

**EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EMIGRANTS:
A STUDY ON INVESTMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of
Master of Philosophy
in
Applied Economics
of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi**

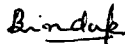
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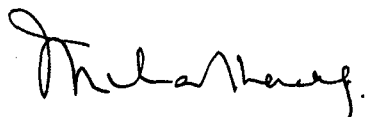
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I hereby affirm that the research for this dissertation titled, "Educational Characteristics of Emigrants: A Study on Investment in Human Resource Development" being submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the award of the Degree of Master of Philosophy in Applied Economics was carried out entirely by me at the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.

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Certified that this dissertation is the bonafide work of BINDU R. and has not been considered for the award of any other degree by any other university. The dissertation may be forwarded for evaluation.



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CHAPTER 1

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Among the major labour exporting countries in Asia, India has an important position. For India, the migration* of its labour across national boundaries is nothing new. It began a long time ago. The contact with the Persian Gulf region and South East Asia, in terms of both trade in goods and movement of people goes back to several centuries. The emigration** of workers on a significant scale came much later, to begin with colonial era, and then in independent India.

The international labour migration from India had gone through different phases in different periods of time. Each of these phases had its own special characteristics and patterns. The first phase of international labour migration which spanned much of the 19th century and the early 20th century was characterised by emigration of Indian workers as indentured labour for plantations or mines in other European colonies - such as Jamaica, Guyana, Fiji, Malaysia, Singapore, South Africa and even to neighbouring countries as Srilanka and Burma (Myanmar)¹. But the export of labour from independent India provides a sharp contrast not only in the skill composition but also in the destination# of the emigrants. The first phase of this emigration which began in the

*, ** - In the study, the term 'emigration' is used to explain the movement of people across national boundaries, whereas, the 'migration' indicates the mobility of people including rural-urban, regional and sub regional too.

In the study, the term 'destination' denotes the migrant receiving country.

early 1950s and continued until the mid 1970s was characterised by a movement of persons with technical skills and professional expertise to the industrialised countries². The principal destinations were Britain, Canada and United States. The second phase of international labour migration in post colonial India began in mid 1970s and peaked in the early 1980's to the oil exporting countries of West Asia as the dramatic increases in the price of crude oil and petroleum products led to an economic boom in the labour scarce countries in this regions. But the nature of this emigration was qualitatively different. A majority of the emigrants were in the category of unskilled workers and skilled workers³. Since the volume of the emigration was very high and include large scale unskilled and skilled workers the impact of this emigration on the population was higher than that of the previous phases of emigration.

Like every other states in India, Kerala has also undergone these similar phases of international migration. Also there exist a commonly held view that Keralites have been and still are a highly migratory community. Since the emigration to the West Asian countries started, Kerala has gained a major position in the matter of emigration because a major share of the people emigrates from India comes from this state⁴.

Table I.1
Overseas Migration from Kerala

Destination	1980	1987	1990
Migration to other states in India	300,099	352,404	-
Migration to Gulf Countries	186,545	300,929	1 million
Migration to other foreign countries	21,634	28,727	-
Total Migration	508,278	682,060	-
Overseas migration as a percentage of total	41.0	48.3	-
Gulf migration as a percentage of total	36.7	44.1	-
Gulf migration as a percentage of total overseas migration	89.6	91.3	-

Source: Aswani Saith (1992), "Absorbing External Shocks: The Gulf Crisis, International Migration Linkages and the Indian Economy, 1990" Development and Change Vol.23, No.1, January. p.115.

But this emigration has its pockets of concentration and only a small number of taluks - Chirayinkil, Kodungallor, Chavakkad, Ponnani, Vadagara, Tirur, Thiruvalla, Chengannore and Pathanamthitta - happen to be centres of both intensive emigration activities⁵. This large scale emigration seems to take place from two distinct categories of households: one from the educated, resourceful families and other from less educated poor families⁶. While Thiruvalla, Chengannore and Pathanamthitta has send highly educated people as workers to the outside countries, from Chavakkad, Tirur, Kodungallore and Chirayinkil the majority of them are unskilled labourers⁷. A study conducted by Raju Kurien, (1979) on the emigration of work force from two villages - Elakamon in Chirayinkil Taluk and Koipram in Thiruvalla Taluk - found out two different patterns in the education and skill composition of the emigrants⁸. While in Koipram, professional workers and technical

workers formed the major share in the work force emigrated, in Elakamon they were less educated unskilled and skilled labourers.

In general, the emigrants from Kerala are literates, in whichever area they belong, due to large scale education expansion and development in this state since independence. But literacy rather than high educational qualifications have been the minimum basic requirement for most emigrants preferably in regions such as Chirayinkil and Chavakkad⁹.

But the stream of emigration from Kerala has undergone so many changes, during these years. The relationship with the outside countries has increased to such a level that the demand and the job opportunities in the migrant receiving countries is available to the potential emigrants* on a wider scale. In the early years of emigration to the countries, mainly West Asian countries, the demand was more for the unskilled labourers in Asian countries. But now the demand for construction workers has somewhat diminished and the need for technically skilled and professional workers are increasing¹⁰.

Since the major portion of the workforce emigrating from India comes from Kerala, a study related to different aspects of migration from the state gets a wider attention.

* The term 'Potential emigrants' denote those people who are likely to emigrate in future.

But the phenomenon of international labour migration has received relatively little attention from economists and policy makers. Its significance has begun to be recognised only, following the slump in oil prices and the contraction of economic activity in the oil exporting countries. This increasing recognition currently given to the phenomenon of international labour migration can be mainly attributed to the impact of changing patterns of demand for labour force in the migrant receiving countries, on the unemployment problem in the state. In the increasing dimensions of unemployment problem in the state, the large scale emigration from Kerala is considered as an adjustment mechanism to solve the crisis and it has relieved the pressure on the government, to a great extent also. But now, as mentioned earlier, the demand for workers in the migrant receiving countries mainly West Asian countries has shifted to technically qualified personals and professional workers. In such a situation, to cope up with the changing demand for labour force in the countries outside India, the skill composition and educational qualification of the emigrants and potential emigrants should be changed accordingly and this may in turn affect their future investment pattern on education. So a discussion on the educational characteristics of the emigrants and their investment pattern in education is a relevant point to be discussed in detail.

Kerala has been on the vanguard of the educational development in India for the past several decades. The educational achievement of Kerala is considered to be the main feature of its development pattern. But educational expansion and the social, cultural and political developments that followed have not led to any significant changes in the rate of participation of the population

in economic activities. The rapid decline in the land man ratio, the near stagnation of the industrial and service sectors of the economy and the decline in the work participation ratio has resulted in a phenomenal growth of unemployment among the educated. In this situation, the outflow of manpower in recent years to countries in the west and West Asian countries has provided a relief for the mounting pressure of unemployment.

Even though an acute unemployment problem is existing in the country, the demand for education is in an increasing trend in India. This is the case in Kerala also. The pressure for higher education in India, is in such a level that, the emphasis is shifting more towards the higher education than primary education¹¹. But the trend is somewhat different in Kerala. The emphasis is still on primary education¹², though there is a popular pressure for developing higher education - especially professional and technical education in the state.

In this situation of increasing demand for higher education, emigration of workforce from Kerala has again put pressure on the government to increase the higher educational facilities in the state. The remittances flowing from the migrant receiving countries to Kerala has increased the income position of many households and have led to a change in their consumption behaviour and investment pattern¹³. One of the noted changes is the increasing amount of money spend on education¹⁴ and the demand for higher education especially technical and professional courses, which have a greater demand in both inside and outside India. In such a situation, the popular pressure on government to spend more

on higher education is a strong point which cannot be neglected. In a situation of acute unemployment and the inability of the government to provide employment opportunities the government is forced to spend on those type of education which may help the people in securing job in countries outside India, and may help to adjust the problems related to unemployment, to a great extent.

But this popular pressure may divert the attention of the government from the primary education and lead to greater educational inequalities even within the states like Kerala where social inequalities are some what restricted by the mass campaign for literacy and the emphasis on primary education. Also an educational policy which is dictated by the job opportunities in the international labour market and cut off from the production process of the country may have an adverse effect on the economy particularly if such an outlet is blocked.

Objectives of the Study and Chapter Scheme:

The thrust of the study is on the changing characteristics of the emigrant workers in Kerala with a special reference to their educational characteristics and skill composition. The study will be mainly based on a primary survey conducted in Koipram panchayat in Thiruvalla taluk and Elakamon panchayat in Chirayinkil taluk, which was earlier studied by Raju Kurien in 1979. The main objectives of the study are to find out:

1. Changes in the emigration pattern in the two panchayats.
2. Whether the skill composition and the educational qualification of emigrants had undergone any specific qualitative change and if so the direction of change.

3. Whether the opening of international labour markets and the job experience of emigrants in the countries outside India has exerted its influence in the pattern of private investment in education of the future generation of both emigrants and non-emigrants.

Chapter Scheme:

The study consists of five chapters including introduction and conclusion. Chapter II deals with the review of literature and methodology. Within this chapter, the first section deals with the related studies on the subject. In the second section, the methodological issues, the approach followed in the present study, the survey method and selection of sample are discussed.

In Chapter III the data obtained through the primary sample survey are presented in separate tables and analysed. The demographic, socio-economic characteristics of the households, the determinants of the patterns of emigration, educational characteristics and skill composition of emigrants (include both external migrants and returned migrants) and non-emigrants and their investment pattern in the education of the children or other dependents are the main points which are discussed in detail here. In the IVth Chapter the present study is compared with the 1979 study and will briefly discuss policy implication on education.

A summary of the findings of the study are presented in the last chapter. In Appendix I, questionnaire of the sample survey is presented. In Appendix II, the maps of the Elakamon and Koipram panchayats and a map which depicts the administrative divisions of the state are presented.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the review of literature and methodology are discussed in two separate sections. In Section I, related studies on the subject, dealing with migration and education are discussed in detail. In Section II, the methodological issues, the approach we adopt in the present study and the details of the primary sample survey are discussed.

Section I: Review of Literature:

Economic development of a country is influenced by investment in both physical and human capital. Among the various forms of human capital, education is considered to be the most important one¹. Therefore, in national development policy, investment in human capital, particularly educational investment, gets importance.

Education is a factor which can influence the development of economy through changing the attributes relevant to economic development². It can also influence economic development as a relevant input. Educational expansion offers the promise of equality of opportunity and of social mobility. They combine to increase the chances of economic equality and of income distribution. Education interacts and is interdependent with the process of development³. While social structures, policies and goals exert their influence on the education sector, the education sector influences economic and social development by inducing changes in technology through the systematic application of scientific and other knowledge.

A survey of education in Asia during the last two or three decades reveals dynamic and varied pattern of small educational systems, limited in their purpose and scope, growing into major national endeavours⁴. The evolution of education system is moulded by a variety of pressures - the economic needs of society, social and cultural aspirations and forces that have their origin in the educational system itself. The social factors influencing and moulding education find expression in the demand for education, with an increasing proportion of the population aspiring to access to educational opportunities. The explosion of "educational aspirations" is one of the striking feature of the social scene in the developing countries, and indeed all over the world, creating the dominant pressure for educational expansion⁵.

It is by now a well established proposition that education is an important form of investment. By and large, the benefits of education lie in the future either in the acquisition of skills and capabilities which may enhance future earnings and productivity of labour or in the form of improved ability to enjoy a better cultural life. The two components exists in the case of education are consumption and investment⁶. But so far as education consists in the creation of future earnings and future abilities, we are justified in treating it as investment activity. That is even though consumption aspect exists, education is predominantly an investment activity⁷.

But parallel to the educational expansion the unemployment levels are increasing in most countries. This suggests a certain inappropriateness in the educational system during periods of rapid

educational and social change. In India educated unemployment has been a problem ever since 1947. The total number of educated unemployed in the country meaning non-workers who have read up to metric level is 45.37 lakh, according to the 1991 census⁸. The ability of the country to absorb its educated men and women into the organised professions, industrial and agricultural life of the country naturally depends on the economic conditions prevailing in the country. But the proportion of educated people have increased to such a high level that the full absorption of them into the economy have become impossible.

The figures released shows Kerala, the topper on the ladder of literacy (90.59%) also leading the list of unemployed with 7.27 lakh people in that category that makes 2.2 per cent of the state's population⁹. With the percentage of the total workers in the state languishing at 32.05 per cent as per the census figure, it is quite clear that the spread of literacy and education in Kerala has not proportionately driven people to work and employment¹⁰.

The educated attainment of the workforce, the low labour absorption capacity of the agriculture dominated by perennial crops and the high incidence of wage labour relations have resulted in more visible under-employment in the region. The above compounded by the slow growth of job opportunities in the modern sector has caused an open unemployment rate nearly 3 times that of national average¹¹. In this situation, migration to the rest of India and to foreign countries can be considered as an important adjustment mechanism to the worsening employment situation in the state.

Migration of a population in the broadest sense is a change in its spatial distribution induced by economic, social, political or other factors. The concept of migration embraces essentially four crucial dimensions - space, residence, time and activity change¹². Among the various causes of migration; the problems like demand for industrial dispersal, social conflicts and social tension, structural stagnation of the economy, inequitable distribution of the benefits of economic development and inequalities in the availability of basic social and economic opportunities and other amenities of life between regions and people are mainly responsible factors for influencing the increasing trend of migration¹³.

One of the most consistent findings of the migration studies is the positive correlation between educational attainment and migration¹⁴. There seems to be a clear association between the levels of completed education and the propensity to migrate, i.e., those with more years of schooling are more likely to migrate than those with few years. In a study conducted in Tanzania (Barnum and Sabot, 1975) the positive correlation between levels of education and the propensity to migrate is very clearly documented for the period (1955-70)¹⁵.

Many empirical studies have observed that the migrants are highly selective, actively resourceful and better educated than the natives of the receiving regions¹⁶. Therefore, the migrant workers have the opportunity of better earning than the native workers. G.S. Mehta (1990) in his study emphasises that educational level of an individual is an important parameter which influences migration motivation and mobility pattern¹⁷. The mobility approach of education is not only reflected by movement of individuals in

different places but it is also reflected by securing a better level of employment opportunity.

Many of the studies on migration point to the high degree of educational selectivity in migration patterns. The tendency to migrate, increases with the acquisition of educational qualifications, though the educated comprise a minority of total migrants from most areas. Among migrants to Sansalvador, it was found that the educational selectivity existed at both ends of scale, that is there was a high proportion among people with very little education and among those with high educational levels¹⁸. This same pattern was seen in Tanzania, Ghana, and Kenya.

But the existing studies which had established the positive relationship between migration and education are mainly dealing with the rural-urban migration and internal migration (migration within the country). The studies related to international migration which establishes a positive relationship between emigration and education are limited in the literature. Kunz (1970) in his study on the education and international migration pointed out that 'reading families' were those most prone to depart and suggest that these people of earnest education made up the majority of the emigrants to the early period of international migration from England, Germany and Scandinavia to America, Australia or Africa¹⁹. Also the receiving countries prefers those who are educated. It has been pointed out by Musgrove (1963) that "A stratified hierarchial social order tends to attract higher class (highly educated) immigrants and discourage lower class (less educated): the former have an assured status, the latter little

chance of rising in a social system which may be as rigid as the one they would leave"²⁰. Similarly, Thomas (1967) in his article noted the most striking new feature of the international migration as the high proportion of migrants who belong to the professional grades²¹. In his opinion, while human capital and physical capital are highly mobile internationally, unskilled manpower is relatively immobile.

But these observations cannot be applied to all the countries and to all types of international labour migration. Since the opening of labour markets in the West Asian countries, along with the highly skilled and professional people, unskilled and skilled workers are also emigrating from India. The majority of the emigrants from India are going to the West Asian countries and in which a major proportion are less educated unskilled labourers. Thus, the positive correlation between the educational attainment and the emigration, established in the rural-urban migration and the internal migration cannot be fully applied to this case.

Among the emigrant workers from India, Keralites form the single largest group comprising as much as one half of the total number²². In view of the fact that Kerala is one of the smallest states of India - only 1.2 per cent of its territory and 3.7 per cent of the population - emigration is expected to have had a significant impact on the state's economy at the micro and macro level²³.

Related to the large scale external migration from Kerala, there is an inflow of remittances from the receiving countries,

which can have an impact on the economy. But the available evidence suggest that emigration and the resultant receipt of remittances do not seem to have made any significant impact on economic growth rate of the state economy²⁴. Also, they did not have any substantial effect on employment rates, labour market conditions, agricultural development and industrialisation. Major part of the remittances were invested in consumption goods and in the house construction sector²⁵. However, emigration have offered a temporary opportunity for planners and administrators to tackle the problem of unemployment by reducing the size of the stream of the unemployed.

But one important point found out from the related studies is that the expenditure on education has gone up substantially among emigrants²⁶. The proportion of the expenditure on education and medicines increased as a consequence of the receipt of remittances²⁷. A study conducted by (Commerce Research Bureau), noted that while in general migrant households spent significant amounts on education of children there were interesting differences between areas which sent persons largely to other parts of India and those sending migrants to West Asia²⁸. Migrant households in Chengannore, where the internal migration is higher, were found to spent more on education than migrant households in Chavakkad and Chirayinkil where external migrants are high²⁹. Even though external migrant's families are receiving higher amount of remittances than those of internal migrant's, expenditure per child in the former was almost four times as high as in the latter. It would appear then that, while internal migration remains crucially dependent on educational status and hence create pressure for

higher educational attainments, migration to the West Asia did not create any such pressure.

In Kerala, the education is a much sought after avenue for social advance, and is desired for their children's sake by parents in all sections of society, including both emigrants and non-emigrants. In Mandelbaum's words, 'modern education has become a prime source of both prestigious symbols and substantive power, so most aspiring groups put heavy emphasis on the education of their children³⁰. The apparent enthusiasm among people for education is backed up by surveys. Survey conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training, in an inquiry into the needs of tribal people found only four per cent of the parents unwilling to educate their children. While 29 per cent of the parents considered that the extent of their children's schooling depended on the child, another 44 per cent wishes to see their children at least as graduates³¹. The general motive for the widespread enthusiasm for education was to achieve a higher standard of living for the family as a whole. Steelman (1991) noted that parent's reported willingness and ability to pay, along with savings for children's future education, are shaped first by total income and the number of children who must share that income³². Moreover, parental investment in higher education is increased when the parents themselves received parental financial support which suggests continuity over generations.

In all countries people think of education as a main avenue to jobs and careers. These popular pressure for education are powered by economic motivations. The social and political pressures for

more and better education are strong in all modernising nations. As a result, the emphasis on human resource development is growing in all countries, especially developing countries.

Human Resource Development is the process of increasing the knowledge, skills and the capabilities of all the people in a society³³. In economic terms, it could be described as the accumulation of human capital and the effective investment of it in the development of an economy. In political terms it prepares people for meaningful participation in the political process as citizens. From the social and cultural point of view, the development of human resources helps people to lead fuller and richer lives, less bound by restrictions, rituals and attitudes. Thus human resource development may be a more realistic and reliable indicator of modernisation or development than any other single measures. It is one of the necessary conditions for all kinds of growth - social, political, cultural and economic.

The objective of a strategy of human resource development is to build the skills and knowledge required for economic, social, cultural and political growth and to provide avenues of participation in the creation of a better society for all who seek them³⁴. So the central issues in building a strategy of human resources development involve the determination of priorities to achieve the best possible utilisation of limited resources. The priorities must be determined in a responsible manner and should reflect the major goals of a society, not merely its economic objectives. In this situation, a manpower development policy should be accepted and practiced effectively.

But along with manpower development schemes skill training and training in other technical and educational field for potential migrants should be integrated in a country where emigration is high. While it is certainly true that the structure of the demand in the West Asia and the other migrant receiving countries explains the skill composition and political factors definitely influenced the relative shares of different countries, there is little doubt that relative supply responses also significantly affected these variables. The overall supply responsiveness to overseas demand for labour on a more sustained basis is a function of the educational or skill levels of the labour force as well as attitudes towards working abroad.

The best example is of the Philippines which managed to avoid the sharp decrease in migration flows after 1982, which both India and Pakistan experienced³⁵. Philippine gives considerable importance to the flexibility of the country's labour market and uses it to explain the responsiveness of the labour force to job openings not only in the West Asia but the rest of the world. An important factor contributing to this flexibility is the openness in the educational system, which provide skill training and the investment in the education. In contrast, India and Pakistan have found it extremely difficult to cater to the changing demand especially to the Switch from construction to service sector jobs³⁶. This highlights the importance of integrating national policies for labour exports with investment in education and skill training, and necessitated a correct policy for human resource development.

The above discussion shows that the international labour migration requires more specific studies especially on the educational characteristics and skill composition of the emigrants and their investment pattern in the education of the future generation. It has an implication on the educational policy and the human resource development of a nation, where the emigration is a significant phenomena, to be reckoned with.

Section II: Methodology

The fundamental assumption of all the theoretical and empirical literature on migration is the simple one that migration is the result not of random selection or some arbitrary decisions of external authorities but rather of economically rational optimising behaviour on the part of individuals or household decision making units³⁷. Migration therefore is a selective procedure in which individuals with certain socio-economic characteristics and different sets of opportunities (mainly income earning) are more likely to migrate than others.

Usually, the empirical research tends to take on two principal but closely related forms: first, "micro" and second "macro" approach. Both these approaches represent important and necessary components of any comprehensive analysis of migration in developing countries. Ideally, both types of analysis should be pursued. However, in order to analyse specific characteristics survey data are required. From a policy point of view, each analysis can yield useful insights. The macro approach has more policy pay-offs than the micro approach for the simple reason that policy makers would probably rather have information on actual gross flows than on

individual propensities. And yet from the view point of understanding of who migrates and why, the micropropensity approach is more informative. Each approach therefore compliments the other and they thus have a separate desirability in migration research.

Migration data are obtained from three major sources. (1) Sample Surveys (2) Population Census and (3) Population Registers. Although both the census and the survey approach to migration studies can offer valuable and useful insights into the migration process, survey approach, supplemented by census information offers the most promising avenue for future, policy oriented migration research. Among the many reasons for this view point, the significant ones are³⁸:

- (1) Census generally collect information on "administrative" areas. They are thus more appropriate for interregional study of migration.
- (2) Field surveys on the other hand, can be designed to classify information on different type of migration.
- (3) The degree of accuracy and coverage of census data vary greatly from one census to next.
- (4) Field surveys can be structured so as to elicit information regarding the objectives.
- (5) Census data quickly became outdated with changing socio-economic conditions.
- (6) Census are held usually decennially, so they can provide information only infrequently.
- (7) Field Surveys can be conducted at more frequent intervals thus providing a more accurate time series and more up-to-date information.


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- (8) Sample surveys have the greatest potential to explain the determinants and consequences of migration because they can gather detailed information about individual migration histories and associated socio-economic variables.
- (9) Sample survey permit the use of various definition of population movement and the use of various time and space intervals as the basis for assessing different process of migration.

Although census data can be objectively more accurate than survey data, their usefulness in contemporary migration studies is greatly limited. But field surveys also have a number of inherent weakness, like the faulty design of field surveys, the failure to carry out the survey and the occurrence of sampling errors. But these can be overcome by correct survey research methodology and techniques. So most of the researchers' opinion is that the future migration studies in developing countries should be based on the generation of primary data through the sample survey approach³⁹.

Better information on migration generated by initial rural sample surveys would widen the migration studies to identify not only the actual migrants but also non-migrants, potential migrants and returned migrants. This comparative knowledge or information on all four categories would help to broaden the knowledge base about migrant and non-migrant characteristics and the principal factors that influence their mobility decisions.

The Approach:

The approach followed in the present study is a primary sample survey method. The survey is conducted in two panchayats - Elakamon and Koipram. Here the study is dealing with the migration of labour force across national boundaries (emigration) only.

Even though the centres of emigration in Kerala are widely scattered, there is a definite localisation of emigrants in specific regions which are not homogeneous in terms of social and economic characteristics, educational levels, work experience of emigrants and the past record of emigration. Thus, two villages where the emigration are higher are selected for the survey.

Many arguments are often raised against village or panchayat level studies⁴⁰. Most village studies are for one short time period, seldom more than a year. Hence they cannot tell us much about the changes in migratory movements in response to changes in the socio-economic characteristic of the villages. This is a serious weakness of the village studies. The figure on 'migration' and 'village characteristics' collected by a village study for a single time period merely report the current outcome of numerous interactions between them over a long period of time. Thus, the village characteristics recorded at the time of the village study, do not always record the factors in village life, which initiated the migratory outflow in the past. Hence correlations based on current level data are often ambiguous. Most village studies of migration have been concerned with people not living there at the time of study; hence many of their characteristics are

undetermined. Also many of the village studies are case specific and may not be applicable outside a restricted region.

Eventhough many of the above mentioned shortcomings present, in the present work, village level study has taken up and the data are collected through sample survey method. Almost all emigration studies related to Kerala were done using the survey methodology, and most of them were village studies also. As this present study is to capture the changing characteristics and patterns related to emigration within the two panchayats survey methodology is selected here to obtain the best source of information.

Details of the Survey and Selection of Sample

This study is based primarily on a survey of households conducted in two selected villages of Kerala. The reason for the selection of villages, the sampling procedures and the characteristic of villages are important to be discussed before analysing the survey results. These points are discussed in the next sections.

Choice of the Villages:

It is generally known that the number of Keralites seeking job opportunities outside India has been increasing rapidly in recent years. Emigration to the foreign countries takes place from almost all parts of Kerala. Nevertheless there exist a concentration of emigrants in some particular regions.

Table II.1
District-wise Distribution of Keralites Employed Outside India

District	(1)		(2)
	Total persons outside India Number	Percentage to total	Intensity Rate
Trivandrum	22769	10.95	8.1
Quilon	21639	10.28	5.8
Pathanamthitta	-	-	13.8
Alleppey	21364	10.28	4.1
Kottayam	7094	3.41	2.4
Idukki	577	.28	.3
Ernakulam	5128	2.47	1.5
Trichur	40224	19.36	15.5
Malappuram	36175	17.41	14.5
Kozhikkode	17731	8.53	7.5
Palghat	7735	3.72	3.4
Wynad	-	-	7.5
Cannanore	27369	13.17	8.7
Kasargode	-	-	-

Source: Column (1): Government of Kerala, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (1980), Survey on Housing and Employment Table 17, Trivandrum.

Column (2): Aswani Saith (1992), "Absorbing External Shocks: The Gulf Crisis, International Migration Linkages and Indian Economy 1990", Development and Change, Vol.23, No.1, January.

Note: Column (2): Intensity rate is the number of gulf migrants in 1980 per 1000 population.

Raju Kurien (1979) in his study on the emigration from two villages had emphasized that certain patterns exist in the migration flows from Kerala and they differ between regions in terms of various accounts⁴¹. In his study, he had identified three areas which are generally considered as the main centres of emigration. These are Chavakkad and suburbs, Thiruvalla and suburbs and Varkala and suburbs.

Of the three regions identified as the main centres of emigration, Thiruvalla has relatively higher educated emigrants. Most of those going abroad from Thiruvalla are skilled labourers, technical workers and professional workers. At the same time, the

Chirayinkil and Varkala regions show a different picture, with emigrants having lower level of education and coming from poor families. Most of them belong to the category of construction workers, unskilled and skilled labourers. To point out these differences, two panchayats were selected from these areas - Elakamon panchayat near Varkala and Koipram Panchayat near Thiruvalla. Since our study aims to capture the changes in the patterns of emigration over a period of time with an emphasis on the educational characteristics and skill composition, these same panchayats has selected for the present study also.

Table II.2

Percentage Distribution of Emigrants for Employment to Non-Gulf Foreign Countries According to Educational Status (Taluks)

Taluk	Below Secondary		Secondary		Possessing Degree in General Professional Subjects	Possessing Degree in Technical Subjects	Total
	Skilled	Unskilled	Possessing Certificate Diploma in Technical Subjects	Not possessing			
Chirayinkil	26.6	52.8	9.7	8.3	1.5	1.2	100
Thiruvalla	5.8	5.0	30.2	21.4	2.6	11.6	100

Source: Government of Kerala, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, 1980, Survey on Housing and Employment.

Table II.3

Percentage Distribution of Emigrants for Employment to Gulf Foreign Countries According to Educational Status (Taluks)

Taluk	Below Secondary		Secondary		Possessing Degree in General Professional Subjects	Possessing Degree in Technical Subjects	Total
	Skilled	Unskilled	Possessing Certificate Diploma in Technical Subjects	Not possessing			
Chirayinkil	28.4	50.4	9.1	9.1	2.2	0.8	100
Thiruvalla	15.8	9.0	35.9	21.5	13.3	4.5	100

Source: Government of Kerala, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, (1980), Survey on Housing and Employment.

Selection of Sample Households:

The households had to be identified and selected systematically before conducting the primary survey. The survey is conducted in households belonging to three separate groups - external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants. As a first step for identifying the households, the electoral rolls of the two Panchayats for 1991 district council election were procured from the Taluk offices concerned. The electoral roll is divided into different parts which corresponds to the number of wards in the Panchayat. The assistance of the concerned panchayat ward representative was sought in identifying the households belonging to external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants. In this survey the definition accepted are: external migrant is a person belonging to sample household in Kerala but is employed abroad. A Returned migrant is one who had worked a minimum one year outside India, but returned to his native place. A non-migrant is the main earning member of the household, from which emigration had not taken place so far.

From the households identified, thirty households are selected from each group using random number table. Thus, thirty external migrant households, thirty returned migrant households and thirty non-migrant households are selected for the detail survey from the Elakamon Panchayat and Koipram Panchayat.

Characteristics of Villages:⁴²

The two panchayat - Elakamon and Koipram selected for the survey differ in many accounts - economically, socially, and

educationally. They also differ in terms of the religious composition of the population.

Elakamon Panchayat in Chirayinkil taluk, Thiruvananthapuram district coincides with Ayiroor revenue village. It has an area of 17.75 sq.km. This panchayat is situated near Varkala, a pilgrimage town of tourist attraction. According to 1981 census, Elakamon had 3545 households and a population of 19,222 ie. 5.4 persons per household. The density of the population is 1052 persons per sq.km. The male-female sex ratio in the panchayat is 1147.

Koipram panchayat in Thiruvalla taluk, Pattanamthitta district coincides with Koipram revenue village and has an area of 22.26 sq.km. According to 1981 census, Koipram had a population of 23,589 persons and 4518 households, i.e. 5.22 persons per household. The density of the population is 1059 persons per sq.km. The male female sex ratio is 1083. The average number of persons per household and the density of the population in Koipram are almost similar to that of Elakamon. But the sex ratio is lower in Koipram compared to Elakamon.

The area of land available per household works out to be 1.25 acre in Elakamon and 1.23 acre in Koipram. But the fertility of land in two places differs considerably. The average productivity of land is higher in Koipram. Taluk-wise data (1975-88) shows that the per hectare yield of dry paddy during the summer and winter seasons are higher in Thiruvalla taluk than Chirayinkil taluk. But in the autumn season the per hectare yield of paddy is slightly higher in Chirayinkil taluk compared to Thiruvalla taluk.

Table II.4
Estimates of Area Mean Yield of dry paddy (kg./hectare)
in Chirayinkil taluk and Thiruvalla taluk

Year	Chirayinkil Taluk			Thiruvalla Taluk		
	Per hectare yield of paddy in Winter	Per hectare yield of paddy in Summer	Per hectare yield of paddy in Autumn	Per hectare yield of paddy in Winter	Per hectare yield of paddy in Summer	Per hectare yield of paddy in Autumn
1975	2732	1787	-	2849	3151	-
1976	2703	1285	1246	2668	3333	1707
1977	2434	738	1960	2840	3293	2158
1978	2524	854	2668	2839	4350	1625
1979	2569	777	2839	2951	3899	1805
1980	2552	945	2318	2576	3025	1695
1981	2208	1147	2005	2483	3188	1817
1982	2433	1660	2497	3196	4423	2577
1983	2242	710	2255	2522	4213	2550
1984	2056	1535	2516	2725	4303	2336
1985	2460	870	3441	3972	4487	1841
1986	2541	468	-	3766	4373	-
1987	2993	846	-	3451	5080	-
1988	2398	1094	-	3882	4754	-
Average per hect. yield of Paddy (Kg.)	2296	1051	2374	3050	3991	2011

Source: Government of Kerala, Department/Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Report of Crop Cutting Survey Paddy - Autumn, Winter and Summer Various Issues,

These two panchayats differ educationally. According to 1981 census, in Koipram, the literacy rate is 81.92 percentage. Meanwhile, in Elakamon Panchayat, the literacy rate is 69.89 percentage. Elakamon Panchayat has sixteen educational institutions with eight lower primary schools, five upper primary schools, one high school and two other educational institutions (senior basic schools, vocational schools etc.). Meanwhile, Koipram has twenty-two educational institutions - with fourteen lower primary schools, five upper primary schools, three high schools. From this we can see that Koipram is better provided with educational institutions than Elakamon. Koipram had one school for every 1072 persons. Meanwhile, Elakamon had one school for every 1201 persons. According to the 1981 census, literacy rates in Thiruvalla taluk is

higher compared to the chirayinkil taluk. While in Thiruvalla taluk the literacy rate is 83 per cent, in Chirayinkil taluk it is 69 per cent.

The majority of the population of Chirayinkil taluk belong to Hindu community and a smaller proportion to Muslim community. But the population in Thiruvalla is almost equally divided between Christians and the Hindus.

Table II.5

Distribution of Population According to Religious Communities		
Communities	Percentage of Population	
	Chirayinkil	Thiruvalla
Christians	16610 (3.21)	185329 (50.95)
Hindus	400711 (77.34)	170506 (46.88)
Muslims	100737 (19.44)	7876 (2.17)
Others	negligible	negligible
Total	518134 (100)	363728 (100)

Source: Census of India, 1981, Kerala, Household Population by Religion of Head of Households, Paper 1 of 1985.

Note: Figures in brackets refers percentage.

Even though all these differences exist between these panchayats there is one factor that is common to both; that is the fact that both have had very early precedence in emigration. The early precedence in emigration from a family or village is a factor which had greater influence in the decision making process of people in their emigration. Selecting these panchayats, Raju Kurien had pointed out in his study that historical precedence of emigration from these panchayats is obviously one of the important factors facilitating further emigration⁴³. In his study, he stated that emigration from Thiruvalla starts even prior to 1915 and from Elakamon it starts from 1930's onwards. This early precedence in emigration from these panchayats was an additional factor which had contributed in selecting these panchayats.

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CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF SURVEY DATA

The present study is based primarily on a survey of households conducted in two selected villages - Elakamon and Koipram. These households are surveyed on the basis of a detail questionnaire consisting of questions related to various aspects of sample households, related to education and migration. In the earlier section, the sampling procedure, selection of households and the general characteristics of villages are discussed. Here, in this section, the results obtained from the survey would be analysed. This particular section deals with aspects like:

1. Demographic, Social and economic characteristics of sample households belonging to external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants.
2. Determinants of the patterns of emigration.
3. Educational characteristics of the external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants.
4. Educational characteristics of the children/other dependents of external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants.

Along with this, the results obtained from the survey such as the preferences and aspirations of the emigrants and non emigrants towards the education of their children/dependents, their preference to the type of education, and their opinion about emigration of the children/dependents would be discussed.

(1) Demographic, Social and Economic Characteristics of Households:

In this section, the demographic, social and economic characteristics of households are being discussed. The tables which represent the data on the above characteristics of the households are presented below in order.

1.i Demographic Characteristics of Households:

Tables representing the distribution by family size and age and sex distribution is given below, to explain the demographic characteristics of households. From this, the comparison between the two panchayat is possible. The number of persons in the family include those who are living in the household including the emigrants and others staying with emigrants in abroad.

Table III.1
Distribution of Households by Family Size
External Migrants

ELAKAMON			KOIPRAM		
No. of persons	No. of household	Total No. of persons	No. of persons	No. of household	Total No. of persons
1	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	2	3	6
3	3	9	3	2	6
4	3	12	4	13	52
5	8	40	5	6	30
6	7	42	6	6	36
7	4	28	7	2	14
8	1	8			
9	2	18			
10	1	10			
11	0	0			
12	1	12			
Total	30	179	Total	30	144
Average family size: 5.97			Average family size: 4.80		

Returned Migrants

ELAKAMON			KOIPRAM		
No. of persons	No. of household	Total No. of persons	No. of persons	No. of household	Total No. of persons
1	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	2	1	2
3	1	3	3	3	9
4	9	36	4	5	20
5	9	45	5	11	55
6	5	30	6	8	48
7	2	14	7	2	14
8	2	16			
9	0	0			
10	0	0			
11	1	11			
12	1	12			
Total	30	167	Total	30	148
Average family size: 5.57			Average family size: 4.93		

Non-Migrants

1	0	0	1	0	0
2	1	2	2	2	4
3	5	15	3	2	6
4	10	40	4	8	32
5	10	50	5	7	35
6	3	18	6	9	54
7	0	0	7	2	14
8	0	0			
9	0	0			
10	0	0			
11	0	0			
12	0	0			
13	1	13			
Total	30	138	Total	30	145
Average family size - 4.6			Average family size - 4.83		

From the table III-1 it is clear that in Elakamon Panchayat the average family size is almost similar for both external migrants and returned migrants (5.97 and 5.57 respectively). But for the non-migrants the family size is smaller than the emigrants -

external migrants and returned migrants. Meanwhile in Koipram panchayat the average family size of the external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants is similar - 4.80, 4.93 and 4.83 respectively.

In the Koipram panchayat within the sample households a family with more than seven person is completely absent, in all the three groups. But in Elakamon, the case is different - three households have eight persons each, two households have nine persons each, one household has ten persons, another has eleven persons, two households have twelve persons, and one household has thirteen persons.

From this discussion it is clear that the average family size of external migrants and returned migrants is higher in Elakamon than that of Koipram. Even though, in Elakamon, the non-migrants are having a lower family size than that of the other two groups. It is similar to the family size of non-migrant households in Koipram, where the average family size of external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants are similar.

Table III.2
Age and Sex Distribution in Sample Households

External Migrants

ELAKAMON						KOIPRAM				
Age Group	Group Total	Percent- age to Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Group Total	Percent- age to Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
0-4	13	9.29	8	5	625	6	4.17	3	3	1000
5-9	14	10.00	9	5	556	9	6.25	4	5	1250
10-14	13	9.29	7	6	857	12	8.33	4	8	2000
15-19	11	7.86	3	8	2667	14	9.72	8	6	750
20-24	21	13.57	9	12	1333	14	9.72	5	9	1800
25-29	23	11.43	13	10	769	10	6.94	6	4	667
30-34	30	12.86	18	12	666	11	7.64	4	7	1750
35-39	10	2.14	7	3	428	10	6.94	3	7	2333
40-44	5	0.71	5	0	571	8	5.56	2	6	3000
45-49	6	2.86	2	4	-	11	7.64	6	5	833
50-54	7	4.28	3	4	1333	6	4.17	3	3	1000
55-59	7	4.28	3	4	1333	10	6.94	4	6	1500
60+	19	11.43	8	11	1375	23	15.97	12	11	917
Total	179	100	95	84	884	144	100	64	80	1250

Returned Migrants

0-4	12	7.19	6	6	1000	8	5.41	4	4	1000
5-9	18	10.78	11	7	636	9	6.08	4	5	1250
10-14	17	10.18	6	11	1833	7	4.73	3	4	1333
15-19	15	8.98	9	6	667	18	12.16	7	11	1571
20-24	22	13.17	11	11	1000	10	6.76	5	5	1000
25-29	10	5.99	4	6	1500	19	12.84	10	9	900
30-34	16	9.58	8	8	1000	11	7.43	4	7	1750
35-39	11	6.59	6	5	833	8	5.41	2	6	3000
40-44	8	4.79	6	2	333	10	6.76	4	6	1500
45-49	8	4.79	3	5	1667	11	7.43	7	4	571
50-54	7	4.19	2	5	2500	8	5.41	4	4	1000
55-59	5	2.99	3	2	667	13	8.78	2	11	5500
60+	18	10.75	9	9	1000	16	10.81	7	9	1286
Total	167	99.99	84	83	988	148	100	63	85	1349

(Contd.....)

(Continuation of table 3.2)

Non-Migrants

ELAKAMON						KOIPRAM				
Age Group	Group Total	Percent- age to Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Group Total	Percent- age to Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
0-4	5	3.62	3	2	667	11	7.58	3	8	2066
5-9	14	10.15	7	7	1000	7	4.83	1	6	6000
10-14	16	11.59	7	9	1285	10	6.90	6	4	667
15-19	20	14.49	8	12	1500	15	10.34	6	9	1500
20-24	10	7.25	8	2	250	19	13.10	6	13	2167
25-29	11	7.97	6	5	833	15	10.34	9	6	667
30-34	8	5.80	3	5	1666	7	4.83	1	6	1500
35-39	9	6.52	3	6	2000	3	2.07	3	0	
40-44	10	7.25	2	8	4000	8	5.52	6	2	333
45-49	12	8.70	8	4	500	7	4.83	4	3	750
50-54	9	6.30	8	1	125	13	8.97	7	6	857
55-59	4	2.90	2	2	1000	9	6.21	3	6	2000
60+	10	7.25	3	7	2333	21	14.48	13	8	615
Total	138	99.99	68	70	1029	145	100	68	77	1132

From the above table, it is clear that the sex ratio of the sample households in these Panchayats differ very much. While in Koipram, the sex ratio is in favour of females, i.e., females are more in number, in Elakamon, sex ratio is favourable to male except the case of non-migrants. Also if members of household in different ages are clustered into five separate groups, -(0 - 14, 15-19, 30-44, 45-49, 60+), it can be seen that in the age group 15-29, highest number of people are present. Also, the lowest number of people are falling in the highest age group (60+). Both these points are applicable for all the three groups irrespective of the Panchayat.

1. ii Religious Characteristics of Households:

In chapter II, among the general characteristics of the panchayat, it was mentioned that, Koipram panchayat is a Christian

majority area and Elakamon panchayat a Hindu majority area. This point is again emphasized by the table represented below.

In Elakamon, among the sample households, 83.24 per cent of the external migrants, 91.02 percent of the returned migrants and 89.13 percent of non-migrants are Hindus. Meanwhile, in Koipram, 87.14 percent of external migrants, 73.65 percent of returned migrants and 78.47 per cent of non-migrants are Christians.

Table III.3
Distribution of Households by Religion

External Migrants						
ELAKAMON				KOIPRAM		
Religion	No.of House- holds	No.of persons	Percent- age of persons to total Person	No.of House holds	No.of Persons	Percent- age of persons to total Person
Hindu	25	149	83.24	4	18	12.86
Christian	1	5	2.80	26	122	87.14
Muslim	4	25	13.96	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	30	179	100.00	30	140	100.00

(Contd.....)

(continuation of III.3)

Returned Migrants

Religion	ELAKAMON			KOIPRAM		
	No. of House-holds	No. of persons	Percent- age of persons to total Person	No. of House-holds	No. of Persons	Percent- age of persons to total Person
Hindu	27	152	91.02	8	39	26.35
Christian	-	-	-	22	109	73.65
Muslim	3	15	8.98	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	30	167	100.00	30	148	100.00

Non-Migrants

Hindu	27	123	89.13	5	27	18.75
Christian	-	-	-	25	114	78.47
Muslim	3	15	10.87	1	4	2.78
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	30	138	100.00	30	145	100.00

1.iii. Economic Characteristics of Households:

Here the economic characteristics of the households would be discussed in detail. Under this heading, the distribution of households by type of residential construction and land distribution by size of holding would be represented in separate tables.

Table III.4
Distribution of Households by Type of Residential Construction

Type of Building	ELAKAMON			KOIPRAM		
	External Migrants	Returned Migrants	Non-Migrants	External Migrants	Returned Migrants	Non-Migrants
Katcha	0	1	2	0	0	2
Semipacca	0	1	2	0	0	4
Pacca	20	21	19	20	18	20
Luxurious	10	7	6	10	11	1
No house	0	0	1	0	1	3
Total	30	30	30	30	30	30

In the table III.4, households are distributed by type of residential construction. Here houses are classified into four groups. They are Katcha, semipacca, pacca and luxurious. These are defined as: a house with walls made of mud or unburnt bricks and thatched roof is considered to be katcha, one with brick or stone walls but unplastered and thatched roof would be semi pacca. A house is pacca if it has plastered walls and biled roof, but is not luxurious. A terraced roof, a mosaic floor and more than six rooms would be an indication of luxurious house. The distribution of the houses among these four categories is given in Table III.4. In both Panchayats, highest proportion of people are living in pacca building. In Elakamon, among thirty households in each group, 20 external migrants, 21 returned migrants, and 19 non-migrants are living in pacca building, in Koipram it is 20, 18 and 20 respectively. While in Elakamon, 10 external migrants, 7 returned migrants and 6 non-migrants are living in luxurious houses, the number is 10, 11 and one respectively in Koipram.

In the survey conducted earlier among external migrants (Raju Kurien, 1979) one point observed is that, in terms of the

distribution of households by type of residential construction Koipram is in a better position than that of Elakamon. But here in this survey, it can be seen that both panchayat is showing an almost similar pattern, except that of non-migrants. That is while in Elakamon six non-migrants' houses are luxurious, that is only one in Koipram.

Table III.5
Land Distribution by Size of Holding
External Migrants

ELAKAMON					KOIPRAM				
Size of holding (acre)	No. of holds	Percent of holds	Percent of area	Average area per household (acre)	No. of holds	Percent of holds	Percent of area	Average area per household (acre)	
Upto .50	18	60	24.32	.2944	5	16.67	1.39	.195	
.51-1.50	9	30	35.29	.8544	10	33.33	12.18	.857	
1.51-2.50	2	6.61	17.44	1.90	7	23.33	20.72	2.083	
2.51-5.00	1	3.33	22.95	5.00	4	13.33	18.12	3.19	
Above 5.0	-	-	-	-	4	13.33	47.60	8.38	
All classes	30	100	100	.7263	30	99.99	100	2.346	
Total Area: 21.79 acre					Total Area: 70.38 acre				

Returned Migrants

Upto .50	18	60.00	25.00	.23056	3	10.00	1.22	.2667	
.51-1.50	11	36.67	62.95	1.04500	11	36.67	15.70	.9345	
1.51-2.50	1	3.33	12.05	2.00000	9	30.00	27.71	2.0200	
2.51-5.00	-	-	-	-	4	13.33	20.24	3.3100	
Above 5.0	-	-	-	-	3	10.00	35.13	7.6700	
All classes	30	100	100	.5227	30	100.00	100.00	2.1800	
Total Area: 16.60 acre					Total Area: 65.48 acre				

Non-Migrants

Upto .50	17	56.67	23.24	.2912	16	53.33	14.72	.2591	
.51-1.50	10	33.33	39.20	.8315	7	23.33	24.04	.9671	
1.51-2.50	1	3.33	9.39	2.0000	5	16.67	34.62	1.9500	
2.51-5.00	2	6.66	28.17	3.0000	2	6.67	26.63	3.7500	
Above 5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
All classes	30	99.99	100	.71	30	100.00	100.00	.9388	
Total Area: 21.30 acre					Total Area: 28.165 acre				

In the Table III.5 land distribution of the sample households are presented. The distribution of land is an important factor which points out the economic characteristics of household.

From the table it is clear that, total area owned by the sample households in Koipram panchayat - especially external migrant households and returned migrant households - is higher than that of Elakamon Panchayat. While in Koipram, the external migrant households possess 70.38 acre, returned migrant households possess 65.48 acre and non-migrant households possess 28.165 acre, it is 21.79 acre, 16.60 acre and 21.30 acre respectively in Elakamon. On the whole those in Koipram seem to own larger sized holdings. Among external migrants, while 90 percent of the households in Elakamon have holdings below 1.51 acre, it is only 50 per cent in Koipram. While 96.67 per cent of the returned migrants in Elakamon have holdings below 1.51 acre, the proportion is 46.67 per cent in Koipram. Even though, the same pattern exist in the case of non-migrants, the gap is not so widened as in the case of other groups, that is while in Elakamon, 90 per cent of households have holding below 1.51 acre it is 76.66 per cent in Koipram.

However, to some extent the difference in the average size of land between the two panchayat seems to be accounted for by the fact that in the uppermost size class there are larger number of households in Koipram than in Elakamon, except the case of non-migrants where none of the households belong to that size class. In Koipram, while uppermost size class has four external migrant households with an average land size of 8.38 acre, and three

returned migrant households with an average of 7.67 acre whereas in Elakamon none of the households falls into that size class. In Elakamon, in the size class 2.51-5 acre, only one external migrant household, and two non-migrant households are present. None of the returned migrant households falls into that category. Whereas in Koipram the numbers are four, two and four respectively.

Among the non-migrant household, an interesting point can be noted. In Koipram Panchayat, total area owned by non-migrants (28.165 acre) is much lower than that of the external migrants (70.38 acre) and returned migrants (65.48 acre). But in Elakamon, the area (21.30 acre) is higher than that of returned migrants (16.60 acre) and equal to that of external migrants (21.79 acre). The conclusion emerges out from this is that, in Koipram, the gap in terms of the resource position of the household is widened between the emigrants (both external and returned) and non-emigrants, favouring emigrant households. But in Elakamon, the gap between emigrants (external/returned) and non-emigrants is really not so wide as in the case of Koipram. That is in Elakamon, the non-migrants are in a better resource position compared to that of those in Koipram.

2. Determinants of the pattern of Emigration:

Since the study is based mainly on emigrants - both external and returned - the aspects related to emigration is an important point to be discussed here. This would provide a clear picture on the pattern of emigration from the panchayats and the differences among it.

Table III.6
Distribution by Age at the Time of Emigration

External Migrants

Age Group	ELAKAMON		KOIPRAM	
	Number of Persons	Percentage to total	Number of persons	Percentage to total
< 20	3	7.69	-	-
20-24	16	41.03	2	6.25
25-29	9	23.08	4	12.50
30-34	3	7.69	7	21.88
35-39	4	10.26	10	31.25
40-44	1	2.56	7	21.88
45-49	2	5.13	1	3.13
50-54	1	2.56	1	3.13
55-59	-	-	-	-
60+	-	-	-	-
All groups	39	100.00	32	100.00

Returned Migrants

< 20	-	-	1	2.94
20-24	17	56.67	8	23.53
25-29	5	16.67	13	38.24
30-34	4	13.33	7	20.59
35-39	2	6.67	4	11.76
40-44	-	-	-	-
45-49	2	6.67	1	2.94
50-54	-	-	-	-
55-59	-	-	-	-
60+	-	-	-	-
All groups	30	100.00	34	100.00

In the above Table III.6, the distribution of emigrants - both external and returned migrants - by age at the time of emigration is presented. One point common to the two groups in both the Panchayat is that the highest proportion of people emigrated at the age group 20-40. While in Elakamon, 89.75 per cent of external migrants and 93.34 per cent of returned migrants emigrated at an age of below forty, in Koipram the proportion is 71.88 per cent and 97.06 per cent respectively. In Elakamon, 71.8 per cent of external migrants and 73.34 per cent of returned migrants emigrated

before reaching 30 years old. Meanwhile in Koipram, the proportion is 18.75 per cent and 64.71 per cent respectively. From this above discussion, it is clear that the people in Koipram Panchayat emigrate at a higher age group than that of those in Elakamon. But this fact is more applicable to the external migrants in Koipram than that of returned migrants.

(ii) Gender Basis of Emigration

A distribution of external migrants and returned migrants on gender basis reveals the fact that emigration is a male dominated phenomenon. This is applicable to both Koipram and Elakamon Panchayat. In the Elakamon Panchayat all the external migrants and returned migrants within the sample are male. But in Koipram, among the thirty two external migrants in the sample, thirty are male and two are female, and among the thirty four returned migrants thirty are male and four female.

(iii) Marital Status at Time of Emigration:

The table given below represents the marital status of both external and returned migrants at the time of emigration. From this table it is clear that in both panchayat among the external migrants higher proportion of them were single at the time of migration. That is 71.79 per cent of external migrants in Elakamon and 68.75 per cent of external migrants in Koipram emigrated before their marriage. But among the returned migrants, while in Elakamon 60 per cent of them emigrated before their marriage - in Koipram the proportion is 44.11 per cent. That is, in Koipram among the returned migrants, majority of them emigrated after their marriage.

Table III.7
Marital Status at the Time of emigration.

Marital Status	ELAKAMON				KOIPRAM			
	External Migrants Number	Returned Migrants Percent	External Migrants Number	Returned Migrants Percent	External Migrants Number	Returned Migrants Percent	External Migrants Number	Returned Migrants Percent
Single	28	71.79	18	60	22	68.75	15	44.11
Married	11	28.21	12	40	10	31.25	19	55.85
Widower/ Widow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Separated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	39	100.00	30	100	32	100.00	34	99.99

(iv) Distribution by Countries of Destination

Emigration from Kerala was taking place mainly to South East Asian countries like Malaya and Singapore in the early decades of the present century. The employment opportunities mainly in the rubber plantations and the construction activities were the main attraction of the emigrants to these countries. Other countries, Burma (Myanmar) and Srilanka also used to provide employment opportunities to emigrants from Kerala. Of late, the focus of emigration has shifted from this region and in terms of destinations, the scope has widened for Malayalee emigrants. The present trend of emigration is towards West Asia countries, which started from late seventies onwards. Also, western countries like USA, Canada, Germany and England also generated substantial demand for immigrant personnel. In this context, we shall now look at the destinations to which the emigrants in our sample have gone.

Table III.8
Distribution by Countries of Destination

External Migrants

Country	KOIPRAM			ELAKAMON		
	Number of Persons	Percentage to total	Average number of years	Number of Persons	Percentage to total	Average number of years
Malaya & Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA and Canada	3	9.38	8.3	1	2.56	4.0
Nigeria & Ethiopia	3	9.38	6.7	-	-	-
England	-	-	-	3	7.69	9.67
West Asian Countries	26	81.23	10.0	34	87.18	8.35
Others	-	-	-	1	2.56	45.00
Total	32	100.00	9.53	39	100.00	9.28

Returned Migrants

Malaya & Singapore	4	11.76	22.5	2	6.67	27.5
USA and Canada	-	-	-	1	3.33	10.0
Nigeria & Ethiopia	8	23.53	14.8	-	-	-
England	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Asian Countries	22	64.71	14.4	27	90.00	8.35
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	34	100.00	15.00	30	100.00	9.68

From the Table III.8 it is clear that in both panchayats majority of the external migrants and returned migrants within the sample emigrated to the west Asian countries. While 64.71 percent of the returned migrants and 81.23 per cent of the external migrants in Koipram Panchayat emigrated to West Asian countries, the percentage is 90 and 87.18 respectively in Elakamon panchayat.

Another important point obtained from the table is that, in Koipram Panchayat, higher proportion of the external migrants emigrated to West Asian countries than that of returned migrants. While 81.23 per cent of the external migrants emigrated to the West Asian countries, this proportion is only 64.71 per cent for returned migrants. While, in Elakamon panchayat, for both returned migrants and external migrants, the West Asian countries dominates as main destination point - 90 per cent of the returned migrants and 87.18 per cent of the external migrants in Elakamon emigrated to West Asian countries.

The point which emerges from this discussion is that there has been an observable shift, from South-East Asian and African countries to West Asian countries as the main destination of Malayalee emigrants. The reason for this shift is not because the Malayalees favoured the West Asian countries. The real reason is the widening job opportunities in the West Asian countries, compared to the other countries.

(v) Distribution by Period of Emigration

Table III.9
Distribution by Period of Emigration

External Migrants

Period	ELAKAMON						KOIPRAM					
	All countries	Average No. of years	Percent- age to total	West Asian countries	Average No. of years	Percent age to total	All countries	Average No. of years	Percent- age to total	West Asian countries	Average No. of years	Percent age to total
Upto 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
.1 - 2	2	2	5.13	2	2	5.88	3	2	9.375	2	2	7.69
2.1 - 3	5	3	12.82	5	3	14.71	2	3	6.250	1	3	3.85
3.1 - 4	5	4	12.82	4	4	11.76	1	4	3.125	1	4	3.85
4.1 - 5	1	5	2.56	1	5	2.94	1	5	3.125	-	-	-
5.1 - 6	2	6	5.13	1	6	2.94	1	6	3.125	-	-	-
6.1 - 7	2	7	5.13	2	7	5.88	4	7	12.5	4	7	15.38
7.1 - 8	7	8	17.95	6	8	17.65	4	8	12.5	4	8	15.38
8.1 - 9	1	9	2.56	1	9	2.94	1	9	3.125	1	9	3.85
9.1 -10	2	10	5.13	2	10	5.88	4	10	12.5	4	10	15.38
Above 10	12	22.4	30.77	10	14.7	29.41	11	15.4	34.375	9	15.55	34.62
Total	39	9.3	100	34	8.35	99.99	32	9.5	100	26	10	100

Returned Migrants

Period	ELAKAMON						KOIPRAM					
	All countries	Average No. of years	Percent- age to total	West Asian countries	Average No. of years	Percent age to total	All countries	Average No. of years	Percent- age to total	West Asian countries	Average No. of years	Percent age to total
Upto 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 - 2	2	2	6.67	2	2	7.41	2	2	5.88	1	2	4.55
2.1 - 3	2	3	6.67	2	3	7.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 - 4	5	3.9	16.67	5	3.9	18.52	1	4	2.94	-	-	-
4.1 - 5	1	5	3.33	1	5	3.70	2	5	5.88	-	-	-
5.1 - 6	2	6	6.67	2	6	7.41	1	6	2.94	1	6	4.55
6.1 - 7	1	7	3.33	1	7	3.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1 - 8	2	8	6.67	2	8	7.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.1 - 9	1	9	3.33	1	9	3.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1 -10	5	10	16.67	4	10	14.81	8	10	23.53	7	10	31.82
Above 10	9	18	30.00	7	15.3	25.92	20	21.6	58.82	13	18.4	59.1
Total	30	9.7	100	27	9.7	99.99	34	15	99.99	22	14.4	100

In the Table III.9 given above, the external migrants and returned migrants are distributed by period of emigration. From this Table it is clear that, majority of the external migrants and returned migrants in the Elakamon and the external migrants in

Koipram had spent less than ten years in their country of destination. This is applicable in both cases - that is emigration to all the countries outside India including West Asian country and emigration to West Asian country separately. While 69.22 per cent of the external migrants and 70 per cent of the returned migrants of Elakamon spent less than ten years in any of the countries outside India including West Asia, this proportion is 70.59 per cent and 74.08 per cent respectively if the emigration to the West Asian countries alone is considered. Meanwhile, in Koipram, 65.63 per cent of the external migrants spent less than ten years in countries outside India including West Asia, it is 65.38 per cent in the case of emigration to West Asian countries alone. But in the Koipram Panchayat, the pattern is different among the returned migrants. Majority of the returned migrants spent more than ten years in their destination point in both cases - emigration to countries including West Asia, emigration to West Asia separately. The proportion is 58.82 per cent and 59.1 per cent respectively.

Also, external migrants from Koipram panchayat is spending longer years in their destination point compared to external migrants from Elakamon. While 30.77 per cent of external migrants in Elakamon are spending more than 10 years in their destination point (all the countries including West Asia), the proportion is 34.38 per cent among those from Koipram. Also, if emigration to West Asia alone is considered the proportion is 29.41 per cent in Elakamon and 34.62 per cent in Koipram.

From the above discussion we can conclude that compared to the Elakamon Panchayat emigrants in Koipram - both external and

returned migrants - had spent longer years in their destination point. This fact is clearly evident if we compare the period of emigration of the two panchayats. This can be well attributed to the difference that existed between the emigrants in the two panchayats in terms of their type of job and educational qualifications, which helps them in spending longer years in their destination point.

(vii) Occupation of Emigrants Before Departure

In the Table III.10 given below the occupation of emigrants before departure is presented. From the table we can note down that two different patterns are existing in the panchayats. In Elakamon, 41.03 per cent of the external migrants and 46.67 per cent of the returned migrants were unemployed, before emigration. While only two per cent of the external migrants were students, among returned migrants, students were completely absent. But in Koipram, the picture is different. Only 9.38 per cent of the external migrants and 5.9 per cent of the returned migrants were unemployed before their departure. 37.5 per cent of the external migrants and 29.41 per cent of the returned migrants were students before their departure.

Table III.10
Occupation of Emigrants Before Departure

External Migrants				
Occupation	ELAKAMON		KOIPRAM	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No Job	16	41.03	3	9.38
Student	1	2.56	12	37.50
Unskilled labourers	4	10.26	2	6.25
Skilled workers	14	35.9	8	25
Technical workers	-	-	4	12.50
Professional workers	-	-	-	-
Business	1	2.56	1	3.13
Farmer	1	2.56	-	-
Clerk, Typist	1	2.56	-	-
Teacher	-	-	1	3.13
Army	1	2.56	1	3.13
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	39	99.99	32	100
Returned Migrants				
No Job	14	46.67	2	5.9
Student	-	-	10	29.41
Unskilled labourers	2	6.67	-	-
Skilled workers	6	20	6	17.65
Technical workers	-	-	6	17.65
Professional workers	-	-	4	11.76
Business	4	13.33	3	8.82
Farmer	3	10	-	-
Clerk, Typist	-	-	2	5.88
Teacher	-	-	1	2.94
Army	-	-	-	-
Others	1	3.33	-	-
Total	30	100	34	99.99

Note: Others include Peon, Postman etc.

In Elakamon, skilled workers and unskilled workers together constitute higher proportion (46.2 per cent) among external migrants. But among returned migrants, this proportion is only 26.67 per cent. While in Koipram, 31.25 per cent of the external migrants and 17.65 per cent of the returned migrants were unskilled and skilled workers before departure. In Elakamon none of the external and returned migrants were technical or professional

workers. But in Koipram 12.5 per cent of the external migrants and 29.41 per cent of returned migrants were technical and professional and professional workers before departure. From this discussion, it is revealed that the emigrants from the Koipram Panchayat is in a better position in terms of their prior job experience and their qualifications. One point that has to be taken into consideration is that the information about their occupation before departure came from emigrants memory. So there may be the possibility of some error related with it.

(viii) Distribution of Emigrants by Occupation in Migratory Status:

In the Table III.11, the occupation of emigrants in the migratory status is discussed. Here we can observe clear patterns among the emigrants in both the panchayats. In Elakamon panchayat, skilled workers and unskilled workers are the majority group. Technical workers, Professional workers and other salaried employees are minimum in number. while 35.90 per cent and 56.41 per cent of the external migrants in Elakamon Panchayat is unskilled labourers and skilled labourers it is 40 per cent and 50 per cent among the returned migrants. Meanwhile, in Koipram the proportion of unskilled and skilled labourers are minimum. 6.25 per cent and 31.25 per cent of the external migrants and 8.22 per cent and 26.41 per cent of the returned migrants are in the group of unskilled labourers and skilled labourers respectively.

Table III.11
Distribution of Emigrants by Occupation in Migratory Status

External Migrants				
ELAKAMON			KOIPRAM	
Type of work	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Unskilled labourer	14	35.90	2	6.25
Skilled workers	22	56.41	10	31.25
Technical workers	2	5.13	8	25.00
Professional workers	-	-	5	15.63
Business	1	2.56	-	-
Clerk, Typist, Accountant	-	-	5	15.63
Teacher	-	-	2	6.25
Total	39	100.00	32	100
Returned Migrants				
Unskilled labourers	12	40.00	3	8.82
Skilled workers	15	50.00	9	26.47
Technical workers	1	3.33	6	17.65
Professional workers	-	-	8	23.53
Business	1	3.33	-	-
Clerk, Typist etc.	1	3.33	7	20.58
Teacher	-	-	1	2.94
Total	30	99.99	34	100.00

In Elakamon Panchayat, external migrants and returned migrants having higher job is in minimum in number. Among external migrants only 5.13 per cent of the workers are having technical jobs and none of them are professional workers, clerks, typists, accountants and teachers. While among returned migrants, technical workers and the employees like clerks, typists, accountants and teachers are 3.33 per cent each, professional workers are completely absent. But in Koipram, majority of the external and returned migrants are having higher jobs. Among the external migrants, 25 per cent of them are technical workers, 15.63 per cent professional workers, 15.63 per cent other salaried employees like clerk, typist, accountant and 6.25 per cent of them teachers. But among the

returned migrants the proportion is 17.65 per cent, 23.53 per cent, 20.58 per cent and 2.94 per cent respectively.

Period Spent for Study/Employment Outside State/Country Prior to the Current Emigration

From the Table III.12, it is clear that in Elakamon Panchayat, only a small proportion of people had a prior experience of migration (external, internal or both). But in Koipram Panchayat majority of the emigrants had a prior experience of migration. In Elakamon around 25.64 per cent of external migrants and 13.33 per cent of the returned migrants had a prior experience of migration. But in Koipram, 62.5 per cent of the external migrants and 64.7 per cent of returned migrants had a prior experience of migration. The lack of prior experience of migration among the emigrants from Elakamon Panchayat can be related to the poor educational qualifications of the people in Elakamon. But among the external migrants in Elakamon Panchayat higher proportion of them had a prior experience of migration than that of returned migrants, which shows increasing educational mobility among emigrants in Elakamon, compared to the early years.

Table III.12
**Distribution of Emigrants by Period Spent for Study/Employment Outside State/
Country Prior to the Current Emigration**

External Migrants

Period Spent	ELAKAMON				KOIPRAM			
	Other States of India	Average No. of Years	Other Count-ries	Average No. of Years	Other States of India	Average No. of Years	Other Count-ries	Average No. of Years
Upto 1 Year	2	1	1	1	4	1	4	1
1.1-3 years	-	-	-	-	4	2.2	2	2
3.1-5 years	1	5	2	4.5	3	4.6	-	-
5.1-7 years	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1-10 years	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-
Above 10 Years	1	15	2	21	1	15	-	-

Returned Migrants

Period Spent	ELAKAMON				KOIPRAM			
	Other States of India	Average No. of Years	Other Count-ries	Average No. of Years	Other States of India	Average No. of Years	Other Count-ries	Average No. of Years
Upto 1 Year	1	1	-	-	2	1	2	1
1.1-3 years	-	-	-	-	6	2.25	2	2.3
3.1-5 years	-	-	2	4	4	4.35	-	-
5.1-7 years	-	-	-	-	5	6.4	-	-
7.1-10 years	-	-	1	10	1	8	-	-
Above 10 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Prior Information of Emigrants on Work Opportunities in the Migrant receiving Country

The prior information of emigrants on work opportunities in the countries of destination before their departure is very much helpful in securing better jobs equivalent to their educational qualifications. The prior knowledge on the work opportunities in their destination point reflects the general educational status and the work experience of the emigrants. The Table III.13 given below represents the distribution of emigrants by the prior information on work opportunities in the migrant receiving country.

Table III.13
Distribution of Emigrants by Prior Information on Work
Opportunities in the Migrant receiving Country

	External Migrants			Returned Migrants		
	Having prior infor- mation	Not having prior informa- tion	Total	Having prior infor- mation	Not having prior informa- tion	Total
ELAKAMON	11 (28.21)	28 (71.79)	39 (100)	7 (23.33)	23 (76.66)	30 (100)
KOIPRAM	24 (75.00)	8 (25.00)	32 (100)	22 (64.71)	12 (35.29)	34 (100)

Note: Figures in bracket refers the percentage.

According to this table, in Koipram Panchayat 75 per cent of the external migrants and 64.71 per cent of the returned migrants are having prior knowledge about the work opportunities in their country of destination. But in the Elakamon Panchayat only 28.21 per cent of the external migrants and 23.34 per cent of the returned migrants are having prior information on the work opportunities. That is, compared to Elakamon panchayat, emigrants from Koipram are better informed of the job opportunities in the countries outside India. This particular characteristic is well related to the higher educational qualification and the work experience of the emigrants from Koipram.

Education and Training for Job in View of Emigration

The study areas - Elakamon and Koipram Panchayats - are places which are having early precedence of emigration. Emigration from these panchayats has started even from the early years of this century. Emigration to the other countries and securing a job there is an alternative path before them, because the job opportunities are minimum within the country. So, an education or training in view of emigration becomes a necessary precondition to

attain better jobs in countries outside India. In the Table III.14 given below the distribution of emigrants within the sample households by education and training for job in view of emigration is presented.

Table III.14
Distribution of Emigrants by Education and Training
for Job in View of Emigration

Trained/Studied in view of Emigration	Ex-Migrant		Returned Migrant	
	ELAKAMON	KOIPRAM	ELAKAMON	KOIPRAM
Yes	2 (5.13)	14 (43.75)	-	10 (29.41)
No	37 (94.87)	18 (56.25)	30 (100)	24 (70.59)

Note: Figures in bracket refers the percentage.

From the table it is clear that in Elakamon Panchayat while 5.13 per cent of the external migrants are having education and training in view of emigration among returned emigrants none of them had such an education and training. But in Koipram 43.75 per cent of the external migrants and 29.41 per cent of the returned migrants are having training and education. That is compared to the Emigrants from Elakamon Panchayat, the emigrants from Koipram Panchayat are better qualified in terms of the job opportunities in the countries outside India. This qualifications enables them to secure better jobs in outside countries. This is one of the reasons behind the presence of highly qualified emigrants from Koipram than that of Elakamon, where even now the unskilled labourers are a higher proportion among the emigrants.

Along with this another point is noted that in both Panchayats proportion of the emigrants having education/training in view of emigration has increased. While in Elakamon it has increased from

zero (returned migrants) to 5.13 per cent (external migrants), in Koipram, the proportion increased from 29.41 per cent to 43.75 per cent. This is an indication of the general educational mobility taking place in all over Kerala compared to the early years.

3. Educational Characteristics of Emigrants

The detailed information on the educational status of the external migrants and returned migrants are helpful in understanding the extent of outflow of qualified personnel from the state. They enable comparison of the different places of origin with respect to the educational status of the emigrants. Here in this section the emphasis is mainly on the educational characteristics of the emigrants. Educational characteristics of non-migrants would also be discussed along with the emigrants to point out the differences existing between emigrants and non-emigrants.

(i) Distribution by Level of Education:

In the table 3.15 the highest level of schooling completed by the external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants are presented. Within the two Panchayats - Elakamon and Koipram - in terms of the educational level, two different patterns are existing. In the Elakamon Panchayat, 64.1 per cent of the external migrants, 53.33 per cent of the returned migrants and 36.67 per cent of the non-migrants are having an education below SSLC. While in Koipram, only 15.63 per cent of the external migrants 23.53 per cent of returned migrants and 33.33 per cent of the non-migrants had educational qualification below SSLC. While in Elakamon, only 15.38 per cent of external migrants, 30 per cent of returned

migrants and 26.67 per cent of the non-migrants had college level education, the proportion is 65 per cent, 47.06 per cent and 46.67 per cent respectively in Koipram. In Elakamon, 5.13 per cent of external migrants, 13.33 per cent of returned migrants and 3.33 per cent of non-migrants are having diploma in professional courses/technical courses. In Koipram the proportions are high, 37.5 per cent, 35.29 per cent and 26.67 per cent respectively. Also, while in Elakamon only 6.67 per cent of the non-migrants had degree in professional courses; in Koipram, 6.25 per cent of external migrants, 2.94 per cent of returned migrants and 6.67 per cent of the non-migrants had degree in professional courses. From

Table III.15
Distribution by Level of Education

External Migrants				
Educational level	ELAKAMON		KOIPRAM	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1-4 years	-	-	-	-
5-7 years	6	15.38	-	-
5-7 years + special	-	-	-	-
8-10 years	19	48.72	2	6.25
8-10 years + special	-	-	3	9.375
SSLC	4	10.26	-	-
SSLC + special	4	10.26	6	18.75
Pre-Degree	4	10.26	3	9.375
Pre-Degree+special	1	2.56	6	18.750
BA/Bsc/Bcom	-	-	3	9.375
BA/Bsc/Bcom+Special	1	2.56	4	12.5
Degree in Professional Course	-	-	2	6.25
Diploma in Medical Nursing	-	-	2	6.25
MA/Msc/Mcom	-	-	1	3.125
Total	39	100	32	100

Returned Migrants

Educational level	ELAKAMON		KOIPRAM	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1-4 years	-	-	-	-
5-7 years	7	23.33	-	-
5-7 years + special	-	-	-	-
8-10 years	9	30	4	11.76
8-10 years + special	-	-	4	11.76
SSLC	5	16.67	6	17.65
SSLC + special	-	-	4	11.76
Pre-Degree	4	13.33	2	5.88
Pre-Degree+special	4	13.33	8	23.53
BA/Bsc/Bcom	1	3.33	1	2.94
BA/Bsc/Bcom+Special	-	-	2	5.88
Degree in Professional Course	-	-	1	2.94
Diploma in Medical Nursing	-	-	2	5.88
Total	30	100	34	100

Non-Migrants

Educational level	ELAKAMON		KOIPRAM	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1-4 years	-	-	2	6.67
5-7 years	5	16.67	5	16.67
5-7 years + special	-	-	-	-
8-10 years	6	20	3	10
8-10 years + special	-	-	-	-
SSLC	5	16.67	5	16.67
SSLC + special	6	20	1	3.33
Pre-Degree	3	10	2	6.67
Pre-Degree+special	-	-	4	13.33
BA/Bsc/Bcom	2	6.67	2	6.67
BA/Bsc/Bcom+Special	1	3.33	3	10.00
Degree in Professional Course	2	6.67	2	6.67
Diploma in Medical Nursing	-	-	1	3.33
Total	30	100	30	100

- Notes: 1. Special indicates vocational or other special qualifications like Typewriting, Shorthand, ITI Training, Laboratory technician course, computer course etc.
2. Categories (8-10) and (8+10+special) do not include those who have passed 10th class.

this above discussion, it is clear that in terms of their educational qualification, Koipram is in a better position compared to Elakamon. Another important point noted down is that in Elakamon non-migrants are in relatively better position in their educational qualifications compared to the external migrants and returned migrants. But in Koipram, non-migrants are having a lower educational qualification compared to that of the external and returned migrants.

(ii) Medium of Instruction:

Medium of instruction of the external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants is discussed here. In the Table III.16, the medium of instruction of the external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants within the sample households of the two panchayat is presented. One point has to be noted down here that the opening of English Medium Schools are only a recent phenomena in Kerala. In both panchayats, English medium schools were absent while the emigrants and non-emigrants were going for the studies.

Table III.16
Distribution by Medium of Instruction

External Migrants				
ELAKAMON			KOIPRAM	
Medium	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
English	-	-	6	18.75
Malayalam	39	100	26	81.25
Total	39	100	32	100.00
Returned Migrants				
English	1	3.3	6	17.65
Malayalam	29	96.67	28	82.35
Total	30	100	34	100.00

Non-Migrants

Medium	ELAKAMON		KOIPRAM	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
English	1	3.33	-	-
Malayalam	29	96.67	30	100
Total	30	100	30	100

From this table, we can note down the difference in the educational status of the external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants of the panchayats. Compared to Elakamon panchayat, in Koipram 18.75 per cent of external migrants and 17.65 per cent of returned migrants are having english as their medium of instruction. In Elakamon none of the external and returned migrants are having English as their medium of instruction. While among the thirty non-migrants in Elakamon only one of them had studied in English medium school, in Koipram all of them studied in Malayalam medium schools.

Distribution by the influence of Others in the Education of External Migrants, Returned Migrants and Non-Migrants

Here in the Table III.17 a specific pattern has emerged. The difference existed between the two panchayats in terms of their educational characteristic is quite visible here in the table.

Table III.17
Distribution by the Influence of Others in the Education of
External Migrants, Returned Migrants and Non-Migrants

External Migrants				
Influence in Education	ELAKAMON		KOIPRAM	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Parents	6	15.38	20	62.50
Brothers/Sisters	-	-	5	15.625
Own decision	9	23.07	5	15.625
No attention in Edn.	24	61.54	2	6.25
Total	39	99.99	32	100.00

Returned Migrants				
Influence in Education	ELAKAMON		KOIPRAM	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Parents	5	16.66	15	44.11
Brothers/Sisters	-	-	-	-
Own decision	9	30.00	10	29.41
No attention in Edn.	16	53.33	9	26.47
Total	30	99.99	34	99.99

Non Migrants				
Influence in Education	ELAKAMON		KOIPRAM	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Parents	3	10.00	7	23.33
Brothers/Sisters	-	-	1	3.33
Own decision	18	60	10	33.33
No attention in Edn.	9	30	12	40.00
Total	30	100	30	99.99

In Elakamon only a small proportion of the external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants had reported that their parents had an influence and attention in their education. But in Koipram, parent's influence in education was quite high. Also in Koipram, compared to Elakamon, only a small proportion of the emigrants and non-emigrants had disinterest in their education. In Elakamon, only 15.38 per cent of external migrants' parents and 16.66 per cent of the returned migrant's parents had given attention in their children's education. But in Koipram 62.50 per cent of external migrant's parents and 44.11 per cent of returned migrants' parents

had given sufficient attention and direction in their education. In Elakamon 61.44 per cent of external migrants and 53.33 per cent of returned migrants had reported that they had not given any attention in education during their studies. But in Koipram this proportion is 6.24 per cent and 26.47 per cent respectively.

In the case of non-migrants, the pattern is different from others. Similar to the returned migrants and external migrants, in Elakamon, parents' attention in the education is minimum among non-migrants also. Only 10 per cent of the non migrants' parents has given attention in their children's education and 30 per cent of the non-migrants had a disinterest in their education. But 60 per cent of them continued their studies according to their interest. But in Koipram, 26.66 per cent of non-migrants obtained attention in their education from parents, brothers or sisters. While 40 per cent of them had a disinterest in their education, 33.33 per cent of non-migrants continued their studies due to their interest.

Even though the influence of parents and family members in the education of the non-migrants was a minimum in Elakamon, the interest for continuing the studies came from the non-migrant itself. Compared to external migrants and returned migrants, only a small proportion of non-migrants had a disinterest in their education. But in Koipram, compared to other two groups, among non-migrants, parents' attention in their children's education is minimum. Also compared to external and returned migrants, higher proportion of non-migrants had a disinterest in studies.

From the above discussion it is clear that in both Panchayats, the emigrants parents had given more attention to their children's studies than that of non-migrants' parents. Also compared to Elakamon panchayat, the emigrants' parents in Koipram had given higher attention in their children's studies. But among the non-migrants, while those in Elakamon had a better interest in the studies compared to the emigrants, in Koipram, they are having the least interest in their studies.

Distribution of External Migrants, Returned Migrants and Non-Migrants by the education of their Parents

In the table III.18 the external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants are distributed by the education of their parents. In Elakamon Panchayat the parents of external migrants and returned migrants are having comparatively higher education than that of non-migrants' parents. Among the non-migrants' parents only one of their mother had passed the SSLC Examination. While, among external migrants and returned migrants, 7.70 per cent of external migrants' and 10 per cent of the returned migrant's father, and 20 per cent of external migrant's and 6.66 per cent of the returned migrant's mother had an education SSLC and above.

Table III.18
Distribution of External Migrants, Returned Migrants and
Non-Migrants by Educational Level of their Parents

ELAKAMON

Educational Level	Distribution by Educational level of					
	Father			Mother		
	Ex.Migrant	Ret.Migrant	Non-Migrant	Ex.Migrant	Ret.Migrant	Non-Migrant
Illiterate	5 (12.82)	2 (6.67)	2 (6.67)	7 (17.95)	3 (10)	3 (10)
1-4 years	16 (41.02)	15 (50)	15 (50)	17 (43.59)	21 (70)	24 (80)
5-7 years	13 (33.33)	9 (30)	10 (33.33)	9 (23.08)	4 (13.33)	2 (6.66)
5-7 Years +						
Special	-	-	1 (3.33)	-	-	-
8-10 years	2 (5.13)	-	2 (6.66)	-	-	-
SSLC	1 (2.56)	1 (3.33)	-	-	1 (3.33)	1 (3.33)
SSLC+special	-	-	-	1 (2.56)	1 (3.33)	-
Pre-degree	2 (5.13)	2 (6.67)	-	5 (12.82)	-	-
Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degree+special	-	1 (3.33)	-	-	-	-
Total	39 (100)	30 (100)	30 (100)	39 (100)	30 (100)	30 (100)

KOIPRAM

Illiterate	1 (3.135)	2 (5.85)	2 (6.66)	2 (6.25)	2 (5.88)	4 (13.33)
1-4 years	4 (12.50)	10 (29.41)	11 (36.66)	8 (25)	11 (32.35)	14 (46.67)
5-7 years	6 (18.75)	6 (17.65)	13 (43.33)	8 (25)	8 (23.53)	5 (16.67)
5-7 Years +						
Special	-	-	-	-	2 (5.85)	-
8-10 years	6 (18.75)	5 (14.71)	-	3 (9.38)	6 (17.65)	5 (16.67)
SSLC	8 (25)	6 (17.65)	2 (6.66)	8 (25)	3 (8.82)	2 (6.67)
SSLC+special	5 (15.62)	1 (2.94)	2 (6.66)	1 (3.12)	-	-
Pre-degree	2 (6.25)	4 (11.76)	-	2 (6.25)	2 (5.88)	-
Pre-Degree						
Special	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degree+special	-	-	-	-	-	-
Degree in Prof.Course	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32 (100)	34 (100)	30 (100)	32 (100)	34 (100)	30 (100)

In Koipram also, educational status of the parents of external migrants and returned migrants is higher than that of non-migrants. While 46.88 percent of the external migrants and 32.35 percent of the returned migrants' fathers had completed SSLC and above, this proportion is 13.33 per cent among non-migrants. Similarly while 34.35 per cent of the external migrants and 14.71 per cent of the

returned migrants' mothers had educational qualifications of SSLC and above the proportion is 6.67 per cent among non-migrants.

From the above discussion it can be concluded that in both panchayats the emigrants' parents had a higher educational qualification than that of non-migrants. Also the educational qualification of the parents in Koipram is higher than that of Elakamon.

The results obtained from this table can be related to the conclusions emerged from the earlier table III.17. The higher educational qualification of the parents in Koipram compared to Elakamon is the major reason behind the higher attention given by them in their children's studies. Meanwhile, in Elakamon, the educational qualification of the parents are very low, and this might be the reason behind the disinterest shown by the parents in their children's studies.

In the earlier table, it was concluded that in both panchayats, the emigrants' parents (external migrants' parents and returned migrants' parents) had given higher attention in their children's studies than that of non-migrants' parents. The higher educational qualification of the emigrants' parents compared to non-emigrants' parents (Table III.18) can be attributed to this increased attention.

Distribution of External Migrants, Returned Migrants and Non-Migrants According to the Occupational Status of Parents:

In the table III.19, the external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants are distributed according to the occupational status of their parents. Here we can see that, in the Elakamon Panchayat, the main occupation of the highest proportion of parents of external migrants', returned migrants' and non-migrants' was agriculture. The proportion is 41.02 per cent among external migrants', 36.67 per cent among returned migrants' and 50 per cent among non-migrants' parents. A major proportion of the parents of both emigrants' and non-emigrants' were in the category of unskilled workers and skilled workers. The proportion is 37.85 per cent among external migrants' and 43.33 per cent among returned migrants' parents. But among non-migrants' parents the proportion is very lower, only 16.67 per cent. The proportion of technical workers, professional workers, clerks, typists and other qualified people were a small proportion, 9.61 among external migrants', 10 per cent among returned migrants' and 10 per cent among non-migrants', parents.

In Koipram, the parents who were engaged in agriculture were lower among external and returned migrants. The proportion is 21.88 per cent and 29.41 per cent respectively. But among non-migrants a higher proportion (53.33 per cent) were in agriculture. Unskilled workers and skilled workers together constitute 10.76 per cent among external migrants' parents, 29.41 per cent among returned migrants' parents and 23.33 per cent among non-migrants' parents. Technical workers, professional workers and other qualified people (clerks, typists, accountants, teachers etc.) constituted 21.89 per cent and 20.52 per cent among external

migrants' and returned migrants' parents and 10 per cent among non-migrants' parents.

Table III.19
Percentage Distribution of External Migrants, Returned Migrants and Non-Migrants
According to the Occupational Status of Parents

Occupational Status of parents	ELAKAMON			KOIPRAM		
	External Migrant	Returned Migrant	Non- Migrant	External Migrant	Returned Migrant	Non- Migrant
Unskilled labourers	30.76	33.33	10.00	9.375	11.76	23.33
Skilled labourers	7.09	10.00	6.67	9.375	17.65	-
Agriculture	41.02	36.67	50.00	21.880	29.41	53.33
Technical Workers	7.09	-	-	3.130	2.94	-
Professional Workers Clerk, Typists,	-	-	-	3.130	5.88	-
Accountants, Teachers	2.56	10.00	10.00	15.630	11.70	10.00
Business	10.26	10.00	20.00	31.250	14.71	10.00
Others	-	-	3.33	6.250	5.88	3.33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In Elakamon, 10.26 per cent of external migrants', 10 per cent of returned migrants' and 20 per cent of non-migrants', parents were in business. The proportion is 31.25 per cent, 14.71 per cent and 10 per cent respectively in Koipram. That is, in Koipram, except the non-migrants' parents, a higher proportion of the emigrants' parents were in business compared to those in Elakamon.

If we compare the two panchayats, it is clear that compared to Elakamon panchayat, in Koipram the occupation of the emigrants' parents are widely distributed among various groups and also a significant proportion of the emigrants parents are having higher occupation than those in Elakamon. They include business, agriculture, technical and other qualified jobs and also unskilled and skilled labourers. But in Elakamon, the distribution is very limited, and more or less concentrated in occupations like agriculture, unskilled workers and skilled workers. But among the

non-migrants between these panchayats, these differences does not come up. In both panchayats, the non-migrants' parents are having an almost similar pattern in their occupation.

These differences existing among the parents of Elakamon and Koipram can be attributed to the comparatively poor educational qualification of parents in Elakamon (see table III.17)

Educational Characteristics of Childrens/dependents of external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants:

(a) Educational qualification of the Children/dependents:

5-14 Years:

From the survey, it is found out that the children going to schools - primary, upper primary and high school - are not having any vocational training or technical training. In both Elakamon and Koipram panchayats, the emigrants' and non-emigrants' children/dependents studying in schools are having education in general subjects.

15-19 Years:

Within the age group 15-19 years a significant proportion of children in Koipram are having technical/vocational/professional training. But in Elakamon only a small proportion are having the above training.

In Elakamon, 60 per cent of the external migrants' children/dependents, 86.67 per cent of the returned migrants' children/dependents and 80.95 per cent of the non-migrants' children/dependents are having education SSLC and above. Among them none of the external migrants' children/dependents have

technical qualification. Meanwhile, 7.69 per cent of the returned migrants' children/dependents and 11.76 per cent of the non-migrants' children/dependents have technical or professional qualification.

In Koipram, the situation is different. There, 85.71 per cent of the external migrants' children/dependents and 88.88 per cent of the returned migrants' children/dependents and 80 per cent of the non-migrants' children/dependents have SSLC and above. Among them those having technical/professional education are 41.66 per cent, 43.75 per cent and 66.66 per cent respectively.

20-24 Years:

In Elakamon, among the external migrants' children/dependents, returned migrants' children/dependents and non-migrants' children/dependents those having education SSLC and above are 25 per cent, 20 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. Among them 50 per cent of the external migrants' and 40 per cent of the non-migrants', children/dependents have technical/professional education. None of the returned migrants' children/dependents have technical/professional education.

Meanwhile in Koipram, among the external migrants', returned migrants' and non-migrants', children/dependents those having education SSLC and above are 100 per cent, 100 per cent and 90 per cent respectively. Among them 91.66 per cent of external migrants', 86.67 per cent of returned migrants' and 90 per cent of non-migrants' children/dependents are having technical and professional level of education.

(b) Type of School:

5-9 Years:

In Elakamon, within this age group the children are studying either in government schools or unaided schools. Among the external migrants' children/dependents 57.15 per cent of them are studying in government schools and 42.85 per cent in unaided schools. Among returned migrants', 72.22 per cent are studying in government schools and 22.22 per cent in unaided schools and 5.55 per cent in private aided schools. Among non-migrants', 66.66 per cent of them studying in government schools, 25 per cent in unaided schools and 8.33 per cent in private aided schools.

In Koipram, children are studying either in private aided schools or unaided schools. Among the external migrants' 55 per cent are studying in private aided schools and 44.44 per cent in private unaided schools. Among returned migrants', 66.66 per cent studying in private aided schools and 33.33 per cent in private unaided schools. Among the non-migrants', 14.28 per cent studying in government schools, 57.14 per cent in private aided schools and 28.57 per cent in unaided schools.

10-14 Years:

In Elakamon, among external migrants' children/dependents 43.75 per cent of them are studying in government schools, 31.25 per cent in private aided schools and 25 per cent in private unaided schools. Among returned migrants' 62.5 per cent are studying in government schools, 31.25 per cent in private schools and 6.25 per cent in unaided schools. Among non-migrants 62.5 per cent of their children/dependents are studying in government

schools, 25 per cent in private aided schools and 12.5 per cent in unaided schools.

Similarly, in Koipram, among external migrants' children/dependents 66.66 per cent are studying in private aided schools, 33.33 per cent in unaided schools. Among returned migrants' 71.43 per cent are studying in private aided schools and 28.57 per cent in unaided schools. Among non-migrants' 80 per cent are studying in private aided schools and 20 per cent are in private unaided schools.

15-19 Years:

In Elakamon, among external migrants' children, 80 per cent of them studied in government schools and 20 per cent of them are in private aided schools. Also among returned migrants' 80 per cent studied in government schools and 20 per cent are in private aided schools. Among non-migrant's children 76.19 per cent are studied in government schools, 19.05 per cent in private aided schools and 4.76 per cent in unaided schools.

In Koipram, among the external migrants' children 7.14 per cent studied in government schools, 92.85 per cent in private aided schools. Among returned migrants' 5.55 per cent studied in government schools, 88.98 per cent are in private aided schools and 5.55 per cent in unaided schools. Among non-migrants' 20 per cent of them studied in government schools, 13.33 per cent in private aided schools and 6.67 per cent in unaided schools.

20-24 Years

In this age-group, none of them studied in unaided schools. While in Elakamon, majority (80%) of the children were studied in government schools, in Koipram, majority (85%) of them were studied in private aided schools.

(c) Medium of Instruction:

5-9 Years

In Elakamon, among external migrants' children/dependents 42.86 per cent are studying in English medium schools and 57.14 per cent in Malayalam medium schools. Among returned migrants' 22.22 per cent are in English medium schools and 77.77 per cent in Malayalam medium schools. Among Non-migrants' 25 per cent of their children are studying in English medium and 75 per cent are in Malayalam medium schools.

In Koipram, among external migrants' children/dependents 44.44 per cent are studying in English medium schools and 55.56 per cent in Malayalam medium schools. Among returned migrants' 33.33 per cent studying in English medium schools and 66.67 per cent are in Malayalam medium schools. Among non-migrants' 28.57 per cent of their children are studying in English medium and 71.42 per cent in Malayalam medium schools.

10-14 Years:

In Elakamon, among external migrants' children 25 per cent are studying in English medium and 75 per cent in Malayalam medium. Among returned migrants' children, 6.25 per cent studying in English medium and 93.75 per cent in Malayalam medium schools.

12.5 per cent of non-migrants' children are studying in English medium and 87.15 per cent in Malayalam medium.

In Koipram, 16.67 per cent of external migrants', 28.57 per cent of returned migrants' and 20 per cent of non-migrants' children are studying in English Medium schools. While in Malayalam medium schools 83.33 per cent, 71.43 per cent and 80 per cent are studying respectively.

15-19 Years:

In Elakamon, among External migrants' children/dependents, all of them studied in Malayalam medium schools. While, 13.33 per cent of returned migrants' children/dependents studied in English Medium Schools, the proportion is 4.76 per cent among non-migrants'.

In Koipram, 35.71 per cent of external migrants', 46.67 per cent of returned migrants' and 20 per cent non-migrants' studied in English medium schools. The rest of them studied in Malayalam medium schools.

20-24 Years:

In both the panchayats - Elakamon and Koipram - children in this age group were studied in Malayalam medium schools only irrespective of external migrants', returned migrants' and non-migrants'.

The above discussion, on the educational characteristics of emigrants' and non-emigrants' children/dependents, shows that the

medium of instruction of younger generation of students are shifted from Malayalam medium to English medium. While among the children in the age-group 20-24 years have studied only in Malayalam medium schools, those who are younger to them have joined in English medium schools. Among the children in different age-group, we can see that those who are studying in English medium schools are increasing in number.

In Elakamon panchayat, majority of the children have joined in government schools and in Koipram panchayat majority joined in private aided schools. In Koipram panchayat, which lies in the central Travancore area, the educational expansion and development was mainly happened through the activities of missionaries. In Thiruvalla taluk, a major portion of the schools are started by Christian missionaries. These are the private aided schools in this area. But in Elakamon panchayat, the educational facilities are mainly provided by the government. The government schools are even now providing the better educational facilities in Elakamon Panchayat.

From this analysis, we can reach the conclusion that, in terms of the educational qualification, medium of instruction and the type of schools, there is no wider difference existing in between external migrants', returned migrants' and non-migrants' children/dependents. In terms of the type of school, the medium of instruction, they are following a general trend. Even though, within the panchayat, the external migrants are sending highest proportion of children in English medium schools and also to unaided schools compared to returned migrants and non-migrants.

But the trend is similar among all the three groups. That is, preference for English medium schools and unaided schools are increasing in both panchayats. That is to conclude, migration as such has not imposed any particular trend among the children of external migrants', returned migrants' which is different from the non-migrants' within a particular panchayat. All of them are following a similar pattern.

In the survey the external migrants, returned migrants and non migrants were questioned as to whether they are giving or intend to give education to their children, brothers, sisters or other dependents in view of emigration. In both panchayat the emigrants and non-emigrants prefer a job to their children/dependants in India itself. Eventhough in Koipram Panchayat higher proportion of the external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants are giving education to their children/dependants in such a way that it would later help them if they emigrate. Along with the school and college level education they are giving training in technical courses, and professional courses. In Koipram 40 per cent of the external migrants, 43.33 per cent of the returned migrants and 50 per cent of the non-migrants are giving or intend to give their children, education or training in view of emigration. But the proportion is 6.67 per cent, 10 per cent and 10 per cent respectively in Elakamon. Also compared to Elakamon, the people in Koipram are more aware of educational qualifications and educational courses which are helpful for their children and other dependents in seeking a job outside country.

The preference of the external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants to send their children/other dependents outside the

country is a question discussed in the survey. Among the external migrants in Elakamon 20 per cent of them reported that they prefer to send the children or dependents outside country. The proportion is 10 per cent among returned migrants and 13.33 per cent among non-migrants. While in Koipram, 43 per cent of the external migrants, 33 per cent of the returned migrants and 26.67 per cent of the non-migrants prefer to send children and dependents abroad. From this discussion it is clear that compared to the Elakamon Panchayat in Koipram higher proportion of people - both emigrants and non-emigrants - are ready to send the children abroad.

Educational Expenditure of External Migrants', Returned Migrants' and Non-Migrants' Children in Elakamon and Koipram Panchayats

In the table III.19, the educational expenditure of emigrants and non-emigrants in Elakamon and Koipram Panchayat are presented. In Elakamon Panchayat, the average educational expenditure in lower primary, upper primary, high school and college is higher among external migrants and lower among non-migrants. The difference between the returned migrants and non-migrants in terms of the educational expenditure is minimum. The difference between the external migrants and returned migrants and external migrants and non-migrants is wider in lower primary and upper primary level. In high school and college level, the difference is decreased to great extent. And also we can see that the children in lower primary school has an average educational expenditure higher than that of those in upper primary schools. This may be because of the increasing number of children in lower primary stage studying in unaided schools, where the educational expenditure are higher than that of government schools and aided schools.

Table III.20
Percentage Distribution of Children by Educational Expenditure

	Lower Primary								Upper Primary								High School								College							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E External																																
L Migrant	27	20	13	40	-	-	-	157	33	44	11	11	-	-	-	114	-	29	71	-	-	-	-	181	-	33	22	33	11	-	-	211
A																																
K Returned																																
A Migrant	53	23	23	-	-	-	-	80	60	40	-	-	-	-	-	77	6	35	53	6	-	-	-	147	-	10	47	21	21	-	-	214
A																																
O Non																																
M Migrant	60	33	-	7	-	-	-	73	50	40	10	-	-	-	-	65	4	55	37	4	-	-	-	131	-	18	61	18	3	-	-	185
K External																																
O Migrant	28	14	14	14	28	-	-	212	-	25	25	50	-	-	-	235	-	7	28	36	28	-	-	310	-	-	20	15	25	25	15	495
I																																
P Returned																																
R Migrant	28	43	28	-	-	-	-	101	-	67	33	-	-	-	-	117	-	20	40	40	-	-	-	202	-	-	8	31	11	38	11	430
A																																
M Non																																
M Migrant	60	40	-	-	-	-	-	72	25	75	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	29	41	29	-	-	-	140	-	-	64	18	18	-	-	200

Note:

Col.No. 1. Percentage Distribution of children within the category of educational expenditure ≤ 50 Rs.

Col.No. 2.	..	-Do-	51-100 Rs.
Col.No. 3.		-Do-	101-200 Rs.
Col.No. 4.		-Do-	201-300 Rs.
Col.No. 5.		-Do-	301-400 Rs.
Col.No. 6.		-Do-	401-500 Rs.
Col.No. 7.		-Do-	>500 Rs.
Col.No. 8.	Average monthly expenditure per child.		

In Koipram panchayat, the average educational expenditure in each level - lower primary, upper primary, high school and college - is higher than that of returned migrants and non-migrants. The educational expenditure is lowest among non-migrants. Also, the gap between external and returned migrants, external and non-migrants and returned and non-migrants is wider than that of Elakamon panchayat. Here also, the difference between external and returned migrants is higher in the school level only, not in college level.

The comparison among the two panchayats shows that the average educational expenditure among emigrants in Koipram is higher than that of Elakamon. But among non emigrants in both panchayats educational expenditure is almost similar. The higher educational expenditure among emigrants in Koipram and Elakamon can be attributed to the higher income position of the emigrant households compared to the non-emigrant households.

CHAPTER IV

EMIGRATION PATTERN AND EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA

In this chapter, the major findings of the present study is compared with the 1979 study by Raju Kurien¹. By comparing both studies we can find out whether the patterns of emigration existed in the panchayat has undergone significant changes during these years.

But the comparison between the two studies has some limitations also. In both studies, the area selected for the survey are same-Elakamon panchayat and Koipram panchayat. But in the 1979 study, the survey was conducted among external migrants only. From both panchayats, fifty external migrants households were selected for the survey. But in the present work, the survey is conducted among external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants. Also, the sample size and the households are different. Here thirty external migrant households, thirty returned migrant households and thirty non-migrant households are selected for the survey from each panchayat.

The factors influencing the decision to emigrate are varied and complex. Since emigration is a selective process affecting individuals with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics, the relative influence of economic and non-economic factors may vary not only between nations and regions but also within defined geographical areas and populations². Even though there now seems to be a widespread agreements among

economists and non-economists alike that emigration can be explained primarily by the influence of economic factors³. The causes of emigration are often analysed in terms of 'push' factors like poverty and unemployment that impel people to move out of a region and pull factors like better jobs and income prospects that attract people into a region.

Emigrants from the economically and educationally better off village appear to have had better paid occupations prior to their emigration from the state. These people emigrate after giving up better paid jobs within the country in exchange for jobs with higher incomes and better amenities abroad. While better opportunities in the foreign countries acts as a driving force (pull factors) in their emigration, as far as centres of emigration like Elakamon are concerned it is the lack of employment opportunities that drives (push factor) people out.

A major finding of the earlier study was that there are significant differences in the patterns of emigration from Elakamon and Koipram. The external migrants from Koipram had a wider range of destinations open to them but also are employed in better paid occupations compared to the external migrants from Elakamon. This was mainly due to the wide differences in the educational qualifications of the external migrants which in turn is accounted for by the resource or income position of household from which they came.

The present study shows that the patterns of emigration existed in these panchayats in 1979, are prevailing there even now. The pattern is constant throughout the period. While it is better job opportunities and higher salary in the foreign countries are working mainly as the pull factors for emigration in the case of Koipram, in Elakamon the major causes of emigration are lower income and employment.

Determinants of the Pattern of Emigration:

The educational qualifications, prior experience of migration, occupational status before departure, occupations abroad, and the destination of emigrants are taken in this study as the factors which determines the patterns of emigration. These same characteristics are taken in the previous study also to determine the pattern of emigration. In the next sections, these characteristics of the emigrants, in our sample, would be compared with those from the previous study.

(1) Educational Qualifications:

The previous study showed that the external migrants from the Koipram panchayat is having higher educational qualification than that of Elakamon Panchayat. In Elakamon, only one-third of the external migrants had an educational level of at least SSLC. The proportion with college education was merely 6.44 per cent. On the other hand, 87.85 per cent of the external migrants from Koipram had an educational level of SSLC. Moreover, college educated external migrants constituted 50 per cent of the total. This kind of difference existed in the special and vocational

training also. From Elakamon, 41.43 per cent of external migrants had such types of education before departure. The proportion is 70.25 per cent in Koipram.

The present study shows that while in Elakamon 35.9 per cent of the external migrants are having educational qualifications at least SSLC, in Koipram the proportion is 84.37 per cent. In the college level education, the special and vocational training and professional courses also the same pattern exists within the panchayats ie., the emigrants from Koipram are having higher educational qualification (college education, technical and professional education) than those of Elakamon (see table III.15).

(2) Occupation of Emigrants Before Departure:

The difference in the educational level of the emigrants from the two villages were reflected in their employment status prior to emigration. The previous study showed that prior to their departure to the present country of emigration most of the emigrants from Elakamon were either unemployed or employed in low paid occupations. The number of technical workers, professional workers, clerks and typists were lower in number. Around 36 per cent of them were unemployed before departure, 29.04 per cent were skilled and unskilled labourers, 12.91 per cent were farmers and 6.45 per cent were petty traders. The professional workers and technical workers together constituted only 8.06 per cent and clerk and typist 6.45 per cent. Also, only 1.61 per cent were students prior to their departure.

But the situation in the Koipram village is different from this. The unemployed people, the skilled and unskilled workers were lowest in number. Skilled and unskilled workers constituted only 12.16 per cent. Contrary to the Elakamon Panchayat, technical workers, professionals, clerks and typists were quite a high proportion. Technical and professional workers together formed a significant proportion - 29.73 per cent and clerks and typists 13.51 per cent. In Koipram, only 6.76 per cent unemployed and 27.03 per cent were students. Here, a higher proportion of the external migrants were students before their departure, compared to Elakamon.

The similar pattern is existing even now among the external migrants from these panchayats. In Koipram, only 9.38 per cent among external migrants were unemployed before departure. Students were the highest proportion (37.50 per cent), along with the skilled (25 per cent), technical and professional workers (12.5 per cent). But in Elakamon, 41.03 per cent of external migrants are unemployed before departure and the proportion of external migrants who were students before their departure is only 2.56 per cent. Those who worked in qualified jobs are very low in number (see table III.10).

(3) Prior Experience of Migration:

The study conducted by Raju Kurien pointed out that because of the better economic status and educational level of the emigrants from Koipram, they had been able to seek job opportunities outside the state and outside the country in a much wider scale than those from Elakamon, prior to the present

emigration. The 1979 study showed that among the external migrants from Koipram 55.4 per cent had left the home (prior migration) state before they emigrated to the present country. In Elakamon, this proportion was only 21.3 per cent.

The same characteristic is noted down in the present study also. While in Elakamon, around 25.64 per cent of external migrants has a prior experience of migration, the proportion is 62.5 per cent in Koipram. The present work shows that even now, a higher proportion of the external migrants from Koipram has prior experience of migration compared to Elakamon. This can be attributed to the better educational qualification of the emigrants from Koipram (see table III.13).

(4) Occupations Abroad:

In the previous study, different patterns were observed between the occupations of the external migrants from Elakamon and Koipram. The highest proportion of the external migrants from Elakamon were unskilled and skilled labourers in the migrant receiving countries. Together they constitute 2/3rd of the people. Most of them were employed as casual labourers on contract basis. But, in Koipram the highest proportion of the external migrants were in qualified jobs as clerks, typists, accountants (31.08 per cent); technical and professional workers (22.97 per cent). More than three-fourths of the external migrants belong to the above categories. Among the external migrants, only a small proportion of them were unskilled labourers (4.06 per cent). Thus we can see that the external emigrants from Koipram were able to secure better

paid occupations than those from Elakamon due to their higher educational qualification.

In the present study also the similar pattern is existing among the external migrants. In Elakamon, unskilled and skilled workers together constitute 92.31 per cent among external migrants. Unskilled workers alone constitute 35.90 per cent among external migrants. Technical workers, and other qualified people like clerk, typist are minimum in number, (7.69% among external migrants).

In Koipram, unskilled workers are the lowest proportion (6.25%) and qualified workers like technical workers, professional workers, clerks, typists and teachers are the highest proportion (62.51%) (see table III.11). From the present study it is clear that the occupation of external migrants in Koipram are higher than the external migrants in Elakamon. This higher occupation of the external migrants in Koipram may be due to the higher educational qualifications and the prior experience of migration.

(5) Destination:

In the previous study it was found out that there is an observable shift from South East Asia to West Asia as the main destination of Malayalee emigrants. It also revealed that in terms of destinations, the external migrants from Koipram have a wider choice open to them, and it provides them with a wider choice of occupations.

The present study reveals that the West Asian countries continues to be the major labour receiving countries. Even in Koipram the West Asian country can be termed as the major destination point of the external migrants (see table III.8).

The above discussion on the characteristics of external migrants in Elakamon and Koipram reveals that the emigration pattern existed in these panchayat before 13 years is more or less the same even now. These patterns are almost constant throughout the period because the differences between the emigrants in these panchayats in terms of their economic background, their educational levels and the nature of job they are able to secure in countries outside India are remaining same as in the 1979 study. While persons from the economically better off families in Koipram have higher levels of education and are able to receive better paid jobs, the poor and less educated emigrants in Elakamon present a different picture. They emigrate, to work even as casual labourers, construction workers and the like.

The primary survey conducted in Koipram Panchayat and Elakamon Panchayat shows that Koipram is educationally more developed area than that of Elakamon. This characteristic was noted in the 1979 study also. Among the emigrants from Elakamon panchayat, even now technical workers and professional workers are the lowest proportion and unskilled workers are the highest.

Also, from the survey, it is found out that educational qualification of the emigrants' parents and non-emigrants' parents is lower in Elakamon compared to those in Koipram (see table III.18). In Elakamon, a majority of the emigrants' and non-emigrants' parents had shown no interest in their children's studies (see table III.17). But in Koipram, the picture is different. There, only a small proportion of emigrants' parents falls in the above category. It can be inferred from this that the higher educational qualification of the parents and the increased attention and interest shown by them in their children's (emigrants and non-emigrants) studies is one of the reasons behind the higher educational qualification of the emigrants and non-emigrants in Koipram, compared to Elakamon.

Eventhough, in both Panchayats, special attention has given by emigrants and non-emigrants to the education of their children. The children/dependents of external, returned and non-migrants are studying in schools following the same curriculum. That is till SSLC, none of them are having any vocational/technical training. After SSLC, in Koipram majority of the children are having either professional or technical education. But in Elakamon, only a small proportion of the children are having such an education (see Chapter III, Educational Characteristics of Children/Dependents of External Migrants, Returned Migrants and Non-Migrants).

The medium of instruction of the children/dependents in the age group 5-14, are showing a shift from Malayalam medium to English medium. While among the children in the age-group 20-24

years have studied only in Malayalam medium schools, those who are younger to them have joined in English medium schools.

Within the panchayat, the educational characteristics of the children/dependents of emigrants and non-emigrants are similar. Among both emigrants and non-emigrants, the preference for the English medium schools and unaided schools are increasing. Also the parents are willing to spend as much as money possible for their children's/dependent's education. But if we compare the two panchayats we can see that the emigrants and non-emigrants in Koipram panchayat are giving higher attention in the education of next generation than those in Elakamon. A higher proportion of the younger generation in Koipram are having technical/professional education after their schools level studies. But in Elakamon the educational qualification of the younger generation are less compared to Koipram.

That is to say, within panchayat, emigration has influenced the external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants equally, in their preferences and aspirations towards the education of next generation. In terms of educational qualification like technical/professional, medium of instruction and the type of schools, there is no difference existing between the children/dependents of external migrants, returned migrants and non-migrants. In terms of the demand for education, the type of school joined by them and the medium of instruction, they are following a general trend.

But in both panchayats the educational expenditure is higher among the external migrants than non-migrants. Expenditure per child in the former is almost two times as high as in the latter. But this higher educational expenditure is mainly because of the higher income position of the external migrant household than that of non-migrant household. But in the case of returned migrants, there exists different patterns in their educational expenditure.

In Elakamon panchayat, the difference in the educational expenditure of external migrants and returned migrants is almost similar to that of external migrants and non-migrants. That is, both returned migrants and non-migrants are spending almost equal amounts of money for education of the next generation.

But in Koipram, the educational expenditure of the returned migrants is highly different from non-migrants. That is both external and returned migrants in Koipram is spending higher amounts of money for the education of their children/dependents than non-migrants.

Also, if we compare the two panchayat it is clear that in the educational expenditure of emigrants in Koipram panchayat are higher than that those in Elakamon. But among non-migrants, the educational expenditure is almost similar in both panchayats.

In Koipram, due to the better occupations and educational qualification of the emigrants and non-emigrants they are having enough information about the international labour market and the job opportunities in the foreign countries. So they are well informed of the educational courses which would help these children/dependents to seek an employment both inside and outside the country. But in Elakamon, majority of the emigrants are in low paid occupation mainly as unskilled and skilled workers. Educational qualification of both emigrants and non emigrants are lower compared to Koipram. In these circumstances their knowledge about the educational facilities and educational courses within the state are minimum. This is one of the factor behind the lack of prior training and education among the children/dependents of emigrants and non-emigrants in Elakamon who are likely to emigrate.

In general, the emigrants and non-emigrants in both panchayats are very much aware of the importance of education as the human capital and there is an increasing demand for educational facilities especially for technical courses and professional courses. The statistics regarding the students studying in the professional colleges within India shows that a major portion of them are children of Malayalees and those of emigrants working outside India⁴.

This increasing demand for educational facilities in general and the technical, professional courses in particular has necessitated an educational policy with a human resource development approach⁵. The government should give more emphasis to the technical and professional education in the state and must

start more such institutions in areas like Elakamon where the educational expansion is lagging behind.

The development of technical education in the state at the different levels of education even at the degree and diploma level had been very slow during these decades⁶. But, considering the increasing demand for technical and professional courses in Kerala and also taking into account the increase in unemployment and the possibility of large scale migration of technically qualified persons outside the state and abroad for employment there is an urgent need in our state for a planned expansion of technical education facilities at all levels. It seems that the educational policy of the state need to be reoriented from general to technical and vocational education in a planned manner; so that within a decade a major portion of the higher secondary and post secondary education shall be technologically oriented or shall have vocational content.

Notes and References

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3. Ibid.
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CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS

International labour migration from India has burgeoned in the last decade to a current level of over 10.1 million of people (Malayala Manoram, November 8, 1991). The export of labour has become a potent source of foreign exchange in the country. The emigration is often viewed as the safety valve for widespread domestic unemployment and a partial solution to excessive balance of payment deficits.

In view of the high density of population and high incidence of unemployment the people of Kerala have shown a higher degree of propensity to migrate to other states in India and to foreign countries for employment. From India, Kerala state contributed a significant share of the emigrants mainly to West Asian countries. The comparatively very high wages offered in these countries is the most crucial factor inducing labour emigration from the state. In the present study, our objective has been to capture the changing characteristics of the emigrant workers from two villages with an emphasis on their educational characteristics and skill composition and to discuss their investment pattern in the education of the next generation. In this context, we have selected two villages Elakamon and Koipram and have done a primary sample survey.

In Kerala, emigration is taking place from almost every part of the state. Even though, emigrants are unevenly distributed in the state, the intensity of emigration varies among districts and even within districts there is heavy concentration in certain blocks and towns. These regions with higher intensity of

emigration differ in various accounts mainly in their emigration pattern. While from some areas, less educated, unskilled and skilled workers are mainly emigrating, from some other areas, majority are highly educated, professional workers, technical workers and other qualified people.

The major finding of the study conducted by Raju Kurien in 1979 was that, there exist two different patterns of emigration in Elakamon and Koipram Panchayats. In this present study also, the analysis of data representing the determinants of the patterns of emigration from Koipram shows a different pattern in respect to Elakamon. The emigrants from Koipram are having higher educational qualification, occupation, prior experience of migration and better job before the departure compared to Elakamon.

Thus, one of the major findings of the present study is that the patterns of emigration from these panchayats has not undergone any specific qualitative change during these years. Instead, they are almost same even now. The patterns are bound to differ in various accounts, because the difference in economic and educational characteristics of the households in these panchayats are persisting even now. Unless these differences are removed, these patterns would not be changed and the bridge between the panchayats would not be filled up.

From the study, it has been found out that Elakamon panchayat is an educationally backward area. The poor educational qualification of the people is a characteristic common to emigrants, non-emigrants and to their parents. Even though, their

educational backwardness remains, in the education of their future generation they are highly interested and willing to spend as much as money possible for the educational expenditure. They are better aware of the advantages of education in view of the hardships they had to suffer because of their poor educational qualification. But majority of the emigrants are lacking information about technical/professional courses which will help their children in future emigration process.

At the same time, in Koipram the emigrants are determined to give higher education to their children. They are well informed of the demands in global labour market and the labour requirements in different countries. The higher educational status of the emigrants' parents and emigrants has an influence on the education of the future generation too. They are able to direct their children into technical and professional courses with a view of emigration. Even the highly successful (highly resourceful) emigrants are unwilling to open new industries or business establishment in the state and instead, willing to spend as much money for their children's education.

In both panchayats the non-emigrants also had shown a special interest in the education of their children. Compared to the non-emigrants in Elakamon, those in Koipram has given a better training in their children's education and also they are more aware of the educational courses and facilities. As far as the interests of emigrants and non-emigrants towards the education of their future generation is concerned, there is unanimity in their view, within the panchayat. Further, in terms of the preferences for the medium

of instruction and the professional/technical courses, there is similarity of opinion among emigrants and non-emigrants within the panchayats. However, the difference is particularly observed between emigrants and non-emigrants in terms of their educational expenditure. The higher educational expenditure for the emigrants' children can be mainly attributed to the higher income position of the emigrant households in relation to non-emigrant households.

From the study, we can find out that, in general, the demand for education has increased in both panchayats mainly for professional courses and technical courses. It seems that this increasing demand has its own impact on the educational policy of Kerala and it necessitates the opening of more technical and professional colleges within state, preferably in regions like Elakamon, where educational development is even now lagging behind. In this situation, government should develop an educational policy with an emphasis on human resource development, taking into consideration, the very limited labour markets existing in the state and the increasing proportions of unemployed people.

The real solution to unemployment problem lies in formulating appropriate policies that would effectively utilised its own local resources both natural and human. Thus, the question whether unemployment would be in effect wiped out would depend to a large extent upon the extent to which the state succeeds in effecting the structural changes required in the economy. So long as these changes are not effectively applied, emigration has to be viewed as temporary solution to the unemployment problem in the state.

Along with this, one has to be also taken into consideration, the changing patterns of labour demand in the countries outside India mainly West Asia, which is the major labour receiving country for the people in Kerala. The pattern of demand in West Asia has shifted noticeably away from unskilled workers required in the construction sector to service, operations and maintenance workers requiring higher skills. While, on the one hand, this will provide a boost to labour emigration from countries which specialise in these skilled categories at low wages, on the other hand there will be an increasing degree of competition in the relatively unskilled categories. In such a situation, there is a need from the government's side to develop a human resource development policy with an emphasis on the development of technical and professional skill of the people for stabilising a continuous supply of workforce from Kerala to the labour requirements of the countries outside India.

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE [FOR EXTERNAL/RETURNED
MIGRANT]

A. Identification particulars:

- Taluk :
Panchayat :
Village :
Ward :
1. Name of the household :
2. House Number :
3. Name of the respondent :
4. Is he/she the head of the household :
Yes/No.
If no,
5. His/her relationship to the head of the household:
6. Type of House building:
(rented)
Katcha
Semi Pacca
Pacca
Laxurious

B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

7. Total members of the Household:

Number	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Marital status (Married/ single/ Widow/ Widower/ Divorced)	Relation- ship to respondent or Head of the house- hold	Highest level of schooling	Present work status (sala- ried/employed/ unemployed/ pensioner/ business/Agrl. Housewife/ Student/returned emigrant/skilled workers/unskilled workers.	Place of work	Job (govt./private/ cooperative/service sector	Salary/ income (monthly)

8. Total number of emigrants: (external migrant/returned migrant)

C. SOCIAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE MIGRANT [EXTERNAL/RETURNED
MIGRANT]

9. Name :
10. Age :
11. Sex : Male/Female
12. Age at the time of migration :
13. Specify the place of migration :
14. Period of migration : (in years)

15. Marital status at the time of leaving the place:
 Married Single Separated
 Divorced Widow/Widower

D. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EMIGRANT [EXTERNAL/RETURNED MIGRANT]

16. At the time of migration :
 Literate/
 Illiterate
17. Had ever attended school :
 Yes/No
18. Highest level of schooling completed:
 None
 Primary
 Primary + special (vocational) training
 Upper Primary
 Upper Primary + special training
 S.S.L.C.
 S.S.L.C + Special training
 Pre-degree
 Science
 Arts
 Pre-degree + special training
 Degree
 (specify subject)
 Degree + special training
 Technical Qualification
 (specify)
 M.Phil/Doctorate
 (specify)
 Professional
 (Degree/Diploma) :
 Engineering Medicine
 Law Agriculture Nursing
 Others (Specify)

19. Number of years of schooling completed:

20. Type of school attended:
 Government School
 Private Aided
 Private Unaided: ICSE
 KERALA
 CBSE

21. Medium of Instruction :
 Malayalam
 English
 Others (specify)

E. ON WORK, INCOME, EXPENDITURE

22. Did he/she has any employment before migration in his/her native place :
 Yes/No.

23. If Yes, Specify the work :
- Agriculture
 - Unskilled labour
 - Skilled labour
 - Technical workers
 - Professional workers
 - Clerks/Typists/Accountants
 - Business
 - Teachers
 - Postman
 - Peon
 - Army/Security Officer.
24. Reasons for migration :
- Job Transfer
 - No work
 - Work was insufficient to support family
 - Nature of work unsatisfactory
 - To seek better job or income
 - To get education for children
 - Had other friends & relatives there
 - Others (specify)
25. Work Status [For external migrants the present status, For returned migrants, Job in emigratory Status] :
- Unskilled labour
 - Skilled labour
 - Technical workers
 - Professional workers
 - Clerks/Typists/Accountants
 - Business
 - Teachers
 - Security Officers.
26. Current work status [For returned migrants]
- Agriculture
 - Unskilled labour
 - Skilled labour
 - Technical workers
 - Professional workers
 - Clerks/Typists/Accountants
 - Business
 - Teachers
 - Postman
 - Peon
 - Army/Security Officer.
27. Has any previous training for this job:
Yes/No.
28. Has trained/studied for the job in view of migration:
Yes/No.

29. Whether they migrated outside the state/outside country for study or employment prior to the present emigration:
 (specify place) Yes/No.
 Outside state
 Outside country
 for study/for employment
30. Years they spent in that place : (Years)
31. Salary/Income :
32. How much money will spend for own expenditure:
33. Whether there is any other source of income except salary : Yes/No.
 If Yes, (specify)
 Land : (in acres)
 Income or salary of other family members:
 Any other sources (Specify) :
34. In getting educated who had the greatest influence on you;
 Parents
 elder brothers/sisters
 close relatives
 friends
 own decision
 No attention in education
35. At the time of migration, who had the greatest influence in decision making
 Parents
 Brothers/sisters
 Other close relatives
 friends
 myself
36. Before migration, did you have prior information about employment/work opportunities in that place
 Yes/No.
37. Main source of this information:
 Newspaper
 Friends
 Relatives
 Family Members
38. Did you have any relatives/friends living there before migration
 Yes/No.
 (mention relationship to that person)
 Friends
 Relatives
 Family Members

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EMIGRANT'S CHILDREN/OTHER DEPENDENTS:

39. Number of children :
40. Number of brothers : [helping in education]
 sisters :
 Other family members :
 Other people :

41. Whether they are staying with migrant/in native place/in boarding :

42.

(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)
Name	Age	Sex	Highest level of edn. obtained/ studying	Type of school	Location of school	Type of college	Location of college	Type of Professional/ Technical School	Location of Professional/ Technical School	Day Scholar	Medium of instruction	Has tuition subject

56. Whether they prefer their children/dependents to go outside state/country

Yes/No.

57. Whether they are giving/would give such training to their children so as to help them in migrating

Yes/No.

58. Money goes to the education of children/brothers and sister other family members : (monthly)

59. PARENT'S EDUCATION, WORK STATUS

(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)
Name	Age	Occupation	Literate/ Illiterate	Highest level of schooling	Type of school	Location of school	Type of college	Location of college	Was migrant/ Non-migrant	Type of migration

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE [FOR NON-MIGRANT]

A. Identification particulars:

Taluk :
Panchayat :
Village :
Ward :

1. Name of the household :
2. House Number :
3. Name of the respondent :
4. Is he/she the head of the household :

Yes/No.

If no,

5. His/her relationship to the head of the household:
6. Type of House building:

(rented)
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B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

7. Total members of the Household:

Number	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Marital status (Married/ single/ Widow/ Widower/ Divorced)	Relation- ship to respondent or Head of the house- hold	Highest level of schooling	Present work status (sala- ried/employed/ unemployed/ pensioner/ business/agrl. Housewife/ Student/returned emigrant/skilled workers/unskilled workers.	Place of work	Job (govt./private/ cooperative/service sector	Salary/ income (monthly)

D. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-MIGRANT

8. Had ever attended school :

Yes/No

9. Highest level of schooling completed:
- None
 - Primary
 - Primary + special (vocational) training
 - Upper Primary
 - Upper Primary + special training
 - S.S.L.C.
 - S.S.L.C + Special training
 - Pre-degree
 - Science
 - Arts
 - Pre-degree + special training
 - Degree
 - (specify subject)
 - Degree + special training
 - Technical Qualification
 - (specify)
 - M.Phil/Doctorate
 - (specify)
 - Professional
 - (Degree/Diploma) :
 - Engineering
 - Medicine
 - Law
 - Agriculture
 - Nursing
 - Others (Specify)
10. Number of years of schooling completed:
11. Type of school attended:
- Government School
 - Private Aided
 - Private Unaided: ICSE
 - KERALA
 - CBSE
12. Medium of Instruction :
- Malayalam
 - English
 - Others (specify)
13. Current work Status :
- Unskilled labour
 - Skilled labour
 - Technical workers
 - Professional workers
 - Clerks/Typists/Accountants
 - Business
 - Teachers
 - Security Officers.
14. Salary/Income :

15. Whether there is any other source of income except salary : Yes/No.
 If Yes, (specify) _____ Land : _____ (in acres)
 Income or salary of other family members: _____
 Any other sources (Specify) _____ :
16. In getting educated who had the greatest influence on you;
 Parents _____
 elder brothers/sisters _____
 close relatives _____
 friends _____
 own decision _____
 No attention in education _____

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-MIGRANT'S CHILDREN/DEPENDENTS:

17. Number of children _____ :
 18. Number of brothers _____ : [helping in education]
 _____ sisters _____ :
 Other family members _____ :
 Other people _____ :

19.

(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Name	Age	Sex	Highest level of edn. obtained/ studying	Type of school	Location of school	Type of college	Location of college	Type of Profess- ional/ Technical School	Location of Profe- ssional college/ Technical School	Day Scholar	Medium of in- structor for any subject	Has tuition for any subject

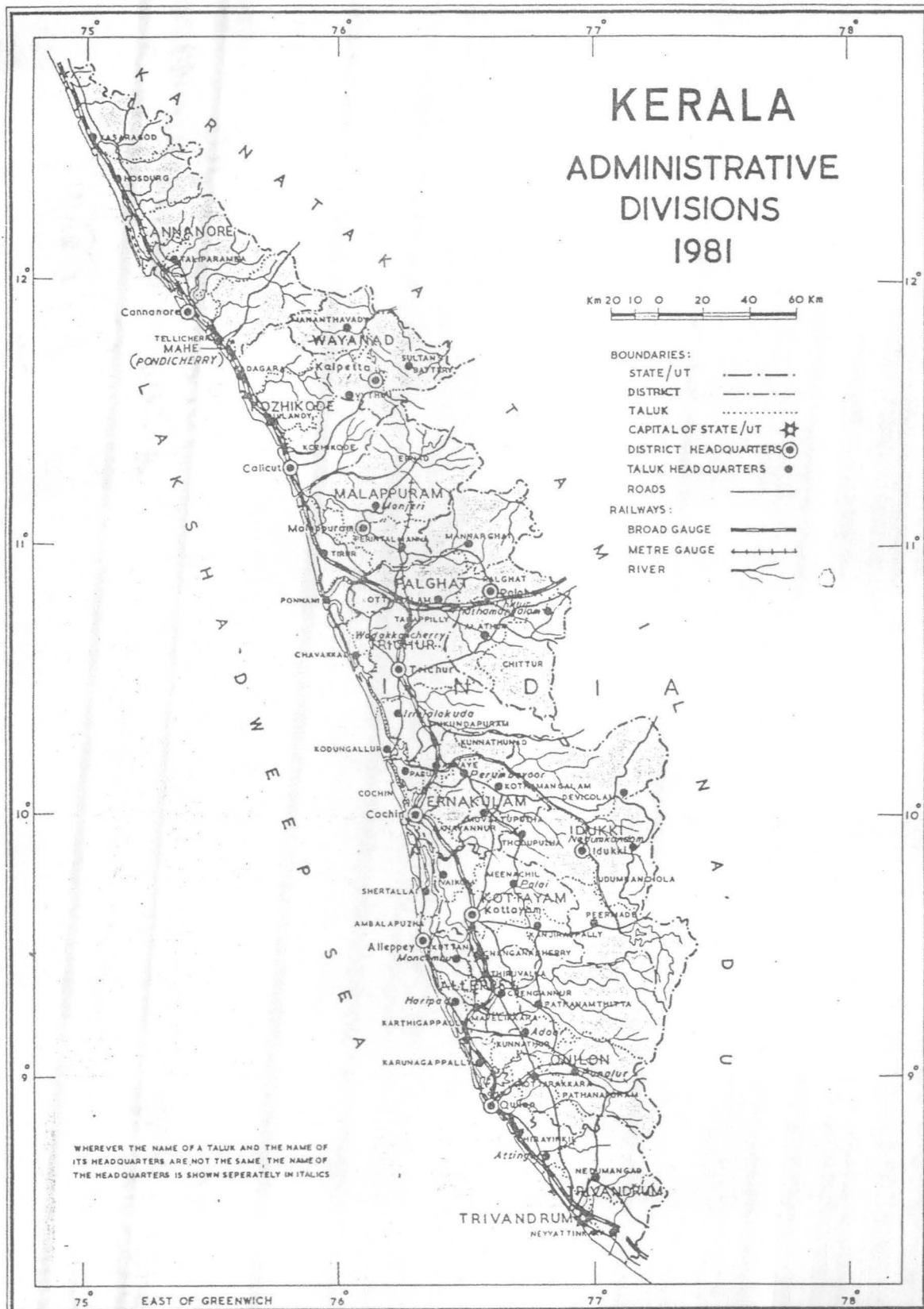
33. Whether they prefer their children/sisters/brothers/ to go outside state/country _____
 Yes/No. _____

34. Whether they are giving/would give such training to their children so as to help them in migrating
Yes/No.

35. Money goes to the education of children/brothers and sister other family members : (monthly)

6. PARENT'S EDUCATION, WORK STATUS

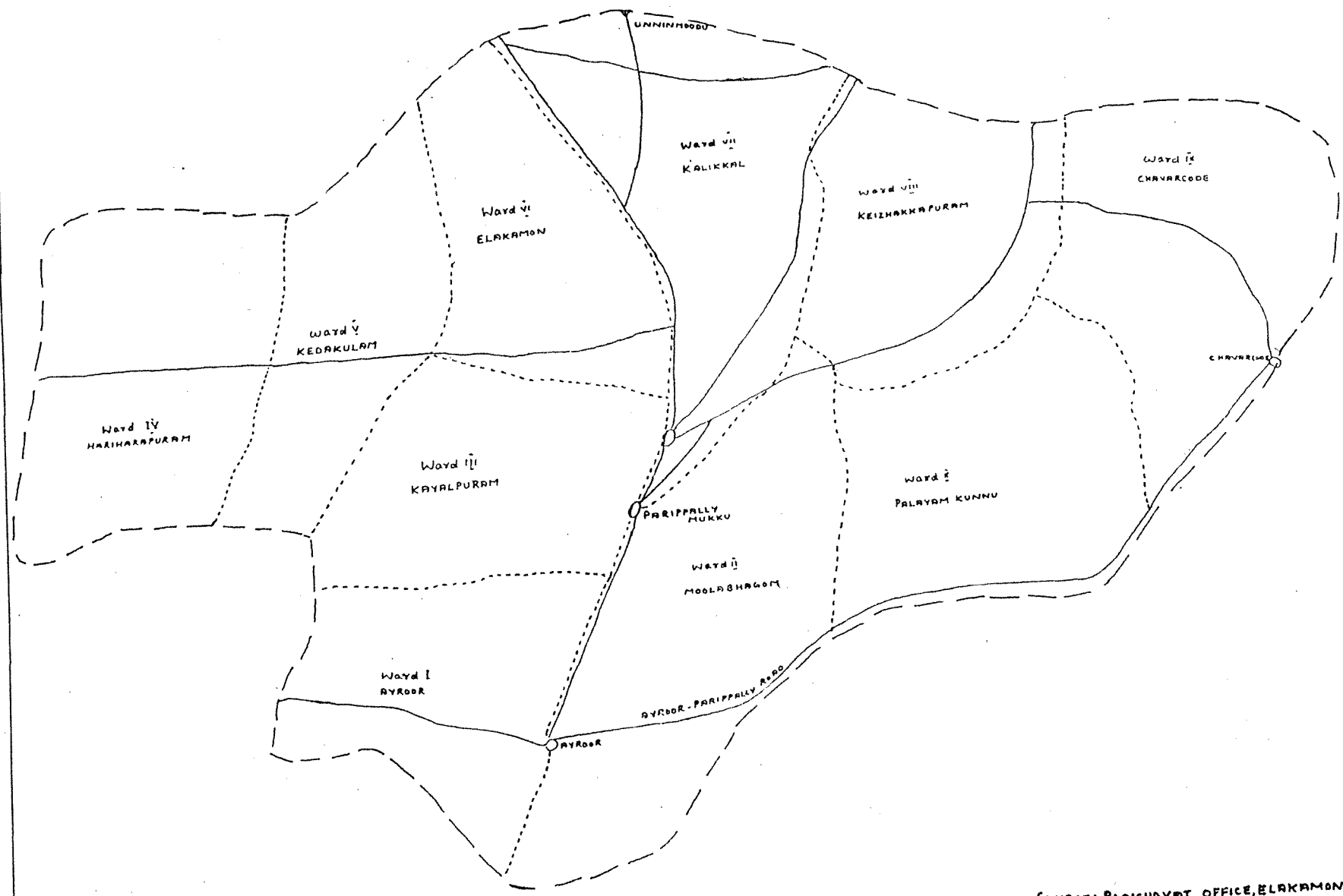
(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Name	Age	Occupation	Literate/ Illiterate	Highest level of schooling	Type of school	Location of school	Type of college	Location of college	Was migrant/ Non-migrant	Type of migration



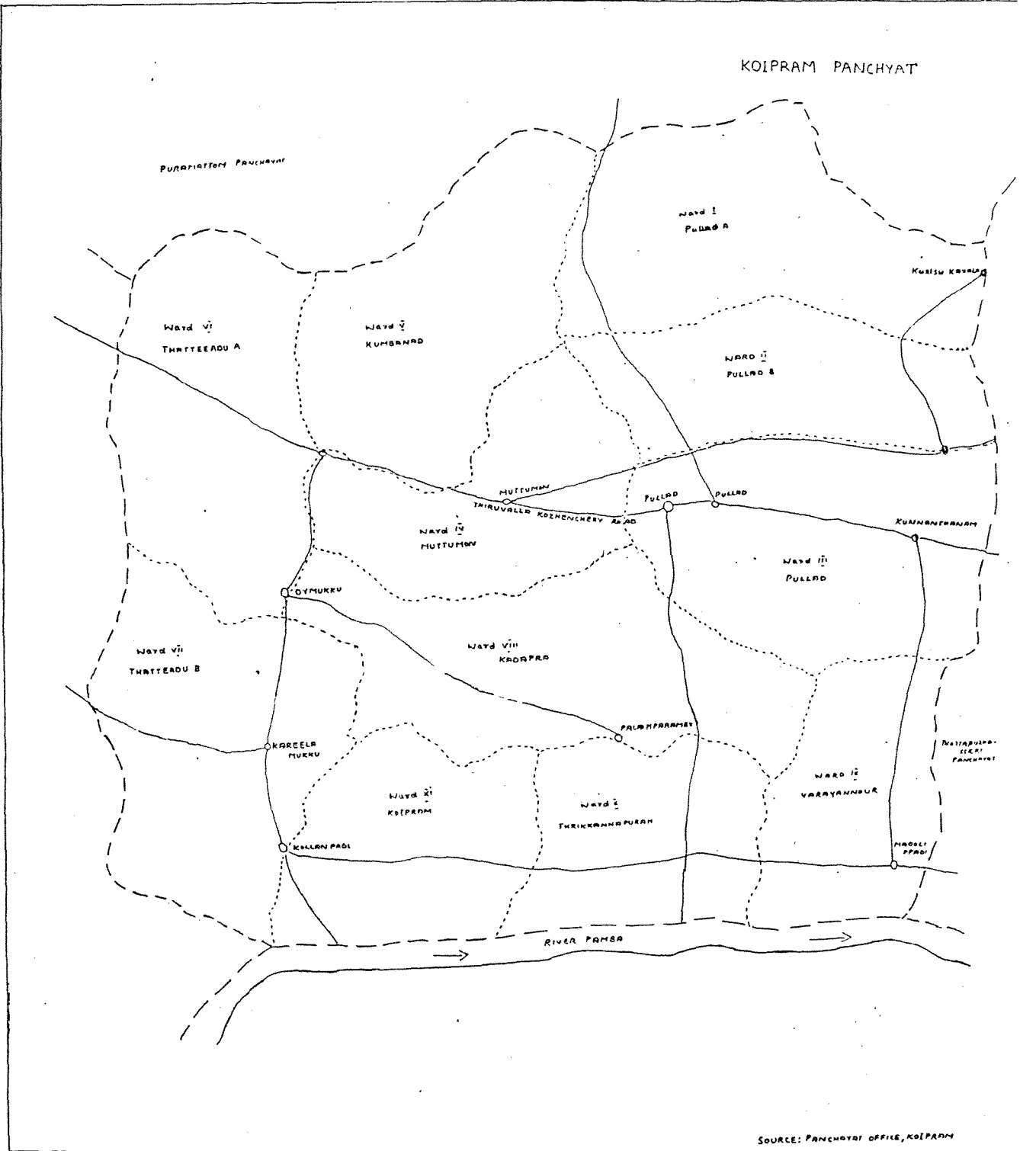
Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

ELAKAMON PANCHAYAT



SOURCE: PANCHAYAT OFFICE, ELAKAMON



SOURCE: PANCHAYAT OFFICE, KOIPRAM

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