expense of giving open administrations surpasses normal expense and these expenses are equivalent to normal. It is perfectly conceivable that all influenced regions or nations advantage when relocation happens. It is possible, although less likely that they all lose. There is no fundamental symmetry that if one picks up, the other must lose. The paper reviewed tries to offer bits of knowledge and clarity into the conceptualization; and to loan a few completeness to the contentions. The profits and loads or the financial additions and misfortunes of movement can be characterized as far according to capita or aggregate wage. It discusses the financial and technological externality. (J. Thomas Romans, 1974).

Migration has its positive sides as well as negative sides. Migration by itself increases the working labour force to work in a place beside their home town.

"Migrant Syndrome, According to this approach the inward remittances coming about because of movement can just incompletely adjust for the loss of human capital. It is fought that movement conveys "Dutch disease" impact on the relocation source economies, as there is rivalry for constrained work by the local production entities that may bring about decrease in the generation of tradable products. Moreover, the disintegration in the nearby creation conditions may have antagonistic overflows for the poorer families. This perspective could be significant if relocation happens from an economy, which is at or closeto full occupation. (Reichart,1981).

The differentiating or rather the contradicting view on the migration and remittances is given by the formative viewpoint established in the New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) (Stark and Bloom, 1985). This methodology considers migration as a vital piece of the family targeted to upgrade salary levels, venture limit and procure protection against danger. It is contended that settlements can facilitate the creation and venture demands, setting in motion an improvement dynamics.

The negative aspects of migration could be summarized to the argument by Rodriguez and Tiongson (2001) which is concluded to , when migration occurs, non-migrant relatives receive remittances, which they perceive as additional non-labour income. An increase in non-labour income then reduces their participation in local labour markets, which there by suggests that the negative aspects of migration would people invariably depending on foreign money.

There are several reasons behind migration and the development level of Kerala is something that has fascinated many scholars. Appleyard's edited work on international migration discusses some of the important issues of international migration such as definition and measurement , causes of emigration, contract migration remittances and return emigration (Reginald Appleyard,1989)

The state of Kerala is known for its development on the basis of so called 'Kerala Model'. In less than 30 years, Kerala has made a transition from a society with high infant mortality rates, high fertility and population growth rates, and a high crude death rate to one with a low infant mortality rate, very low

population growth, and a low crude death rate(G.Parayil,1996). The success of Kerala in bringing about radical reductions in population growth rate, and improving other indicators of progressive social change, occurred because the policies that brought about these changes were implemented without coercion by democratically elected popular state government (Govindan;1996).

Kerala is a state which has experienced significant socio-economic changes through agrarian reforms, collective bargaining, growth of infrastructure and social capital. However migration stands out as a major change-agent during recent times. The paper argues that Kerala model of development as a model been showing a lopsided development characterized by (i) Low-job creation and (ii)Low enterprise base. Therefore it is necessary for the government to generate sustainable jobs through enterprise development which could pay essential step towards relieving the economy from its dependence on foreign remittances.(P.M Mathew,2004)

Another paper had precisely pointed out the situation that the state of Kerala would be going through in the near future, "Kerala is getting to be a lot of dependant on relocation for employment, sustenance, housing, household amenities, institution building, and many other developmental activities. Understanding migration trends and instituting policies to maintain the flow of migration at an even keel is more important today than at any time in the past. Kerala workers seem to be losing out in the international competition for jobs in the Gulf market Understanding movement patterns and initiating arrangements to keep up the stream of relocation at a level is more essential today than whenever previously. Kerala workers appear to be missing out in the global rivalry for occupations in the Gulf market. The core of the problem is the Kerala worker's inability to compete with expatriates from other South and South Asian countries. Migration has been one of the positive outcomes of the 'Kerala Model' of development. The State's dynamic social development in the past half a century and the relative stagnation in its productive sectors have created ideal conditions for an acceleration of migration from the state which had its historical origins in the World War II period. As the author argues a decade behind that the accelerated process of migration, especially the more recent Gulf migration and migration to North America, has had their impact on every facet of Kerala's economy and society. It will take several more years before the full impact becomes evident. Behavioral changes are slow to come by and usually take a generation or more to become fully visible", which could be predominantly seen in the consumption pattern and standard of living of the Keralites."Migration has reduced the working age population in the state and consequently increased the proportion of children and the elderly. The increase in the proportion of the elderly was not only an effect of net out- migration in the working ages, but also the effect of positive return migration at ages above 60 years. Migration has contributed substantially to an increase in the dependency of burden in the state. Migration could affect mortality through behavioral changes as well. Migration brings in remittances, which result in increase in wealth of the family and consequent improvement in education and nutrition of the members of the household and greater use of hospital facilities during times of illness of the members of the family. Thus, behavioral changes tend to decrease mortality". This paper stresses on the fact of reduced unemployment rates in the state due these migration. As a result of migration, the number unemployed has declined by 32 percent and the unemployment rate has declined by about 3 percentage points. Unemployment rates are higher among those with a secondary certificate or a degree. They are relatively very low among those who have primary education or less. This paper brings in the theoretical concept of lone wives commonly known as 'Gulf wives' and their socio-economic impact to the society . (K.C Zachariah et.al, 2000).

Per capita spending on health care and education in Kerala is the highest among all the states, which translates into high indicators of social development. practiced, no coherent articulation of the theory and no easily implementable method of achieving it could be found. Sustainable development may soon become another rhetorical flourish in the vast development literature. At most, achieving growth ought to be taken as a means to a social goal of increasing (or providing equal opportunity to the means of) the wealth of every citizen in society. Paying attention to the means is more important than aiming for the end (growth) in itself in achieving sustainable development. Kerala is criticized for its labour militancy, which discourages outside investors, or as financially inefficient, or dismissed as an anomaly, or explained away as a unique case that has nothing to offer for others to learn from and the Kerala model is far from perfect, despite the fact that Kerala has attained indicators of social development on a par with European and North American levels. important to look for sustainability indicators not in quantitative measures alone, but in qualitative indices as well. Herman Daly argues that managing with low throughput itself is an indication of sustainability within a steady-state economic framework. The fact that industrial and agricultural growth has to be achieved to improve the material standards of living of all Kerala's is undeniable. But the high indicators of social development and a highly literate populace are conducive to rapid industrialization of the state, which is essential for creating more jobs and material outputs to meet local needs.(Govindan Parayil,1996).

Several studies have pointed out that, the more inflow of remittances, the healthier the recipient country will be. In times of economic distress, remittances may actually be countercyclical to the extent that migrants are motivated by altruism and send more money home. The stability of these inflows also opens up an opportunity for developing countries to borrow at lower cost in international capital markets by securitizing future flows of remittances (International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2007).

Pant (2008) argues that, whether remittances are utilized for consumption or purchasing houses, or other investments, they would produce positive impact on the economy by stimulating demand for other goods and services. Migrants provide different forms of capital that have developmental impact on their countries of origin. These impacts may be in the form of financial, social, cultural, political and/or economic impacts. The impact can be examined at both micro level, like in case of households, and macro level like impact on GDP growth, poverty and development.

Recent studies on India have highlighted the positive impacts of domestic remittances on wealth creation and asset accumulation (Samal 2006) as well as in increasing teen schooling attendance (Mueller and Shariff 2009). More research on India would be required to understand the direct and indirect effects of remittances on poverty alleviation and inequality.

According to Drinkwater *et al.* (2003), if the primary income earner remains at home and continues to maintain the household, earnings from migration are more easily diverted to savings and investment.

K.C. Zachariah, B.A. Prakash, S IrudayaRajan,(2004) studied and examined the employment wages and working conditions of Indian emigrant workers in UAE. This study based on a field survey of 361 Indian emigrant workers in UAE which documented the changes in the labour demand for different categories of emigrant workers, enumerates the emigration policies and examines employment and working conditions, wage levels and related problems of the Kerala emigrants.

Another supporting paper studies on the providence of ethnographic documentation of the laborers' strategies of coping and patterns of accommodation in the Gulf societies. The ethnographic evidence presented is from the UAE, but illustrates similar processes taking place in all the Gulf State.(Sulayman Khalaf and Saad Alkobaisi,1999)

At the all-India level, over 90% of rural and urban remittance-receiving households used remittances for some form of household consumer expenditure. This included food items, education of household members, durable goods, marriage and ceremonial expenses, health care and „other items“. Around 9% of RR households reported remittance usage for improving housing condition, 10% of RR households reported usage for debt repayment and 6% reported usage for savings or investment (C.Tumbe,2011)

There has been a similar conclusion arrived by another study based on the State- wise survey (E.T. Mathew et al,2003)

The data from KMS shows that total remittances to Kerala from all countries of the world was 3.677 times the remittances from UAE. Similarly the total remittances from all the Gulf countries were 3.3645 times the remittances from UAE.

A study by K.P Kanan and K.S Hari (2002) quantifies the remittance income from abroad to the Kerala economy since 1972. Mainly that remittance through legal channels and it also tries to understand the extent to which remittances have influenced income, consumption and savings in the Kerala economy. And also the magnitude of remittances in relation to such macroeconomic variables as NSDP, value added in manufacturing and industry, and government expenditure. Another study provides some thoughts on how the development process in India could be facilitated with a proactive policy to further boost such inflows. (Narendra Jadhav).

Another paper by K.C Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan (2004) suggest that how the Kerala economy had changed into one that is now predominantly consumerist. It increases the disposable income within the hands of the people and they tend it to spend on increasing standards of living. The paper concludes there has been an increase in wages and employment conditions were workers are now migrating into Kerala for job opportunities.

However the migrants of the 21st century are likely to be structurally different from those of the 20th century. In a notable study on migration during the period of 2009 showed the impact of emigration on the economic and the social impact of migration. It provides information on the size, trend, geographical distribution, socio-economic composition of migrants and remittances sent home by migrants in 2004. This situation is compared to that of 1999. (K.C Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan, 2009).

A recent migration survey of 2011 provides new evidences about the recent trend in emigration to the Gulf in the context of the global crisis of 2008 (K.C Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan,2012)

The economic benefits that the state receives from the annual remittances are huge, but they have to be balanced with the losses in the matter of human resources. At present, there is acute scarcity of qualified workers in every field in the state. Migration is also having a negative impact on income distribution in the state. As the early emigrants from the state were mostly construction workers, there was a general feeling that emigration contributed to income equality..The macro-economic impact of emigration and remittances are very significant. (K.C Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan,2011). Supporting evidence is provided by the trends in the factors related to migration – demographic contraction of young working age population in Kerala, dwindling wage differentials between Kerala and the Gulf region, competition from other Indian states in India and other countries abroad, and above all, the rapidly increasing cost of emigration. All these trends point towards emergence of an era of decreasing trend in emigration from Kerala. The experience of Pathanamthitta district could be seen as forerunner of things to come in Kerala Kerala’s Gulf connection could reach its inflexion point in a matter of 4-5 years. Emigration from Kerala in 2011 is more or less at the same level it was in 2008, indicating that 2011 is not far from the inflexion point in the history of emigration from Kerala. Many of the major centers

of emigration in Kerala are already experiencing a decline in the number of emigrants and/or emigrants per household. The number of emigrants from Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur, and Palakkad districts was fewer in 2011 than they were in 2008. In 7 of the 14 districts, including Malappuram district, the number of emigrants per household was fewer in 2011 than in 2008.

It was found that the return emigration rate was very high in districts such as Malappuram, Thrissur, Pathanamthitta and Thiruvananthapuram. (K.C Zachariah et.al, 2002). One of the major reasons for the return of emigrants from the Gulf countries is reported to be abandonment of jobs by the emigrants caused by non-receipt of salaries.. The major category of workers who were forced to quit jobs on this account was workers connected with construction, production and transport. The major reasons for the sharp decline in Indian migration since 1998 to the Gulf may be attributed to the drastic changes in the immigration policies of the host countries. The district of Pathanamthitta receives more than 8% of the foreign remittances. The paper further suggests that there would be a future demand for accountants, health technicians, nurses, engineers, physician, salesman, shop assistants, executives and management experts.

The numbers of return emigrants the reasons behind their return the measures that must be adopted to bring rehabilitation programme, and the methods to minimize the adverse impact of the recession on the socio economic situation in the state.(K.C Zachariah, Irudaya Rajan,2010)

The study shows that the difference between the number of emigrants 2008 and those that are unemployed in 2009 of those emigrated and in their destination city was 37,000. It is notable that among those who returned to Kerala due to recession-related reasons, not all remained unemployed. Among them, only about 27,000 were unemployed at the time of this study; others had already found employment. This study has brought to light some of the broad dimensions of the problems created by the global recession on Kerala emigrants – the number of emigrants who became unemployed, the number who lost jobs abroad, the number who were forced to return to Kerala, the countries in which the returnees had been working, the districts they hailed from, the sector of economic activity they were engaged in before the recession, and their demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

The study also gives a rough estimate of the number of households that received smaller amounts as household cash remittances in 2009 compared to what they received in 2008; and the number of households that received remittances in 2008, but not in 2009..(K.C Zachariah, Irudaya Rajan,2010)

Another study by the department of economics and statistics on migration brought about the report on in bound and out bound migration of the keralites and gave a detailed summary and description of their working conditions their educational attainment and the monthly expenditures they create and their social life status at their home country (Dept of Economics and Statistics, 2013).

The State Government must formulate a savings scheme and a pension scheme for emigrants with the help of banks, insurance agencies, or mutual funds, based on contributions from emigrants (K.C Zachariah et.al, 2002). Keeping in mind the fact of absorbing the return emigrants and providing a better protection for their sustenance.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The Kerala Migration Survey 2011, conducted by K.C Zachariah and S.IrudayaRajan, provides new information and trends regarding the emigration to gulf countries on the light of the gulf crisis in 2008 (K.C Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan,2012). The authors say based on a State- wide survey covering 15,000 households ,that the gulf emigrants from Kerala seems to approach an point of inflexion in the history. The conclusion was that, though there was a slight increase in the number of emigrants at the

state level, most of the traditional centers of emigration in the state had experienced decrease in the number of emigrants which suggested that there was a major turning point in the emigration of Kerala. Therefore Kerala was facing a unprecedented decline in the emigration to the Gulf during its four decades of emigration of man power history. The studies hereby conducted has been based on the amount of migration from the state by itself there has been no study preferably directly related to a district of the State. And as proposed earlier, since the emigrating people has been reducing in the recent years, it then opens up the window to expand these study towards a new dimension to look forward the sustenance of the state in the near future is there scope for human resource to stay by themselves within the state and provide their services for the state to develop by analyzing their reasons of migration and devising techniques and measures accordingly their choose emigration choices. The study also comprises the present emigration status and returns emigration thereby an onward looking into the existence of the Kerala model in the near future given the emigration and return emigration prospects in Kerala

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1. To study the causes of emigration with reference to Pathanamthitta district.
2. To examine the current status of emigrants and return emigrants, the employment status of return migrants and sources of income with special reference to Pathanamthitta district.
3. To compare and analyse the socio- economic profile of the return emigrants and emigrants.
4. To understand the sustainability of Kerala Model with special reference to Pathanamthitta District.

1.4 CONCEPTUALISATION

Migration has traditionally been considered as a theoretical aberration, A person chooses to migrate because of lack of opportunities at home, when he is able to earn sufficiently from abroad than his home place(Mathew P.M,2004).

Emigration is the same as migration, as emigration would rightly be a part of migration when a person moves out of his own country like that of migration.

ILO's Definition

Two types of migration,

1. Settlement migration: where people migrate from one country to another to secure jobs and settle there for the rest of the lifetime, often known as 'brain drain'.
2. Contract migration: permission granted to enter the emigrating country and take up employment in a given job and where a contract is entered on behalf or between the employer or enterprise for which he works.

Returning emigrants: Are person who have been abroad as migrants in a country other than their own and those who return to their own country to settle there.

Emigrant workers: are household members aged 15–70 who were working abroad or searching for a job and were absent from their household for 12 months or longer during the specified observation period.

Kerala Model refers to the state's achievement of significant improvements in material conditions of living, reflected in indicators of social development that are comparable to that of many developed countries, even though the state's per capita income is low in comparison to them.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

A Qualitative study is conducted throughout the research based on the interpretation of primary study and linking of the prospects of the primary data with the secondary information, which shows the GSDP

structure of Pathanamthittadist to understand the growth capability of the district despite the amount of less emigrants in the district.

Both primary and secondary data would be used for the study. For collecting the primary data a sample survey was conducted in both emigrants and return emigrant household in randomly selected grama panchayats of Pathanamthitta district in Kerala namely Malapally, Koipuram, Kozhencherry and Thumpamon at a random selection. The primary data showcases the socio- economic structure of those emigrated and returned after their migration. The secondary information for the study would be collected from the K.N Raj library at The Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum based upon the works of Prof. IrudayaRajan, K.C Zachariah and B.A Prakash and Kerala state development reports.

For collecting information from the respondents we would use a questionnaire method. The sampling procedure that would be followed is as follows

First selected 4 grama panchayats of Pathanamthitta district out of random selection.

- then selected 2 wards having high rate of emigration and return emigration on random basis.
- out of the total list of population emigrated and returned in the district, we then identify a list of both emigrants and return emigrants in these selected wards.
- from this list we then selected 5-7 households by purposive random sampling from each ward to achieve a population sample of 50.

Purposive random sampling was used in order to find only the emigrant household of the ward rather not having a large number of sample who does not fulfill the criterion. The district of Pathanamthitta was selected out of the 4 major district that has a inflexion of emigration and due to better accessiblity. The primary data of emigrants captures the picture of decreasing migration rate in the district even when the district performs better on an yearly basis which would be shown through tables and graphical representations. The secondary data for this purpose would give an idea of total emigration trend from the state during the recent years. This would also be expressed through tables. During the understanding of Kerala model it is assumed that the model of growth was triggered due to high foreign remittances into the country such foreign remittances could be brought only by emigration to other countries.

1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY

Despite its importance, aside from a few localized studies , consequences of migration at the state level and consequences of migration on Kerala society ,there has been no research done with special reference to any districts of the state as such. Therefore this study would help in understanding the emigration levels and socio-economic development of the district. Apart from this foreign remittances being the backbone for development, is true to the fact of any economy, and connecting the same with the Kerala Model to understand whether the foreign remittances are the only development key in Kerala as, is it really necessary for the state to depend through focusing on the profiles of emigration and return emigration of Pathanamthitta district. It would attempt to understand whether the Kerala model is the only factor necessary to exist for the growth to occur by supporting man power supply or promoting emigration, or could there be economic development in the district enterprise base and employment generation and contribute better to state development. As in the changing face of the GCC countries which now focuses on the localization(Nitaqat ,Saudi Ministry of Labour,2011) of private firms in their country and reduction in oil prices there would be return back of these emigrants as the Arabs themselves could not pay these foreign employees(The Economist; Sheikhs vs. Shale) which would lead to a drastic decrease in the foreign remittances of the state in the near future. It would be a high time to conduct such research and not just look up to the foreign remittances flowing into the country but rather

form an own base for the state to develop if any of these doors get shut. Thus this study merely prompts to look into the aspect of changing world structure and the state should not just remain on higher HDI ranks but also be able strengthen its industrial or productive sector to the state's betterment.

1.7 LIMITATIONS

- The limited amount of time would lead to the problem of collection samples restricting to 50. The data collection and further analysis could be done only with a focused study.
- The data collection was also under a limited area.
- The availability of secondary data for the study during the time frame lesser than the recent years is a matter of reduction in validity of the study.
- A larger time period of study could have brought the validity and proper existence of the Kerala model of growth in the near futures with the state aid backing up with foreign remittances and public private partnerships taking place as a visible flagship of development in the economy.
- The limitation also includes the problem behind calculating the other reasons for Kerala Model numerically and the lack of a model to compare that with the future prospects growth of the state at the present ongoing status quo.

CHAPTER- 2

EMIGRATION AND RETURN EMIGRATION IN KERALA

The process of return emigration begins with emigration. The decision to emigrate is determined by the socio-economic conditions at home in comparison with those at the destinations. In this respect the conditions that prevail in Kerala were ideally suitable for emigration(Zachariah, Nair, & Rajan, Return Emigrants In Kerala: Rehabilitation Problems And Development Potential, 2001). The density of Kerala is one of the highest per sq km in India. The unemployment rate in Kerala is among the highest in India. The educational level of the population also happens to be the highest in Kerala. All that was required for emigration to happen was the demand of labour abroad. This took place in the gulf countries with the advent and the boom of oil in 1973. According to the majority of return migrant the major reason for them is the non availability of job in the state. A second reason was the desire to improve the living conditions of their households¹. Other reasons mentioned by the return migrants were: discharge of family responsibilities and redemption of debts. Thus, the reason for emigration from Kerala was undoubtedly economic in nature: to get a job and earn an income and thereby to improve standard of living which could related to better employment opportunities. In this paper it was found that the return emigrants before emigration had been employed in casual employment. The paper clearly says that after emigration of nearly 1.4 million people , the average figure of unemployment rate had declined to 11.4 percent (KMS Report,1998), while comparing to the unemployment rate before emigration to 26.5 it could understood that the emigration is clearly a job provider. The paper also looks into the details of how did the people received their first job abroad. It must be noted as the paper acknowledges the fact the emigration from Kerala is no means very cheap , it shows that most of the people who emigrated came from relatively poor background and that the amount of 33-34 thousand rupees back then would have been a heavy burden for them. This could probably lay as a factor less migration prospects in the district however our study does not focus on the reasons of declineemigration

¹(Zachariah, Nair, & Rajan, 2001)

but on the existence of Kerala model being efficiently called as worthwhile and continued as major

discussion point without undermining the fact of jobless growth in the state that prevailed for a long time, but now changing its face. This paper also points out the rehabilitation process that the government should take in order to protect those who had to leave their emigrated countries. And this statement remains validated to the fact that when taking into account all the foreign remittances that they had made when they were abroad.

In another working paper (K.C Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan, 2012) published by the Centre for Development Studies says that the emigration from the state has been facing an inflexion and it brings out the fact that the return of emigrants is not just the factor which must be worried about it is also about the reduced emigration in a state which is depended on the foreign remittances. It warns that by 2015 the migration trend could very well slop downwards. The number of Kerala emigrants living abroad in 2011 was estimated to be 2.28 million, up from

2.19 million in 2008, 1.84 million in 2003 and 1.36 million in 1998. The increase during inter- survey shows a decreasing trend. Similarly the number of Kerala emigrants who returned and living in Kerala in 2011 was estimated to be 1.15 million there was only a small decrease in the number of return emigrants during 2008-2011. It was 1.16 million in 2008. The paper points out the fact that there was decrease even in the return out migrants. "if demography is destiny, as it often claimed by demographers, Kerala's demography is moving north wards. The origin of emigration from Kerala is moving to the north"² As said the north of Kerala has been handling the emigration statistics and therefore there are very much needed development in the fields of education, employment, and income level increase in the north districts of the state which stretches from Malappuram to Kasaragod. However it is to be noted that the increase in the remittances was much higher than the number of increase of emigrants which is nearly 4 percent. And the Muslim majority areas of the north districts of Kerala tends to be the ones accepting more number of remittances of Rs.23,089 crores which is 46.5 percent of the total remittances. The study shows a fact very interesting that in 2011 80 percent of the households did not receive any remittances. The trends from the study support the conclusion that emigration from Kerala seems to be approaching an inflexion point in history. Kerala's Gulf connection is edging

²(Zachariah & Rajan, Inflexion in Kerala's Gulf Connection- Report on Kerala Migration Survey 2011, 2012)

towards a turning point³. It had shown that man of the major centers of emigration had already showing decline in the number of emigrants per household. The experience of Pathanamthitta district could be seen as a forerunner of things to come in Kerala. In Pathanamthitta district, the number of emigrants was 98,000 in 1998 134,000 in 2003 and 121,000 in 2008 but only a mere 91,000 in 2011 which is lower than the number of 1998. The point of inflexion in emigration trend in Pathanamthitta district was as early as 2003. Kerala's gulf connection could reach its inflexion point in a matter of 4-5 years.(Zachariah & Rajan, Inflexion in Kerala's Gulf Connection- Report on Kerala Migration Survey 2011, 2012). The number of households in emigration has reduced from Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur and Palakkad districts was fewer in 2011 than it was in 2008. The ECR⁴ passport holders have reached its maximum in 2008 since then emigration has been declining. The paper brings out the fact that until recent years the factors at the sending are inevitably assuming the relevance. The factors that assumes relevance are the demographic transition in Kerala and the wage differentials among the unskilled workers in the gulf and Kerala. The KMS (Kerala Migration Study) as shown the trend of the age line trend of those who emigrates has between the age group of 20-40 and this had invariably

moved down during the 2001 unlike 2001. The factors leading to the increased emigration such as the supply factor have reached its inflexion point between 2001 and 2011 probably by the timeperiods of 2008 as the data points out. The study conducted then arrives at the conclusion that "from the point of availability of persons for emigration the prospects for accelerated emigration from Kerala are not bright". It was also found that the corresponding wage level in the Gulf had not raised as fast as in Kerala. Another supportive study by the centre for development studies supported the fact that the monthly average wage of construction worker covers up to ₹11,869 that means the unskilled worker could receive more or less the same amount of money in Kerala they do Gulf.(S.IrudayaRajan and D.Narayana,2010). The paper points out as reasons, the factors like external competition for emigration which is the competition from other states that holds more ECR passport holders.

This brings us to the point to question the existence of Kerala model under the assumption that the current factor those rudders the Kerala model would be only on foreign remittances. In such ³(Zachariah & Rajan, Inflexion in Kerala's Gulf Connection- Report on Kerala Migration Survey 2011, 2012)

⁴ Emigration Clearance Required - are those people who are semi skilled and unskilled categories of workers who have an educational level below Secondary School Leaving Certificate cases of declining emigration rates the Standards of Kerala model remains a question mark in the future.

In under 30years, Kerala has made a move from a general public with high infant death rates, high fertility and population growth rates, and a high crude death rate to one with a low infant death rate, low population growth, and a low crude death rate. The state of Kerala has been demonstrating through the democratic structure those radical improvements in the ordinary life of its citizens without high economic growth and with still developing and researching energy consuming methods and other natural resources. In spite of the fact that the scholarly foundations of the Kerala model of improvement may be followed to modernization theories, its automatic substance and ideological premise, what more, the human and physical assets to complete the task, were indigenously created and activated. The success of Kerala in bringing about radical reductions in population growth rate, and improving other indicators of progressive social change, occurred because the policies that brought about these changes were implemented without coercion by democratically elected popular state government (Govindan;1996) These progressive changes was initiated by mainly the land reforms and the redistributive elements of the then leftist party soon after the formation of the state. The state of Kerala has cent percent of literacy rates. It spends much of the money on health care and education in Kerala which therefore translates to high indicators of social development. "We see ... the possibility of a new era of growth, one that must be based on policies that sustain and expand the environmental resource base. And we believe such growth to be absolutely essential to relieve the great poverty that is deepening in much of the world"⁵It is not claimed that growth itself is bad, although it can be shown(Govindan.P;1996). But the fact that it should be based on the state's production, distribution and consumption is a matter of fact stabilizes the economy at its roots. The state by its policy makers had initiated the process of development by the redistributive techniques , and with its flowing foreign remittances could take a step forward in education and health care service development. As the HDI increased it should be the major focus of the state to look forward on the factors utilizing the productive human resources at its best by the state itself. Formulating a sustainable development policy without paying attention to the structural rigidities (Govindan.P;1996). A sustainable development could be focused not only the fronts of

⁵ WCED, Our Common Future, p1

environment development but also on the podiums of carrying the existing economy forward. With the changing facets of the world economy at the 21st century it is necessary to adopt alternative techniques to acquire present stability in the future. As Herman Daly says achieving growth should not be deemed as an end in itself, but rather to sustain the development it is necessary to look into other prospects ⁶. Govindan Parayil points out the fact that the Kerala model is far from perfect, therefore the state should look into new streams for fresh resources the best which could be brought from the state in itself. 'If increasing per capita income is the ultimate measure of economic development, then Kerala should be categorized as an extremely poor state', (Govindan.P;1996). The many factors of development in the state could be attributed to health care provision, educational attention and rural electrification; any of these infrastructure or social development would require funds these funds if the internal production is less and more unemployment pertains then leaves the fact that these have been resourced from the foreign remittances keeping the fact that central government aiding has been comparatively low since the creation of the state².

Kerala is a state which has experienced significant socio-economic changes through agrarian reforms, collective bargaining, growth of infrastructure and social capital. However migration stands out as a major change-agent during recent times ⁷(Return Emigrants: A Question Mark on Kerala Model). The paper argues that Kerala model of development as a model been showing a lopsided development characterized by (i) Low-job creation and (ii) Low enterprise base. Therefore it is necessary for the government to generate sustainable jobs through enterprise development which could pay essential step towards relieving the economy from its dependence on foreign remittances. This would thereby require the total different approach by the government and the financial institutions who have traditionally considered the non-residents mainly as a source of finance or making up the budgetary deficiency of the government. The paper also argues on bringing up return migrants towards more entrepreneurial stream carefully designing so that there would be better employment generation within the state rather than completely depending on foreign remittances.

These factors lead to the study comprising the present emigration status and return emigration onward looking into the existence of the Kerala model in the near future given the emigration

⁶ Daly Sustainable Growth, p45

⁷(Mathew, 2004)

and return emigration prospects in Kerala. Such studies comprising both the objective has not been dealt with. However the study is on a single district due to the limit constraints of the study this however could be tuned into larger and broader study comprising of all the states and adding on other relevant factors to understand the existence and to act accordingly.

CHAPTER-3

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The study was to understand the causes of emigration with respect to Pathanamthitta district and so the data as collected throughout the district. Since the literature showed a decreasing trend in the emigration and return emigration it was necessary to analyse their socio-economic the employment status, sources of income at the present and their income while they were emigrants all seemed to constitute the reasons for their return. To understand what would be if the emigrants feels it better to stay as a non emigrant

while contributing to the state, in such a case the existence of Kerala model could be raised. Through the primary data the literature is being proved right at the present emigrant condition and the usage of secondary data would be able check on the existence of Kerala Model with special reference to Pathanamthitta district to certain extent, due to the fact that the study is being conducted in a small area therefore the results could not be generalized.

PRIMARY DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 EMIGRANTS AND RETURN EMIGRANTS

This section would focus on the number of emigrants and return emigrants, current and the past employment status, the education, the annual income and the expenditure behaviour of the respondents, to understand and analyse the betterment of return migrants.

According to the primary study conducted the information was collected over the 50 respondents whose family had emigrated from the state , but however the study depicted and did support the reality of return emigration of those who had emigrated once. The study was conducted in 4 grama panchayat of Pathanamthitta district. Pathanamthitta district was itself taken in order to depict the lower emigration trend that is continuing in Kerala. The district had lower trend of out migration except for the years 1998-2011, between 1998 and 2003 where there was an increase in the out migrants by 8% but started declining there after by 0.9% during the time period of 2003- 2008, by time period of 2008-2011 there was a huge decrease of 73% of that of 2008⁸. Therefore the selection of Pathanamthitta district could be rationalized out because as the data shows decreasing trend in the emigration statistics until 2011 should be analysed for the present study period. The following table would show the distribution of respondents along the district.

TABLE 3.1 Number of Households taken understudy in Pathanamthitta Dist., 2014

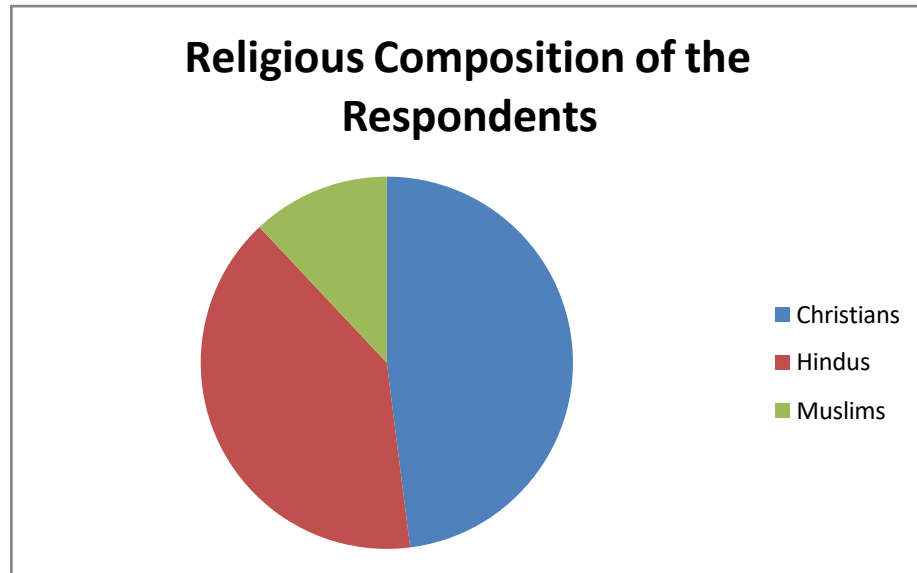
| Grama Panchayats | Wards | Total No. of House holds | Male & Female |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Kozhencherry | 1 | 6 | 5 : 1 |
| | 12 | 7 | 4 : 3 |
| Malapally | 3 | 6 | 4 : 2 |
| | 8 | 6 | 5 : 2 |
| Koipuram | 4 | 7 | 4 : 3 |
| | 10 | 8 | 6 : 2 |
| Thumpamon | 5 | 5 | 4 : 1 |
| | 11 | 5 | 3 : 2 |
| | 10 | 50 | 35 : 15 |

Source: Field Study, 2014

The study had covered 70% of the sample male population in the study area. A total of 50 households were sampled for the study. Pathanamthitta is a district that has been contributing less number of emigrants and has increased the number of return emigrants since 2008.

⁸(Zachariah & Rajan, Inflexion in Kerala's Gulf Migration, 2012)

FIGURE 3.1

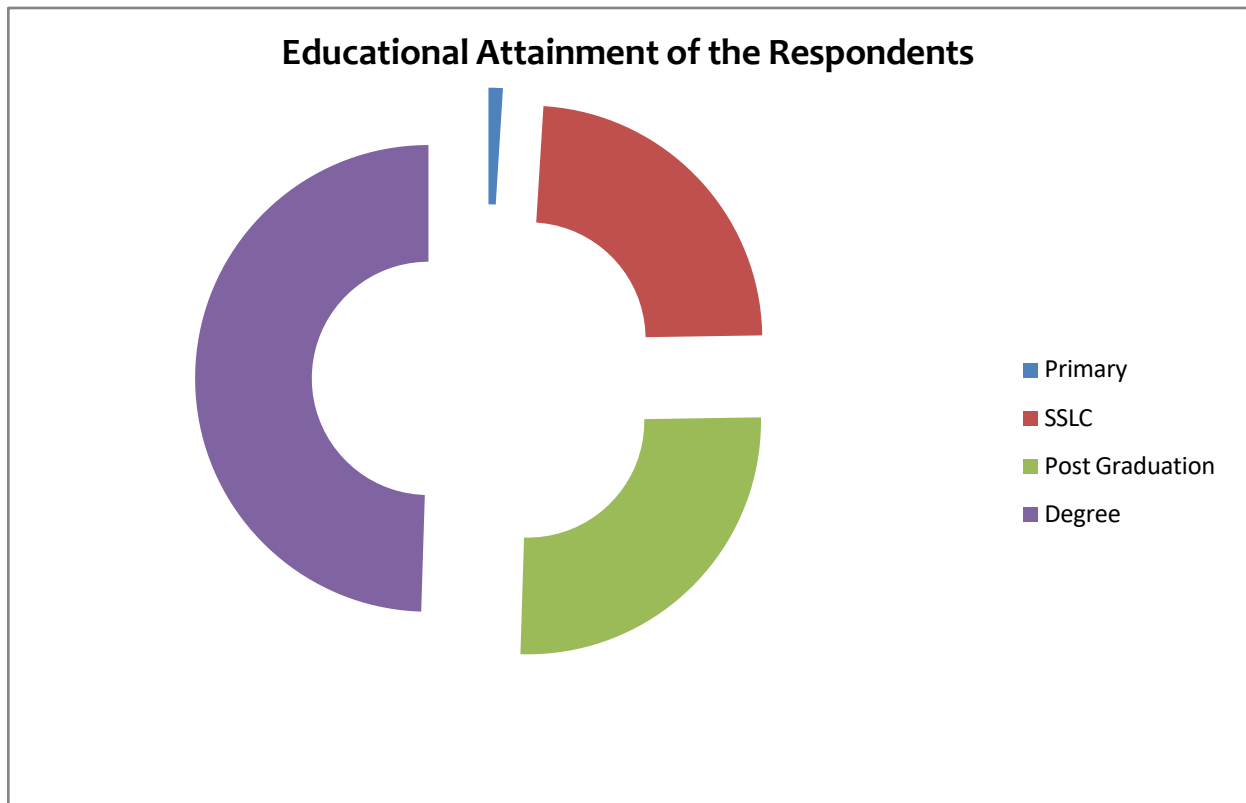


Field Study, 2014

The Figure 3.1 shows the religious composition of the respondents dealt with; it was constituted by 48% of Christians. Christians was dominated in the study because the district by itself though having a Hindu pilgrim place still holds majority of Christians⁹. It was followed by 40% Hindus and 12% Muslims.

⁹(Kerala, 2013)

FIGURE3.2



Source: Field Study,2014

Figure 3.2 depicts the educational qualification of the respondents, as the figure depicts the respondents fairly distributed along SSLC and Post Graduation qualification with the majority of them degree qualification. This could be understood as that after the achievement of cent percent of literacy rates the educational reforms has brought betterment in the educational qualification of the respondents.

The educational attainment of the respondents differed among the respondents age. The differences among the age and the educational attainment could be understood on the lines of age and the time period after the educational reforms ¹⁰. After these reforms in the state, according to the (2004-2005) National Sample Survey Organisation has a per capita expenditure on education of ₹41, which is twice the national average. The rural and urban expenditure on

¹⁰(Zachariah & Rajan, Economic consequences of Emigration from Kerala, 2004)

education in Kerala is relatively same as it holds minimal difference of per capita between them. Those who spanned above the age of 30 had only more of a SSLC qualification, while those under the age of 30 had degree and post-graduation qualification. This shows that those who had completed education before 2004 had less opportunity of going for higher studies while those who had completed education after 2004 had ability to go for further education. Education betterment been improved this reduces the need to emigrate but also their are chances of 'skill labored' migration¹¹.

TABLE 3.2 Respondents selected as Sample Population

| Grama Panchayats | Ward No. | Emigrants | Return Emigrants |
|------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|
| Kozhencherry | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | 12 | 4 | 3 |
| Malapally | 3 | 3 | 3 |

| | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|
| | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Koipuram | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| | 10 | 3 | 5 |
| Thumpamon | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| | 11 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | | 23 | 27 |

Source: Field survey 2024

In Table 3.2, When bringing the data of those emigrated and those return emigrated , the study had shown that there was more of return emigrants rather than the number of emigrants. However for compliance it must be restated that the households were sampled on the basis of those emigrated and not on those that return emigrated. There was total of 23 respondents who had still remained as emigrated and 27 respondents had already return migrated. When linking the age to emigration scenario it cannot be clearly distinctive or classified per say. Therefore the argument of age as a factor of emigrants returning could not be held true at the present research. The return emigration by the district had an increasing rate since 1998 and was accelerated again during the sub-prime financial crisis of 2008. From a period of 1998-2003 there was an increase of return emigrants by 55989 but consecutively reduced to -37% during 2003-2008, and thereby

¹¹(Page & Plaza, 2005)

-79% during 2011-2008¹². Such a decrease in return migration could be attributed to decreased emigration process from the district as explained above.

TABLE 3.3 Education Level to Employment Status and Emigration Status of the Respondents

| Grama Panchayat | Education Level SSLC Degree PG | Employment Status | | Emigration Status | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | Employed: | Unemployed | igrant: | Return |
| Kozhencherry | 3 | 0 | : 3 | 2 | : 1 |
| | 7 | 1 | : 6 | 4 | : 3 |
| | 3 | 2 | : 1 | 1 | : 2 |
| Malapally | 3 | 1 | : 2 | 2 | : 1 |
| | 6 | 3 | : 3 | 2 | : 4 |
| | 3 | 1 | : 2 | 2 | : 1 |
| Koipuram | 4 | 1 | : 3 | 2 | : 2 |
| | 7 | 6 | : 1 | 3 | : 4 |
| | 4 | 2 | : 2 | 1 | : 3 |
| Thumpamon | 2 | 1 | : 1 | 1 | : 1 |
| | 5 | 3 | : 2 | 1 | : 4 |
| | 3 | 1 | : 2 | 2 | : 1 |

Source: Field Study,2014

Table 3.3 had shows the education level, emigration status, and employment status prior to emigration of the respondents. Unemployment was the reason for majority of emigrants to migrate to other place especially in search of better paid jobs¹³. This still remains as a major, less than majority of them was employed before their emigration period. From table 3.3 it is visible that 60% of the respondents were

not employed when emigrated, 40% was employed before their

¹²(Zachariah & Rajan, Inflexion in Kerala's Gulf Migration, 2012)

¹³(Zachariah & Rajan, Economic consequences of Emigration from Kerala, 2004)

emigration. The panchayat of Koipuram was with the highest number of employed people before emigration because the panchayat unlike other selected panchayats is not more of agriculture oriented but is small start ups oriented entrepreneurs prevailing panchayat. Those whom had been employed had received the jobs due to their education qualification. It was found that out of the 40% employed respondents, 60% had a degree qualification. .

It was found that 30% percent of the respondent population had emigrated during the period of 1990-1995 and 28% had emigrated during period of 1995-2000. 24% of the respondents had migrated during the time frame of 2000-2005. While the rest 18% had migrated recently between 2005-2010. We could find a decrease in the emigration prospects of the sample population, however a majority of the degree qualification holders were the ones who had emigrated during the recent time frame. The decrease in emigration population holds up to the findings of the reviewed literature which explains a reduction in the emigration population in some district of the state although there was an overall small increment over the emigrated population. In a state highly dependent on foreign remittances such a trend could be fatal if such situations prevail into other districts and thereby reducing the overall emigration population which would mean that there would be a huge reduction in the income received through foreign remittances which would inevitably mean that there would be a reduction in the expenditure for consumption in the state in a state that has behaviorally transformed into a hub of consumerism¹⁴. Added to this is also the issue of return emigrants, which brings in the burden of employing them who had returned due various political or emigration related issues. Even though this remains the situation, 14% of those with elementary education out of the total 24% are the ones that have remained has emigrant even though there were issues regarding political and economic instability(Table 3.3). This could be linked to the study of K.C Zachariah, B.A Prakash and IrudayaRajan of occupational mobility prevalent among less skilled employees predominantly in the Arab countries¹⁵.

According to the field study conducted, majority of the respondents had returned during the time period of 2005- 2010 mainly due loss of jobs. When we look in to results provided by the state government on the migrant report 2013 it was also found that out of the 1000 samples in the

¹⁴(Zachariah & Rajan, Economic consequences of Emigration from Kerala, 2004)

¹⁵(Zachariah, Rajan, & Prakash, GULF MIGRATION STUDY:EMPLOYMENT,WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF KERALA EMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, 2002) district who had returned 934 respondents had not availed any kind of return emigrant help finance but 32 people had opted for NRI Welfare Scheme, 4 for Santhwana, NRI ID card and other smaller schemes of the government. This data shows the return emigrant schemes provided by the government are utilized by at least very few of them to gather up new income sources in the home state.

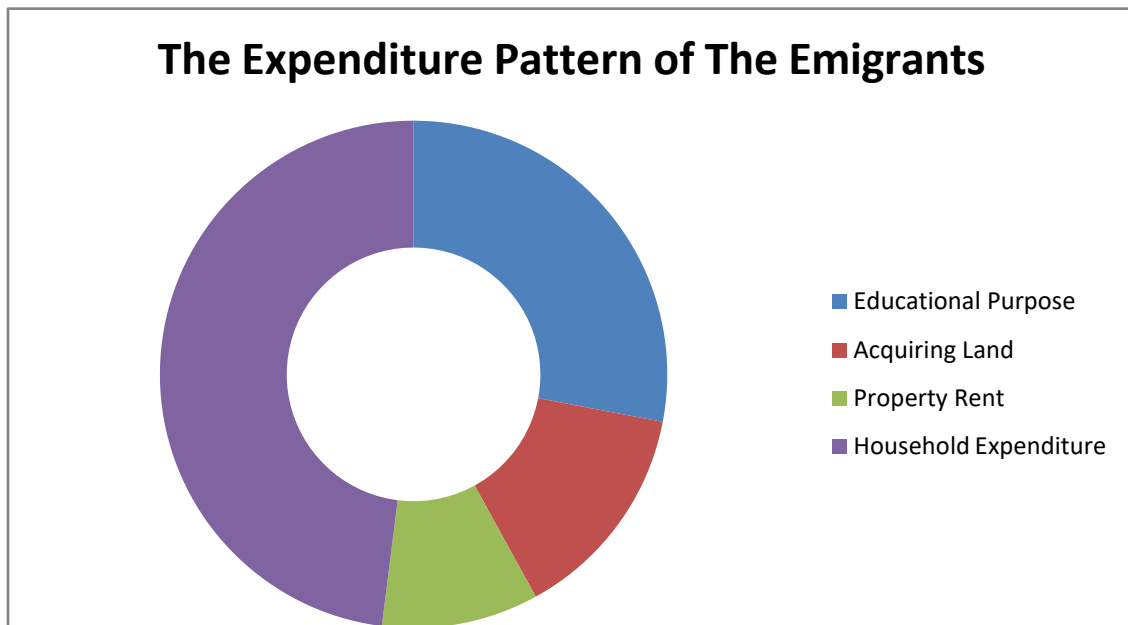
However when looking into the current employment status of the return migrants, it is interesting to note that out of the 27 total return migrants 14 of them are already employed and 13 of them are not employed. But out of the 13 of them who are not employed the major means of income for 11 respondents was returnees' income and for the remaining the income from property was the major

source of income. For 14 of them who was employed after their return emigration their major sources of income was wages from their job for 11 respondents and for the rest it was through their income from property. For the 20 emigrants out of the total 23 the major source of income was the remittances received by them for the remaining 3 respondents the major source of income remained from the property they had acquired.

Out of the total respondents 50% of them have more than ₹3,00,000 as annual income, the entire emigrant households come under purview of above ₹3,00,000, less than 20% of them receive less than ₹1,00,000 as their annual income. Rest of those 30% or less falls between the category of ₹1,00,000 - ₹ 3,00,000 as their annual income.

Nevertheless the information regarding expenditure of remittances by households who are at the present emigrated and those who were once emigrants were collected to analyse and understand the expenditure pattern then. (Figure 3.3).

FIGURE 3.3



Source: Field Study, 2014

Figure 3.3 clearly shows the fact that household expenditure remains the major source of remittance expenditure by the once emigrants and present emigrants of the district. Household expenditure takes the podium by 48% which is then followed by educational needs which falls up to 28% of the total and investment expenditure on land and rent on property was 14% and 10% respectively. This throws light on the fact that the expenditure pattern was more focused on the then present needs rather than future investment plans. Only if education expenditure is considered as the investment to human capital resource then could be understood as investment expenditure.

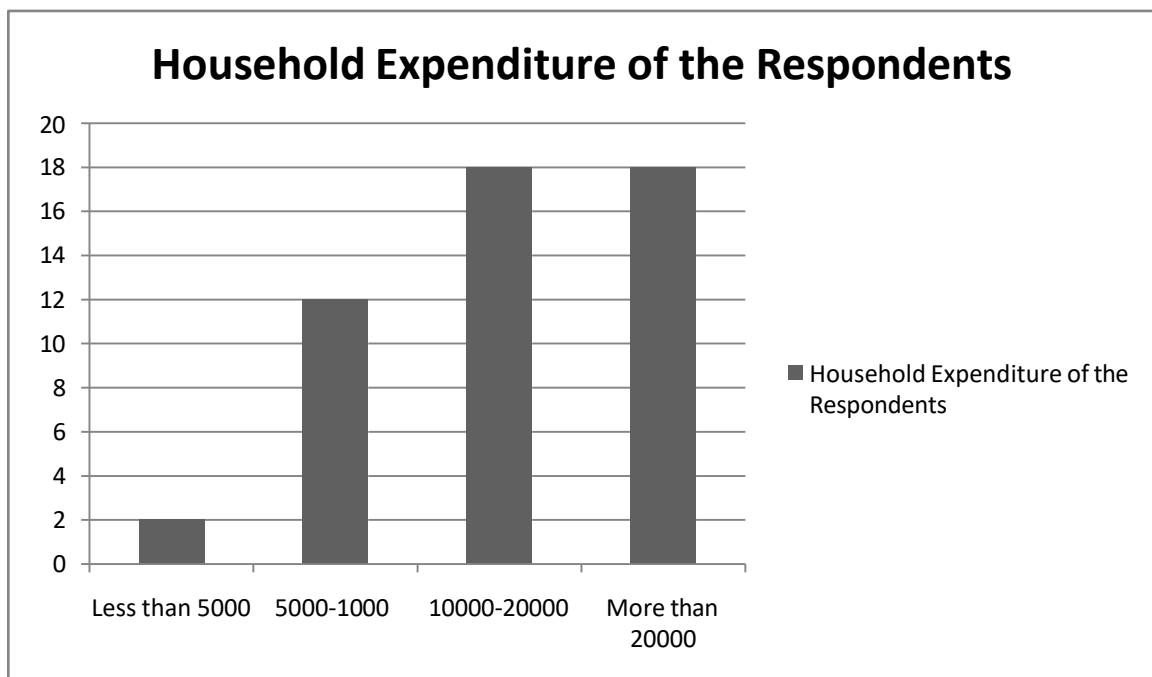
It should be noted that the information regarding the household annual remittance amount was not collected due to the fact the respondents were reluctant to provide the actual figures and moreover the information collected was not under the objective of the study but would come under broader and extended study of the topic It is also well thoroughly understood through the literature that Kerala remains as one of the major foreign remittance receiving state. But however the figures relating to the

monthly expenditure of the households were collected which would help in analyzing the present expenditure pattern. Because it was found that the majority of the annual expenditure through remittances was on household expenditure. At this juncture it is relevant to articulate the fact that present household expenditure figures and the past expenditure heads were collected mainly because of the reason that it was used to understand the expenditure pattern of an emigrant, whether his/her expenditure pattern would show that the expenditure would be focused on whether making the future strong through better investment expenditure or by an expenditure that supports living for the daily needs. And partly because of the reason that it is not necessary that those once emigrants would possibly remember their expenditures using their remittances.

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

In this section of the chapter the socio- economic profile of the emigrants and return emigrant households based on their asset ownership, consumer durables possessed, income, household expenditure pattern and the debt of the household. In order to provide a comparative analysis of the emigrant and the non-emigrant respondents and to understand their socio- economic differences.

FIGURE 3.4



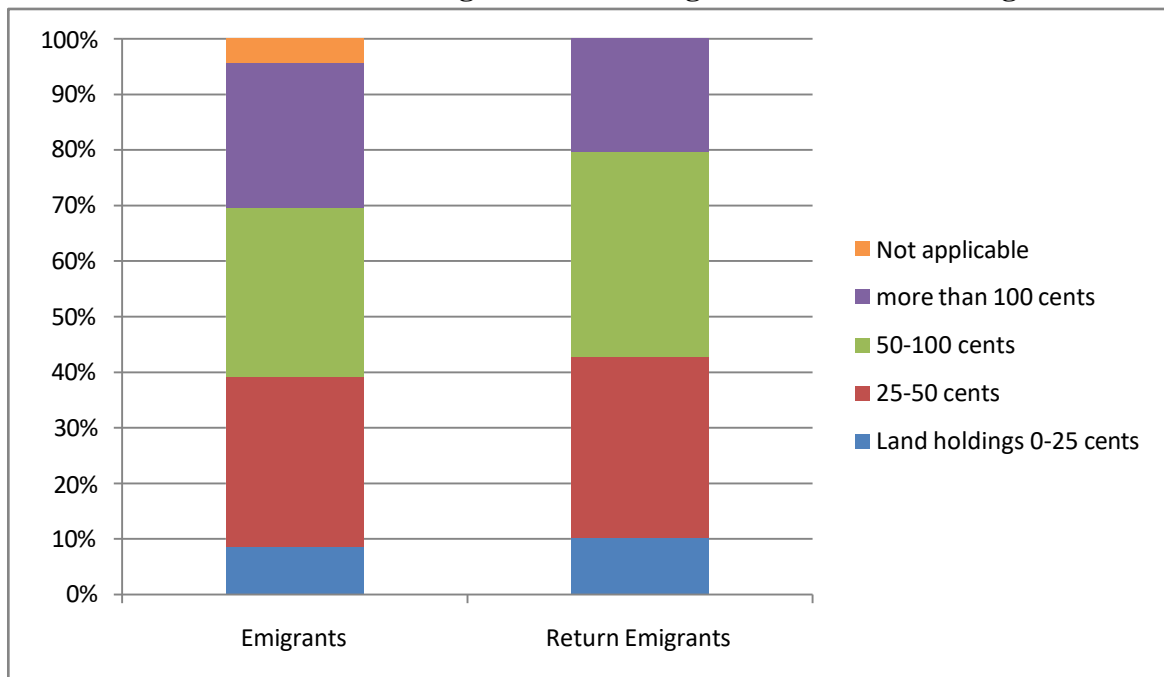
Source: Field Study, 2014

The monthly household expenditure of the respondents was fairly ranging between 5000 to more than 20000 a month. From the figure 3.4, 24% of the respondents had a household expenditure ₹5000- ₹ 10000 and there was an equal distribution of 36% each among the respondents under the heads of ₹ 10000- ₹20000 and more than ₹20000. And those that had a monthly household expenditure of less than ₹5000 were around 4%. However when linking the emigration status towards the monthly household expenditure it was found out that out of 23 emigrants 10 respondents have a monthly expenditure of ₹10000- ₹20000 for their family in Kerala, 8 of the respondents has an expenditure above ₹20000 while there was no family with less than ₹5000 household expenditure and 4 families with an household expenditure of ₹5000- ₹10000 on a monthly basis. While accounting for the return emigrants the majority of them had a monthly household expenditure of more than ₹20000 which was close up to 10

families while 8 families had an expenditure of ₹5000- ₹10000 and ₹10000-15000 respectively while there was twofamily whose household expenditure was below ₹5000 per month.

However to understand their investment and expenditure behavior it was necessary to conduct the test on basic necessity of a human being, a place to reside, according to the motive of the survey it was considered as the land possessed, a land possessed could be a form of income as well as a place to reside in the future which could be understood as investment. These properties were in the name of those who had emigrated or returned after emigration. It has to be noted that some respondents have not acquired their property in the same district but elsewhere in Kerala.

FIGURE 3.5 Land Holding Pattern of Emigrants and Return Emigrants



Source: Field Survey, 2014

In Figure 3.5 it was found that 36% of the respondents had a land holding which was large up to 25-50cents, 30% had a land holding of 50-100cents while 12% had a land holding of less than 25cents, 20% had more than 100cents has their property holding. However it was found that 2 % have still not decided or planned of acquiring a land or investing in the same.

54% of the respondents had purely purchased land without the incorporation of ancestral land, while 22% of the respondents had done so. For another 22% the land that was in their name was not purchased by them but rather got to them through ancestral passage. But out of the 50 respondents there was one respondent who had no land at all.

From Figure 3.5 there is more number of people with land holdings of 50-100cents apart from their ancestral land holdings. And more of emigrants (7 respondents) with land holdings in annexure to the ancestral property of 50-100 cents. However it could be understood that the return emigrants have more of land holdings rather than the emigrant population.

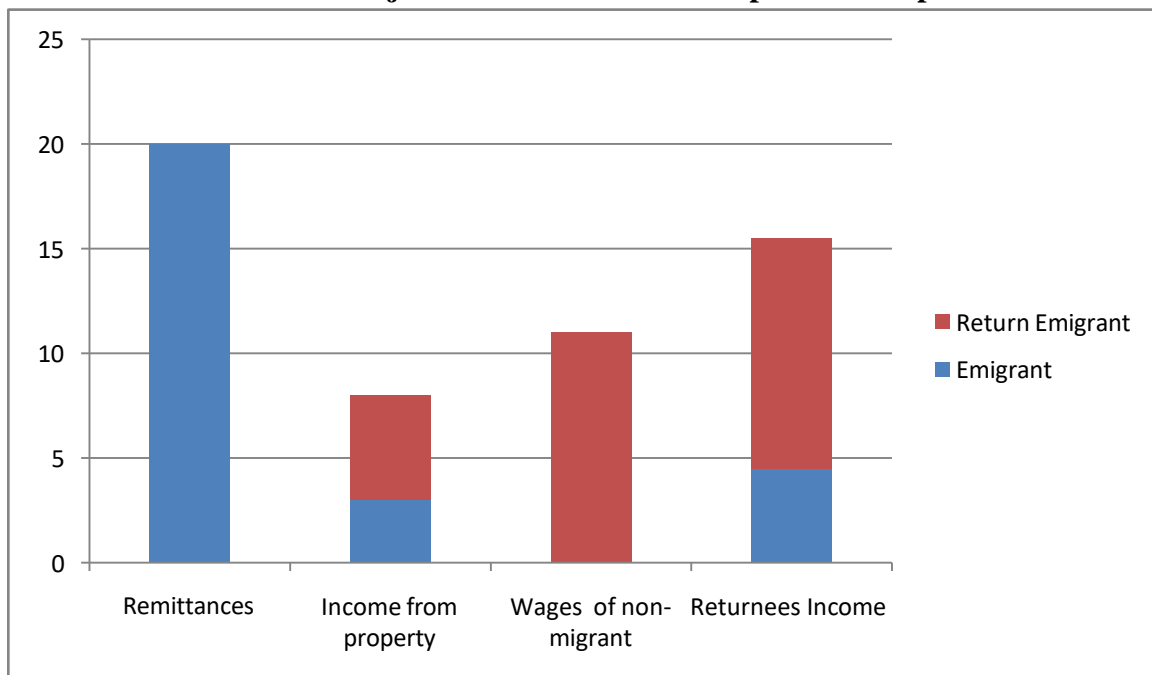
From Figure 3.5 it could be understood that the return migrants prefer to stay within the country and avail the income of their property as well in addition to the other sources as mentioned earlier. And also, there is trend of emigrant respondents to acquire land as early as possible even when they have

their ancestral property. However, 1 sample shows that out of every 25 emigrants there are chances of 1 emigrant who would have not planned for the future by investing in land or still not able for the entitlement of a land due to lack of funds.

This could be much more understood with the understanding whether they stay in a rented property or owned property. According to the study it was found that 80% of the entire sample population lived in a self-owned home and remaining 20% did reside at a rented property.

Out of the total of 23 emigrants 16 respondents stayed in an owned property, and the remaining 7 respondents resided at a rented property. Out of the 27 returned migrants 24 respondents resided in a self-owned property and the remaining 3 resided in a rented home. From this data it could be concluded that those who are emigrant though having property of their own wish to reside in a rented home could be because of the fact that the emigrants would be visitors until they remain as emigrants. Return emigrants are settlers therefore they prefer to stay in an owned property therefore it could be reducing their liability.

FIGURE 3.6 Major source of income of respondents at present



Source: Field Study,2024

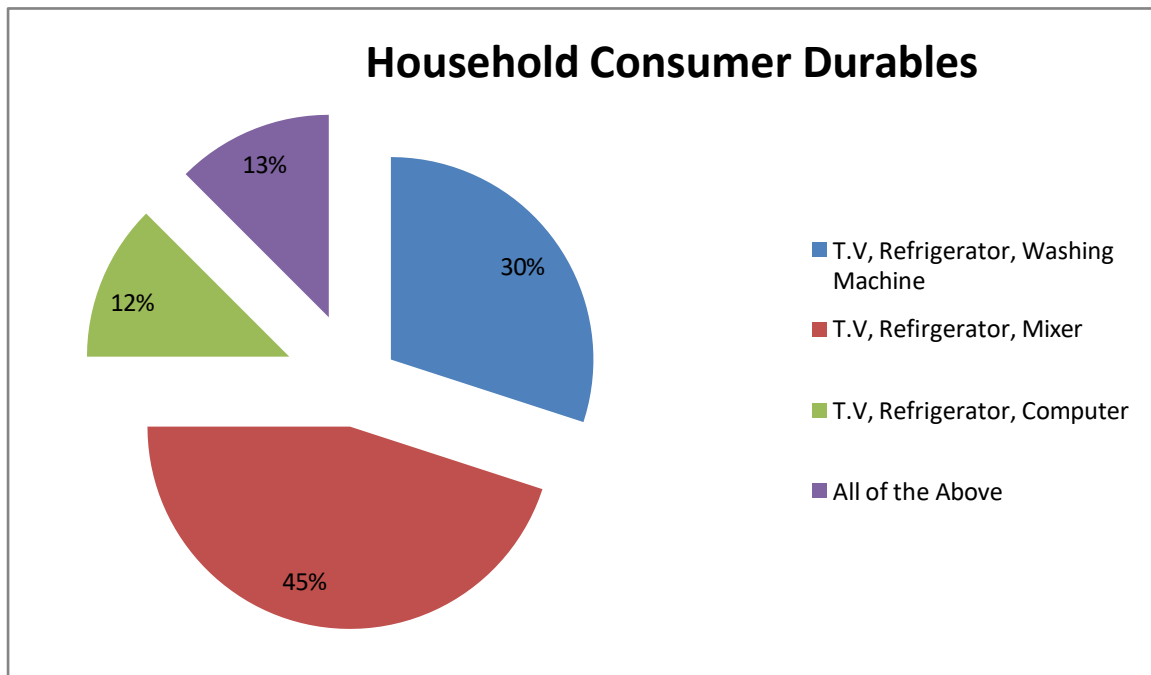
Figure 3.6 shows that the major sources of income for the respondents at the present lay as 40% from the remittances, The impact of remittances can also be realized beyond the family of the migrants. As we know that the money that the migrants send to their home country is not spent completely. However, 16% of income from the property, 22% from the wages of non-migrants and the remaining 22% from the returnees income Out of the total emigrant respondents only 3 contribute to income from property other respondents of this category receive their major sources of income from remittances. Under the return emigrants category an equal proportion of respondents listed that their major source of income are from Wages of non- emigrants (those who are employed) and returnees income (pension fund payment) there are 11 respondents under the returnees income because a majority of those listed under that category have returned home between 2005-2010 which brings them higher work allowances. 3 respondents of those total emigrants and 5 respondents of return emigrant receive their major income

from the source of income from property.

The fuel usage is a means of understanding the standard of living because consumption of cylinder is considered to be a more of a necessity good. According to the study it was found that 26% respondents use both LPG and firewood as fuel at their households, while 16% use only LPGs as their fuel at their households. Only 4% use only firewood as their fuel rest 4% use other sources of fuel at their households.

To analyze the respondent’s standard living the usage of certain household amenities was taken into consideration.

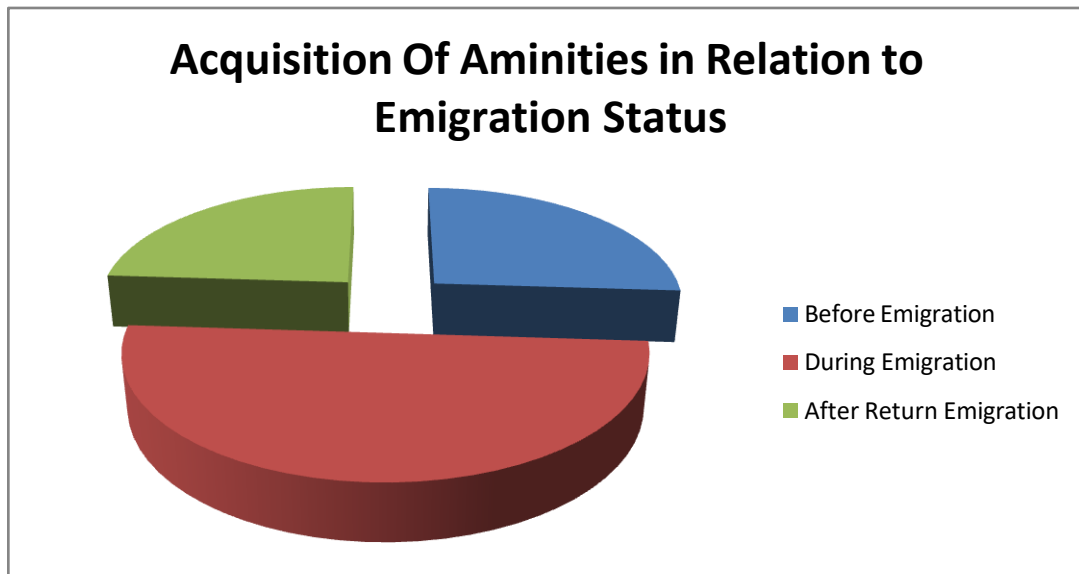
FIGURE 3.7



Source: Field study,2024

In Figure 3.7 equally with the response of both the emigrants and the return emigrants 13% of the respondents’ haven household amenity comprising of all the modern standard equipment and 12% of them have no access to washing machine or a mixer of any kind. 30% of the respondents do have access to television, refrigerator and a washing machine while the major amount is filled by those owning a mixer of any kind along with a television and a refrigerator. Irrespective of whether being an emigrant or a return emigrant it has the ability of understanding the wealth status of those once emigrated and those who returned after emigration. However, in previous literatures the wealth standards were marked on the basis of electrification and access to fuel for household purpose.

FIGURE 3.8



Field Study,2014

To analyse the wealth status¹⁶ more accurately it was necessary to understand the time period of acquiring the amenities in relation to the emigration status. In the fig 3.8 26% of the respondents had acquired these amenities before emigration, while 50% of the respondents had acquired these due to their emigration however those that returned after their emigration acquiring all these amenities counted up to 24%. From this it could be inferred that emigration had for various reasons increased the financial ability of the respondents as well for those in the broader story but it should be also noted that there are emigrant or return emigrants who are much well off in the state than they are outside the country. Emigration need not be the only factor increasing wealth it could economic activities within the state itself. Such economically well off people are also emigrating as well returning after their emigration who could afford the payments done for them to get abroad or emigrated.

The present loan status was also considered so as to understand the expenditure source other than household activities to understand which category has accounted more loans. 32% of the

¹⁶ The ability to acquire household electrified consumable durables, which would range from ₹2000- ₹ 20000 or more. Such electrified equipment would show the ability to consume such goods as well as pay the increased electricity surcharges for the same durables respondents had an existing loan to pay off while 68% did not have the liability of loans. The emigrants and the return emigrants had fair amount of loans taken out of 23 emigrants 7 of them had taken and 16 of them had not taken one. Out of the 27 return migrants 9 had taken a loan and 18 of the respondents did not take one.

For those who had taken loan the major spending of the loan was for housing purpose, followed by educational purpose marriage purpose and medical treatment with 8, 4, 3, and 1 respondent respectively for each.

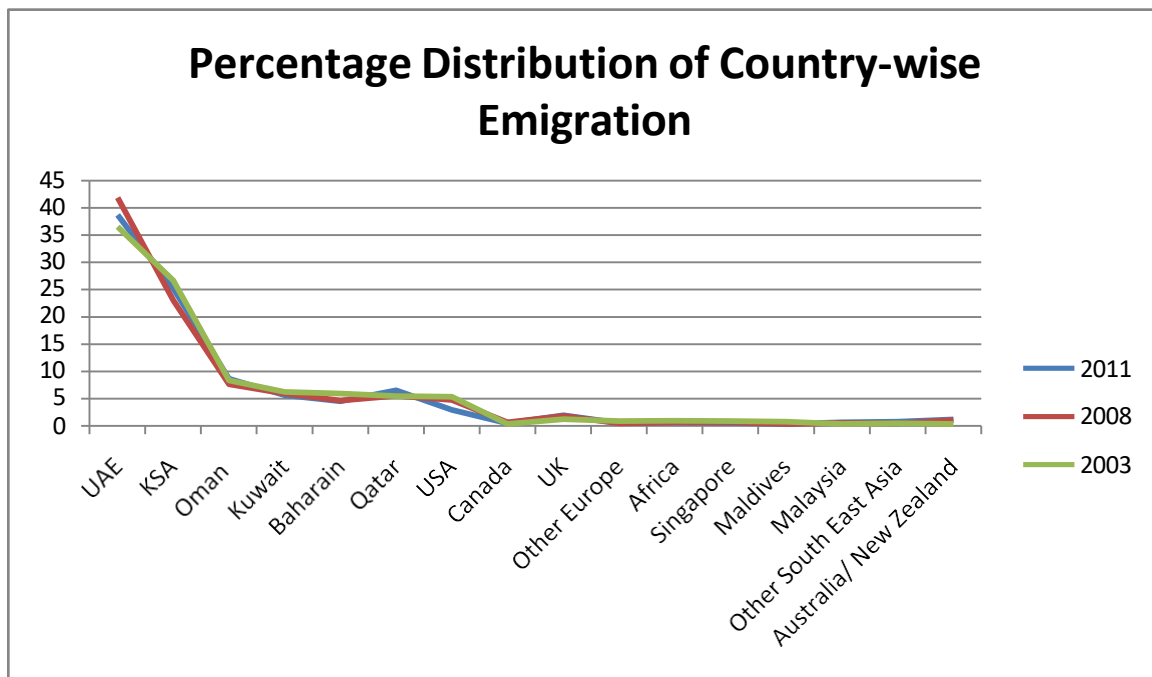
Out of the 50 respondents 22 had or is stayed abroad with their families and 28 alone as bachelors which would again be a reason for returning back as it would give them a sense of belongings at home town rather being another place. Increased bachelor life would also cause health issues which would again make them return to their home place.

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The secondary data is collected in order to depict the information regarding the emigration from the state the district emigration and return emigration rates, to understand the development of the district by analyzing the percapita income and the DDP of the district.

A glance into the regions where the most number of emigration happens is necessary to understand the possible reasons for the return emigration and reduced emigration it could be also useful in understanding the future problems and warning measures that the government must take.

FIGURE 3.9



Source: Working Paper CDS 450, 2012, Department of Economics & Statistics, Kerala 2013

According to the Figure 3.9 the most number of emigrations happens to be towards the Arab regions and particularly UAE and Saudi Arabia in common this trend could be attributed to the fact of boom in demand for workers in these countries due to the advent of oil. UAE being small country with seven emirates and its development strategy of 'Bringing the world closer' has brought in more demand for labour. Therefore there was a surge in the demand for emigrants to these places however after the global financial crisis that occurred in 2008 there has been a down fall in the emigration to these places. In the case of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait the tightening of emigration rules also lies the reasons for reduced emigration¹⁷ to these places as it is evident from the Figure 3.9. This could attributed be attributed to the fact that in the near future due to the problems like Emaritisation and Nitaqat(Nitaqat ,Saudi Ministry of Labour,2011) and the introduction of shale petroleum would reduce the income of the oil boomed Arab countries(TheEconomist; Sheikhs vs. Shale) sending the expatriates back home, also this phenomenon would reduce the demand for labour. Since there is a high migration to Arab countries which employees more of unskilled labour, such situations as mentioned above arises would reduce emigration. So the chances of the emigration from the state of Kerala to reduce are eminent. Since the major attracter of emigration being Arab countries in the recent present the recent political and economic conditions can back fire the emigration expectations to these regions.

TABLE 3.4 THE EMIGRANTS AND RETURN MIGRANTS IN THE DISTRICT OF PATHANAMTHITTA

| Status/Years | 1998 | 2003 | 2008 | 2011 | 2014 |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Emigrants | 97505 | 133720 | 120990 | 91381 | 23/50 |
| Return Emigrants | 54537 | 83502 | 60554 | 15297 | 27/50 |

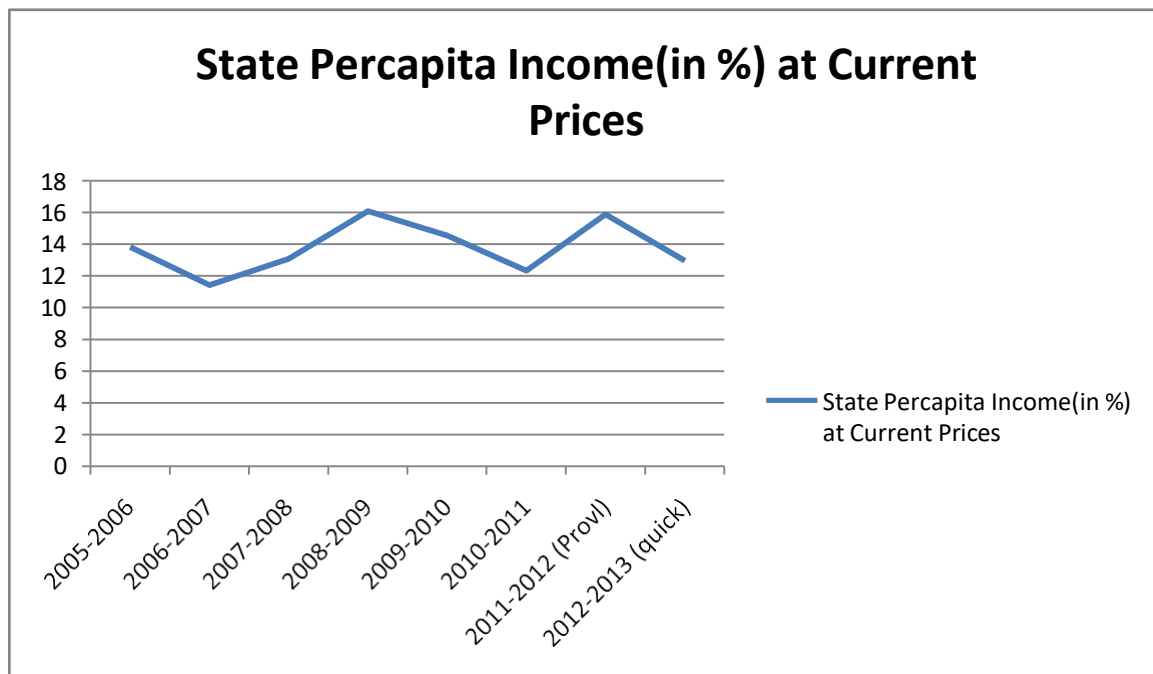
Source: Working Paper CDS 450 ,2012 and Field Study,2014

The table 3.4 clearly shows that the emigration in Pathanamthitta district declining since 2008 the last tab which shows the prospects of emigration status according to the field survey

¹⁷(Zachariah & Rajan, 2010)

conducted. The declining trend in the emigration has caused a decrease in the return emigration as well, however proportionately return emigration is moving in line with the emigration trends. The field survey also points out that the return migration is more than that of emigration from a selected 50 samples. Here in the table it shows that there has been a sharp fall in emigration and return emigration after 2008 , this is the actual point where the inflexion had taken place.

FIGURE 3.10



Source: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF KERALA AND INDIA FROM 2004-05 TO 2012-13. Government of Kerala

At this point it is important to note the per capita income of a state which is highly dependent on foreign remittances trending. According to the figure 3.10, there has been steady increase with a fall but much lesser than that when there was a boom for emigration. Even the provisional calculation of per capita income in the 2011-2012 shows a high increase despite the low emigration rates although there are

emigration in other districts. Therefore it is necessary to analyse that of the specific district.

TABLE 3.5 PER CAPITA INCOME (AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN) - AT CURRENT PRICE OF PATHANAMTHITTA DISTRICT Base year 2004-2005

| Time Period | 2004-2005 | 2005-2006 | 2006-2007 | 2007-2008 | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012(provisional) | 2012-2013(quick) |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|
| Per capita Income (in Rupees) | 37071 | 42848 | 47921 | 54994 | 62411 | 73158 | 84946 | 98810 | 109882 |

Rs in Lakh

Source: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF KERALA AND INDIA FROM 2004-05 TO 2012-13.

Government of Kerala.

The per capita income of the district has been constantly increasing throughout the time period. The income per head in the district despite less emigration which variably shows that less of remittances still show the breeze of development through increase in the per capita income. Therefore the district specific table shows despite the decline in remittances occurred throughout the time period still it covers better per capita income.

CHAPTER- 4

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Kerala migration has been a keen study by several scholars however this paper tries to put together certain hidden facts of the future of the state of Kerala if the trend of decreasing emigration continues. However decreasing emigration saves up the loss of work force from the state which could possibly be a better saving for the country. However, we must realize the truth that the sustenance of the balance of debt has been always paid off by the local government with the huge remittances that the state receives, which essentially helps in developing the state.

The primary study conducted showed that the return emigrants were more than emigrants in sample of 50. The return emigrants had a better educational achievement which shows the educational brilliance could bring possibly less emigration and ability of the return emigrants to live on income sources from within the state, would then not harm the growth of the state rather it would provide state GDP out of the tertiary and secondary sector. It was also found that the financial background was however not stable as that of an emigrant the issuing of loans mainly for education and construction of houses showed their lack of finance during need. But the ability to stay in a owned house ranged for the return emigrants. It was also found that the return emigrants had returned after properly investing in the future for example it was found that their expenditure pattern had shown more of investing in land and majority of the respondents being return emigrants had large area of land which could be used for generation of income and also most that returned also made sure the availability of job in the state. The household expenditure of a households who has any one member as emigrant was less than those households who had return emigrants. The key point to be noted is that the more than 50 percent of the return emigrants have found their job and still wish to be in work force. The secondary data shows that the GDP of the state and

DDP of Pathanamthitta district in particular which had declining emigrants and having constant return migration, due to various reasons at host countries, still showed an increasing trend. This must be also understood as even though there was reduction in the remittances flow into the district and reduced amount of emigration still the per capita income of the district has risen. Which essentially means the decrease in emigration rates and decrease in existing remittances could not have any necessary effect on the per capita income.

The causes of emigration were found that it was due to lack of employment and thoughtfulness for the future and increasing the standard of living¹⁸. The return emigrants were able to work within the state/country due to their educational and experience profile. However, the information regarding the profession of the return emigrants while they return was not collected.

The Arab countries lead the toll in list of countries from where people return emigrate. In near future the Gulf emigration would reduce which the data shows, it could be mainly of the reasons of people losing their interest mainly because of the risk involved and volatility of losing jobs¹⁹. So they try jobs within the country, according to the field study conducted the return migrants were happy in the current situation they were in they were happy with sense of belongingness they could feel at their home town. According to the study if this situation continues there is possibility that in the near future the jobless growth structure would be reduced and declining the establishment of so-called Kerala Model falling apart. However it is to be noted that the return migrants according to the field study did achieve their current status due to emigration and skill specific education. Therefore it could be concluded that the emigration would not decline at this constant pace, as there is an inflexion in the emigration so will there be inflexion on return emigration and non-emigration, as the people need better standard of living and everyone would like to have a 'Gulf Experience' which has been passed on by generation with such a lush green effect.

This could also be substantiated through the fact that though there is a decreasing trend in some districts like Pathanamthitta, Thrissur, Idukki and Palakkad. There has been a northward shift in the emigration trends mainly from the districts of Malappuram to Kasaragod (K.C Zachariah and S.Irudaya Rajan, 2012). There has been a Muslim resurgence in emigration due to the fact of close knit relationships more people are again emigrated through the help of relatives friends etc (K.C Zachariah, S. Irudaya and R. Gopinathan, 2001). So in a way this would not totally hamper the emigration because the alike relatives would be inviting many of their relatives abroad. This would also bring in foreign remittances.

¹⁸(K.C, Rajan, & E.T, 1999)

¹⁹(Zachariah & Rajan, 2012)

However shows the vital information that the state could not survive without emigration even when many of them who were employed now were not employed before migrating and migration status had increased their standard of living and helped these people to invest properly for the future in terms of employment and skill development and purchasing of land. Kerala model at this rate would fall if emigration and return emigration falls. If this trend continues into other districts then there arises an instance to fear. But hopes are that development could be achieved as in the case Pathanamthitta. But however, such an issue would not occur while taking into consideration the districts predominantly occupied by Muslims. But the chances are the jobless-growth falling down due to decreased foreign remittances in a state where the debt itself is being cleared due to such remittances. And the famed Kerala Model could by itself cannot stand alone if the ruling governments cannot act accordingly to

prevent the situation, in future if such predicted situation turns out to be a reality due to any politico-socio-economic factors of the host countries, and by then if the manufacturing or the tertiary sector fails to take over the baton from the foreign remittances in developing the state then the internationally competent high HDI cannot be taken to the next generation and could be history and the State would have to face the problem of education and unemployment and thereby causing a high economic problem.

The economic aspect to such a problem would be that a decrease in the growth rate of the state which would be a sudden shock for the government. In cases where the debts are paid off by the remittances then there would arise a problem of fiscal deficit for the government due to lack of funds. Again when there is less foreign remittances and no other income then there would be a problem of less consumption expenditure however higher propensity to consume also would inflate the prices largely and infiltrate the problem of income inequality. If proper start ups are not present then there would be a problem of employment generation and the fact that the jobless growth was present only because of the external factor like remittances if that source falls then not even jobless growth would occur therefore the government should be looking into host countries and use their maximum to tap the investments and inject the economy to pump out for of Indian money rather than depending on the external factors.

4.1 SUGGESTIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This must be controlled therefore the policy implications are that the government rehabilitation process for the return emigrants, along with the help of state banks necessary plans must be taken such as increase in interest rate for deposits made, decrease in interest on loans acquired for entrepreneurial start ups. The government must be vigilant to the external affairs and plans must be taken by the foreign relations ministry within the state to tap the foreign remittances effectively for the development of the State mainly for starting up employment opportunities through creation of easy business start ups, and reduce the burden of return emigration through efficient working of the existing rehabilitation programs (Santhwana). The remittances from emigration cannot replace the lost human capital from the state and also the emigration demand has not reduced the unemployment if return emigrants seek jobs and be a part of the workforce within the state the unskilled workers would be sent out of their existing jobs (K.C Zachariah and S.Irudaya Rajan, 2012). The government should start up PPP's (Public Private Partnership) with the NRI's. The government should devise methods of tax exemptions as well as investment and saving incentives for the emigrants. There should be proper incentivizing by the government in investing in bonds, securities and it must be made should that these money are then used for education and employment generation programmes. Therefore it is necessary that the government should prioritize in building an efficient work environment by looking into the future.

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