CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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Migration is an essential condition for the existence of human life and thus it existed in the past throughout human life, exists in the present, and will continue in the future also, in one or other form, overcoming all the barriers, whether it be natural or artificial created to curb or control it. It is an important phenomenon touching almost all aspects of life – social, economical, political, cultural, health and hygiene. Thus, several studies have been made and vast literatures exist in this area. This chapter deals with review of earlier studies and literatures related with the topic, so as to provide it with a firm basis. The reviews are arranged in six parts on the basis of studies made at (i) International Level (ii) National Level (iii) Tamil Nadu state level (iv) Kerala state level (v) Inter-state studies dealing with the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and (vi) Malappuram District level.

International Level Studies

Kannan, C.T. (1978)\textsuperscript{1}, conducted a study of cultural adaptation of young people and their parents of Asian immigrants of Britain and found that cultural integration existed among the first generation immigrants; cultural assimilation in the case of second-generation immigrants and their children but complete neglect of their tradition and culture in the case of third generation immigrants and the younger people. Thus, according to him, migration leads to cultural assimilation.

Shekhar Mukherjee (1981)\textsuperscript{2} presented a brief analysis of historical forces and constraints, which have created underdevelopment, spatial disarticulation and spatial organisation in South and South East Asia. According to him migration is the result of economic inequality and creates negative effect upon the origin through labour drain. Thus in order to reduce inequality, migration and its
negative effects, he recommended for integration of demographic, social and economic planning within the framework of the regional planning.

Ralph R. Sell's (1983) study based on U.S. Annual Housing Survey 1973-78 found that the number of migrants in search of job has declined while migration due to job related transfers has increased — i.e. a reduction in the market direct mobility, however, both forms of migration exist among all income, education and age groups.

Adams, R.H. (1992), studied the effects of external as well as internal remittances on income distribution, asset accumulation and inequality in rural areas of Pakistan. The study found that internal remittances were mainly received by lower income groups and were mainly used for day-to-day requirements. Thus, the effect of internal remittance on overall income inequality was very much limited. But, external remittances were mainly received by upper income groups and it played an important role in income inequality.

Beret Helene Vandemb (1995) explained the role of women in migration, the importance of family ties, the contextual causes of migration and the characteristics of migration flows based on narratives, through the story of “Amma”. According to him narratives based on stories of individuals explain individual behaviour in relation to the structural forces and has an important place in the study of Third World Migration.

Ashok Swain's (1996) study dealt with mass migration from the developing countries to the developed countries due to environmental catastrophes; the hostile attitude of receiving countries and the resultant conflicts in the developing countries. According to him the major reason for such migration is the environmental exploiters in the developing countries and such mass migration has become a threat to the peace and security of many developing
nations. Thus, according to him, efforts should be taken to control environmental deconstruction, giving adherence to sustainable development, which can reduce migration and for that purpose development planning should be undertaken after incorporating migration, external assistance and population planning.

Jisuk Chun (1996), in his study of the causal relationship between migration and employment changes, causes and consequences of migration, found that both employment and migration affect each other, but the effect of employment on net migration is stronger than that of the vice versa. According to him, economic factors like employment and investment opportunities are the most important determinants of migration and migration is a means of achieving economic efficiency and equality.

Bruce New Bold, K. (1997), analysed major migration streams, migration rates, and net migration for blacks and whites in U.S, to study the primary, return and onward interstate migration pattern for each category. He found that the migration pattern of blacks resembles to that of the whites, but return migration was higher among blacks, and their onward migration rates were also lower.

Prabhat Patnaik and Chandra Sekhar's (1998) study deals with international migration in the contest of liberalisation. According to them, if there is a labour scarcity, advanced countries allow immigrants from backward countries; while in times of recessions they turn against migrants propagating that immigrants steal jobs, creating a feeling of frustration among the immigrants. They argue that, liberalisation denies migrants even the solace of imagining that there is a "home country" where their role, contribution, or money they send are being appreciated and where they would be welcomed back as valued citizens.
UNAIDS and IOM's (1998) combined study revealed that separation from family and social, cultural norms; isolation/loneliness, more sexual freedom, and inadequate financial resources make migrants more vulnerable to adopting high risk sexual behaviour, along with the living and working conditions of poverty, powerlessness and social instability make them more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. The study found that there are chances of infection on migration, transit, and on return; illegal and undocumented migrants have the least access to health and other medical facilities.

Brockerhoof and Biddlecom (1999), through a similar study conducted in Kenya argued that migrants in rural and urban areas are more likely to practice unsafe sex or high-risk sex, and the belief that migration can contribute to increase in the incidence and spread of HIV/AIDS has led to imposition of some travel restriction on the infected.

Edward Taylor, J. (1999), studied the determinants and impact of remittances on migrant sending areas. He found that inflows of remittances into the sending economies are large but its influence is overlooked. Further, the economic environments that encourage out-migration also limit the potentials for migrant remittances to stimulate development in sending areas. According to him migration is not a panacea or a substitute for good economic policies.

Chin, K.L (1999), in his study dealing with the illegal emigration and emigrants of Chinese into the United States observed that, even though globalisation has led to free movement of goods, but it has not lifted the constraints on the mobility of labour, especially from less developed countries, and this has led to a new type of business – smuggling of migrants. The study recommended to the Chinese Government to allow freedom to its citizens to travel abroad.

Nadeem Ilahi (1999), in his study of job preferences of Pakistani international return migrants, found that those having higher savings opted for
self-employment and others opted wage-employment, and age or retirement from local labour market does not appear to influence their choices. According to him international migration and return help in the development of small businesses with the capital mobilised through the accumulation of over-seas savings.

Nasra M Shah and Indu Menon (1999)\textsuperscript{15} studied the process of arranging sponsorship works and getting visas in Kuwait and found that social network of friends and relatives has an important role in this migration process.

Christian Dustmann (1999)\textsuperscript{16} examined acquisition of language fluency of the host labour market found that the migrants who plan to remain longer in the host country try to acquire fluency than who plan to remain for a short period.

Insan Tunali (2000)\textsuperscript{17} studied the linkage between migration and earnings to examine the implication of rationality in migration. According to him, based on the data collected from internal migrants in Turkey, both migrants and non-migrants chose the option in which they had comparative advantage; but the estimated gain from migration is negative for a major part of migrants and minority realised very high returns, thus migration decisions are a risky undertaking or a lottery.

Janet Dobson and John Still Well (2000)\textsuperscript{18} explained the magnitude and geography of internal and international child migration in Britain in 1990s. They criticised for neglecting the problems of child migrants by researchers and requested to focus more attention and research on the relationship between child migration and school systems.

Assaf Razin and Efraim Sadka (2000)\textsuperscript{19} studied impact of unskilled migration in a welfare state and found that if the economy has a good access to
international capital markets; migration is beneficial to all income and all age
groups.

John Stillwell et. al (2000)\textsuperscript{20}, in their study of inter-provincial migration of
Spain found an increasing trend in short distance migration and a declining
trend in long distance migration. Further, they found that majority of migrants
were in the working age group and the peak migration probability was persons
aged 26. According to them internal migration has helped to reshape the
nation’s population distribution.

Elmar Honekopp and Hienz Werner (2000)\textsuperscript{21}, through the use of migration
determinants and analysing the previous experiences of member countries of
European Union tried to forecast the migration pattern that may result from the
forthcoming eastward enlargement and the effect on the labour market of the
Union. According to them the major reason for migration is the economic
imbalance and since the disparity between member countries is negligible, the
fear of large-scale migration is wrong. But inequality that exists between some
of the member-countries may encourage migration.

Maritsa V Poros (2001)\textsuperscript{22}, on the basis of life histories of Gujarati Indian
migrants in New York and London, studied the importance and role of specific
configuration net work ties in migration flows and occupational pattern; found
that network ties like organisational and community relationships, interpersonal
ties like friendship etc have an important role in migration and availability of
employment at the destination.

Mansell, Ralph, Prothereo (2001)\textsuperscript{23}, on the basis of the data of earlier studies
in different countries, including two studies conducted in India – one in
Rameswaram of Tamil Nadu, explained how the movement of people in
different forms and quantities influence in transmission of malaria, spreading
it; infection and exposing non-immune people to the risk of infection, as well
as complicating the measures for control of malaria, taken in this respect by the sending and receiving regions.

Bell. M, Blake et. al (2002)\textsuperscript{24}, compared the internal migrations in Australia and Britain in the early 1980s and 1990s, and found that the Australians have higher propensity to migrate; migration distance in Australia is longer than that of Britain and frictional effect of distance on migration is lower. But migration effectiveness is higher in Britain than in Australia and migration in Australia generates greater re-distribution of population because of higher intensity.

Carlos R Azzoni et. al (2002)\textsuperscript{25} analysed wage inequality in different regions of Brazil and found that cost of living index, education, region, experience as well as race contributed for wage differences.

Adappa Sathyanarayana (2002)\textsuperscript{26} presented an analysis of the pattern of mobility of Tamil and Telugu speaking manual and unskilled labourers to Malay and Burma during the 19\textsuperscript{th} and 20\textsuperscript{th} centuries. According to him there existed both free and unfree migration situations during this period and it is difficult to differentiate between free or unfree because, different types and streams of migrations co-existed depending upon the strategies of employers, government, and labourers themselves, and the migrants were free or unfree. He argued that this migration provided an opportunity for upward social mobility that was denied to the lower castes and communities in their native land.

Dhananjayan Sriskandarajah (2002)\textsuperscript{27} examined the relationship between migration and economic development in Sri Lanka as well as the socio-economic context in which migration and development took place. According to him, remittances from migrants to the Sri Lankan economy is an important part of foreign exchange earnings and remittances have played and will play an important role in household development and local economies in labour sending regions.
Nicholas Walter et. al (2002) studied the relationship between the social context and the occupational injury of the undocumented day labourers' (illegal migrants form Mexico and Central America in San Francisco) and how this social context influences their experience of disability. According to the study the day labourers’ work in the destination is in dangerous settings due to factors like lack of training, inadequate safety equipment etc. Moreover, economic pressures increased the risk of work injury. According to him, this increased risk and consequent work injury has severe emotional, social and economic ramifications upon migrants. Despite high incidence of work injuries and prevalence of work related health conditions, these day labourers are reluctant to use health services due to the anxiety regarding immigration status, communication barriers and economic pressures.

De Haan et. al (2002), study shows that, even though, the migration pattern in the West African region is mainly caused by environmental factors, social norms determined the persons to be migrated and the persons to be benefited. Similarly, household and kinship network structure provided migrants independence to move by retaining them in the net work.

Clare Waddington (2003), on the basis of previous literatures concluded that most of the migrations are undertaken for a more secured livelihood, and have led to reduction in poverty and inequality as well as for educational improvement of children of migrants. According to him remittance is a major source of income to the migrant households for their daily requirements as well as for accumulation. But, sometimes migration, which is due to vulnerability, may further increase vulnerability.

Carlota Sole et. al (2003) conducted a study on discrimination against immigrant workers and analysed the various factors that perpetuated racial discrimination in Spanish labour market. The study found that there exist
negative discrimination against non-European Union immigrants in terms of access to job, working conditions, wages, behaviour etc., and the conditions of immigrants are very vulnerable. The study also disclosed that the claims of employers, trade union leaders and that of the government also, that there is no discrimination against immigrants, are false. According to him, native workers consider migrants as competitors in the labour market as well as intruders and, thus, they are against the immigrants.

Timothy J. Haton and Jeffrey G. Williamson (2003) examined the size and features of migration within and out of Africa. According to them, in the case of sub-Saharan Africa, differences in wage rates and population pressure were the major reasons for out migration to Europe in nineteenth centuries.

Krishna C. Poudel et. al (2003), attempted to measure HIV and syphilis infection as well as to assess the behavioural risk factors responsible for infection among migrant-returnees and non-migrants in far Western Nepal. The study found that, migrant returnees from Mumbai were engaging in pre-or extra marital sex and sex with multiple partners, including sex workers. This causes for high incidence of HIV and syphilis among the male migrant returnees in the study area.

Ashish Bose (2003) has explained the various difficulties faced by the international migrant women workers in their host countries, especially that of sex exploitation and the role of NGOs in rehabilitating these victims.

Sruti Chaganti (2004), based on previous literatures argued that, both inter-state and international labour migration (especially illegal) from the third world leads to the creation of cheap labour economies in the first world, leading to depression in wage rates through out the world. According to her, the attitudes of trade unions towards migrants help employers to exploit these docile labourers.
Eric R Jensen, and Dennis A. Ahlburg’s (2004) study on the impact of migration on fertility found that employments after migration had considerable impact on fertility and lead to decline fertility, but the impact of unpaid job on fertility was lower.

Ivan Wolffers et. al (2004), study on working conditions, access to health care and factors affecting vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, found that the laws and regulations of the destination and availability of a commercial sex sector, determined the sexual behaviour of migrants. Further, the sexual freedom on account of migration and “migrant identity” developed in the destination makes them more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS.

Lois Labrianidin et. al (2004) conducted cost benefit analysis of Albanian immigrants in Greece, and compared with the outflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from Greece to Albania. According to them both inflow of immigrants and outflow of FDI are the two sides of the same coin, reflecting the search of cheaper labour. According to them both migration and FDI constitute potentially positive developments, which turn either into a blessing or a curse for the society as well as to the economy.

Cindy Fan, C. (2005), by analysing the inter-provincial migration data from China’s 1990 and 2000 censuses claimed that migration is an important and effective factor of population re-distribution and it depends upon regional development. According to him until recently, migration had little role to play in China, but regional divergence in economic development during 1990s led to an increase in inter-provincial migration, especially from the relatively poor central and western provinces to the rapidly growing eastern regions.

Michael A. Quinn (2005) studied remittances, consumption and saving patterns of Mexican migrants in United States and found that the migrants’
remittances and savings behaviour is responsive to the relative rate of returns on the savings of migrants as well as that of households at the home i.e., migrants remit more and save less when the households’ rate of return on savings rises or the migrants returns falls.

Selvaraj Velayuthan and Amanda Wise (2005)\textsuperscript{41}, based on the case study of migrants in Singapore from Soorapallam village of Tamil Nadu, argued that the "Musugentha Vellalars" a prominent migrant caste, migrated after 1950s, still follow the customs, traditions and rituals as they followed in their home village and may continue this translocal village relation for more generations.

Seong Woo Lee, Dowell Myers et. al (2005)\textsuperscript{42}, analysed the determinants and consequences of international migration by comparing the residential well being of Korean International migrants in U.S.A., with that of their hypothetical well-being if they had not migrated. The study found that international migration has created better opportunities for house ownership than staying in Korea does especially for women.

National Level Studies

Gore, M.S. (1970)\textsuperscript{43}, observed that Hindi speaking migrant workers in Mumbai received a wide variety of help from their friends and relatives, which in turn, and indicated that the entire process of this migration was much more family-village based.

Lakshmana Rao, G. (1973)\textsuperscript{44} studied political and trade union attachment of migrant workers and found that migrants have to face new social and occupational environment at destination, including with new friends and neighbours. They have to undertake new occupation hitherto unknown to them but, friends and relatives help the new one in getting job and accommodation
facilities. Similarly, depending upon his occupation and friendship, he has to join a labour union or professional or trade association.

Gosal, G.S and Krishnan, G. (1975)\textsuperscript{45}, examined the magnitude, patterns of migration, identified the areas of in and out-migration, and predicted the future migration trends on the basis of census data. According to them labour mobility in India was limited on account of various socio-economic and cultural reasons, but due to economic and educational development people are becoming more mobile, while increase in the native labour force and the "son of soil argument" create hindrances to such movements. The study found that the areas of origin to be the areas of low per capita agricultural productivity due to high population density, small size of holdings and over dependence on agriculture. According to them, the coastal tract of Tamil Nadu is one of such region, and considered the Tamils as one of the Indian communities having the enterprising spirit to migrate. The study provides a geographical perspective of migration in India.

Oberoi A.S. and Manmohan Singh, H.K (1983)\textsuperscript{46}, examined the functions of migration in the transformation of rural and urban economies and the effect of migration on production and productivity, technological change, population growth, employment and unemployment, and income distribution between and within rural and urban areas of Punjab. It was found that out migration from rural areas was higher than that of in-migration and return migration. This migration, dominated by upper caste and educated individuals, has resulted in the depletion of human capital as well as increase in population of lower castes in the rural areas but it is compensated by inflow of remittances. However, emigration has not adversely affected the adoption of high yielding varieties technology.

Sidhu A.S. et. al (1984)\textsuperscript{47}, study in four districts of Punjab found that majority of migrants belonged to the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and a small
percentage from Nepal, who were migrated due to poverty, unemployment and low wages. These migrants were in the age group of below forty, low castes, barely educated, indebted and from large families. According to them, majority of locals believe that influx of migrants has created bad economic and working conditions, depression in wages and employment opportunities.

Indermit Gill (1984) examined the causes and patterns of in-migration, method of recruitment etc. to Jallander district of Punjab from Champaran in Bihar. He found that wage difference was the major attraction for in-migration. Emigration of unskilled and semi-skilled workers from Jallandar has resulted in short supply of native labour, and large inflow remittances created further demand for construction workers, which led to the mass in-migration. Petty contractors recruited migrants. According to him the major reason for in-migration is the existence of labour surplus region and absence of serious barriers to mobility.

Fernandes Walter and Geeta Menon’s (1987) study focused on the impact of tribal male migration on their women at home in Ganjan District of Orissa and found that women of these male migrants stayed at home due to social obligations and on return of the male migrants who become “modern” desert their wives leading to instability in married life and family relations. But, according to them changes have taken place and now and the entire family participates in migration.

Raju, B.K.R (1987), analysed the socio-economic background, migratory process and adjustmental problems of migrants from Godavary district of Andhra Pradesh to the Tungabhadra Project area in the state of Karnataka. He found that the migration is for economic betterment and selective; economic motivation and kinship played an important role in migration. According to him, migration has also led to certain social vices like alcohol drinking, gambling etc.
Gupta, A.K. (1988) studied the socio-economic characteristics of migrants in different district of Punjab and found that majority of migrants are middle caste Hindus, illiterates and indebted agricultural workers possessing some land; migrated for better employment, wages, security and food, and belonged the states of Utter Pradesh and Bihar. According to him there exists discrimination in wage payment, food, behaviour and work allotment between the local and migrant labourers. Further, migration has caused for discontent among the locals on account of reduction in wages and employment opportunities as well as social tension between locals and in-migrant workers. Similarly social interactions and participations between the host and guest were also limited.

Arjun Patel’s (1988) study dealt with the conditions of migrant workers in Gujarat and claimed that the migrant labour gets absorbed in the secondary labour market only with low wages, without job security and promotional opportunities. The study found that the working conditions of migrants are very bad, they have no fixed working time and they are not allowed entry into the primary labour markets.

Kamaljit Singh’s (1990) study of migrants in Patiala district of Punjab has found that internal migration has a significant role in economic development and has contributed much in modernisation of agriculture; but it has led to increase child labour in low-paid informal sector. According to him remittance formed a major source of livelihood to the migrant households. He requested both the central and state governments to frame appropriate policies, which would take a long view of migration and integrate it as an important component of development strategy.

Jagdish Singh (1991), based on previous literatures on migration and urbanisation, examined the various problems of migration up on the destination and living conditions. According to him overcrowding in cities on account of
migration can be reduced through creation of employment opportunities in the village itself to the surplus labour force of the village as well as integrating the cities with rural areas with good transport and communication system.

Manjit Singh's (1995) study shows that the main reason for migration of rural labourers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is the uneven development in agriculture. He claims that people will migrate from less developed to comparatively developed areas.

Bora, R.S. (1996) studied the causes and consequences of out migration from the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh, and found that both push and pull factors were responsible for out-migration, but push factors are stronger than that of the pull factors. According to him out-migration of relatively younger male members has adversely affected the economy at the household as well as at the regional level and various developmental programmes carried out in these regions have not resulted in limiting out migration.

Mehta, G.S. (1996), examined the pattern of employment and earning structure of migrants and non-migrants in different types of establishments, economic sectors and occupations in Kanpur city. He found that employment, earnings and status of migrants are better than that of non-migrants; migrants are more or less concentrated on highly remunerative jobs and are more active, more resourceful than non-migrants, which helped them to earn more. Further, total earnings of migrants through out their working career is much higher than the non-migrants.

Amithabh Kundu and Shalini Gupta (1996), assessed migration pattern and mobility of people in different parts of India on the basis of census data 1961-81 and found that labour mobility after independence has declined. According to them, this decline can be due to the various developmental
measures adopted by respective state governments as well as development of cities in their own states.

**Manjit Singh (1997)** explained the methods of recruitment, systems of wage payment and maltreatment of the Bihar migrants in Punjab. According to him, these migrants are recruited like indentured labourers and are treated as bonded labourers, who get meagre amount as wages, which is very lower than that of the minimum wages. Various laws like The Inter-state Migrants Workmen Act 1979, The Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act 1976, The Minimum Wages Act 1948, The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 etc., are violated in the case of these migrants. According to him uneven development between these states is the major reason for migration.

**Kishor, C. Samal et. al (1998)**, analysed the role played by geographical distance between origin and destination in migration and migrants' link with their nativity in the case of migrants working in informal sector (i.e. establishment and non-establishment, rickshaw pulling and construction) of Rourkela and Bhubaneswar. According to them migrants maintain link with nativity through visits and remittances; there is an inverse relationship between distance and frequency of visit and a negative relationship between distance and length of stay.

**Yadava, K.N.S and Surendra Yadava (1998)** studied the effect of migration on development of households in villages around Varanasi city in Uttar Pradesh. The study found that commutation and migration has its own beneficial effects in raising the socio-economic status of rural households, and migrants lead a better quality of life than those of non-migrants or non-commuters of this region.

**Topal, Y.S. et. al (1999)** found that unemployment, lack of alternative sources of livelihood, insufficient cultivable land, poor farm productivity and
inaccessible infra-structure facilities; support of kith and kin, access to modernity and the better quality life etc are the causes of out-migration from different villages of Kinaur hills. According to the study, migration has helped to maintain sustainability in the study area but has led to decline on traditional/indigenous practices, scarcity of labourers, disappearance of the traditional institutions that have the elements of sustainability and emergence of market economy characterised by uncertainty and risks.

Joshi, S.C. (1999) has made a sociological analysis of various facets of migration including problems of adjustment and maintenance of cultural identity of Kumaoni migrants in Delhi. According to him majority of migrants belongs to the middle age group, married, high-caste Brahmins, concentrated mainly in lower strata employment (class iv); migrated mainly on account of "call by friends and relatives" in addition to financial crisis and unemployment. The study found that migrants were satisfied with their job and high-level interaction among the migrants but low-level interaction with locals as well as deviant behaviour among majority of the migrants. According to him migrants maintain strong social and kin networks at the destination and migration leads to changes in the receiving society as well as in the society of origin.

Ben Rogaly (1999) studied the inter-relationship between growth in agricultural output and changes in agrarian structure - considering seasonal migration of agricultural workers as an element of the structure. The study found that seasonal migration has led to changes in the structure of social and economic relations that are determined and based on caste, class and religious factors.

Krishan Chand (2000) focused his study on the problems and prospects of migratory labour in relation to the trade union movement, with special reference to sugar industry in Punjab. Migrant labourers, local workers, trade union leaders and management personnel came under the purview of this study.
and found that majority of the migrants belonged to the age group of 10-30 years, migrated due to economic problems and low income from different states including Kerala. According to him there is no any discrimination towards migrants; the conception of local workers and migrant workers about trade unions was more or less the same, but locals participated actively in union activities than that of migrant workers. Further, migrants have resulted in the reduction of employment opportunities and wage levels of locals, but there exist good relationship between the migrants and local workers.

Neela Mukherjee (2001) explained the reasons for migration and difficulties faced by the poor, landless, women who migrated from different district of West Bengal to Delhi. Loss of employment in the traditional sector forced them to migrate to Delhi where they are engaged in household works. Little earnings, worry about dear and near in the nativity, high travelling expenses are the important problems faced by these women. According to her the socio-economic development process of West Bengal has not been broad-based for productive absorption of the growing labour force and for creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for the landless, which compelled them to migrate.

Ben Rogaly, et. al (2001) conducted a study on seasonal migrants in South West Bengal to ascertain the socio-economic changes due to migration and found that migration has led to reduce seasonal shortage of workers, exerted indirect pressure on local labourers to comply with working conditions. According to them migration has led to women empowerment, removal of untouchability as well as workers have got independence from rajahs (land lords). At the same time it has led to conspicuous consumption, loss of various helps and benefits which they got from government agencies as well as emergence of various problem on the education of their children.

Kanchan Chopra et. al (2001) evaluated the influence of environmental degradation and delineation of common property rights on distress migration
from rural areas. On the basis of data collected from different villages in Udaipur district, they found that environmental degradation and delineation of common property rights lead to distress migration. The study recommend for proper intervention of NGOs and the government itself, to create common property rights/resources in order to reduce distress migration from rural areas.

De Haan's (2002) study is a historical perspective of migration from Bihar and observed that earlier migration from this area was not due to underdevelopment, but actually development contributed to out-migrate and the remittances helped to maintain high population density, reinforcing high out-migration and high population density each other. Similarly, earlier migrations were not distressed ones, but were a family strategy of "serving" elsewhere and both rich and poor undertook migration during this period.

Mosses, et. al (2002), study on the tribal ‘bhil’ migrants of Western India found that poorer families are more likely to migrate altogether; where as individual adults will migrate from richer households and send remittances to support their family. The study highlighted vulnerable condition and exploitation of migrants in the host region.

Priya Deshingkar and Start, D. (2003), observed that even though millions of poor labourers migrate seasonally or circulate for the best part of the year, the Indian policies to protect them are inadequate. Thus migrants are not entitled to livelihood support system and formal welfare schemes implemented by government. Similarly, they do not receive full wages and women and children are the most affected by lack of access to basic facilities. But, according to them the accumulative strategies of sugar cane cutters, earth workers and agricultural labourers from Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh migrants have been able to save enough to invest in agriculture and their children's education.
Neetha, N. (2004) highlighted the primary role and functions of women in migration and survival of their family. The study on domestic workers in Delhi found the existence of wide social networks among them. According to her Tamil Nadu has an important place in sending women to household works in Delhi. Districts like Virudhunagar, Thiruvannamalai, Thirunelveli etc are the main catchments.

Roy Burman, J.J. and Rajib Das (2004), observed that many of the migrants from within Maharastra, have set up well-established associations in Mumbai, which save them from the feeling alienation in the destination. Initially these associations were formed on village based voluntary associations and later on they have developed into supra-village level. Similarly, caste/community based organisations have started to set up new self-help groups, try to expand their social status and undertake various welfare programmes in their villages.

Prabhu Ghatte (2005) analysed the relative features of different methods of sending remittance facilities used by Oriyan migrants in the Gandhidham area of Gujarat and claimed that if the number of migrants from a particular area of origin reaches a critical minimum in a particular destination, it is feasible to form a Micro-Finance Institution (MFI) to provide remittance services sustainably by establishing presence in both areas.

Thelma Paris, et. al (2005), evaluated the consequences of male out migration on the livelihood of rice-farming households in the place of origin and on women left behind in three districts Uttar Pradesh. The study found that out-migration has increased income of households, remittances form a major part of the village income, which is used mainly for daily requirements and to purchase agricultural inputs and also for construction of houses. According to them male out-migration has led to empowerment of female in the village but
lack of their technical know-how in the field of agriculture along with scarcity of labourers has adversely affected agriculture.

Tamil Nadu State Level Studies

Kamble, N.D (1982)\textsuperscript{76}, attempted to study the volume, duration of stay, employment pattern and age, educational and occupational aspects of intra-state migration and migrants in Madras city. He found that the major part of Tamil migrants was working at lower strata while outsiders keep higher-level positions.

Narayanan Nair, K. et. al (1984)\textsuperscript{77}, examined the educational level, employment and land holding pattern of Kadathucherry village in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu and found that this Harijan village has attained universal literacy, agricultural is their main livelihood, with limited opportunities in other sectors, unemployment is a problem which has been overcome by out-migration.

Leela Kasturi (1990)\textsuperscript{78} conducted a detailed study of Tamil migrant workers dwelling in the city of Delhi. According to her Tamilians are the largest single group of South Indian living in the Delhi slums and are more popular as domestic servants in resident areas. The study found that most of the migrants are from the districts of Salem and Madurai, migrated with economic motives, accompanied by their husbands or parents or immediate relatives and migration has improved their economic conditions and has also changed their life styles, but they still follow their caste culture and values.

Ravindra K. Jain (1993)\textsuperscript{79} explained the method of recruitment, the pathetic conditions and the reasons for empty-handed return of the indentured Tamil labour migrants, who were recruited by the kangonis during 1840-1938. According to him most of these workers were landless agricultural workers (serfs) belonging to backward untouchable castes. They were subject to severe
exploitations by the Brahmins or high castes kanganis, who acted as agents of control of Tamil labourers both on work and off-work situations. Low wages, scarcity of food and other essential items etc, resulted in a vicious cycle of poverty along with exploitation, bad living conditions in the camp, they were forced to return without much savings.

Girija, P.L.T (1995), analysed the socio-economic background, method of recruitment, working and living conditions, exploitations and occupational hazards of women construction workers in Madras city. The study found that, the method of recruitment varied according to the sizes of activity carried on. Labour contractors, maistries, sub-contractors etc. were the agents of recruitment. Wage rates of migrant workers as well as workers attached to contractors were very low and they provided 'forced labour', who were more or less bonded labourers without fixed working time or rest or overtime payment and their. Living conditions of these migrant workers is very bad, lived in the site itself and have to suffer very much in the rainy season. According to her, most of these migrant workers belong to backward communities and are illiterate. Strict supervision and sexual harassment by maistries and even outsiders are common.

Madhukar Pai, et. al (1997), by analysing conditions a group of migrants in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu examined the role played by migrants in transmission of Malaria. The study raised some of the social and ethical issues in the health care of migrants and highlighted the need to consider migrants as vulnerable, high-risk people with unique need of health care. The study deals with the social and human problems connected with migration.

Meena Gopal's (2001) study shows that low wage rates in Tamil Nadu have led to the in-migration of beedi industries in to the state. The study further reveals that, even though these low paid female beedi workers are severely
exploited, it has helped them to improve their status within their homes and society.

Sundari, S. (2005) studied the trends, patterns and nature, factors that led to migration and earnings of female migrant workers in Tamil Nadu and found that unemployment due to drought in the area of origin and favourable employment opportunities that existed in the destination are the major reasons for migration. According to her migration has led to increase self-employment and regular salaried jobs for women and to avoid hunger and starvation deaths.

Kerala State Level Studies

Michael Tharakan, P.K. (1976) has made an analysis of the causes and consequences of migration that has taken place in Kerala during 1930-60. According to him a large number of peasants, especially belonging to Syrian Catholic community has migrated from Travancore region to various hilly parts of Malabar. The study found that increase in the pressure of cultivable land due to increase in population, commercial development of agriculture in Travancore and availability of plenty of land in Malabar were the reasons for the migration.

Raju Kurien (1978) analysed the consequences and pattern of Malayali migration into gulf. According to him high man-land ratio, population density, industrial backwardness, unemployment and educational improvement were the major reasons of emigration. The study revealed majority of emigrants were unskilled and less educated and their income and employment pattern in destination depended on their education. Further, remittances have improved income and living standards, changed consumption pattern of dependents, led to increase in price level, bank deposits and regional inequality. According to him, remittances instead of using for productive purposes are used for
acquiring land and construction of buildings, which has led to increase prices of land and wages.

Vinod Kamble (1983)\textsuperscript{86} analysed gross and net volume of migration, type and direction, educational level and employment pattern of migrants of Kerala. According to him, employment is the main reason for migration and migration has led to economic development of the state. He is also of the opinion that major part of remittances was utilised for conspicuous consumption, which has led to increase in general price level. In his view Keralites are more dynamic, courageous to take risk of migrating to elsewhere and adjusting to the new environment, which seems to be lacking in the most of the states in India.

Joseph, K.V. (1988)\textsuperscript{87} studied the intra-state and inter-state migration pattern of Keralites and the consequences upon the state’s economy. He examined the peasant migration that took during the period before and after the formation of Kerala state that came to and end, changing the pattern of migration to industrial and urban areas. According to him population pressure on land coupled with unemployment was the main reason for peasant migration and migrants included skilled, unskilled and professionally qualified persons. On the basis of the study he claimed that an independent peasantry with absolute rights in land is a pre-condition for growth.

Kannan, K.P. (1988)\textsuperscript{88} studied the different stages in proletarian class formation of different categories of rural workers of Kerala through the examination of various conditions and positions before and after the class formation and the impact of collective action. He claimed that labour organisations and unions have led to improve the socio-economic conditions of workers, but at the same time, it has led to changes in employer-employee relationship and crop pattern; reduction of employment opportunities in the state and import of workers from Tamil Nadu.
Lekshmideharan, E.N. (1988)\textsuperscript{89} conducted an analytical study of trade union movement in Kerala after 1947 and examined the industrial backwardness of Kerala with reference to labour militancy. He observed that labour militancy is only a factor and there exist several equally responsible factors for industrial backwardness; multiplicity of unions and political attachment along with their objectionable methods for securing maximum economic benefit to their members has deteriorated the standards of trade union.

Gopinathan Nair, P.R. (1989)\textsuperscript{90} examined the relative importance of gulf migration in the economy of Kerala and found that the migration of labour and foreign remittances neither has helped in the growth process of the state economy nor has lead to increase production activities. But it has led to the development of construction and tertiary sector including banking, insurance as well as private non-banking institutions. According to him migration had very little impact upon the overall labour market conditions and in the reduction of unemployment. But, at the same time withdrawal of semi-skilled, skilled construction workers has created short supply of labourers and increased construction activities has created high demand for labourers leading to an increase in wage rates and in-migration of workers from Tamil Nadu. In order to take advantage of the foreign currency and channelise to economic activities, he recommended, incorporating planning activities with remittances and rehabilitation of returnees.

Shaji K. Francis (1990)\textsuperscript{91}, based on Kuttanad region of Kerala, analysed the special nature of the Kerala labour market - coexistence of severe shortage of labourers and rampant unemployment. According to him the raising up of the reserve price of a section of labourers due to rise in educational level, improvement in living conditions, reduction in poverty and inequality, redistribution of land, demographic factors etc., are the reasons for such a situation. But the most important is the reduction in the work participation of
youth, especially educated, who wish to remain idle than to work in paddy fields. This notional shortage of labourers has led to seasonal migration of labourers from neighbouring areas and mechanisation of farming operations. He also found that labour militancy has considerably declined in the region.

Leela Gulati's (1993) study is related with impact of male migration from Kerala upon their female folk. According to her, even though male migration has created serious problems and difficulties upon women, it has led to their empowerment and they have succeeded in family administration, both in economic and non-economic aspects. She maintains that if proper education was also given to these women, better result could have been achieved.

Thomas Isaac, T.M. (1993), studied the economic consequences of large-scale return migration from Kuwait due to the Gulf War. According to him majority of Malayali emigrants in Kuwait were relatively better skilled and more matured than that of actual belief. A substantial part of their savings were kept in Kuwait itself and most of these accumulated savings were lost on account of the crisis. Similarly, majority of these returnees face severe economic as well as social problems, unemployment; and were waiting to remigrate either to Kuwait or any other country.

Solucis Santhapparaj, A. (1994), studied reasons and patterns of Malayali migration to Tamil Nadu on the basis of census data of 1981 and found that the major reasons for migration of Keralites into Tamil Nadu are (a) employment (b) education (c) marriage and (d) family move. Further he found that there is a decreasing trend in migration due to marriage and an increasing trend in migration due to family move.

Jamal Mohammed (1994) analysed the social and political contributions made by the Gujarati Community to Kerala. According to him these Gujaratis have played an important role in the socio-economic and cultural scenario of
Kerala in the earlier days. They were a prominent class in sea trade and have paid a large amount to the exchequer of the then ruling kings. But on account of the growth of indigenous entrepreneurial class their importance has declined recently.

Anandhy, A. (1994)\(^9\)\(^6\), in her study of migrants from Nalloor village of Tamil Nadu to brick kilns of Kerala found that prior work experience, low wages at nativity, advance payment received from employers and high wages in Kerala along with favourable working conditions created by trade unions etc., were the various factors that led to seasonal migration. According to her the living conditions of these migrants were miserable and they faced discriminations by the employers.

Saradamoni's (1995)\(^9\)\(^7\) study dealt with the migrant women workers from Kerala in the fish processing industries at Gujarat. It highlighted the pathetic conditions and various hardships faced by these women and requested to take proper measure to absorb these migrant women workers either in fishing or some allied industries in Kerala itself and/or to improve the living and working conditions of Kerala women working in Gujarat.

Nambiar, A.C.K's (1995)\(^9\)\(^8\) study also dealt with gulf emigration and return emigration of Keralites, the difficulties faced by them, their socio-economic and political conditions and changes therein, skill acquisition, problems faced by returnees, their rehabilitation etc. According to him there exist discrimination by employers, exploitation by middlemen and severe threat of evacuation on account of supply of cheap labour from other countries.

Gayathri Balagopal (1996)\(^9\)\(^9\), examined the patterns of intra-state migration of Kerala on the basis of census data of 1961-1981 and found that in short distance internal migration females dominated, while in rural-to-urban migration streams males dominated. Further, social factors were the major
reason for the female migration and economic factors were major reason for the male migration. According to her, even though migrants are better educated, they are low skilled and their professional education enabled them only to get employment in low-skilled professions and services

**Jeena, T.S. (1997)**[^1] analysed the socio-economic characteristics of inter-district migrants and the impact of migration upon agriculture as well as on deforestation. According to her people with less resource, endowments and technical skills migrated for economic betterment to other areas, where land is plenty with less constraint in operating. The study found that in the initial stages, migration was slow but it gained momentum gradually and has led to deforestation as well as changes in the cropping pattern of Kerala.

**Thomas Isaac, T.M (1997)**[^2], studied the consequences of out-migration upon the domestic employment situation, impact of remittances upon the economy, problems and prospects of re-integration of returned migrants and implications in the distribution of assets and income. According to him unemployment is the major reason of out-migration; education provided ability to tap employment opportunities outside the state and emigration has resulted in reduction of unemployment, labour shortage, increases of general wage rates and price levels as well as changes in consumption habits and has adversely affected agriculture. But gulf war, supply of labour from other Southeast Asian countries etc. has affected Keralite emigrants adversely.

**Shekhar, T.V. (1998)**[^3], analysed the issues related to gulf emigration and return emigration in the context of the sending community. He found that most of the returnees had no special plans about their future career and this has led to waste of time and money. Thus, according to him, proper guidance to the returnees is essential to utilise their limited savings for productive purposes as well as to help them to enter the labour market.
Zachariah, K.C. et. al (1999), studied the causes and consequences of migration and return migration and observed that migration is the single most dynamic factor that has contributed much to the socio-economic development of the state. According to them various demographic factors, stagnation in agriculture, accelerated development in the growing economic and employment opportunities in metropolitan as well as in gulf countries were the major reasons for migration. The study shows that Malappuram district has sent the large number of migrants and rehabilitation of return emigrants in the district is a serious problem. The study also found that some return migrants have entered in to the labour market on the basis of skills and experiences acquired on emigration in the form of self-employment, labourers in non-agricultural sectors and in private sector.

Prakash, B.A. (2000), discussed the various socio-economic consequences of return emigration from Gulf countries in the state of Kerala. According to him lack of employment opportunities in gulf is the major reason for return along with minor reasons such as reduction in wage rates, strict enforcement of immigration laws and health problems. Further he stated that the economy is experiencing severe economic recession due to large-scale return.

Ajith Kumar, C.S's (2000) study found that, high educational qualification, satisfactory house-hold income, opposition from parents to do manual work, trying to find self employment or to migrate to gulf etc were the major reasons for the paradoxical situation of Kerala labour market i.e. high rate of unemployment and severe labour shortage.

Joseph, K.V. (2001), claimed that migration from Kerala is of recent origin and before the 20th century, simple mode of life and deep-rooted caste structure hindered spatial and occupational mobility of Keralites. But, economic and educational development transformed Keralites into high mobile people and
within less than hundred years, Keralites have set foot on almost all parts of the world.

**Shobhana Warrier, M.V. (2001)**, studied the work environment, working conditions and the various problems faced by the migrant women workers in fish processing industry in different parts of India. The study found that majority of women migrants belong to the age group of 14-28, from fishing or agricultural labour families of Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Alappuzha districts of Kerala. These migrant women were recruited through agents or contractors, face serious problems such as long hours of work without rest and in bad working environment and at low wages as well as exploitation and sexual harassment by the management, contractors/agents, and also fellow workmen. The study also highlighted the experience of a group of workers who have demanded and agitated for reduction in working hours - were compulsorily sent away from the factory to Kerala.

**Prakash, B.A. et. al (2002)**, observed that better educational status, vocational training, knowledge of working languages in the cities and help as well as support received from their friends and relatives helped Keralites in getting employment in formal sectors in Delhi. According to the study, high cost of living was the major problem faced by the migrants and they are ready to live in Delhi by facing this and other problems.

**Susantha. K. Banerjee et. al (2002)**, study shows that emigration and remittances have led to improve the nutritional standards of children, utilisation of health services and reduction in the child mortality as well as improving standard of living of emigrant households. But its extent depends upon the duration of stay, nature of job and educational qualification of emigrants.

**Kannan, K. P. et. al (2002)**, observed that remittances have an important place in Kerala economy; in the nineties remittances exceeded the government
expenditure, value added in manufacturing and even value added in industrial sector as a whole.

Pushpangadan, K. (2003)\textsuperscript{111}, analysed the growth of Kerala economy and sources of income contributed for the growth, which has linkages with foreign remittances. According to him during the period of 80's and 90's Kerala economy has accelerated its growth rate; the growth has taken place in the service sectors, which has linkage with migration and remittances and consequent increase of marginal propensity to consume among the migrant families.

Zachariah, K.C. et. al, (2003)\textsuperscript{112} conducted an extensive study on different aspects of internal and international migrations from Kerala as well as return emigration in to Kerala; impact of these in the socio-economic and demographic factors of the state. According to them, Malappuram district has sent the largest number of emigrants among other districts, while Alappuzha district has sent maximum out-migrants, and Thrissur district received largest return migrants. The study found that migration has affected demographic trends of the state, led to the reduction of unemployment and poverty. Further it has led to scarcity of certain kinds of labourers and escalation of wages, increase in the educational standards as well improvement in the standard of living. The study also found that emigration of husbands had created problems among the gulf wives in the form of loneliness, increased responsibilities, adverse effect on children’s education, increased anxiety etc.

Zachariah, K.C and Irudayarajan, S (2004)\textsuperscript{113}, studied about women emigration to gulf countries from Kerala. Their study shows an increasing trend in the number of unmarried women migrating to gulf countries. Most of these emigrants were unemployed, possessing good educational qualification and their main purpose of emigration was employment as well as earning. Their study observed a shining future for female emigration to the gulf
countries from Kerala, who possess sufficient qualification and are able to compete in the labour market with the males from Kerala as well as from other developing countries.

Zachariah, K.C. et al (2004)\textsuperscript{114}, examined the wages, working conditions and future prospects of Indian emigrants in U.A.E. The study observed that emigration to U.A.E is in the nature of contract migration; the demand for labour, their wages, working conditions and also their return is determined by the labour market conditions as well as emigration policies of the U.A.E government. According to the study, the recent emigration policies are not so favourable to Indians, especially to the unskilled workers, who form majority. The study found that future demand would be for certain categories of skilled workers, technicians, heavy equipment operators and professionals.

Francis Thonippara (2005)\textsuperscript{115}, discussed Malayali migration to Bangalore and their life styles in the city. According to him better employment and educational opportunities as well as health care facilities are the factors that attracted Malayalees in to the town. According to him Malayalees have a good base in this state; some of them have become political leaders and even some ministers also in this state.

Joseph, C.C. (2005)\textsuperscript{116}, is also of the opinion that industrialisation, rise of computer and software companies as well as educational opportunities are the pulling factors that attracted Malayalees into Bangalore. He argues that the main reason for educational migration, which started during the 1980s, is the inadequate facilities for higher and technical education in Kerala, and a speciality of Kerala Model development, which did not provide sufficient employment opportunities.

Jancy George (2005)\textsuperscript{117}, in her study stated that economic concerns and better prospects were the motivating factors that led to the migration of Malayalees
into Mysore and therefore they maintain close contact with nativity. Majority of them like to settle in the city and they maintain that there is no special need for an ethnic association.

**Kerala and Tamil Nadu Inter-state Level Studies**

Susan Lewandowski (1980) conducted a historical analysis of the socio-economic characteristics and conditions of Keralite migrants and their migration stream during the pre-and post independence periods, and the potential impact on the settlement pattern, educational opportunities and occupation of migrants in Tamil Nadu. According to her there existed good relationship between the Tamils and Malayalees because in-migration was not a threat to Tamils in any respects; the anti-Malayali riot during 1974 was purely politically motivated one. As per the study, the major reason for migration was for employment. According to her Madras Keralites, like the society from which they are migrated, were segmented into different castes and religious groups, each with their own clubs and associations, and had little contract with each other.

Anand, S. (1986) conducted a detailed study of Tamil construction workers in Thiruvananthapuram district, hailing from Reetapuram village of Kanyakumari District. The study found that, unemployment and low wages at the origin and high demand as well as higher wages at the destination were the push and pull factors behind migration. According to him ‘jobber-cum-contractors’ have an important role in this migration stream. They started their mission as unskilled workers and through acquiring skills has become ‘jobber-cum-contractors’. They act as recruiting agents, supervisors, work with migrants and are responsible for wage payments to the migrants. Remittances of these migrants were more or less equal to “subsistence” and capital investment in terms of acquisition of land or building new homes was rare. Even though the migrants received wages at a higher rate than the minimum
wages, various benefits as per the Inter-state migrant Workmen Act, 1979 have not received by them.

**Babu P. Ramesh, et. al (2000)**, in their study attempted to analyse and compare the wage formation and revision aspects of certain major occupations, in the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The study found that Kerala has made an exceptional development in the field of the protection of unorganised labour, and the condition of labour had undergone profound changes. Organisational mobilisation of labour and various interventional measures taken by the government are responsible for these changes.

**Malappuram District Level Studies**

**Aboobacker Sidheeque, K.T (1992)**, conducted a study to ascertain the migratory pattern and to assess the impact of gulf money upon the economy of the district and the extent to which it has contributed to the changes in various areas as well as in the life styles of emigrant households. According to him migration intensity is the highest in this district and migration has led to improve educational and living standards and land possession among the migrants. Further, it has resulted in the reduction of agricultural activities as well as out put and shortage of agricultural workers. Similarly it has led to cultivate banking habits as well as increasing deposits among the households, construction boom and increase in wage rates, mobility of labour as well as in-migration of Tamil workers and also for changes in the consumption and spending patterns. But at the same time it could not make any improvement in the industrial sector.

**Abdul Rasheed, C. (2001)**, has conducted a panchayat level study in the district with the object of analysing the socio-economic status of demigrants and to assess the impact of demigration. He found that gulf emigration has led to considerable improvement in the socio-economic and living standards as
well as spending habit of emigrant households. But, return has put a limit on
the upward trend and in some cases, to the decay of the socio-economic
conditions, living standards that they have already achieved and changes in the
spending habits of the demigrant households. Further, according to him return
emigration has led to unemployment also.

Thus, a large number of studies have been made at different levels with
different objectives and purposes. But it can be seen that an important
migration stream, which has several impacts and has helped the state of Kerala
in its economic development by providing cheaper manual labour, remained
neglected for long. No comprehensive study, dealing with different aspects of
Tamil migration has been made so far, and the Tamil workers remained
sidelined in the society. Sufficient information is not available about the
various causes and consequences of migration of Tamil workers into the labour
market of Kerala. Therefore, there exist a gap in the world of knowledge and
the present study aims to fill in the gap. The present study deals in detail with
income and employment pattern of Tamils working in the district, impact of
their migration upon themselves and upon the labour market of the state.

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