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Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015

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The Tamil Nadu Migration Survey (TMS 2015) was commissioned by the Non Residence Tamils (NRT) Welfare Board under the Commissioner of Rehabilitation, Tamil Nadu, through funding from the Tamil Nadu Planning Commission. Additional resources were provided by the Loyola Institute of Social Science Training and Research, Loyola College (autonomous) Chennai, Centre for Diaspora Studies, M S University, Tirunelveli, Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvavarur and Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development and Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram. We are grateful to B. Anand IAS, Principal Secretary and Commissionerate of Rehabilitation and Welfare of Non Resident Tamils and Vice-Chairperson - Santha Sheela Nair, State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu and and K. Ramesh of NRT.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I

Tamil Nadu is the eleventh largest state by area and the sixth most populous state in India with 75 million as per the 2011 census. The state was ranked sixth among the states in India according to the Human Development Index in 2011. Tamil Nadu is the second largest state economy in India with 4789 billion (US\$71 billion) in Gross Domestic Product. The state has the highest number (10.56 per cent) of business enterprises and stands second in total employment (9.97 per cent) in India, with a population share of about 6 per cent of the nation's total. Tamil Nadu was ranked the third most developed state in India based on a "Multidimensional Development Index" in a 2013 report published by a panel headed by current RBI governor RaghuramRajan.

The Tamils were the forerunners of India's migrant labourers. The 1830s witnessed the emergence of the 'coolie migration', where a large number of Indians, particularly Tamils were forcibly taken from their homeland to work as indentured labourers in British plantations in the Caribbean Islands (West Indies) and to the countries in Asia and Africa such as Burma, Ceylon, Malaysia, Mauritius and South Africa. The first stage of this forceful migration witnessed the Tamils taken too far off countries as indentured labourers to the sugar plantations. The second stage witnessed the assimilation and integration process in the host countries. Third stage witnessed the decolonization process in which some Tamils were made 'Stateless' and this problem exists even today. The fourth stage of migration witnessed in the 1970's and 80's saw a large number of workers leaving Tamil Nadu for Singapore, Malaysia and the Gulf when the South East Asian countries witnessed the 'Economic miracle'. The oil rich Gulf countries during the oil crisis made 'petro-dollars' and had invested in modernization and required huge labour. India and particularly the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu responded by sending huge labour force to the Gulf region. It is estimated

by the Centre for Development Studies that there are 9 million Indians currently working in the Gulf region alone.

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The survey among 20,000 households in all the 32 districts of Tamil Nadu was coordinated by the Centre for Development Studies, Kerala, which is the lead partner in sampling, preparation of questionnaire, data entry and analysis and report presentation.

II

According to the TMS 2015, emigrants from Tamil Nadu living in any part of world are estimated to be 2.2 million. On the other hand, return emigrants who return after working abroad is estimated as 1.3 million. Emigration is a phenomenon that is observed throughout Tamil Nadu with Chennai (3.2 lakhs), Coimbatore (1.9 lakhs) and Ramanathapuram (1.4 lakhs) districts with the largest number of emigrants. Theni (13,802), Dharmapuri (14,594) and The Nilgiris (5,868) districts are ranked the lowest in this context. Among the taluks in Tamil Nadu, Ramanathapuram (92,915), Tiruchendur (63,892) and Agatheeswaram (63,100) have large number of emigrants. Interestingly, around 20 taluks in Tamil Nadu does not have any emigrants as per the TMS 2015. The Non-Resident Tamils (emigrants and return emigrants) were estimated to be 3.5 million as per TMS 2015. According to the Kerala Migration Survey 2014, the emigrants, return migrants and Non-Resident Keralites were estimated at 2.4, 1.3 and 3.7 million respectively.

Singapore reports the largest number of emigrants from Tamil Nadu which is 4.1 lakhs. The Gulf region comprises of the top 5 countries receiving emigrants from Tamil Nadu – with both UAE and Saudi Arabia accounting for 4.0 and 3.5 lakhs respectively. United States of America, the most sought after destination for high skilled emigrants with 3.0 lakhs and Malaysia with 1.9 lakhs are some of the other top countries preferred by Tamil Migrants. Gulf region (UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and Kuwait) accounts for 1.1 million Tamil emigrants, which is half of the total emigrants from Tamil Nadu. On the other hand, 2.1 million or 86 per cent of Kerala emigrants were in the Gulf in 2014.

One out of ten households in Tamil Nadu has one or more emigrants compared to one out of five households in Kerala. Out of 2.2 million emigrants, 75 per cent are Hindus, 15 per cent Muslims and 10 per cent Christians. Among emigrants, the number of women emigrants is estimated to be 3.3 lakhs or 15 per cent are women. Most of them leave for Gulf countries, Singapore and Malaysia to work as domestic helpers, cleaners, and to do odd jobs. The higher proportion of women emigrants is found in Qatar (11.8 per cent), Oman (11.2 per cent), United Arab Emirates (10.4 per cent), Kuwait (9.2 per cent), Singapore (8.8 per cent) and Malaysia (8.7 per cent).

The average cost of migration incurred by an emigrant from Tamil Nadu is Rs.1,08,112 compared to Rs. 76,243 for a Kerala emigrant. On an average, emigrants from Tamil Nadu pay Rs.32,000 higher than their counterparts in Kerala. Like Kerala, the highest expenditure is the money given to recruitment agencies, which is 50.4 per cent of the total, followed by visa charges and cost of air tickets. However, the average cost of emigration reported for the return emigrants in Tamil Nadu was Rs. 90, 340 which indicates that the cost of emigration has gone up in recent years. The GCC countries where half of the emigrants are concentrated spent on an average of Rs.76, 127 for migration. However, Tamil Migrants spent between Rs.82, 689 (Malaysia) to Rs.130, 251 (Singapore) to

work in these countries. About 52 per cent emigrants had met the expenses from their own savings, whereas 44 per cent had received support from their parents. About one-fourth of the emigrants borrowed the required money from their friends or took loans from money lenders.

III

According to the TMS, the return emigrants in Tamil Nadu are estimated to be 1.3 million with 6.1 return emigrants per 100 households. The highest return emigrants households is enumerated in the Sivaganga district (35.1 per 100HH) followed by Perambalur district (34.7 return emigrants per 100 households), and both Nagapattinam and Ramanathapuram with 18.7 and 19.4 per 100 households respectively.

The channel through which the migrants move out are still dominated by the licensed, unlicensed and individual agents handling 41.7 per cent of the total emigration. Friends' and relatives' network channel accounts for 35.6 per cent of the emigration and remains a strong channel for potential migrants to go abroad for work.

According to the special survey conducted among return emigrants as part of the TMS, about 39.1 per cent of women reported that they have not received the promised salary as against 21.0 per cent among men. Similarly, 21 per cent of men and 11 per cent of women had problems in receiving their regular wages – either it was delayed or denied. However, 91 per cent of both men and women did not approach the Indian Embassy in the countries of destination when they had problems. On the reasons for return, 37.6 per cent of them reported that their contract was not extended and another 18.8 per cent mentioned that it was the family problems at home that caused their return. One of the major social costs of migration is indeed the strained family relations. Another 8 per cent reported lower wages at the countries of destination as the major reasons for return and another 8 per cent returned due to their poor health.

IV

The total remittance to Tamil Nadu in 2015 was estimated to be Rs.61843 crores according to the TMS 2015. This is close to Kerala's remittances accounting to Rs.68000 crores. A total remittance of Rs. 61,843 crores indicates an average per capita remittance of Rs.8500 to the total population of 75 million in Tamil Nadu. For Kerala, the per capita remittance was of Rs.21,000 in 2014. According to our estimates, the remittances to Tamil Nadu are equivalent to 14 per cent of the state's domestic product. The per capita income of the state was Rs.66,635, without taking remittances into account, but would be Rs. 75,214 if remittances are taken into account. Remittances were 6.8 times the money that the state received from the central government as revenue transfer and 1.8 times the entire government expenditure.

In other words 85 per cent of the households received remittances for their day-to-day needs. Another major share was used for the education of the children. About 31 per cent of the households deposited the remittances into banks as savings. About 7 per cent of the households in Tamil Nadu used money for purchasing or building a house while 19 per cent of the households in Kerala used their remittances for the same purpose.

Introduction

Tamil Nadu can be characterized as a mobile society because of the historical nature of migration in Tamil society with its significant Diaspora presence over 17 countries in the world. Migration of Tamil labours as indentured labour to plantations in different parts of the world, as well as migration of various communities from the region to the South East Asian region is instances of the earlier emigration from Tamil Nadu. Annual reports of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) shown that workers granted emigration clearances from Tamil Nadu stood at 70,313 persons in 1993 compared to the neighboring state of Kerala with 155,208 persons standing at number one position in India. Tamil Nadu achieved its peak in 2006 with number of emigration clearances at 155,631 surpassing Kerala and as of the latest report, Tamil Nadu stands behind Uttar Pradesh and Bihar with 83,202 emigration clearances for the year 2014. Though this data is an indication of growing emigration to Emigration Clearance Required countries among Emigration Clearance Required passport holders who have completed 12 years of schooling, it gives us a better insight at the emigration from Tamil Nadu over the years.

Evidence of Migration from census data shows that Tamil Nadu is losing its employable youth to other states/ countries. Net migration rate calculated based on the decennial growth rate of population and the rate of natural increase shows Tamil Nadu with a positive rate of migration, 0.66 as per census 2011 as against negative migration rate of 0.07 as per the earlier census showing that out migration/emigration in the state is growing. Other evidences of migration comes from NSSO 64th round data on district level emigration. It estimates a total of 187

emigrants among the sample size of 7089 and rate of emigration as 26 emigrants per 1000 Households. Though this study enables us to understand the emigration pattern across districts in Tamil Nadu, it cannot be a reliable estimate on international migration due to its inadequate sample size. While high mobility as a recurrent feature of the society in Tamil Nadu, ironically, there is an absolute dearth of comprehensive studies on this vital theme. The absence of an adequate and reliable database could well be a major factor for this situation. A systematic study is required to understand the migrants migrating on different purposes such as studying, accompanying family other than the ones migrating for employment. It is also necessary to understand the remittances and its pattern among different regions in Tamil Nadu as these impacts the State Domestic Product of the state and economic characteristics as observed in the findings from various Kerala Migration surveys conducted by Centre for Development Studies (CDS), over the last two decades.

Tamil Nadu Migration Survey (TMS) 2015 is the first attempt to study the demographic, social and economic characteristics of migrants in the state, remittances received, cost of migration and the problems faced by them abroad. The Study conducted in Tamil Nadu is a broad replication of the Kerala migration surveys conducted earlier for the sake of uniformity and comparison. The questionnaires adopted in the Kerala migration survey were used, subject to, of course, necessary changes to take into account the specific socio-economic and historical conditions of Tamil Nadu. This large scale migration survey covered all 32 districts of Tamil Nadu with a sample size of 20,000 households. Household is the primary sampling unit in the study and these households are selected by stratified multistage random sampling method. Average household size of the sample population in Tamil Nadu Migration Survey is 3.98, which is similar to that of average household size reported in the census which is 3.89 persons per household.

Methodology

Tamil Nadu migration survey is conducted among representatively selected households. Household is the primary sample unit as similar to Kerala migration surveys conducted by CDS earlier and it proves to efficient for the understanding of migration (Zachariah, Mathew and Irudaya Rajan, 1999; 2000; 2003; Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan, 2012; 2014). The sample size for the TMS was selected quite arbitrarily based on the previous experience of Kerala Migration Surveys. The overall sample size was fixed to ensure a relatively accurate and reliable estimate of international migrants in Tamil Nadu by districts. Based on the CDS experience in conducting the surveys in Kerala (Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan, 2009; 2012), Goa (Irudaya Rajan and Zachariah, 2013), Punjab (Nanda and Veron, 2015) and Gujarat (Biplab Dhak, 2015); Bhagat et.al, 2016), it was decided to undertake the survey among 20,000 households in Tamil Nadu which has 72 million persons in 18.5 million households as of 2011 census (See Table 1, for details).

Table 1: Selected Migration Surveys and its sample size

Year of Migration Surveys	Based on 2001 and 2011 censuses	Population	Household	Sample Households
2013	Kerala	33406061	7853754	15000
2011	Punjab	27743338	5513071	10000
2012	Gujarat	60439692	12248428	15000
2015	Tamil Nadu	72147030	18524982	20000
2008	Goa	1347668	292365	6000
2003	Kerala	31841374	6707811	10000

Note: Compiled by the researchers from several migration surveys in India

Cost of enumeration and total funds available are also considered while choosing sample size. The number of sample households (HH) in

a district is distributed between the district's rural and urban strata in proportion to the number of households according to the 2011 Census. From each selected locality, one ward was selected at random and 50 households were selected from the wards by the systematic random sampling method.

Table 2: Sample Design for Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015

No.	Districts	No. of Sample Households			No of Localities		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Thiruvallur	350	650	1000	7	13	20
2	Chennai	0	1250	1250	0	25	25
3	Kancheepuram	400	700	1100	8	14	22
4	Vellore	600	400	1000	12	8	20
5	Tiruvannamalai	500	150	650	10	3	13
6	Viluppuram	750	150	850	14	3	17
7	Salem	500	500	1000	10	10	20
8	Namakkal	300	200	500	6	4	10
9	Erode	350	350	700	7	7	14
10	The Nilgiris	100	100	200	2	2	4
11	Dindigul	400	250	650	8	5	13
12	Karur	200	150	300	4	2	6
13	Tiruchirappalli	400	350	750	8	7	15
14	Perambalur	150	50	150	2	1	3
15	Ariyalur	200	0	200	4	0	4
16	Cuddalore	450	250	700	9	5	14
17	Nagapattinam	350	100	450	7	2	9
18	Thiruvarur	300	50	350	6	1	7
19	Thanjavur	400	250	650	8	5	13
20	Pudukkottai	350	100	450	7	2	9
21	Sivaganga	250	100	350	5	2	7

22	Madurai	350	500	850	7	10	17
23	Theni	150	200	350	3	4	7
24	Virudhunagar	300	300	600	6	6	12
25	Ramanathapuram	250	100	350	5	2	7
26	Thoothukkudi	250	250	500	5	5	10
27	Tirunelveli	450	450	900	9	9	18
28	Kanyakumari	100	450	550	2	9	11
29	Dharmapuri	350	50	400	7	1	8
30	Krishnagiri	350	100	500	7	3	10
31	Coimbatore	250	750	1000	5	15	20
32	Tiruppur	300	450	750	6	9	15
	Total	10400	9700	20000	206	194	400

From each of the 400 localities, 50 households have been selected at random as per the pre-specified procedure for the new samples. Again, these 400 localities were distributed across 32 districts based on their household size, finally to arrive at 20000 households for the Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015 (TMS, 2015). The district level sample households along with the number of localities are provided in Table 2.

The raising factors based on households (number of households in a district in 2015 estimated from census data divided by the number of households from the district in the sample) are calculated at using the number of households from the census and the TMS 2015 and they are vital for our estimation (see Table 3, for details of raising factors). Similarly we can find the raising factor for population and which is also available in Table 3. Since 2015 was not a Census year, the number of households and population were estimated using Census data of 2001 and 2011 by the researchers. Raising factors are weights used to estimate state level values of emigration (EMI), return migration (REM),

outmigrants (OMI) and return outmigrants (ROM) based on findings from sample data.

All types of migrants at the time of survey can be estimated by the ratio method (Zachairah and Irudaya Rajan, 2015). The method which uses the ratio of migrants in the sample of the locality to the number of HHs in the locality is called Household method and is used in TMS 2015.

In TMS 2015, the sample consisted of 400 localities. From each locality, a sample of 50HHs was selected using the systematic sampling method. The main parameters used for estimation, namely, the number of emigrants in the locality (Sample), the number of HHs from the sample locality (50), and the total number of HHs in the locality are obtained from the 2011 census. Then, EMI is estimated using the following steps:

$$\text{EMI (for Taluk)} = \left[\frac{\text{sum of } (H_i \times (m_i/h_i))}{\text{sum of } H_i} \right] \times H$$

Where, m_i = Number of EMIs in the sample HHs in the i^{th} locality,

h_i = Number of HHs in the sample in the i^{th} locality,

H_i = Number of HHs in the i^{th} locality from the census, and

H = Total number of HHs in the taluk from census

For e.g.: Estimate of EMI for Gummidipundi Taluk that has two sample localities:

$$\text{EMI} = 2798 \times (6/50) + 2100 \times (3/50) = 462$$

The same method is used for each district and to estimate the other types of migration such as REM, OMI and ROM.

Table 3: Raising Factor for Households and Population, TMS 2015

District	Household 2015			Population 2015		
	Census HH	Sample HH	Raising Factor	Census Population	Sample Population	Raising Factor
Thiruvallur	1049313	1000	1049.313	3947745	3919	1007.335
Chennai	1247467	1250	997.974	4773808	4884	977.438
Kancheepuram	1097232	1100	997.484	4179412	4483	932.280
Vellore	998365	1000	998.365	4039264	4292	941.115
Tiruvannamalai	626139	650	963.291	2528079	2810	899.672
Viluppuram	879791	850	1035.049	3683158	3745	983.487
Salem	1001997	1000	1001.997	3689540	4055	909.874
Namakkal	512980	500	1025.960	1830579	1700	1076.811
Erode	703841	700	1005.488	2321058	2536	915.244
The Nilgiris	205089	200	1025.443	726013	757	959.067
Dindigul	588658	650	905.628	2204144	2525	872.928
Karur	303952	300	1013.173	1084444	1189	912.064
Tiruchirappalli	738438	750	984.584	2769792	3170	873.751
Perambalur	162527	150	1083.512	597045	575	1038.340
Ariyalur	211870	200	1059.349	780043	863	903.874
Cuddalore	669897	700	956.995	2633617	2486	1059.379
Nagapattinam	437718	450	972.707	1631576	1873	871.103
Thiruvarur	351595	350	1004.557	1304372	1511	863.251
Thanjavur	654819	650	1007.413	2486782	2781	894.204
Pudukkottai	413184	450	918.187	1623215	1943	835.417
Sivaganga	373488	350	1067.109	1421052	1415	1004.277
Madurai	885879	850	1042.211	3250651	3441	944.682
Theni	369726	350	1056.361	1312632	1285	1021.503
Virudhunagar	579734	600	966.224	2024706	2450	826.411
Ramanathapuram	350911	350	1002.602	1426364	1374	1038.111
Thoothukkudi	500110	500	1000.221	1829210	1862	982.390
Tirunelveli	889317	900	988.130	3233919	3610	895.822
Kanyakumari	537749	550	977.725	1954330	2065	946.407
Dharmapuri	413711	400	1034.277	1601077	1657	966.250
Krishnagiri	501805	500	1003.610	2027951	2150	943.233
Coimbatore	1074336	1000	1074.336	3775721	3814	989.963
Tiruppur	766342	750	1021.789	2607342	2563	1017.301
Total	20097981	20000	1004.899	75298640	79783	943.793

Schedule Types used in the 2015 Survey

The Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015 canvassed five types of schedules.

The TMS 2015 canvassed the following schedules and they are provided in the Annexure II.

Schedule 1 – Main Module: Household profile

Schedule 2 – Particulars of Return Emigrants (REM) and Return Out-Migrants (ROM)

Schedule 3 – Details of Emigrants (EMI) and Out-migrants (OMI)

Schedule 4 – Women Left Behind

Schedule 5 – Elderly Left Behind

Schedule I dealt with household data and information on sample households. This schedule was canvassed in all the 20,000 sample households. It had 7 blocks. The first block gives the identifying characteristics of the household. The second block gives information on members; the third block gives the details of household characteristics and assets. Block 4 and 5 canvassed the household consumer expenditure, savings, investment and debt. Blocks 6 and 7 give information about the households' drinking water facilities and sanitation, solid waste management and gender attitude and behaviour.

Schedule 2 describes the return migration details of the household members; the number of return emigrants and return out-migrants and their characteristics are noted. It has one block and elucidates the experience of return migration while they were abroad.

Schedule 3 collects the migration details of the household members; the number of emigrants and out-migrants and their characteristics. It has 3 blocks starting from Block 9 to 11. Block 9 elucidates the details of family members who have migrated to other countries and other parts of India. Block 10 referred to the members of the households receives remittances from those residing abroad and other states of India. Finally block 11 explains the cost of migration.

Schedules 4 and 5 collect the data on social costs of migration, both from the women and elderly left behind with several modules.

Estimated Migrants from Tamil Nadu

From Tamil Nadu migration survey 2015 data, it is estimated that the emigrants (EMI) from Tamil Nadu living in any part of world are estimated to be 2.2 million (see Table 4). On the other hand, return emigrants (REM) after working abroad is estimated as 1.3 million. As the data is gathered at the Household level, the emigrants can be estimated at different levels such as Taluk level and District level. It is estimated that the number of migrants of all types in Tamil Nadu is 5.4 million in 2015. The estimated emigration in TMS 2015 is 2.2 million, which accounts for 40 per cent of the total migration, followed by return emigrants with 1.3 million (24 per cent). The number of out-migrants (OMI) from Tamil Nadu is just 1 million (19 per cent) and return out-migrants (ROM) account for 0.9 million.

Table 4: Migration Estimates based on the Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015

Type of Migrants	Number	Per cent
Emigrants (EMI)	2,226,059	40.9
Return Emigrants (REM)	1,284,453	23.6
Non-Resident Tamils (NRT)	3,510,512	64.5
Out-Migrants	1,023,045	18.8
Return Out-Migrants	907,722	16.7
Inter-state Migrants (ISM)	1,930,767	35.5
Total	5,441,279	100.0

The districts of Tamil Nadu have an EMI per 1000HHs ranging from 23 in the Dharmapuri district to 367 emigrants out of 1000 households in Perambalur district. Chennai has the highest number of emigrants – 322,907 from Tamil Nadu and it is also the most populous

district in the state (Table 5). It has almost twice the number of emigrants compared to Coimbatore, which has 187,902 emigrants and ranks second as the district with the most number of emigrants.

In spite of being one of the less populated districts with 350,911 estimated households, Ramanathapuram district ranks third in terms of number of emigrants with 137,534. Other southern districts with the largest number of emigrants are Kanyakumari, Sivaganga and Madurai. (see Annexure I)

Table 5: Districts with the largest number of Emigrants, 2015

S.No.	District	EMI
1	Chennai	322907
2	Coimbatore	187902
3	Ramanathapuram	137534
4	Tiruchirappalli	137219
5	Kanyakumari	117791
6	Sivaganga	106351
7	Kancheepuram	94050
8	Viluppuram	85071
9	Thanjavur	85027
10	Madurai	79592

When we examine the number of EMI per 100HHs, it is found that Perambalur district has 36.7 emigrants for every 100HHs which is followed by Sivaganga district. In this context, with the exception of Chennai, coastal districts such as Ramanathapuram, Thoothukkudi, Nagapattinam and Kanyakumari are in the first 10 positions in terms of number of emigrants per 100 households (Table 6). In all, there are 11.1 emigrants for every 100HHs in Tamil Nadu.

Table 6: Districts with the largest number of EMI per 100HHs, 2015

S.No.	District	EMI per 100HHs
1	Perambalur	36.7
2	Sivaganga	30.6
3	Ramanathapuram	28.6
4	Ariyalur	25.5
5	Chennai	22.3
6	Coimbatore	21.7
7	Pudukkottai	18.2
8	Nagappatinam	17.6
9	Tiruchirappalli	17.3
10	Theni	14.0

Among Taluks, Chennai is seen to have the highest number of emigrants i.e., 3 lakh. (Table 7). Although it is necessary to understand that Chennai Taluk is a district in itself with no subdivisions (into taluks as of census 2011). Therefore, it is important to be aware of this fact when analyzing the absolute numbers for Chennai. If we exclude Chennai from the analysis, Ramanathapuram taluk reports the highest number of migrants at 92,915, followed by Trichendur, Agastheeswaran, Pollachi, and Tiruchirappalli. (see Annexure I)

Table 7: Ten Taluks in Tamil Nadu with the highest number of emigrants, 2015

S.No.	Taluk Name	EMI
1	Chennai	322,907
2	Ramanathapuram	92,915
3	Tiruchendur	63,892
4	Agastheeswaram	63,100
5	Pollachi	58,356
6	Tiruchirappalli	48,955
7	Madurai South	48,331
8	Coimbatore South	43,941
9	Vilavancode	43,109
10	Sulur	40,133

Panruti and Kurinjipadi taluks from Cuddalore district along Katpadi and Gudiyatham taluks in Vellore district are among the taluks with lower numbers of migrants. All the taluks listed in the table 8 below have an EMI per 100 HHs less than one indicating that there is less likelihood that even one out of 100 households would have an emigrant. Udumalaipettai taluk in Tiruppur district, despite being located in close proximity to the border of Kerala state, is the taluk with the lowest number of emigrants in Tamil Nadu. There are 20 taluks in Tamil Nadu that do not have any emigrants at all. The Nilgiris and Krishnagiri district have three taluks each without emigrants. Kancheepuram and Vellore are among the highly/thickly populated taluks without emigrants.

Table 8: Ten Taluks in Tamil Nadu with the least number of emigrants

S.No.	Taluk Name	Number of Emigrants
1	Panruti	438
2	Vedasandur	363
3	Katpadi	285
4	Gudiyatham	265
5	Kurinjipadi	210
6	Sivakasi	209
7	Tiruchengode	172
8	Gobichettipalayam	132
9	Sankari	60
10	Udumalaipettai	16

Overall, 2139 emigrants were counted in a sample of 20000 Households surveyed in Tamil Nadu. Out of this, 8.5 per cent households have one or more migrants in Tamil Nadu. Of all the districts in the state, Perambalur district has 32.0 per cent of households with more than one emigrant, tops the list of districts (Table 9). Districts with major cities such as Chennai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Madurai are among those with the most households with more than one emigrant. Interestingly the districts with higher proportion of households with more than one emigrant are also among the districts with the highest

number emigrant per 1000HHs. This explains the increase in likelihood of an emigrant migrating with an earlier emigrant in the family.

Table 9: Ten Districts with the proportion of households that has more than one emigrant, 2015

S.No.	District	EMI
1	Perambalur	32.0
2	Sivaganga	28.3
3	Ramanathapuram	24.9
4	Ariyalur	23.0
5	Chennai	17.9
6	Pudukkottai	15.6
7	Nagapattinam	14.4
8	Tiruchirappalli	13.3
9	Thanjavur	11.8
10	Coimbatore	10.8

Destinations of Tamil Emigrants

Singapore has been most sought-after emigration destination for Tamil Nadu with 4 lakh emigrants from the state and accounting for 19 per cent of the total emigrants (Table 10). In other words, one out of five emigrants from Tamil Nadu migrates to Singapore. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) occupies the second position with 18 per cent. The United States of America (USA) and the United Kingdom (UK) attract more highly skilled workers as against the GCC states which attract low-skilled labourers in the oil, construction and infrastructure industries.

Though the USA could attract 13.4 per cent of the emigrants from Tamil Nadu, the UK received only 1.4 per cent. Notably, the GCC states received 1.1 million Tamil Nadu emigrants who are around 50 per cent of the total emigrants from Tamil Nadu. This scenario of sending emigrants to Gulf countries has been observed in Tamil Nadu is similar to its neighbour Kerala. According to data from the Indian Embassy in

UAE, there are 2.2 million Indians in the UAE, forming 30 per cent of their total population and representing the largest expatriate group in that country. In comparing five most emigrant-receiving countries of Tamil Nadu with that of Kerala, it is seen that Tamil Nadu has more emigrants migrating to the USA, Singapore and Malaysia and Kerala has a comparatively much lower number of emigrants in these countries. However, in UAE and Saudi Arabia, Kerala emigrants outnumber emigrants from Tamil Nadu.

Table 10: Destination of Tamil Nadu Emigrants, 2015

Sl. No.	Country	Emigrants	Percentage to total
1	Singapore	413,158	18.6
2	United Arab Emirates	401,711	18.0
3	Saudi Arabia	352,798	15.8
4	United States of America	298,681	13.4
5	Malaysia	191,489	8.6
6	Kuwait	135,291	6.1
7	Oman	101,989	4.6
8	Qatar	79,093	3.6
9	Australia/New Zealand	52,035	2.3
10	United Kingdom	31,221	1.4

In fact, the number of emigrants to the GCC states from Kerala (KMS 2014) is 2.04 million which is almost twice of this from Tamil Nadu. An inference is that Kerala migration is Gulf-based whereas Tamil Nadu keeps a balance of migration between Gulf and non-Gulf countries.

Country wise distribution of Female Emigrants

The Emigrant Population in Tamil Nadu comprises only 14.7 per cent of women and that leaves male population constituting 85.3 per cent of the emigrant population. This clearly shows that the emigrant population is male dominated in the case of Tamil Nadu and also that not a lot of male emigrants migrate with their spouse/family. The female

population represents around 50 per cent of the total emigrants only at the age groups which is not significant in migration, i.e., population in the age groups - 0 to 19 years and 70 to 74 years. All these age groups collectively represent only 7 per cent of the total migrant population (Table 11). This is not a healthy scenario as around 52 per cent of the migrant population are in marriage age (from 20 to 34) and the share of female migrants is lesser in that age group meaning that the most of the emigrant males migrate alone. They leave their spouses here in India which might cause inconveniences and social problems. Exploring the marital status of emigrants (and emigrant males in particular) might better help understand the issue.

Table 11: Distribution of Emigrants by Age and Sex, 2015

Age Group	EMI			Distribution (in percent)	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	33302	24977	58279	57.1	42.9
5-9	23936	28099	52035	46.0	54.0
10-14	11448	14570	26018	44.0	56.0
15-19	8326	8326	16651	50.0	50.0
20-24	167553	24977	192530	87.0	13.0
25-29	440216	69727	509943	86.3	13.7
30-34	390263	77012	467275	83.5	16.5
35-39	308047	46832	354879	86.8	13.2
40-44	233117	12488	245605	94.9	5.1
45-49	143617	8326	151942	94.5	5.5
50-54	72849	4163	77012	94.6	5.4
55-59	42669	3122	45791	93.2	6.8
60-64	12488	3122	15611	80.0	20.0
65-69	7285	0	7285	100.0	0.0
70-74	0	2081	2081	0.0	100.0
75-79	2081	0	2081	100.0	0.0
80-84	1041	0	1041	100.0	0.0
Total	1898238	327821	2226059	85.3	14.7

The industrialized western countries continue to attract more women from India. United States of America with 42.16 percent, Australia with 40.0 per cent, United Kingdom with 36.7 per cent and Canada with 30.0 per cent of the total emigrant population to that particular country.

Migrants to western countries are those who predominantly move for studies or for high skilled jobs (Table 12). The real labour migration of women working as domestics and other casual jobs takes them to Qatar (13.1 per cent), Oman (12.2 per cent), UAE (10.8 per cent), Kuwait (9.2 per cent), Singapore (9.57 per cent) and Malaysia (9.24 per cent). It is to be noted that Tamil women go to Singapore and Malaysia for domestic work and to work in the eateries.

Table 12: Percentage of Female Emigrants by Countries of Destination, 2015

Country	Female
Singapore	9.5
United Arab Emirates	10.8
Saudi Arabia	5.9
United States of America	42.1
Malaysia	9.2
Kuwait	9.2
Oman	12.1
Qatar	13.1
Australia	40.0
United Kingdom	36.6
Bahrain	10.3
Germany	14.2
Canada	30.0
Others	35.2
Total	18.6

Origin of Women Emigrants

Most women emigrants originate from the districts like Tiruppur (43.9 per cent), Namakkal (40.9 per cent) and Coimbatore (35.9 per cent), the comparatively more industrialized districts of Tamil Nadu. *Sumangali* is a system by which young, unmarried women are kept by the power loom owners to get work extracted by promising them money for their marriage at the end of their tenure. As women and young girls are already initiated and introduced to the culture of work, it is easier for the women from these districts to migrate for work. The districts with low female emigrants recorded such as Perambalur (1.8 per cent), Ariyalur (2.0 per cent), Ramanathapuram (2.0 per cent) and Sivaganga (2.8 per cent) are the districts with the highest number of male emigrant migrants.

Table 13: Percentage of Female Emigrants by Districts of Tamil Nadu, 2015

District	Per cent of Female
Tiruppur	43.9
Namakkal	40.9
Coimbatore	35.9
Theni	32.7
Kancheepuram	23.7
Chennai	20.4
Salem	20.0
The Nilgiris	20.0
Dindigul	17.6
Thiruvavarur	16.2

Married women going out for work outside Tamil Nadu within India and abroad constitute 15.8 per cent and 23.1 per cent of the total migrant population of the respective type (Table 14). Some women (under the never married category) go to work precisely to earn money/jewellery for marriage.

Table 14: Marital Status among Female Emigrants

Migration Type	Female Emigrants
Never Married	13.5
Married	15.8
Others	42.8
Total	15.2

Demographic and Social profile of Emigrants

Hindus represent a major group among emigrants, followed by Muslims with 15 per cent of the total emigrants. The situation is little different in case of emigrants per 100 households with 36 emigrants among 100 Muslim households with 9 emigrants per 100 households among Hindus. Christians represent 9.7 per cent of the total emigrants with 16 emigrants for every 100 Households (Table 15)

Table 15: Distribution of emigrants by Religion, 2015

Religion	EMI	Per cent	Per 100 HHs
Hindus	1666474	74.9	9.4
Christians	216735	9.7	16.4
Muslims	338775	15.2	36.1
Total	2226059	100.0	11.1

The education status shows that the majority of the emigrants have Secondary-level educational qualifications and this could be the case as for many manual labour/office assistant positions, the minimum qualification is completion of 10 years of schooling/10th standard. Up to 32.6 per cent of male emigrants fall under this category and represent the higher share (Table 16). Among the female emigrants, representation is higher in the post-graduate and in professional degree level. One notable phenomenon in the table below is that 20.3 per cent of the total female emigrants are illiterate. This is a worrisome scenario as some of these women move as domestic workers or labourers and often fail to

approach the Indian embassy or to seek help from the right source representing the Indian government when they face problems, including domestic violence, in the destination country. There should be proper training/awareness sessions in place for this emigrant female population at country level/state level before emigration.

Table 16: Education Status across Male and Female Emigrants, 2015

Education Status	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	4.9	20.3	7.2
Literate without school education	0.2	0.3	0.2
Primary	3.9	4.8	4.1
Secondary	32.6	9.5	29.2
Higher Secondary	10.5	3.5	9.5
Technical Education (and Diploma)	16.3	2.9	14.4
Degree	10.0	17.8	11.2
Professional Degree	11.2	19.7	12.4
Post Graduate	9.4	19.7	10.9
M Phil, Ph. D	0.5	1.3	0.7
Others	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Tamil Nadu migration survey has identified emigrants among 76 different occupation types. The most common occupation among the emigrants before and after migrating abroad is that of engineer, which represents 15.1 per cent of the total emigrant occupations before migration, increasing to 16.5 per cent of the total emigrants after migration. Other lucrative occupations for emigration by order of importance are construction worker/ labourer, electrician, mechanic, computer programmer, and motor vehicle driver. The change in the migrant share for occupations before and after migration has stayed around 1 per cent of the total emigrant population for the above jobs. Notably, the agricultural and animal husbandry work force has

experienced a major loss of labour and it is seen that 11.2 per cent of the total emigrants shifted from agricultural/animal husbandry to other occupations. The occupation of most of the female emigrants is engineer both in India and abroad, followed by construction worker/labourer (12.9 per cent) and household worker/maid/servant (11.7 per cent).

Return Emigrants and their experiences (REM)

Migration of labour from India has become common place since the last two to three decades, especially from the southern states, in response to demand arising from modernization and industrialization in the Gulf region. Kerala was the first state to respond to the Gulf needs and Tamil Nadu soon emulated by sending migrant workers to the Gulf countries. However, due to historical and cultural ties with Singapore and Malaysia, Tamil Nadu has had a substantial number of emigrants going to those countries. The presence of Tamil diaspora has also encouraged migration to these regions.

Among those who go to the Gulf countries in search of jobs, mostly end up in blue collar jobs with work contracts. Once the contract period gets over, they either return or renew the contract for one more term. However long a migrant worker worked in Gulf, the nature of the job was temporary and return to the host country was imminent. Some of the workers found that they were categorized as undocumented in the records in destination countries which led to their imprisonment or deportation after being granted amnesty. Thus, the experience of emigration to Gulf countries was often short, temporary and uncertain.

Tamil Nadu Migration Survey, 2015 has estimated that there are 1.3 million returned emigrants in Tamil Nadu. They are invisible and not recognized unlike in Kerala, where some of the returnee migrants are law makers in the State Legislature. Migrant workers return with new skills and knowledge of working in the international environment but their potential is hardly recognized or acknowledged. Unlike Kerala,

returnee associations are unheard-of in Tamil Nadu and returned migrants are yet to become a political vote bank.

The rules concerning labour migration demand that a worker must return to his country of origin one day. A migrant worker usually comes back after the end of the labour contract period and he decides whether to settle down in his place or to move out again to countries where he cannot stay forever. In Tamil Nadu, there are 1.3 million REM which is higher than that of Kerala in 2014 (Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan, 2015).

The REM density is reported as 6.4 per 100 HHs. The highest REM per 100HHs is recorded in the Sivaganga district (35.1 REM per 100HHs), followed by Perambalur with (34.7 REM per 100HHs) while Nagapattinam and Ramanathapuram come close with 18.7 and 19.4 respectively (Table 17). Even though the returnees have high hopes while returning, the economic and family conditions at home force them to go back to the same country or some other country.

Table 17: Ten Districts with the highest number of Return Emigrants, TMS, 2015

S.No.	District	REM	REM Per 100 HH
1	Sivaganga	136,577	35.1
2	Chennai	129,397	10.0
3	Tiruchirappalli	118,570	15.9
4	Nagapattinam	86,888	18.7
5	Madurai	78,683	9.4
6	Ramanathapuram	66,816	19.4
7	Thanjavur	65,508	9.4
8	Perambalur	58,211	34.7
9	Thiruvallur	54,205	5.1
10	Cuddalore	45,589	7.3

The city of Chennai with 129,397 is the highest Taluk as Chennai is one of the major metropolitan cities in India (Table 18). It is a major exit and entry point for international travel. Chennai is the fourth most populous city in India with 12 million people according to the 2011 census and 39th most populous city in the world. The Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) consists of the metropolitan city of Chennai and some Taluks from the neighbouring districts of Kancheepuram and Thiruvallur. The CMA thus has an area of 1,189 km spread over three districts and the CMDA (Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority) is the agency which deals with planning and development of the city.

Table 18: Ten Taluks in Tamil Nadu with the highest most number of REM, 2015

S.No.	Taluk	REM
1	Chennai	129,397
2	Madurai South	48,331
3	Sirkali	42,292
4	Karaikkudi	38,297
5	Tiruchirappalli	38,076
6	Sivaganga	34,615
7	Kunnam	31,965
8	Vilavancode	26,509
9	Pattukkottai	25,602
10	Tenkasi	25,194

All the major airlines have their operations directly to the destination countries from Chennai. Even those who come from villages and towns first settle in Chennai as a transit point and then move to the destination countries. The other Taluks are places where agriculture is the primary occupation, but faced with dwindling water resources and shrinking land for cultivation, increasing production costs and low prices many migrate in search of greener pastures. As a metropolitan city Chennai offers many job opportunities to those returning from abroad.

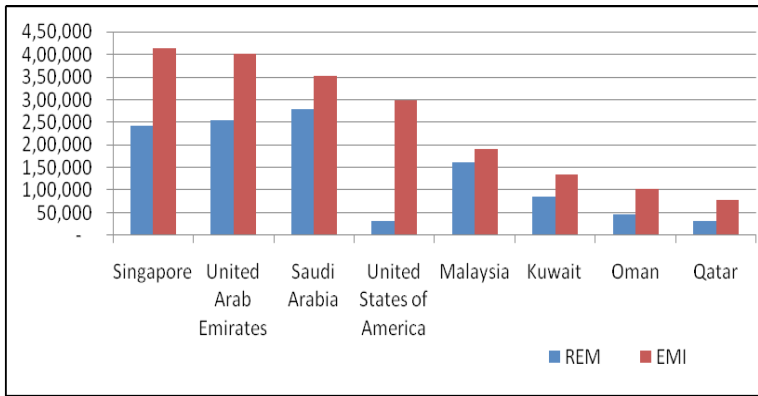
Many of the returned migrants find job in the construction industry, service sector, hotel industry and most work as casual labour.

The highest number of return emigrants in Tamil Nadu is from Saudi Arabia with 278,962, followed by United Arab Emirates with 254,438 (Table 19). The other two countries which report the largest proportion of return emigrants are from Singapore with 18.8 percent and Malaysia with 12.5 percent (see also Figure 1). The two South East Asian countries namely Singapore and Malaysia have been attracting Tamils for close to two centuries. The historical and cultural reasons are main reasons for emigration to these two countries. One of the official languages in both the countries is Tamil. The presence of large number of Tamil diaspora in these countries also induces Tamils to emigrate for jobs to these places.

Table 19: Destination Countries with most Return Migrants

S.No.	Country Name	REM
1	Saudi Arabia	278,962
2	United Arab Emirates	254,438
3	Singapore	241,154
4	Malaysia	160,429
5	Kuwait	84,813
6	Oman	45,983
7	Qatar	31,677
8	United States of America	31,677
9	Bahrain	19,415

Percentage of Households in each district with one or more REM is a measure to understand the phenomenon of return emigration. In Tamil Nadu, Perambalur (34.0) and Sivaganga (32.0) have the highest number of households with more than one REM followed by Ramanathapuram (18.9) and Nagapattinam (18.2). These are the emigration inclined districts in Tamil Nadu (Table 20). Ramanathapuram

Figure 1: Destination countries with most REM vs EMI, 2015

and Sivaganga are drought prone districts in Tamil Nadu where rainfall led agriculture is completely dependent on monsoon. Sivaganga was carved out as district from Ramanathapuram. In the case of Perambalur and Nagapattinam there is not enough water and both are dependent on Cauvery water. As water from Cauvery is reduced (due to political reasons), agriculture has suffered in the two districts. The above cited reasons may be causes in the four districts with highest number REM because they also had the highest EMI.

Table 20: Percentage of Households in each district with one or more REM, 2015

S.No.	District	REM (in per cent)
1	Perambalur	34.0
2	Sivaganga	32.0
3	Ramanathapuram	18.9
4	Nagapattinam	18.2
5	Ariyalur	17.5
6	Tiruchirappalli	14.4
7	Chennai	10.0
8	Pudukkottai	10.0
9	Madurai	9.4
10	Thanjavur	9.2

Demographic and Social Profile of Return Emigrants

It is the age group between 20 to 39 that mostly emigrate. In India's population, 40 per cent are below 25 years and 50 per cent are below 35 years. This demographic dividend is also paying its rich dividends to Tamil Nadu as those who are leaving are the young people with the dreams to secure a safe future for themselves and for their families. This is also because of the macro-economic policy of the government which cannot provide jobs to all the young people, indirectly encouraging migration.

The number of women leaving for work is small when compared to men. It is again in the 20-39 age group, particularly 20-29 age group, which emigrates for work. Most of the women from Tamil Nadu go to Singapore, Malaysia and Gulf countries as domestic workers. One of the reasons for women migrating less than men may be due to the policy of the government that forbids them for leaving to work below the age of 30 years. (S.Irudaya Rajan, Varghese and Jayakumar, 2011)

Tamil Nadu has a population of 72 crores according to the 2011 census. Hindus form 63,188,168, (79 per cent), Christians constitute 4,418,331 (6.1 per cent) and Muslims constitute 4,229,479 (5.56 per cent). Tamil Nadu is one state in India where the Christian population is more than the Muslim Population. Most of the migrants from Tamil Nadu are from the majority religion Hinduism. They go for work and earn money, so religion does not come as an impediment for their work and earnings. The TMS 2015 clearly indicates a reverse as far as migration of minorities (Christians and Muslims) are concerned. Muslim emigrants constitute 12.9 percent (twice to the percentage of their population) and Christians 7.0 per cent (Table 21). The State religion of Gulf countries being Islam, the migrant workers from the Muslim community migrate in large number to Gulf countries for work. Religion and culture are favorable for Muslims to work in the Gulf countries. Christians more than their population size (6.1 per cent) go out as migrant workers (7.0)

Table 21: Estimated REM, per 100HH – Religion wise, 2015

Religion	REM	Percent	Per 100	Percent of HHs with one or more REM
Hindus	1028490	80.1	5.8	5.6
Christians	89475	7.0	6.8	6.4
Muslims	165642	12.9	17.6	15.2
Tamil Nadu	1284453	100.0	6.4	6.1

The unemployment was almost nil (0.1 per cent) in the destination and a small number of REM remained unemployed. This also means the returned migrants brought with them new skills that were needed in the source country (Table 22).

Table 22: Employment rates of the REM before and after migration

	At Origin (Tamil Nadu)			At Destination		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Unemployment Rate	2.3	3.3	2.3	0.0	1.5	0.1
Employment Rate	93.9	78.7	93.0	98.6	85.3	97.8
Percent not in LF	3.9	18.7	4.8	1.4	13.3	2.1

Return emigrants had been in general, engaged in casual jobs such as the workers employed in private sector (365) in non-agricultural sector (322) agricultural labourer (252) and self-employed (151) which all come under the unorganized sector which means no regular job, low wages, long hours of work, layoffs, etc. These are the push factors which are responsible for emigration. In the destination countries, it is the private sector and non-agricultural sector particularly the manufacturing sector and construction work which has provided work for the emigrants. It is also evident that women go to destination countries for household work.

Experiences of Returned Emigrants

Many of the returned male migrants did not have problem with salaries and wages (78.0 per cent and 79.6 per cent) while the female migrant workers 30.1 per cent (salary) and 10.7 and 21.0 per cent of both

men and women faced problem in terms of not getting the promised salary and had problems with wages offered (Table 23). In particularly 39.1 per cent of women did not get the promised salary. Women faced hardship when they emigrate for work and particularly the percentage is high because of the domestic work they do while going abroad. A large number of emigrant workers (91.0 per cent) did not go to the embassy when faced with problems related to their work. This may be due to lack of awareness of the embassies, their location, their role and function. It may also be due to inadequate facilities in the embassies as well as delay in responding to the issues raised by the emigrant workers.

Table 23: Problems faced by REM while at Destination, TMS, 2015

Problem Faced	Got the Promised salary			Faced Wage Problem			Approached Embassy		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	79.0	60.9	78.0	21.0	10.7	20.4	8.9	10.7	9.0
No	21.0	39.1	22.0	79.0	89.3	79.6	91.1	89.3	91.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Return migrants faced different problems such as fall in wages, low wages, and escalation in the cost of living and as a result could not save much money. Wage related constitute one of the major problems and 68.8 per cent of them had experienced. This is one major inadequacy in the standard labour contract and in the labour visa (Table 24)

Table 24: Types of Wage Problems Faced by Return Emigrants

Type of Wage Problems	Male	Female	Total
Fall in wages	21.9	14.3	21.6
Low Wages	47.4	42.9	47.2
High cost of living	10.9	14.3	11.1
Low savings	15.6	28.6	16.1
Others	4.2	0.0	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

It is wages/salaries which constitute (73.5 per cent) the major problem faced by the REM. This has to be addressed in the contract signed between the employer and employee and the violations of which should be taken up by the embassy and mechanism for redressing this grievance in the embassy must be created (Table 25).

Table 25: General problems faced by REM

Type of Problem	Male	Female	Total
Grievances against employer	8.6	0.0	8.0
Problems of pay	74.3	62.5	73.5
Problems of communication	6.7	12.5	7.1
Harassment from local police/public	2.9	0.0	2.9
Other	7.6	25.0	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

REM did not get proper food (63.4 per cent) and another 50 per cent did not get accommodation. 95.0 per cent male emigrant workers did not get medical facilities and closeto 89 per cent women migrant workers too did not have access to public health systems (Table 26). The basic needs of emigrant workers such as food, shelter and access to basic health facilities were not provided adequately and this is one reason why emigrant workers return sooner or they do not try for remigration.

Table 26: Perks / Facility availed by Return Emigrants

Type of Perk/ Facility	Male	Female	Total
Food	36.2	43.4	36.6
Accommodation	50.2	37.7	49.6
Fest Allowances/ Gift	3.0	1.9	2.9
Medical Benefits	4.8	11.3	5.1
Air Ticket	2.3	3.8	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources of Emigration Opportunity

42.2 per cent of the REM went abroad through the social network of their friends and relatives (Table 27). 30.0 per cent went through the recruitment agents and individual agents. The reach of recruitment agents is crucial in the towns and villages, through sub agents in getting the news about job opportunities in the destination countries.

The channel through which the migrants move out still remains largely by the licensed, unlicensed and individual agents (41.7 per cent), followed by friends and relatives (35.6 per cent). Many emigrants face hardship in the hands of the agents (Table 28). The common problems are delay in getting passport, visa, exorbitant money, medical test (results are not divulged) and the rude behaviour of the agents and sub-agents.

Table 27: Sources of Emigration

Sources of Emigration Opportunity	Male	Female	Total
News paper advertisement	7.8	6.3	7.7
Advertisement in other mass media	2.6	3.2	2.6
Friends and relatives	42.1	44.4	42.2
Recruitment agencies	22.1	15.9	21.8
Emigrants	8.0	6.3	7.9
Foreign employment agents	3.1	6.3	3.2
Individual agents	9.3	6.3	9.2
Others	5.0	11.1	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 28: Channels through which Emigration took place

Channel of Emigration	Male	Female	Total
Direct application	17.2	18.5	17.3
Govt. agencies	2.7	0.0	2.6
Licensed Recruiting Agencies	24.7	23.1	24.6
Unlicensed Recruiting Agencies	4.3	3.1	4.3
Relatives	21.4	26.2	21.7
Friends	14.3	7.7	13.9
Individual agents	13.0	10.8	12.8
Others	2.5	10.8	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Most of the migrants (92.0 percent) went properly and correctly by getting a visa for jobs. In other words they were able to get a standard labour contract and went for the job. But there were also others who went on tourist (2.4 per cent), student (0.8 per cent), visit (0.6 per cent) and free (4.1 per cent) visas. Those who went under these categories become undocumented persons once their visa expired. They are sent to detention centers or deported or through amnesty programme sent back to their countries (Table 29).

Table 29: Different Visas used by Migrants – Gender wise distribution

Visa Type	Percent		
	Male	Female	Total
Job visa	92.4	86.7	92.0
Tourist visa	2.1	6.7	2.4
Students visa	0.8	1.3	0.8
Visit visa	0.5	2.7	0.6
Free visa	4.2	2.7	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Skills Acquired in Destination Countries

Though some professional skills (12.6 per cent) and managerial skills (10.9 per cent) are acquired by the REM, it is only marginal who pick up such skills. Most of the migrant workers learnt manual skills (67.7 per cent) in the destination countries (Table 30). Handling of equipment and gadgets had given enormous manual skills to the emigrant workers. This also means the REM before emigration are unskilled or semiskilled and they learn many of these skills in the destination countries. Some of them are in a better position to take up a job in the source country after their return.

Table 30: Skills acquired in Destination countries by REM

Type of Skills	Male	Female	Total
No Skills Acquired	8.5	14.0	8.8
Professional Skills	11.7	28.0	12.6
Managerial Skills	11.1	8.0	10.9
Manual Skills	68.7	50.0	67.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Duration of stay for many REM is more than one year to four years. A good number of REM also stay beyond five years (254 between 6 to 10 years). Beyond 10 years, 175 worked as REM (Table 31). The longer duration may be to repay the debt (migration cost) and earn money for family, educating the children, health, family affairs etc. Thus when it comes to REM, by staying longer, they earn more money for their livelihood.

Table 31: Duration of Stay by REM – Gender wise

Duration of Stay	Male	Female	Total
< 1 Year	60	7	67
1 Year	143	18	161
2 Years	190	12	202
3 Years	171	6	177
4 Years	118	6	124
5 Years	94	3	97
6 - 10 Years	241	13	254
> 10 Years	165	10	175
Total	1182	75	1257

Expenses Incurred for Emigration

There are several processes involved in migrating to another country and the entire procedure is very expensive. It involves buying air tickets, getting a passport and visa, payments to recruiting agencies, etc. The usual expense particulars are listed in Tables 32 to 34. The average expenses incurred by a Tamil emigrant is Rs.1,08,112. Similar to Kerala, the most expensive item is the money given to recruitment agencies, which is 50.4 per cent of the total followed by visa cost and air ticket. The cost of migration for Kerala in 2014 was Rs. 76,243 (Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan, 2015)

The average cost of emigration of the return emigrants was Rs.90,340 which indicates the costs have gone up. The first migration of every migrant is a costly affair. As the years progress, the cost of migration also increases, but repeated emigration costs less.

Table 32: Average Cost of Emigration in Tamil Nadu, 2015

Particulars	Tamil Nadu 2015	Kerala 2014
	Average Cost of Migration (Rs.)	
Recruiting Agency	54474	44508
Passport	8885	8641
Visa	40977	56117
Air Ticket	27818	17888
Emigration Clearance	13422	5097
Medical Test	8363	4705
Others	48179	26423
Total (EMI)	108112	76243
Total (REM)	90340	68720

The average cost of migration to Germany was high (Rs. 1,80,000), followed by the United Kingdom (UK) (Rs. 1,60,000) and South Africa (Rs. 1,50,000),. Migration costs to Ireland were the least (Rs. 15000). The most expensive migration from Tamil Nadu was to the United States of America (up to Rs. 9,00,000) followed by Germany (up to Rs.8,00,000) and Singapore (up to Rs. 6,00,000).

The most important corridors of migration from Tamil Nadu were Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, the United States of America and Malaysia. The cost of migration to these countries varied from Rs. 93,000 to Rs. 1,30,000. The Gulf countries are the migration corridor for Kerala, whereas for Tamil Nadu, it is both the Gulf and South East Asian countries.

Table 33: Average Cost of Migration among Different Migration Corridors

	Average Cost (Rs.)
Tamil Nadu-Singapore	135817
Tamil Nadu-United States of America	120312
Tamil Nadu-Malaysia	103560
Tamil Nadu-United Arab Emirates	93850
Tamil Nadu-Saudi Arabia	93557

Some of the respondents were unaware of the costs, and in some cases, the breakdown of all the categories. Some had not paid for their visa or ticket as these were taken care of by the employer at the destination country.

Table 34: Migration cost to different destinations as reported by REM, 2015

Regions	Number	Cost (in INR)		
		Mean	Minimum	Maximum
GCC	644	76,127	1,000	500,000
Singapore	211	130,251	1,000	900,000
Malaysia	140	82,689	5,000	200,000
United States of America	130	157,000	10,000	1,000,000
Australia	13	101,923	20,000	400,000
Sri Lanka	13	39,077	1,000	100,000
United Kingdom	12	95,667	3,000	200,000

Sources of Financing

The pull factors such as greater expectation of savings abroad and better quality of life forced the migrants to seek finance from various sources. They expected to organise and return the money once they secured employment abroad. The financial source relied on to meet the migration expenses were their own personal savings and their parents' money.

Table 35: Sources of Financing for Emigration in Tamil Nadu

Source of Financing	Tamil Nadu	Kerala
	Per cent	
Personal Savings	52.4	48.3
Parent's Savings	43.9	46.4
Borrow from Friends	24.8	26.5
Loan from Money lenders	27.5	5.1
Loan from Bank	9.0	8.5
Sale/ mortgage of property/gold	24.8	23.8
Govt. Help	0.7	0.0
Others	11.7	1.6

About 52 per cent emigrants had met the expenses from their own savings, whereas 44 per cent had received support from their parents (Table 35). About one-fourth of the emigrants borrowed the money from their friends or took a loan from money lenders. Most of the migrants had taken money from more than one source. The same trend can be seen in Kerala also, though there was no dependence on loans from moneylenders. The high cost of migration forced the migrants to borrow money from various sources. They reported that, to repay this debt, they would prefer to stay in the destination countries even if they lost their job. They would rather accept any job at a lower wage. Some had stayed there without proper documents and got into trouble. Most of these undocumented migrants were low-skilled workers.

Reason for Migration and Return

The driving factor for most of the migrant workers (79.3 per cent) is to get employment (Table 36). The migrant workers with all the tall promises made by the agents, friends and relatives goes out with the dream of making a good, decent living with fair wages. Most of the migrants whose basic needs are not met dream of making money and emigrate. All other aspects such as to make more savings, marriage of children/siblings, purchasing a home, repaying debts and educating children are auxiliary reasons for emigration. Thus the major and foremost reason for emigration remain to get a job and to get a decent wage. It is interesting to note that only 30 males and 9 females were accompanied by their families which means the migration was largely a single male/female migration. Families and spouses are left behind in the country of origin.

While citing reasons for their return majority of them indicated 'Expiry of contract' (447 out of 1182) as reason for their return (Table 37). Fearing imprisonment and deportation most of the migrant workers return at the end of the contract period. As the labour migration is 'single male/female' migration, families left behind face problems. Family reasons force a migrant worker to return and (225 out of 1182)

cited that as a reason. Bad health, compulsory expatriation, low wages, poor living and working conditions are other reasons for a migrant worker to return.

Table 36: REM classified by Reason for migration – Gender wise distribution

Reason for Migration	Percent		
	Male	Female	Total
Get Employment	80.3	64.0	79.3
Accumulate Savings	9.4	2.7	9.0
Marriage of siblings/Children	2.2	10.7	2.7
Construction/Purchase of house	1.4	2.7	1.4
Repay debts	3.0	2.7	2.9
Studying	0.6	5.3	0.9
Moved with Family	2.5	12.0	3.1
Others	0.7	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 37: REM classified by Reason for Return – Gender wise distribution

Reason for Return	Male	Female	Total
Expiry of contract	37.8	34.7	37.6
compulsory expatriation	3.3	1.3	3.2
job terminated by the employer	1.8	0.0	1.7
Low wages	8.3	4.0	8.0
Bad Health	8.5	13.3	8.8
Poor Living Condition	2.8	1.3	2.7
Poor Working Condition	3.2	0.0	3.0
Harsh Behaviour of Employer	0.6	0.0	0.6
Family Problem	19.0	14.7	18.8
Voluntary Retirement	3.8	5.3	3.9
Nitaqat issue	0.2	0.0	0.2
Exit through Amnesty / Embassy	0.1	0.0	0.1
Others	10.6	25.3	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Usage of Remittances

Remittances are not only oxygen to the receiving country's economy but also to the family. This is evident from the data we get from the 'usage of remittances'. First come 'building a house' (327 out of 1056) most of the migrant workers' remittances go for having a roof over one's head (Table 38). This speaks volumes of the economic condition of the emigrant workers. It is those who are asset-poor who leave the country for work elsewhere. Either to get married or to give in marriage siblings a migrant worker decides to go and earn (154 out of 1056). Good health care requires money and the migrant workers are also leaving to fund the health of a family member (147 out of 1056). Education of the children (125 out of 1056) is also a reason for migrant workers to leave their homeland. Remittances on the whole go for the family improvement programmes.

Table 38: Remittances usage by REM population

Remittance Usage	Percent		
	Male	Female	Total
Building a house	31.0	24.5	30.7
Funding marriage/dowry	14.6	18.4	14.8
Buying property/vehicle	7.6	4.1	7.4
Education of children	11.8	10.2	11.8
Health of a family member	13.9	22.4	14.3
Others	21.1	20.4	21.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Remittances

India receives a large amount of money in the form of remittances every year. According to the World Bank, India received the highest amount of remittances in the world in 2015 with \$72 billion, a figure which was larger than that received by China, the most populous country in the world. It has been estimated that the amount received by India in

remittances is larger than the combined amounts of remittance received by the Philippines, Mexico and Pakistan.

Although one study has revealed that the Indian economy, on the whole, is not dependent on international remittances, it does show that a few states' economies run on remittances. These would be Kerala, Punjab and Goa, which are amongst the most remittance-dependent economies in the world (Tumbe, 2011).

International remittances contribute much more significantly to the growth of the economy when compared to internal remittances, which could be just a pittance. As of 2007-08, Tamil Nadu was third on the list of states receiving international remittances, with the total remittances being Rs. 17,277 crores. Tamil Nadu, along with the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, accounted for roughly a fifth of the international household remittance flows, with a 50-50 split between rural and urban households (Tumbe, 2011).

Tamil Nadu reflected the dominance of rural-urban migration along with a few other states such as Maharashtra and Karnataka, by indicating a significantly lower amount of inter-state remittances, when compared to states such as West Bengal and Bihar, where out-migration is high. Tamil Nadu was fifth in the list of states receiving domestic remittances, with households receiving a total amount of Rs. 2,013 crores.

It was found that an increasing volume of remittances went toward debt repayment in both Tamil Nadu and Kerala. By 2011, Tamil Nadu had climbed to the second position in the list of states receiving the largest amount of remittances (Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan, 2014). As of 2013, the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America are the largest sources of remittance flows into India. Unfortunately, data on the remittances received by households in Tamil Nadu hasn't been detailed enough, and therefore the *Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015* hopes to address this issue and bring forth detailed information.

Total remittances to India can be estimated from Reserve Bank data on remittances, but there is no clear picture about the state-level remittances in banking data. So we can follow the method used by Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan (2015) in their migration surveys in Kerala and also use the TMS data to estimate household remittances.

Methodology used to calculate Remittances

Several methods are available to estimate total remittances. The reliable method (Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) method), used in the Kerala Migration Surveys and Goa Migration Survey (Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan, 2012; Irudaya Rajan and Zachariah, 2013), is used to estimate total remittances to Tamil Nadu. In this method, the ratio of the number of ECR passport holders migrating for work in Tamil Nadu during the nine years prior to the survey to the corresponding number at the all-India level is used to estimate Total Remittances to Tamil Nadu. In the ECR method, the total Workers Remittances to India is obtained from World Bank/ Reserve Bank of India records. Tamil Nadu's share in all-India remittances is assumed to be the same of its share of the number of passports with ECR endorsement issued in the state a few years before the date of the survey. The method can be used for all states in the country for which fairly reliable ECR data is available (Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan, 2012).

In this report, the ratio used for estimating the total remittances was for the period 2006-2014 ECR data. The ECR data is available in the annual reports published by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

The calculation of Total Remittances is as follows:

Total Remittances to India = USD 72 billion

Exchange rate of 1 USD = INR 62

Ratio of ECR Tamil Nadu to ECR India = 0.138538

Total Remittance to Tamil Nadu = $0.138538 * 446400 = 61843.42$
crore

The total remittances to Tamil Nadu in 2015 was Rs. 61,843 crores and this places the state in the third position among the Indian states (Table 39). Uttar Pradesh has the highest remittances (92,000 crores) in 2014 followed by Kerala (68,000 crores). Referring to studies of the Kerala experience, it is found that the estimated remittances to Kerala are decreasing as the number of ECR passport holders have been declining in recent years. On the other hand, remittances to Uttar Pradesh show an increasing trend.

Table 39: Remittances to different States of India, 2015

States	Per cent of All India ECR Passports (2009-2014)	Remittances (crores)
Kerala	0.15371	68616
Tamil Nadu	0.13854	61843
Andhra Pradesh and Telungana	0.12167	54312
Uttar Pradesh	0.20633	92104
Rajasthan	0.06998	31241
Bihar	0.09281	41429
Punjab	0.05661	25271
Karnataka	0.02672	11927
West Bengal	0.04196	18732
Maharashtra	0.02637	11770
Gujarat	0.01498	6687
Orissa	0.01094	4884
Madhya Pradesh	0.00354	1581
Jharkhand	0.00612	2734
Others	0.02972	13268
India	1.00000	446400

Total remittances to Tamil Nadu are not classified further by districts, taluks, religion and other such variables. In these circumstances, we use household remittances proportion to distribute the total remittances by districts, taluks, religion etc. Household remittances are the remittances received by the household for their subsistence and other household expenses. This data is based on the TMS 2015 and it is only a fraction of the total remittances to the state.

Not all the households reported that they received remittances from abroad. However, 85 per cent of emigrant households responded they had. Chennai was the district that had the highest number of emigrants to receive remittance during 2014-15 and the Nilgiris district was the one that received the lowest remittances. The total household remittance to the state was Rs 14,551 crores (Table 40).

Table 40: Total and Household Remittances by Districts (in crores), 2015

District	House hold Remittance	Total Remit-	District	House hold Remittance	Total Remit-tance
Thiruvallur	375	1592	Nagapattinam	482	2048
Chennai	2111	8971	Thiruvarur	268	1138
Kancheepuram	615	2613	Thanjavur	556	2362
Vellore	269	1145	Pudukkottai	376	1596
Tiruvannamalai	230	979	Sivaganga	695	2955
Viluppuram	556	2363	Madurai	520	2211
Salem	259	1103	Theni	86	363
Namakkal	131	556	Virudhunagar	180	763
Erode	316	1342	Ramanathapuram	899	3821
The Nilgiris	38	163	Thoothukkudi	467	1984
Dindigul	159	677	Tirunelveli	449	1907
Karur	113	480	Kanyakumari	770	3272
Tiruchirappalli	897	3812	Dharmapuri	95	405
Perambalur	413	1755	Krishnagiri	154	653
Ariyalur	280	1189	Coimbatore	1228	5220
Cuddalore	284	1208	Tiruppur	281	1195
			Total	14551	61843

The estimate of remittances by religion shows that the highest remittances were received by Hindus, followed by Muslims and Christians. In Kerala, the highest remittances were received among Muslim households followed by Hindu households. However, Muslim household received the highest total remittances (Rs.87,567) as well as household remittances (Rs. 20595) per household followed by Christians and this matter needs further research (Table 41).

Table 41: Household and Total Remittances by Religion

	HH Remittances Tamil Nadu (crore)	Remittances Per HH (Rs.)	Total Remittances (crore)	Total Remittances per HH (Rs.)
Hindu	11287	6366	48166	27068
Christian	1286	9524	5420	40493
Muslim	1971	20595	8228	87567
Others	7	2760	29	11737
Total	14551	7237	61843	30771

An average Muslim household in Tamil Nadu received Rs.87,000, whereas an average Hindu family received only Rs.27,000, which was less than what a Christian family received (Rs.40,000). More than 77 per cent of the Hindu households had received remittances from abroad, but the average remittance per HH was very low compared to the Muslim households.

Although Tamil Nadu receives remittances every year, only a few households are directly benefited from it. Only 7.2 per cent of the households in the state had the direct benefit of the remittances (Table 42). This proportion can be calculated from the sample data on household remittances directly. The proportion of households that received remittances was 17 per cent for Kerala in 2014.

Table 42: Distribution of Household by Remittances ,2015

Remittances	No. of Household	Percent
0	18565	92.8
1-10000	241	1.2
10001-50000	594	3.0
50001-100000	271	1.4
100001-500000	303	1.5
above 500000	26	0.1
Total	20000	100.0
%HH which Received Remittances		
Tamil Nadu		7.2
Kerala		16.6

Macro-economic Impact of Remittances

The inflow of remittances should have a very significant impact on the state's development. The total remittance of Rs. 61,843 crores means an average per capita remittance of Rs. 8500 in the total population of 72 million in Tamil Nadu. For Kerala, the per capita remittance was of Rs.21,000 in 2014. According to our estimates, the remittances to Tamil Nadu are equivalent to 14 per cent of the state domestic product. The per capita income of the state was Rs. 66,635, without taking remittances into account, but would be Rs.75,214 if remittances are taken into account (Table 43). Remittances to the state have some implication on the other macroeconomic indicators such as revenue receipts, transfers from the central government, government expenditure and the state debt. Remittances were 6.8 times the money that the state got from the central government as revenue transfer and 1.8 times the entire government expenditure. Also, remittances to the state were 0.6 times of the revenue receipt of the state.

Table 43: Macro-economic Impact of Remittances in Tamil Nadu and Kerala

Indicators	Tamil Nadu	Kerala
	2015	2014
Remittances	61843	71142
NSDP(at constant price)	427182	196077
Per Capita Income (constant price)	66635	63491
Modified NSDP (current price)	771762	267219
Revenue Receipt of Government	108036	58058
Transfer from Central Government	9122	14365
Government Non-Plan Expenditure	34057	46639
State Debt	24815	114121
Remittances as percent of NSDP (%)	14.5	36.3
Remittances as ratio of Revenue Receipt	0.6	1.2
Remittances as ratio of Transfer from Centre	6.8	5.0
Remittances as ratio of Government Expenditure	1.8	1.5
Remittances as ratio of State Debt	2.5	0.6

Households received remittances for different purposes. However major use of remittances was for their subsistence. In other words 85 per cent of the households received remittances for their day-to-day needs. Another major share was used for the education of the children. About 31 per cent of the households deposited the remittances into banks as savings. About 7 per cent of the households in Tamil Nadu used money for purchasing or building a house whereas 19 per cent of the households in Kerala were using money for the same purpose (Table 44). Medical expenses of the households are very high today. About 50 per cent of the households used the money for hospital expenses. Another major issue is debt. The remittance to the household is an answer to resolve the problem of debt.

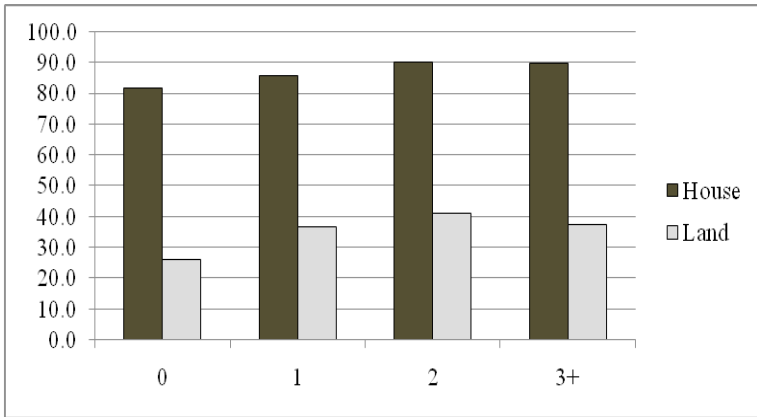
Table 44: Use of Remittances for Tamil Nadu and Kerala

	Tamil Nadu	Kerala 2014
Subsistence	85.3	88.9
Education of children / relatives	43.3	45.8
Medical expenses of family	51.5	40.6
To pay back debt	43.3	31.5
Start new / expand business	3.4	3.0
Donation to religious / Charitable organizations	4.0	9.2
Dowry payment	2.5	3.5
Purchase of land	3.5	5.0
Purchase of vehicles	6.8	1.9
Purchase of gold	9.7	6.1
Purchase or build house	7.2	19.0
Deposit in bank	30.7	27.5
Others	21.2	26.0

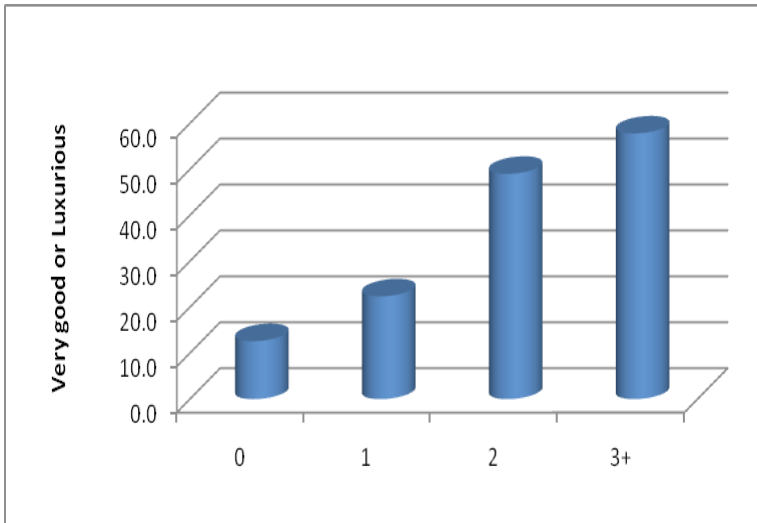
Note: Total do not add to 100 because of multiple uses

Possession of House and Land

The TMS collected information about the socio-economic background of the households in Tamil Nadu. About 7.4 per cent of the migrant households had migrated from other parts of the state or country. General information of the household is that more than 97 per cent have ration card and election ID card, about 94 per cent have Aadhar card and 89 per cent have bank account. But only 30 per cent households have the NREGA card. Pan card is accounted only by 24 per cent non-migrant households whereas 43 per cent NRT households hold pan card. In Tamil Nadu most of the houses are electrified (98 per cent).

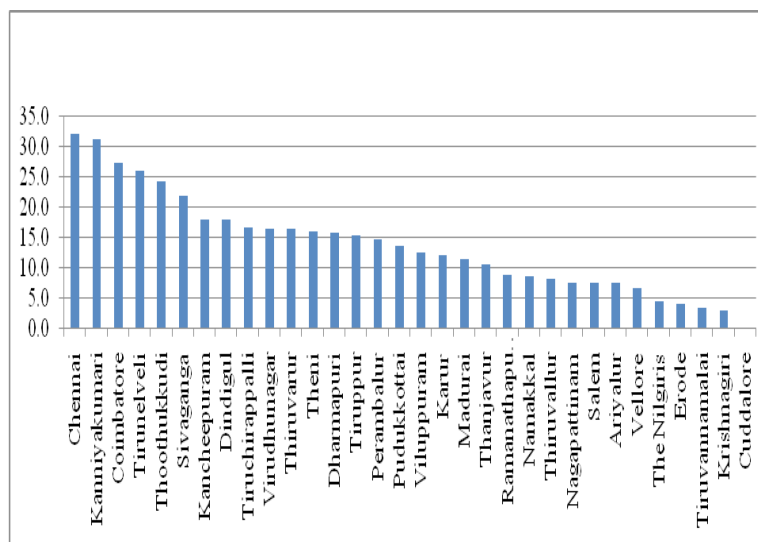
Figure 2: Proportion of Households Owning House and Land

More than 80 per cent of the households have own house, but only 28 per cent have their own land (Figure 2). This may be because of the flat culture which has spread widely all over Tamil Nadu. Among them more number of NRT households occupied their own house or land compared to non-migrant households.

Figure 3: Percent of Quality of Houses by Number of NRT

Also we can see the difference in all aspects of the life among migrant and non-migrant households. The economic inequality between the groups has widened. About 58 per cent of the households with more than three emigrants have very good or luxurious houses whereas only 2.1 per cent of the non-migrant households have this type of houses (Figure 3). Poor or kutchha houses can be seen among the non-migrant households (Figure 4). Luxurious houses can be seen more in Chennai (32 per cent) followed by Kanyakumari (31 per cent) and Coimbatore (27 per cent).

Figure 4: Quality of House by Districts



Most of the households use LPG for cooking (90 per cent among NRT households as against 79 per cent among non-NRT households). As the number of emigrants increased the percentage of users also increased.

Table 45: Percentage of Households in Possession of Consumer Durables with NRT and without NRT

Consumer items	NRT	Non-NRT	ALL
Vehicle (Four Wheeler)	12.1	6.4	7.2
Vehicle (Two/Three Wheeler)	68.5	60.8	61.9
Home theatre, Play station etc	18.1	10.3	11.4
Telephone (land phone)	11.8	5.6	6.5
Mobile Phone	95.0	89.5	90.2
Refrigerator	61.1	38.6	41.8
Computer/Laptops	23.8	12.4	14.0
Microwave Oven	7.6	2.7	3.4
Internet connection	13.1	5.3	6.4
Air Condition	15.5	7.0	8.2

Possession of consumer durables is also a good indicator of development through migration. Compared to non-migrant households, NRT households possess more consumer durables (Table 45). About 12 per cent NRT households have four wheelers and 95 per cent have mobile phones. About one fourth of the NRT households have computer and 13 per cent have internet connections. The availability of the items in local market with the money from abroad has influenced the consumption. The difference between migrants and non-migrants in consumption is more in buying refrigerator and the least in buying mobile phones.

Conclusions

According to the TMS 2015, emigrants from Tamil Nadu living in any part of world are estimated to be 2.2 million. On the other hand, return emigrants who return after working abroad is estimated as 1.3 million. The Non-Resident Tamils (emigrants and return emigrants) were estimated to be 3.5 million as per TMS 2015. According to the Kerala Migration Survey 2014, the emigrants, return migrants and Non-Resident Keralites were estimated at 2.4, 1.3 and 3.7 million respectively.

Singapore reports the largest number of emigrants from Tamil Nadu which is 4.1 lakhs. The Gulf region comprises of the top 5 countries receiving emigrants from Tamil Nadu – with both UAE and Saudi Arabia accounting for 4.0 and 3.5 lakhs respectively. United States of America, the most sought after destination for high skilled emigrants with 3.0 lakhs and Malaysia with 1.9 lakhs are some of the other top countries preferred by Tamil Migrants. Gulf region (UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and Kuwait) accounts for 1.1 million Tamil emigrants, which is half of the total emigrants from Tamil Nadu. On the other hand, 2.1 million or 86 per cent of Kerala emigrants were in the Gulf in 2014.

The average cost of migration incurred by an emigrant from Tamil Nadu is Rs.1,08,112 compared to Rs. 76,243 for a Kerala emigrant. On an average, emigrants from Tamil Nadu pay Rs.32,000 higher than their counterparts in Kerala. Like Kerala, the highest expenditure is the money given to recruitment agencies, which is 50.4 per cent of the total, followed by visa charges and cost of air tickets. However, the average cost of emigration reported for the return emigrants in Tamil Nadu was Rs. 90,340 which indicates that the cost of emigration has gone up in recent years.. About 52 per cent emigrants had met the expenses from their own savings, whereas 44 per cent had received support from their parents. About one-fourth of the emigrants borrowed the required money from their friends or took loans from money lenders.

The total remittance to Tamil Nadu in 2015 was estimated to be Rs.61843 crores according to the TMS 2015. This is close to Kerala's remittances accounting to Rs.68000 crores. A total remittance of Rs. 61,843 crores indicates an average per capita remittance of Rs.8500 to the total population of 75 million in Tamil Nadu. For Kerala, the per capita remittance was of Rs.21,000 in 2014. According to our estimates, the remittances to Tamil Nadu are equivalent to 14 per cent of the state's domestic product. The per capita income of the state was Rs.66,635, without taking remittances into account, but would be Rs. 75,214 if

remittances are taken into account. Remittances were 6.8 times the money that the state received from the central government as revenue transfer and 1.8 times the entire government expenditure.

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Annexure I Detailed Tables

Annex Table 1: Distribution of Emigrants, Return Emigrants and Non-Resident Tamils by Districts, 2015

District Name	EMI			REM			NRT		
	Number	Per 100 HH	Per cent	Number	Per 100 HH	Per cent	Number	PER 100 HH	Per cent
Thiruvallur	57299	5.5	2.6	54205	5.2	4.2	111504	10.6	3.2
Chennai	322907	25.9	14.5	129397	10.4	10.1	452304	36.3	12.9
Kancheepuram	94050	8.6	4.2	42245	3.9	3.3	136295	12.4	3.9
Vellore	41217	4.1	1.9	12160	1.2	0.9	53377	5.3	1.5
Tiruvannamalai	35254	5.6	1.6	24599	3.9	1.9	59853	9.6	1.7
Viluppuram	85071	9.7	3.8	34881	4.0	2.7	119952	13.6	3.4
Salem	39692	4.0	1.8	16143	1.6	1.3	55835	5.6	1.6
Namakkal	20030	3.9	0.9	192	0.0	0.0	20222	3.9	0.6
Erode	48300	6.9	2.2	19711	2.8	1.5	68011	9.7	1.9
The Nilgiris	5868	2.9	0.3	3547	1.7	0.3	9415	4.6	0.3
Dindigul	24371	4.1	1.1	2880	0.5	0.2	27250	4.6	0.8
Karur	17276	5.7	0.8	5868	1.9	0.5	23144	7.6	0.7
Tiruchirappalli	137219	18.6	6.2	118570	16.1	9.2	255790	34.6	7.3
Perambalur	63177	38.9	2.8	58211	35.8	4.5	121388	74.7	3.5

cont'd....

Ariyalur	42784	20.2	1.9	30499	14.4	2.4	73283	34.6	2.1
Cuddalore	43478	6.5	2.0	45589	6.8	3.5	89066	13.3	2.5
Nagapattinam	73707	16.8	3.3	86888	19.9	6.8	160595	36.7	4.6
Thiruvaur	40948	11.6	1.8	25127	7.1	2.0	66075	18.8	1.9
Thanjavur	85027	13.0	3.8	65508	10.0	5.1	150535	23.0	4.3
Pudukkottai	57456	13.9	2.6	32122	7.8	2.5	89578	21.7	2.6
Sivaganga	106351	28.5	4.8	136577	36.6	10.6	242928	65.0	6.9
Madurai	79592	9.0	3.6	78683	8.9	6.1	158275	17.9	4.5
Theni	13082	3.5	0.6	8653	2.3	0.7	21735	5.9	0.6
Virudhunagar	27475	4.7	1.2	16937	2.9	1.3	44412	7.7	1.3
Ramanathapuram	137534	39.2	6.2	66816	19.0	5.2	204350	58.2	5.8
Thoothukkudi	71428	14.3	3.2	28860	5.8	2.2	100288	20.1	2.9
Tirunelveli	68645	7.7	3.1	40763	4.6	3.2	109407	12.3	3.1
Kannyakumari	117791	21.9	5.3	36182	6.7	2.8	153973	28.6	4.4
Dharmapuri	14594	3.5	0.7	9234	2.2	0.7	23828	5.8	0.7
Krishnagiri	23511	4.7	1.1	16543	3.3	1.3	40054	8.0	1.1
Coimbatore	187902	17.5	8.4	29801	2.8	2.3	217703	20.3	6.2
Tiruppur	43023	5.6	1.9	7065	0.9	0.6	50088	6.5	1.4
Total	2226059	11.1	100.0	1284453	6.4	100.0	3510513	17.5	100.0

Annex Table 2: Estimated EMI, REM, OMI and ROM by Taluks of Tamil Nadu, 2015

Sl.No	Taluk	HH Size	HH 2015	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
1	Gummidiipoondi	4898	56663	3884	5342	5179	0
2	Ponneri	2904	112890	7930	5672	2258	1891
3	Tiruttani	11814	101738	3950	4070	4070	0
4	Pallipattu	1328	53969	2159	4318	3238	0
5	Thiruvallur	2083	118097	4724	1788	0	4150
6	Poonamallee	101341	209610	5145	13788	7648	2551
7	Ambattur	157110	231561	14203	8838	3684	5906
8	Mathavaram	93654	164785	12210	13484	8763	8613
	Thiruvallur	375132	1049313	54205	57299	34841	23110
9	Chennai	247168	1247467	129397	322907	58936	73107
	Chennai	247168	1247467	129397	322907	58936	73107
10	Sriperumbudur	18677	158418	7642	14111	4382	1046
11	Tamparam	51920	70339	1610	7832	6019	203
12	Alandur	118358	177523	12691	27233	11588	1302
13	Sholinganallur	26159	155715	7051	20742	3937	3114
14	Chengalpattu	29467	170107	5031	14536	3289	3402
15	Kancheepuram	42327	140586	2846	0	5658	2777

cont'd....

Sl.No	Taluk	HH Size	HH 2015	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
16	Uthiramerur	239	39809	796	1592	796	0
17	Tirukalukundram	7419	54261	3256	5426	0	0
18	Maduranthakam	966	130474	1321	2577	2642	0
	Kancheepuram	295532	1097232	42245	94050	38312	11845
19	Gudiyatham	7787	106804	1709	265	9724	6245
20	Katpadi	10195	101094	2164	285	7945	2022
21	Wallajah	12305	116537	2228	4457	2638	4559
22	Arakonam	7715	131964	2024	5205	7376	10305
23	Vellore	20287	244395	0	0	21046	12067
24	Vaniyambadi	22572	65925	2402	6592	118	2519
25	Ambur	3382	90169	1633	6093	3607	1803
26	Tirupathur	2112	141477	0	18320	2830	2846
	Vellore	86355	998365	12160	41217	55283	42366
27	Arani	15705	75662	1435	2948	5896	1513
28	Cheygar	772	87686	0	0	1099	1754
29	Vandavasi	1304	87319	1501	3003	3493	1501
30	Polur	7469	118605	7116	9488	4987	0
31	Chengam	776	60207	0	0	9614	2751
32	THANDRAMPET	3075	49631	2978	16874	0	0

Sl.No	Taluk	HH Size	HH 2015	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
33	Tiruvannamalai	34074	147030	11569	2941	8677	48
	Tiruvannamalai	63175	626139	24599	35254	33766	7568
34	Gingee	2566	108183	2530	10651	899	10651
35	Tindivanam	614	113710	1230	2459	7193	0
36	Vanur	863	51253	0	0	1025	4100
37	Viluppuram	24956	179263	7431	23766	330	10912
38	Tirukkoyilur	2698	107893	5089	8482	2158	11400
39	Sankarapuram	1687	100691	7771	17473	7403	17247
40	Kallakurichi	1176	125763	5249	18518	28143	13051
41	Ulundurpettai	262	93035	5582	3721	16746	11164
	Viluppuram	34822	879791	34881	85071	63897	78526
42	Mettur	9771	120890	594	3566	13335	9253
43	Omalar	6665	140324	518	6876	7150	4340
44	Edappadi	1394	66753	1335	2670	16021	4005
45	Sankari	9015	70051	2742	60	7065	4263
46	Salem	218964	370963	7328	14712	38322	16083
47	Vazhapadi	975	66219	0	2649	9271	1324
48	Attur	19733	166797	3625	9160	18693	857
	Salem	266517	1001997	16143	39692	109857	40126

cont'd....

Sl.No	Taluk	HHSize	HH 2015	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
49	Tiruchengode	33676	190086	0	172	10242	4787
50	Rasipuram	14563	95626	192	14725	0	3825
51	Namakkal	6841	227268	0	5132	4856	31024
	Namakkal	55080	512980	192	20030	15098	39636
52	Sathyamangalam	5495	103425	0	4401	6105	12453
53	Bhavani	14629	140845	0	5055	2626	960
54	Gobichettipalayam	18039	122180	264	132	0	0
55	Perundurai	5263	75091	0	10472	771	1759
56	Erode	71625	262301	19447	28240	99	3163
	Erode	115051	703841	19711	48300	9602	18335
57	Panthalur	4965	59988	1200	0	1200	7199
58	Udhagamandalam	23235	54404	0	0	0	1088
59	Kotagiri	564	32019	0	0	0	0
60	Coonoor	6397	58677	2347	5868	4694	8215
	The Nilgiris	35161	205088	3547	5868	5894	16501
61	Palani	19472	87062	0	0	0	0
62	Oddanchatram	560	55644	0	0	0	0
63	Vedasandur	6736	84028	0	363	0	0
64	Natham	1486	41401	828	828	0	0

Sl.No	Taluk	HH Size	HH 2015	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
65	Dindigul	60884	162815	493	15066	0	740
66	Attur	1669	44184	884	2651	0	6186
67	Kodaikanal	9442	33739	675	675	0	0
68	Nilakkottai	2322	79785	0	4787	0	0
	Dindigul	102571	588658	2880	24371	0	6926
69	Aravakurichi	8252	56418	0	2144	11282	13200
70	Karur	16556	138068	2761	8284	10436	2761
71	Krishnarayapuram	1708	31811	0	636	0	1272
72	Kulithalai	1921	77655	3106	6212	12425	0
	Karur	28437	303952	5868	17276	34143	17234
73	Thottiyam	2205	39052	1562	5467	1562	1562
74	Musiri	3245	66573	2215	2663	6645	4442
75	Thuraiyur	1230	73261	5861	7326	14652	4396
76	Manachanallur	813	55144	20955	11029	1103	0
77	Lalgudi	3529	71816	22124	29599	2873	2587
78	Srirangam	2558	57910	8107	3475	1158	1158
79	Tiruchirappalli	214529	217579	38076	48955	2176	10879
80	Thiruverumbur	6411	62336	10193	15438	2384	4657
81	Manapparai	492	94766	9477	13267	1895	0

cont'd....

Sl.No	Taluk	HH Size	HH 2015	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	Tiruchirappalli	235012	738438	118570	137219	34447	29682
82	Veppanthattai	1081	43560	24394	14811	1742	1742
83	Perambalur	12732	46320	1853	12043	1853	2779
84	Kunnam	1058	72647	31965	36323	1453	0
	Perambalur	14871	162527	58211	63177	5048	4522
85	Sendurai	2406	31284	9385	15016	1251	0
86	Udayarpalayam	1785	108048	16761	16162	8716	8644
87	Ariyalur	594	72538	4352	11606	4352	7254
	Ariyalur	4785	211870	30499	42784	14320	15898
88	Panruti	12634	91302	10313	438	0	858
89	Cuddalore	44301	100974	4039	9710	3845	0
90	Kurinjipadi	10997	91701	11004	210	0	1624
91	Chidambaram	5717	125160	7648	12377	0	278
92	Kattumannarkoil	1152	74334	5127	5432	2154	0
93	Virudhachalam	2144	115998	4640	11085	0	0
94	Tittakudi	610	70427	2817	4226	1409	0
	Cuddalore	77555	669897	45589	43478	7407	2759
95	Sirkali	1359	87834	42292	31752	2133	1757
96	Mayiladuthurai	22320	59657	6112	10947	21	63

Sl.No	Taluk	HH Size	HH 2015	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
97	Kuthalam	288	36472	5836	6565	2918	2918
98	Tharangambadi	858	56448	3387	7903	2258	2258
99	Nagapattinam	24688	77300	10822	7730	6184	0
100	Kilvelur	862	39530	3953	2372	3162	0
101	Vedaranyam	1893	80477	14486	6438	4829	0
	Nagapattinam	52268	437718	86888	73707	21504	6995
102	Valangaiman	1272	26510	0	2651	0	0
103	Kodavasal	422	56197	0	2248	0	0
104	Nannilam	604	37963	4556	3796	1519	0
105	Thiruvavur	14997	43057	5167	9473	861	1722
106	Needamangalam	144	39846	797	0	1594	0
107	Mannargudi	609	86867	12161	19111	0	0
108	Thiruthuraiipoondi	369	61153	2446	3669	0	0
	Thiruvavur	18417	351595	25127	40948	3974	1722
109	Thiruvaidaimarudur	4953	61175	10445	13742	849	283
110	Kumbakonam	36374	119609	0	2506	0	0
111	Papanasam	1051	73027	3974	4382	1590	1331
112	Thiruvaiyaru	4199	50796	0	4064	0	1016

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Sl.No	Taluk	HH Size	HH 2015	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
113	Thanjavur	57182	140340	16790	16773	0	0
114	Orathanadu	3303	65936	8696	8466	267	0
115	Pattukkottai	967	143936	25602	35095	2021	0
	Thanjavur	108029	654819	65508	85027	4728	2630
116	Iluppur	625	55252	2210	5525	0	1105
117	Kulathur	854	41911	2515	9220	838	0
118	Gandavakkottai	672	22722	2272	2727	0	0
119	Pudukkottai	28838	61621	3697	7395	0	1232
120	Thirumayam	2225	64527	2581	10324	0	0
121	Alangudi	475	36929	3693	5909	0	0
122	Karambakudi	463	30572	2446	4892	0	611
123	Aranthangi	10526	99650	12708	11465	2218	0
	Pudukkottai	44678	413184	32122	57456	3056	2949
124	Tirupathur	6120	73500	21120	30561	121	2197
125	Karaikkudi	6854	87039	38297	15667	0	0
126	Devakottai	379	43030	19794	16352	0	0
127	Sivaganga	1522	82416	34615	28021	0	0
128	Manamadurai	1122	87503	22751	15751	3500	8750
	Sivaganga	15997	373488	136577	106351	3621	10947

Sl.No	Taluk	HH Size	HH 2015	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
129	Melur	12408	82029	11302	12211	13157	364
130	Madurai North	9771	148818	10964	10964	11905	4596
131	Vadipatti	4844	65690	6928	6928	6020	0
132	Usilampatti	1902	56980	0	0	5698	0
133	Peraiyur	1043	57926	1159	1159	2317	0
134	Thirumangalam	326	68482	0	0	0	0
135	Madurai South	279680	405955	48331	48331	54392	2578
	Madurai	309974	885879	78683	79592	93490	7538
136	Bodinayakanur	23586	115850	4314	9188	7990	16619
137	Theni	27194	59377	1745	3894	3324	2693
138	Uthamapalayam	30112	129652	0	0	30163	13355
139	Andipatti	5552	64848	2594	0	5188	1297
	Theni	86444	369726	8653	13082	46664	33964
140	Rajapalayam	12050	108908	783	5478	0	5916
141	Srivilliputhur	5403	88335	1767	9544	0	9958
142	Sivakasi	8533	127063	5083	209	4873	7206
143	Virudhunagar	20715	73875	3080	6284	62	8616
144	Tiruchuli	386	58468	1169	1169	0	1169
145	Aruppukkottai	25161	123085	5056	4791	2462	133

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Sl.No	Taluk	HH Size	HH 2015	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	Virudhunagar	72248	579734	16937	27475	7397	32998
146	Tiruvadanai	1171	53981	10796	11876	0	2159
147	Paramakudi	24390	71100	25131	19753	0	5533
148	Mudukulathur	536	67188	9406	10750	0	2688
149	Kadaladi	950	37327	3733	2240	0	4479
150	Ramanathapuram	7950	121315	17750	92915	0	0
	Ramanathapuram	34997	350911	66816	137534	0	14859
151	Kovilpatti	9694	100224	5944	3236	0	0
152	Ettayapuram	883	63771	0	0	0	0
153	Ottapidaram	364	35367	2829	707	0	0
154	Thoothukkudi	72525	135520	7690	3593	0	0
155	Srivaikuntam	231	55306	2212	0	0	0
156	Tiruchendur	10369	109923	10185	63892	0	6639
	Thoothukkudi	94066	500110	28860	71428	0	6639
157	Sivagiri	18307	59143	2720	7168	213	2437
158	Sankarankoil	1130	137438	4576	14062	10676	3671
159	Tenkasi	40060	153969	25194	31429	39293	44429
160	Alangulam	8671	51725	0	1726	14113	31976
161	Tirunelveli	121851	212971	0	8470	0	48

Sl.No	Taluk	HH Size	HH 2015	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
162	Ambasamudram	12972	188037	1390	4068	2158	26503
163	Radhapuram	7760	86034	6883	1721	0	49900
	Tirunelveli	210751	889317	40763	68645	66453	158964
164	Vilavancode	14923	165944	26509	43109	17042	31229
165	Kalkulam	17179	172193	6261	10230	2087	1171
166	Thovala	7046	35955	0	1352	633	0
167	Agastheeswaram	62658	163657	3412	63100	0	0
	Kanniyakumari	101806	537749	36182	117791	19762	32399
168	Palakkodu	3099	92835	2864	4296	5680	9660
169	Harur	1214	68428	0	0	9580	10948
170	Pappireddipatti	2314	68325	0	545	6272	7362
171	Dharmapuri	19546	121093	6370	8493	3915	5142
172	Pennagaram	1515	63029	0	1261	13866	2521
	Dharmapuri	27688	413711	9234	14594	39313	35635
173	Hosur	32786	152323	387	11067	9198	24741
174	Krishnagiri	18697	155576	13635	11455	15316	46570
175	Denkanikottai	4757	86707	1367	0	8038	31480
176	Pochampalli	2483	49478	0	990	5937	4948
177	Uthangarai	197	57721	1154	0	6927	6927

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Sl.No	Taluk	HH Size	HH 2015	REM	EMI	ROM	OMI
	Krishnagiri	58920	501805	16543	23511	45416	114665
178	Mettupalayam	19099	78484	7682	9251	4542	3028
179	Sulur	6947	88743	4719	40133	4719	11777
180	Coimbatore North	34156	230850	4182	36221	5743	9798
181	Coimbatore South	320122	482611	7397	43941	11224	11189
182	Pollachi	32942	193648	5821	58356	2910	12555
	Coimbatore	413266	1074336	29801	187902	29138	48346
183	Kangayam	14179	67908	194	775	0	8151
184	Dharapuram	310	90465	0	5428	0	5428
185	Avanashi	4386	112104	1323	25362	0	6225
186	Tiruppur	174309	388037	5548	11442	2355	57428
187	Udumalaipettai	17260	107828	0	16	0	6422
	Tiruppur	210444	766342	7065	43023	2355	83654
	TOTAL	3897217	20097979	1284453	2226059	907722	1023045

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Annexure II

GPS Navigation		Longitude				Latitude							
Serial No.					FSU No.				Sample Household No.				
Used Schedules (1-Yes, 2-No)						S2		S3		S4		S5	

TAMILNADU MIGRATION SURVEY 2015

GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU
CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (CDS), KERALA
AND
LISSTAR AND RGNIYD, CHENNAI

MIGRATION STATUS: Write the number of Migrants (REM, EMI, ROM, OMI)

1. Return migrants from outside India (REM) from S2, Block 6. Q -9
2. Emigrants living outside India (EMI) from S3, Block 7. Q -6
3. Return migrants from other states in India (ROM) from S2, Block 6. Q -9
4. Out-migrants living in other states in India (OMI) from S3, Block 7. Q -6

BLOCK 1: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

1. District		2. Taluk	
3. City/ Panchayat		4. Locality (Rural-1, Urban-2)	
5. Ward Number		6. Street Name	
7. House No		8. Name of Informant	
10. Full Address			
11. Land Phone		12. Mobile phone	

Details about visits to the household	1	2
Date (s) of Interview/...../2015/...../2015
Name of Investigator		
Name of the Supervisor		
Time Takenhr :.....minhr :.....min

Notes: The respondent should be the head of the household. If the head of the household is not present, the information should be collected from the immediate responsible person.

BLOCK - 2: HOUSEHOLD DETAILS (Excluding EMI and OMI)

Sl. No.	1. Name of household members (Head of the HH first) (Name in Capital Letter)	2. Relation to HH (code)	3. Sex (M-1, F-2)	4. DOB (Month and Year)	5. Education Completed (code)	6. Economic Activity (code)	7. Occupation (code)	8. Marital Status (code)	9. If code other than 1 for Q.8, Age at first marriage	10. Member in SHG (Y-1, N-2)	11. Consume Alcohol/Liquor? (1-Yes 2- No 3-Don't Know)	12. If yes, how often? (code)	13. Smoking habit (Y-1, N-2)
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
	Code for Q.2	Code for Q.5	Code for Q.5	Code for Q.5	Code for Q.5	Code for Q.5	Code for Q.5	Code for Q.6	Code for Q.6	Code for Q.8	Code for Q.8	Code for Q.11	Code for Q.11
	1 - Head of the HH	0 - Pre primary	13 - ITI, Certificate course	13 - ITI, Certificate course	13 - Degree (BA, BSc, Bcom, BLISc etc)	1 - Employed in State /Central Govt.	1 - Employed in State /Central Govt.	1 - Employed in State /Central Govt.	1 - Employed in State /Central Govt.	1 - Never married	1 - Never married	1 - Daily	1 - Daily
	2 - Husband/Wife	1 - Class 1	14 - Diploma	14 - Diploma	15 - PG Diploma (PGDCA etc)	2 - Employed in Semi Govt. Aided school/ colleges, co-operative /local admin bodies	2 - Employed in Semi Govt. Aided school/ colleges, co-operative /local admin bodies	2 - Employed in Semi Govt. Aided school/ colleges, co-operative /local admin bodies	2 - Employed in Semi Govt. Aided school/ colleges, co-operative /local admin bodies	2 - Married	2 - Married	2 - More than 3 times a week	2 - More than 3 times a week
	3 - Unmarried children	2 - Class 2	15 - Degree (BA, BSc, Bcom, BLISc etc)	15 - Degree (BA, BSc, Bcom, BLISc etc)	16 - PG Diploma (PGDCA etc)	3 - Employed in Private sector	3 - Employed in Private sector	3 - Employed in Private sector	3 - Employed in Private sector	3 - Widower /Widower	3 - Widower /Widower	3 - Once a week	3 - Once a week
	4 - Married children	3 - Class 3	16 - PG Diploma (PGDCA etc)	16 - PG Diploma (PGDCA etc)	17 - Professional Degree (BTech, LLB, MBBS, BDS, BSC (N), BPHARM, BHMS, BAMS)	4 - Self employment	4 - Self employment	4 - Self employment	4 - Self employment	4 - Divorced	4 - Divorced	4 - Once in two weeks.	4 - Once in two weeks.
	5 - Son-in-law/ Daughter-in-law	4 - Class 4	17 - Professional Degree (BTech, LLB, MBBS, BDS, BSC (N), BPHARM, BHMS, BAMS)	17 - Professional Degree (BTech, LLB, MBBS, BDS, BSC (N), BPHARM, BHMS, BAMS)	18 - PG (MA, MSc, MCom etc)	5 - Unpaid family work	5 - Unpaid family work	5 - Unpaid family work	5 - Unpaid family work	5 - Separated	5 - Separated	5 - Rarely	5 - Rarely
	6 - Grandchild	5 - Class 5	18 - PG (MA, MSc, MCom etc)	18 - PG (MA, MSc, MCom etc)	19 - Professional PG (MTEch, MBA, MCA, MLISc, MSW, MCI, BED, MED, LLM, MD, MS, Medical PG Diploma, MDS, MLT, MSC (N))	6 - Agricultural labour	6 - Agricultural labour	6 - Agricultural labour	6 - Agricultural labour	6 - Separated	6 - Separated	6 - Rarely	6 - Rarely
	7 - Father/Mother/ Mother-in-law	6 - Class 6	19 - Professional PG (MTEch, MBA, MCA, MLISc, MSW, MCI, BED, MED, LLM, MD, MS, Medical PG Diploma, MDS, MLT, MSC (N))	19 - Professional PG (MTEch, MBA, MCA, MLISc, MSW, MCI, BED, MED, LLM, MD, MS, Medical PG Diploma, MDS, MLT, MSC (N))	20 - M.Phil, Ph.D etc.	7 - Job seekers	7 - Labourers in non-agric. Sector	7 - Labourers in non-agric. Sector	7 - Labourers in non-agric. Sector	7 - Daily	7 - Daily	7 - Rarely	7 - Rarely
	8 - Brother/Sister	7 - Class 7	20 - M.Phil, Ph.D etc.	20 - M.Phil, Ph.D etc.	21 - Others (write)	8 - Job seekers	8 - Job seekers	8 - Job seekers	8 - Job seekers	8 - Daily	8 - Daily	8 - Rarely	8 - Rarely
	9 - Brother in law/Sister in law	8 - Class 8	21 - Others (write)	21 - Others (write)	22 - Illiterate	9 - Job not required	9 - Job not required	9 - Job not required	9 - Job not required	9 - Daily	9 - Daily	9 - Rarely	9 - Rarely
	10 - Others	9 - Class 9	22 - Illiterate	22 - Illiterate	23 - Literate without school education	10 - Students	10 - Students	10 - Students	10 - Students	10 - Daily	10 - Daily	10 - Rarely	10 - Rarely
		10 - Class 10	23 - Literate without school education	23 - Literate without school education		11 - Household works	11 - Household works	11 - Household works	11 - Household works	11 - Daily	11 - Daily	11 - Rarely	11 - Rarely
		11 - Class 11				12 - Pensioners	12 - Pensioners	12 - Pensioners	12 - Pensioners	12 - Daily	12 - Daily	12 - Rarely	12 - Rarely
		12 - Class 12				13 - Too old to work	13 - Too old to work	13 - Too old to work	13 - Too old to work	13 - Daily	13 - Daily	13 - Rarely	13 - Rarely
						14 - Too young to work	14 - Too young to work	14 - Too young to work	14 - Too young to work	14 - Daily	14 - Daily	14 - Rarely	14 - Rarely
						15 - Disabled	15 - Disabled	15 - Disabled	15 - Disabled	15 - Daily	15 - Daily	15 - Rarely	15 - Rarely
						16 - Others	16 - Others	16 - Others	16 - Others	16 - Daily	16 - Daily	16 - Rarely	16 - Rarely

BLOCK -3: HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

14.	Does this Household migrate from elsewhere? 1- Yes, 2- No						
1	If yes,	Within Tamil Nadu, District (code)					
2		Outside Tamil Nadu, State (code)					
15.	Do the HH have a ration card? 1- Yes, 2 - No						
15.1	If yes, 1- APL, 2 -BPL						
16.	Do the HH have the following? 1- Yes, 2 - No						
	Aadhar Card	Bank A/c	Pan Card	RSBY	Old Age Pension	NREG card	Election ID card
17.	Does the HH own this house? 1 – Yes, 2 – No						
17.1	If no, Do the HH have own house elsewhere? 1 – Yes, 2 – No						
18.	Type of house which the household is now occupying 1 – Luxurious (3 or more bedrooms with attached bathrooms, concrete roof, mosaic floor) 2 - Very Good (2 bed rooms with attached bathrooms, concrete roof, Mosaic floor) 3 - Good (1 bed room, brick and cement walls, concrete or tile roof) 4 - Poor (Brick walls, cement floor, tin or asbestos roof) 5 - Kutchra (Mud walls, Mud floor & Thatched roof)						
19.	Do you have land? Yes-1, No -2						
20.	If Yes, Size of the land (in cents)						
21.	Source of lighting: 1 - Electricity , 2 - Kerosene, 3 - Solar energy, 4 - other oil, 5 - others						
22.	What type of fuel is used for cooking? 1 – Wood, 2 – Electricity, 3 – Kerosene, 4 - L.P. Gas, 5 – Others						
23.	Does the household own any of the following? (Yes - 1, No - 2)						
1	Vehicle (Four wheeler)		6	Refrigerator			
2	Vehicle (Two/three Wheeler)		7	Computer / Laptops			
3	Home theatre, Play station etc.		8	Microwave Oven			
4	Telephone (land phone)		9	Internet connection			
5	Mobile Phone		10	Air Condition (A/C)			
24.	What is your religion? 1- Hindu , 2 - Christian , 3 - Muslim , 4- Others						
23.1	If Hindu/ Christian, which caste do you belong to? 1 - SC, 2 - ST, 3 - MBC, 4 - BC, 5- OBC, 6 - General category, 7 - Others						
25.	Total household monthly income in Rs.						

BLOCK 4: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

25.	Item (If the Expense is yearly, divide it by 12)	Value of consumption (Rs 0.00) during	
		Last month	Last Year
Consumption Expenditure			
1	Food Items		
2	Nonfood Items		
3	Medical expenses		
4	Education expenses		
5	Transport		
6	Consumer Services		
7	Any Other Expenses, specify _____		
8	Monthly Total Expenditure		
BLOCK 5: HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS INVESTMENT AND DEBT			

26.	HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS	Last year (Rs 0.00)
1	Savings account in bank or post office	
2	Fixed and recurring deposits	
3	Chitty, Kurries and similar instruments	
4	LIC, pension plan, etc	
5	Micro finance	
6	Any Other, specify _____	
7	Total Savings	
27.	INVESTMENT	Last year (Rs 0.00)
1	Land (market value)	
2	Buildings (market value)	
3	Gold, Jewelry	
4	Share, Mutual Funds, Bonds, and similar financial instruments	
5	Education (like Caution deposit)	
6	Capital invested in business	
7	Livestock (market value)	
8	Any Other, specify _____	
9	Total Investments	
28.	TOTAL DEBT	

BLOCK 6: WATER AND SANITATION

1	<p>a. <u>Today</u>, what is your main source of water for following usages:</p> <p>b. <u>During the last summer when water was scarce</u>, what was your main source of water for following usages:</p> <p>(Ask each usage separately and enter the code for source)</p> <p>[Put '0' if no water for its usage]</p> <p>(For the secondary use, please ask only about drinking and cooking)</p>	Usage	a. Today		b. During last summer		
			Primary source	Secondary source	Primary source	Secondary source	
		1. Drinking					
		2. Cooking					
		3. Washing clothes					
		4. Bathing					
		5. Watering animals					
		6. Gardening					
		7. Irrigating					
8. All other usages							
Codes for sources: Own Piped Water Connection =1 Neighbour's piped connection =2 Public tap =3 Tanker (public) =4 Tanker (private) =5 Protected well in your land =6 Protected well outside your land =7 Protected public well =8			Unprotected well in your land =9 Unprotected well outside your land =10 Unprotected public well =11 Bore well =12 Rainwater harvesting system =13 River, stream, lake, pond =14 Stream water taken through pipe =15 Other =16				

2	<p>(Ask only if drinking water is sourced from outside their land now or during summer in Q.1. Note: Ask only if the response to Q1 is NOT 1,6 or 9)</p> <p>Please tell us more about, what does or did it take to fetch water for drinking?</p> <p>(Divide per day if water is fetched for more than one day.)</p>	a. How many minutes did it take to fetch water for drinking per trip? Minutes per trip		
		b. Who is primarily responsible for fetching water	Sl.No. from Block 2	
		c. Who else is responsible for fetching water?		
		d. How many trips per day?	Number	
		e. Do you pay for water? (1 - Y, 2 -N)	f. If yes, How much per month	
3	Have you faced shortage of water anytime during the last one year?	1 - Yes	2 - No (go to Q.6)	
4	<p>What treatment do you apply to the water from the well or piped water for your household use? (Enter codes for treatment. More than one answer possible)</p> <p>Codes: No treatment =1, Use filter equipment =2, Boil water =3, Add chlorine or cleaning agents =4, Cloth filter in the house =5, Cloth filter at source = 6 Other (specify) =7.....</p>	For drinking and cooking during normal months (water from well)		
		For drinking and cooking during summer months (piped water)		

5	During the last one year, did you face any of the following problems with the water that you use for drinking and cooking? (Ask each option separately)	Problem	1-Yes	2-No
		1. Insufficient water availability		
		2. Irregular supply		
		3. Bad taste		
		4. Bad odour		
		5. Water was coloured		
		6. Water was cloudy		
		7. Water pressure was low		
		8. Seasonal shortage of water		
	9. Others (Specify).....			
HYGIENE AND SANITATION				
6	What type of toilet facility your household has? 1. Flush to piped sewer system 2. Flush to septic tank 3. Flush/pour flush to pit latrine 4. Flush/pour flush to elsewhere 5. Ventilated improved pit latrine 6. Composting toilet 7. Pit latrine with slab 8. is a dry pit latrine whereby the pit is fully covered by a slab or platform that is fitted either with a squatting hole or seat. The platform should be solid and can be made of any type of material (concrete, logs with earth or mud, cement, etc.) as long as it adequately covers the pit without exposing the pit content other than through the squatting hole or seat. Pit latrine without slab 9. No facilities/bush/field 10. Others (specify).....			
	7 Do all members of your household wash their hands after using the toilet? 1. Yes, always 2. Yes, sometimes 3. Yes, rarely 4. No 5. Don't Know			
8	Do your household members who are responsible for cooking food wash their hands before preparing food? (1. Yes, always 2. Yes, sometimes 3. Yes, rarely 4. No 5. Don't Know)			
9	How many household members suffered from severe diarrhea? (more than three times running stools per day)	a. during last two weeks	Below 5 years	
			5 and above	
		b. during last one year	Below 5 years	
			5 and above	

BLOCK 7: GENDER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR			
1	Please write the respondent's Sl.No from Block 2.		
2	Please tell us whether you had any financial concerns/ worries pertaining to the following	1. During the last one year. 1-Yes 2- No	2. During the last 5 years. 1-Yes 2- No
a)	Dowry and marriage expenses		
b)	Education of Children.		
c)	Securing employment, Starting Business.		
d)	Insufficient and or irregular income.		
e)	Illness and Hospital related expenses.		
f)	House construction.		
g)	Debts		

Make sure that half of the sample responds to version A and the other half to Version B. This can be done by selecting alternate households in each FSU for each of the versions. This is extremely important for this technique to work.

3	(Investigator, Please record the version of the module? A or B)	
	For Version A (Response should be a number between 0 and 4)	
4A	Could you tell me how many of the following four statements you regard as true	
1	A. At least one member of my household plans on opening a new business in the next five years.	
2	B. The economic situation of my household has improved considerably over the past five years.	
3	C. In my household, all girls below the age of 14, go to /or have gone to school.	
4	D. At least one woman member of my household has faced physical aggression from their husbands anytime during their life.	
5A	Could you tell me how many of the following four statements you regard as true	
1	A. At least one member of my household uses public/private buses for transportation every day.	
2	B. The number of people using public/ private buses has increased in my locality in the last two years.	
3	C. Marriage expenses have been increasing over the last several years	
4	D. At least one woman/girl in my household was married before she turned 18 years old	
	For Version B (Response should be a number between 0 and 3)	
4B	Could you tell me how many of the following three statements you regard as true	
1	A. At least one member of my household plans on opening a new business in the next five years.	
2	B. The economic situation of my household has improved considerably over the past five years.	
3	C. In my household, all girls below the age of 14, go to /or have gone to school.	
5B	Could you tell me how many of the following three statements you regard as true	
1	A. At least one member of my household uses public/private buses for transportation every day.	
2	B. The number of people using public/ private buses has increased in my locality in the last two years.	
3	C. Marriage expenses have been increasing over the last several years.	
6	Please state whether you agree with the following : (1- Yes 2- No 3- Depends on the situation or context 4- Don't Know)	
1	Women should not go for outside employment if the economic conditions are good in household.	
2	When women work they are taking jobs away from men	
3	It is shameful if wife earns more than husband	
4	Gender equality has already been achieved for the most part	
5	Work to achieve gender equality today benefits mostly well-to-do women	
6	A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and her family.	
7	A woman who does not carry out her domestic chores satisfactorily does not deserve the respect of the community	
8	It is shameful for a man to do work like sweeping the floor or washing vessels	
9	Girls should be brought up to be submissive and modest	
10	Boys should be brought up to be submissive and modest	
11	Girls or women who are outspoken or assertive should be disciplined to behave	

12	Boys or men who are outspoken or assertive should be disciplined to behave	
13	A woman who does not obey their husband does not deserve the respect of the community	
14	A man who cannot control his wife does not deserve the respect of the community	
15	A man has the right to beat his wife if she disobeys him	
16	A man does not deserve respect in the community if his wife or daughter moves about freely outside the home	
17	A woman should tolerate aggressive behavior by her husband in order to keep her family together.	
18	A man should tolerate aggressive behavior by his wife in order to keep his family together.	
19	A woman should not report sexual molestation by others to avoid shame to her household	
20	A woman or girl who goes out alone after dark is herself to be blamed if she gets molested	
21	Women's immodest dressing provokes men to behave badly to them	
22	A woman who has been sexually assaulted do not deserve the respect of the community	
23	When a woman is raped, she usually did something careless to put herself in that situation	
24	In any rape case, one would have to question whether the victim is promiscuous or has a bad reputation	
25	A man should have the final word about decisions in his home.	
26	If you were to have only one child you would rather have a son	
27	Women should leave the final decision to men about how many children to have and when	
28	Women should leave the final decision to men about property matters	
29	Women should leave the final decision to men about participation in religious or community groups of various kind	
30	Women should leave the final decision to men about participation in political organizations	
31	Women should leave the final decision to men about participation in self help groups	
32	A woman who is regularly beaten by their husbands does not deserve the respect of the community	
33	A man who beats his wife does not deserve the respect of the community	
34	A man who obeys his wife does not deserve the respect of the community	
35	A woman who obeys her husband deserves the respect of the community	
7	Has at least one woman member of your household faced physical aggression from their husbands anytime during their life? (1- Yes 2- No 3- Don't Know 4- No Response)	
8	Has at least one woman/girl in your household been married before she turned 18 years old? (1- Yes 2- No 3- Don't Know 4- No Response)	

Schedule 2

Serial No. of SI	FSU No	Sample Household No.
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BLOCK 8: RETURN MIGRATION

1. SI.No. (From Block 2 SI. No)	2. Migration Status of person referred in column 2		3. Month and year in which the person first migrated outside Tamil Nadu	4. Marital Status at the time of migration (code)	5. Economic Activity (Code)		6. Occupation (Code)		7. In Tamil Nadu Before Emigration	8. While Outside Tamil Nadu Before Returning	9. Residence returning to before Tamil Nadu (Within India – 1 Outside India – 2)	10. Where was the person living before returning to Tamil Nadu (State/ Country code)	11. Place where lived before migrating from Tamil Nadu for the 1 st time (District)	12. Reason for Migration (code)		
	Ever lived outside Tamil Nadu for a period of one year or more?	Ever lived outside Tamil Nadu for less than a year for work/ looking for work/ for studies			In Tamil Nadu Before Emigration	While Outside Tamil Nadu Before Returning										

Code for Q. 12: 1 – Get employment, 2 – Accumulate Savings, 3 – Marriage of siblings/ Children, 4 – Construction/purchase of house, 5 – Repay debts,
 6 – Studying, 7 – Family accompanied, 8- Others (specify)

Code for Q. 13: 1 – Job visa, 2 – Tourist visa, 3 – Students visa, 4 – Visit visa, 5 – Free visa

Code for Q. 18: 1 – Building a house, 2 – Funding marriage/dowry, 3 – Buying property/vehicle, 4 – Education of children, 5 – Health of a family member, 6 – Others (specify)

Code for Q. 20: 1 – Food, 2 – Accommodation, 3 – Fest Allowances/ Gift, 4 – Medical Benefits, 5 – Air Ticket, 6 – Others (specify)

This page is exclusively for Return Emigrants (REM) only (Q. 13 to Q. 31).....

Sl.No. (From Block 2 Sl. No)	13. Visa Type (Code)	14. How many Visas are used by you to go abroad for the purpose of employment	15. How many countries had you visited for the purpose of employment	16. Migration of your first visit (in Rs.)	17. Did you send money to home (Y - 1, N -2)	18. If yes, How the remittance were spent (code)	19. Got the Salary which they promised (Y - 1, N -2)	20. Perks/ facilities you used other than salary (code)	21. Do you faced any wage problem (Y-1,N-2)	22. If yes, What? (code)

Code for Q. 22: 1 - Fall in wages, 2- Low wages, 3 - High cost of living, 4- Low savings, 5- Others (specify)

Code for Q. 23: 1-News paper advertisement, 2-Advertisement in other mass media, 3 -Friends and relatives, 4-Recruitment agencies, 5-Emigrants, 6-Foreign employment agents, 7-Individual agents, 8- Others

Code for Q. 24: 1 - Direct application, 2 -Govt. agencies, 3 - Licensed Recruiting Agencies, 4 - Unlicensed Recruiting Agencies, 5 -Relatives, 6 -Friends, 7 -Individual agents, 8 - Others

Sl.No. (From Block 2 Sl. No)	23. Sources of information on emigration opportunity (code)	24. Channel through which the emigration took place (code)	25. Did you approach the Indian Embassy with any problem /Complaint? (Y-1,N-2)	26. If yes, nature of the problem (code)	27. When did the person come back to Tamil Nadu last (Month and year)	28. Reason for Return (Code)	29. what are the skills acquired from destination country (Code)	30. Are you aware of any Welfare Association for the migrants (Y-1,N-2)	31. Would you like to migrate again? (Y - 1, N - 2)

Code for Q. 26: 1 - Grievances against employer, 2 - Problems of pay, 3 - Problems of communication, 4 - Harassment from local police/public, 5 - Other (specify)
Code for Q. 28: 1 - Expiry of contract, 2 - compulsory expatriation, 3 - job terminated by the employer, 4 -Low wages, 5 - Bad Health, 6 - Poor Living Condition, 7 - Poor Working Condition 8 -Harsh Behaviour of Employer, 9 -Family Problem, 10 - Voluntary Retirement, 11 - Nitaqat issue, 12- Exit through Amnesty / Embassy, 13 - Others

Code for Q. 29: 0 -None, 1 - Professional Skills (Doctor, Engineer, IT Professional, Teachers, Nurses etc.), 2 -Managerial Skills (Managers, Supervisors, Accountant, Cashier, Clerk etc.), 3 -Manual Skills (Vehicle Operators, Electricians, Plumber, Carpenter, Welder, Mechanic, Mason, Fabricator, Driver etc.)

Schedule 3

Serial No.		FSU No		Sample Household No.	
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BLOCK - 9: INTER STATE AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (Excluding Foreign Citizenship)

Sl. No	1. Name of persons (including women and children) who were members of this Household at any time now living outside Tamil Nadu (in India or abroad more than a period of 6 months)	2. Relation of the person to the head of the HH (Code of column 3)	3. Sex (M-F-2)	4. DOB (Month & Year)	5. The State/ Country where the person is currently residing (code)	6. Current residence code (Within India - I/Outside India -2)	7. When did the person go outside Tamil Nadu for the first time? (M & Y)	8. Age at which the person first went	9. Educational status at time of migration (Code of column 6)	10. Marital status at the time of migration (Code of Col. 8)	11. Current Marital Status (Code)	12. Current educational status (Code)	13. Economic Activity (Code)	14. In Tamil Nadu Before Migration	15. In Tamil Nadu Before Migration	16. Outside Tamil Nadu After Migration	17. Reason for migration (code)

Code for Q. 17: 1 – Get employment, 2- Accumulate Savings, 3 – Marriage of siblings/Children, 4 – Construction/purchase of house, 5 – Repay debts, 6 – Studying, 7 – Family accompanied, 8- Others (specify)

Schedule 4

Serial No. of SI							
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FSU No				
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Sample Household No.				
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Block 12: Women Left Behind

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
(From Block 2 SI No)	Name of Respondent	SI No from Block 4	Name of Husband	Residence of Husband at the time of marriage (With in India - 1 Outside India -2)	Visited his working place abroad (Y - 1, N -2)	Frequently used tool for communication (Code)	In whose name does your husband send money (Code)	What are the difficulties you faced in the absence of husband (Code)	Nature of relationship with your in-laws (Code)	If code 3 to Q. 9, What is the main reason (Code)

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
Sl. No.	If yes, When did you get the job (1-After Marriage, 2- Before Marriage)	If you stopped the work, reason (Code)	Who makes decisions for the following (Code)	Financial matters	Health care	household purchases (day-to-day needs)	Visits to your family	Market	Hospital	School	Paying Bills	Recreation (Park, Cinema)	Social Visits or Gatherings

During your husband's absence, you might have had both good and bad experience in your life. Please specify 3 good and 3 bad experiences. Indicate your choice by ✓ mark and write the respective serial numbers			
1. Good experiences		2. Bad experiences	
24.	Financial benefits		Loneliness and isolation
1	Could construct a house		Heavy responsibilities
2	Bought Gold Ornaments		Worries about the future / studies of children
3	Purchased land		Outstanding debts / disposal of property
4	Improved status with relatives		Insecurity
5	Helped relatives/in-laws		Children's health problems
6	Cleared debts		Anxiety and fear
7	Improved life style		Disarray in household matters
8	Could afford better education for children		Legal disputes
9	Greater exposure to outside world		Dependence on outside help
10	All things considered how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life these days? (Code: Extremely satisfied -1, Very satisfied -2, satisfied -3, neutral -4, dissatisfied -5, very dissatisfied -6, extremely dissatisfied -7)		
25.	All things considered how satisfied or dissatisfied are you that your husband has migrated to work outside TN? (Code: Extremely satisfied -1, Very satisfied -2, satisfied -3, neutral -4, dissatisfied -5, very dissatisfied -6, extremely dissatisfied -7)		
26.	If you have a daughter of marriageable age, who would you like her to get married to? (Code: A person with in TN -1, A person outside TN but with in India -2, A person outside India -3)		
27.			

Code for Q. 6:- 1-Letter, 2 – Mobile phone, 3- e-mail, 4- Web cams (Skype), 5 - Others (specify)

Code for Q. 7:- 1 – My name, 2 – His parent's name, 3 – His brother's name, 4 – My parent's name, 5 – Our children's name, 6 – Others (specify)

Code for Q. 8:- 1 – Loneliness, 2- Added Responsibilities, 3 – Insecurity, 4 - Financial Adjustments, 5 – Disobedience of children,

6 – Children's lack of interest in studies, 7 – Misbehavior or money mishandling of children, 8 – Others (Specify)

Code for Q. 9:- 1 – Excellent, 2 – Normal, 3 – Strained

Code for Q. 10:- 1 – Financial Crisis, 2 – Disciplining Children, 3 – Typical in-law problem, 4 – Basic misunderstandings, 5 - Others (specify)

Code for Q. 13:- 1 – Husband / h is family not allowed, 2 – Household duties, 3- Financially Sound, 4 - Not interested, 5- Others (specify)

Code for Q. 14 to Q.17:- 1 – Respondent, 2 – Husband, 3 – Respondent and Husband Jointly, 4 – In-laws, 5 – Others (specify)

Code for Q. 18 to Q.23:- 1 – Alone, 2 – Only with Someone else, 3 – Not at all

MIGRATION AND ELDERLY

Schedule 5

Serial No. of SI						FSU No		Sample Household No.	
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BLOCK 13: GENERAL INFORMATION

Sl.No. from Block 2	1. Name of the Elderly	2. Relation to the HH (code)	3. Age	4. Sex (1- Male, 2- Female)	5. Marital Status (code)	6. Who take care of household matters (code)	7. With whom you are residing now (code)	8. Do you have separate room to sleep (1-Y, 2-N)

BLOCK 14: ECONOMIC STATUS

Sl. No. from Block 2	9. Do you possess the following (1-Y, 2-N)	10. Land	11. House	12. Bank Deposits	13. Other Assets	14. During the last 10 years, did you transfer the property (code)	15. Main source of income (code)	16. If code 1. for Q.14, nature of employment (code)	17. Do you receive any old age pension (1-Y, 2-N)

Code for Q.2: 1-Father, 2-Mother, 3-Father-in-law, 4-Mother-in-law, 5-Grand Father, 6-Grand Mother, 7-Uncle, 8-Aunt, 9-Others (specify)
Code for Q.5: 1-Never married, 2-Married, 3-Widow / Widower, 4-Divorced, 5-Separated
Code for Q.6: 1-Myself, 2-Spouse, 3-Son, 4-Daughter, 5-Son-in-law, 6-Daughter-in-law, 7-Brother/Sister, 8-Others
Code for Q.7: 1-With spouse only, 2-with married sons, 3-with married daughters, 4-with unmarried children, 5-with other relatives, 6-others (specify)
Code for Q.13: 1-No assets, 2-Keeping entire assets, 3-Partially transferred, 3-fully transferred.
Code for Q.14: 1-Employment, 2-Pension, 3-Bank interest, 4-Rent, 5-Property, 6-Remittance, 7-others
Code for Q.15: 1-Own work, 2-Employer, 3-salaried, 4-casual labour, 5-others (specify)

BLOCK 15: HEALTH STATUS

Sl. No. from Block 2	18. Rate from your current state of health (code)	19. Suffer from any of the following disabilities				22. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.											
		20. Hearing		21. Mobility			22. Cognition		23. Self care		24. Communication		25. For atleast the past 6 months, have you been limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do? (code)	26. Did you suffer from any ailment/ injury during last one month (1-Y, 2-N)	27. If yes, Type of ailment	28. Place Treatment	29. Type Cost in Rs.
		age at code onset	code	age at code onset	code		age at code onset	code	age at code onset	code							

Code for Q. 18: 1 - Excellent, 2 - Very good, 3 - Good, 4 - Fair, 5 - Poor **Code for Q.19 to Q.24:** 1 - No- no difficulty, 2 - Yes - some difficulty, 3 - Yes - a lot of difficulty, 4 - Cannot do at all (If code other than 1, Please enter the Age at onset of these disabilities) **Code for Q. 25:** 1- Yes, strongly limited, 2 - Yes, limited, 3 - No, not limited **Code for Q. 28:** 0 - No treatment, 1 - Govt. hospital, 2 - Private hospital, 3 - PHC / PHSC, 4 - Govt. Doctor, 5 - Private doctor, 6 - Others **Code for Q. 29:** Allopathic -1, Ayurveda -2, Homeopathy -3, Others -4

BLOCK 16: MIGRATION

Sl. No. from Block 2	31. How many children are staying with you	32. within TN	33. within India	34. outside India	35. Where do you prefer to stay your children (code)	36. Do you face any difficulties after your children moved out (1-Y, 2-N)	37. If yes, what kind (code)	38. positive outcomes of migration (code)	39. In your opinion, what are the negative outcomes of migration (code)

Code for Q. 35: 1 - Staying with me, 2 - Within Tamil Nadu, 3 - Within India outside Tamil Nadu, 4 - Outside India

Code for Q. 37: 1 - No one to take care on a daily basis 2 - Need to depend on others for everything 3 - No one to look after when sick

4 - Physical insecurity/abuse 5 - Fear for loss of personal belongings, theft, etc 6 - Both 4 and 5, 7 - Any other problem specify

Code for Q. 38: 1 - Better economic status, 2 - Enhanced communication and attachment, 3 -Better education and health care for other members, 4 -Better status in the society, 5- Any other specify

Code for Q. 39: 1 - No much monetary benefit, 2 -No one to take care of parents, 3 -Facing problems in managing the daily affairs, 4 - others

PUBLICATIONS

For information on all publications, please visit the CDS Website: www.cds.edu. The Working Paper Series was initiated in 1971. Working Papers from 279 can be downloaded from the site.

The Working Papers published after February 2010 are listed below:

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