



Migration Aspects In Kanchikode Industrial Region, Kerala

Pavendar T¹, Yuvaraj D², Alaguraja P³ and Chitra. C⁴

Assistant Professor of Geography, EVR College (Aut), Trichy¹

Assistant Professor of Geography, Govt. Arts College (Aut), Coimbatore²

Post Doctorate Fellow, Dept. of Geography, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai³

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geology, Bharathidasan University College for Women,

Orathanadu, Thanjavur⁴

Abstract

Migration is a universal phenomena. It can be seen in every lifeforms in the world. Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another .Migration may be permanent or temporary or seasonal. It will depend upon the purpose of the migrant.People migrated from low opportunity areas to high opportunity areas. People may be move voluntary or involuntary. Pudusseri Gramma Panchayath is situated in the eastern part of the Palakkad taluk In Palakkad District. It is situated in the north eastern part of the Palakkad gap. The latitudinal extension of the Panchayath is 100 65' north – 100 73'north. The longitudinal extension of the Panchayath is 760 42' east- 760 50'9" east. The Panchayath is bounded by reserve forest and Malampuzha Panchayat in the North, Elappulli and Vadakarapathi Panchayath in south, Coimbatore district of Tamilnadu in the east, Marutharoad and Malampuzha Panchayath in west. The Panchayath covers an area of 143.59km², excluding the un surveyed forest land in the northern part of the Panchayath. It is about 0.318% of the state's total area. The main objective of the study is to measure the migration aspects and health status of the chosen study area .For the following objectives were framed.To calculate the social and economic characteristics of the migrants.To understand the reasons behind the migration of the people.To analyze the health status of the migrated persons.To find out the industrial infrastructures of the migrants.To identify the migration aspects of the Kanchikode industrial region. Primary data and secondary data .the primary data collected with the help of scheduled questionnaire consisted of relevant questions regarding the socio-economic characteristics and the migration aspects, health status and industrial infrastructure of the migrants. total number of samples was randomly selected from 11 wards out of 23 wards. the places are puthur,

walayar,kongampara,papampallam,attappallam,chullimada,kiahakkemuri, kanchikode, Satrapadi, Kanchikode south, Chedayankalai, Puthusseri around the central zone .

INTRODUCTION

The population problem has become one of the most fundamental of all human problems. Therefore, the studies on population have assumed great importance in recent times. The population growth on economic development and social change in over populated underdeveloped countries needs a through study for effective policy measures. The population studies in India have so far been mainly conducted at the national level which tend to conceal the distinctive social, economic and environmental patterns at the state or regional level. The major component of population change is fertility, mortality and migration.

STUDY AREA

Kanchikode is an industrial region situated at Pudukkottai panchayat in Palakkad district of Kerala .The latitudinal extension of the panchayath is 10065' North to 10073 ' North & the longitudinal extension is 76042' East to 76050 ' east . The panchayath is bounded by western Ghats in the North ,Elapully & Vadakarapathy Panchayath in the South ,Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu in the East , Marutharod & Malampuzha Panchayath in the West .The Panchayath has an area of 143.59 sq km ,it is 0.138% Of Kerala state.

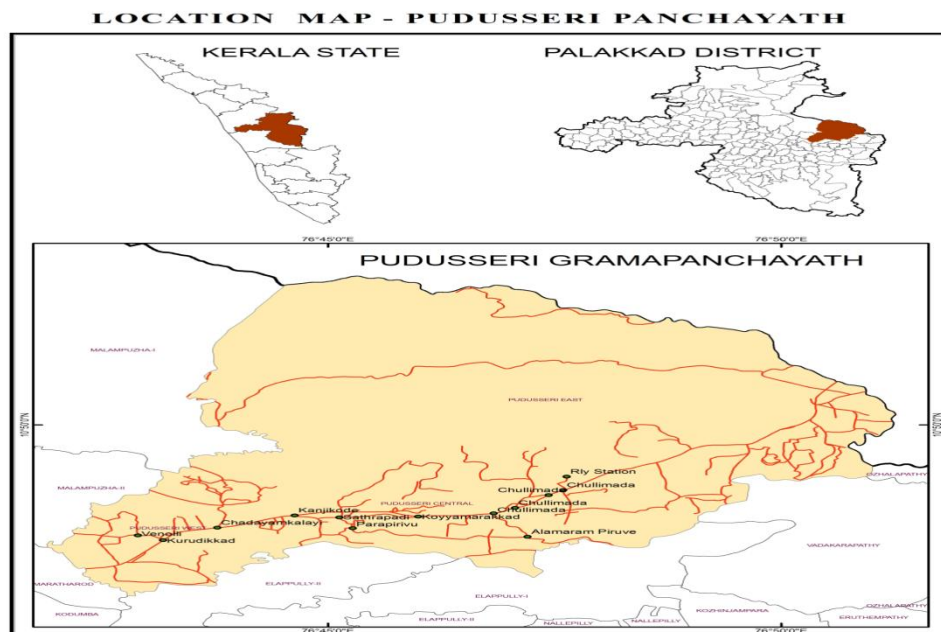


Figure: No 1. Location Map



AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the study is to measure the migration aspects and health status of the chosen study area. For the following objectives were framed.

- To calculate the social and economic characteristics of the migrants
- To understand the reasons behind the migration of the people
- To analyze the health status of the migrated persons
- To find out the industrial infrastructures of the migrants
- To identify the migration aspects of the Kanchikode industrial region.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

This study consisted of both primary data and secondary data. The primary data collected with the help of scheduled questionnaire consisted of relevant questions regarding the socio-economic characteristics and the migration aspects, health status and industrial infrastructure of the migrants. Total number of samples was randomly selected from 11 wards out of 23 wards. The places are Puthur, Walayar, Kongampara, Papampallam, Attappallam, Chullimada, Kiahakkemuri, Kanchikode, Satrapadi, Kanchikode South, Chedayankalai, Puthusseri around the central zone. Total size of the samples are 500 families with 60 number of questions.

The secondary data regarding the study area were collected from the Pudukkottai panchayat office, district statistical office, district industrial units, primary health center at Kanchikode, Ankanwadies at Kanchikode. The physical and the thematic maps of the study area were prepared with the help of the collected data were engaged with simple statistical procedures. The results were derived from the data analysis.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRANTS

This chapter reveals the data analysis and interpretation of the collected data from 500 samples. The data covers the information regarding the socio-economic aspect of the migrants. On the social sector the total family numbers, gender wise classification, marital status of the migrant, the total family members, spouse's qualification, children's age group, school status of the children, age group of the migrants, their qualification etc

On the economic aspect the annual income of the migrant, type of occupation, type of house occupied by them, rent amount, source of water ,type of job, rank in the job etc.

Table No.1. Family Numbers

Sl. no.	Gender	Total in numbers
1	MALE	489
2	FEMALE	11

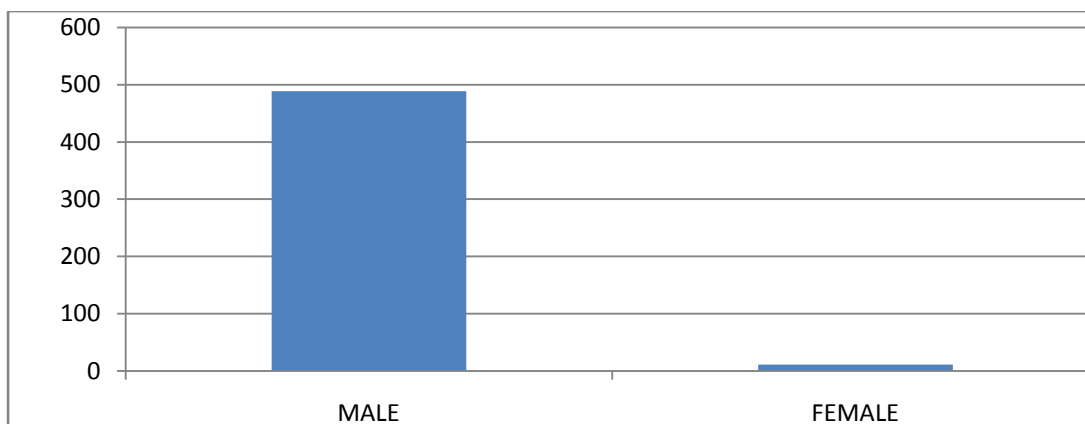


Diagram No.2. Family Numbers

Among the total number of 500 families selected in pudusseri panchayat in Palakkad District 489 are males and 11 are females.

Table No. 2 Marital Status of the Migrants

Sl.No.	Marital status	Numbers
1	Married	386
2	Unmarried	102
3	Widows	12

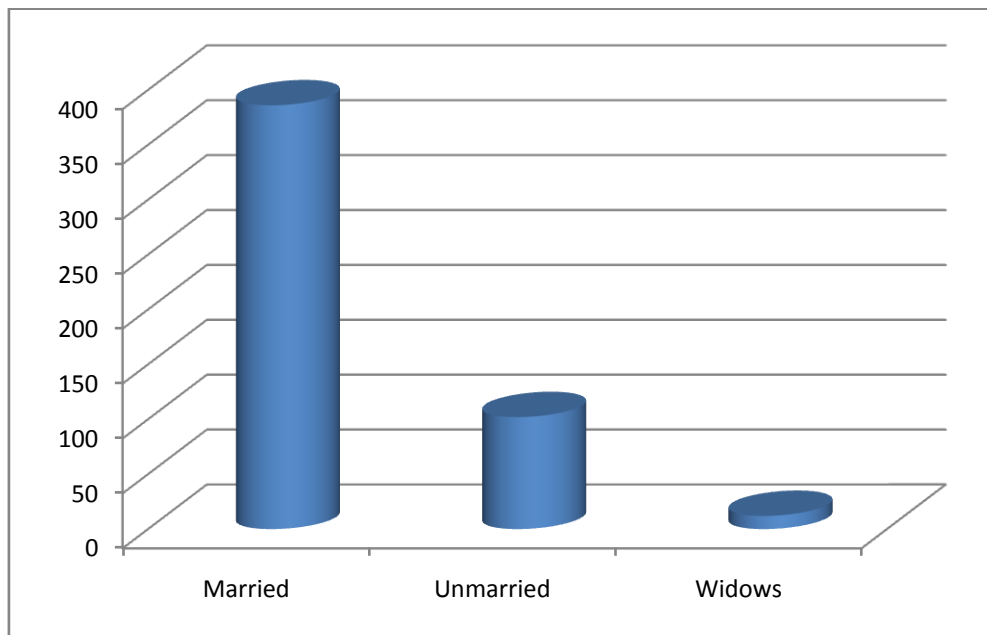


Diagram No.3. Marital Status of the migrant

As per the data collected regarding the marital status of the migrants out of 500 samples 386 persons are married, 102 persons are unmarried and 12 persons are widows.

Table .No. 3. Total Population

Sl.No.	Population	Numbers	Percentage
1	Total	1622	100
2	Males	845	52.10
3	Females	777	47.90

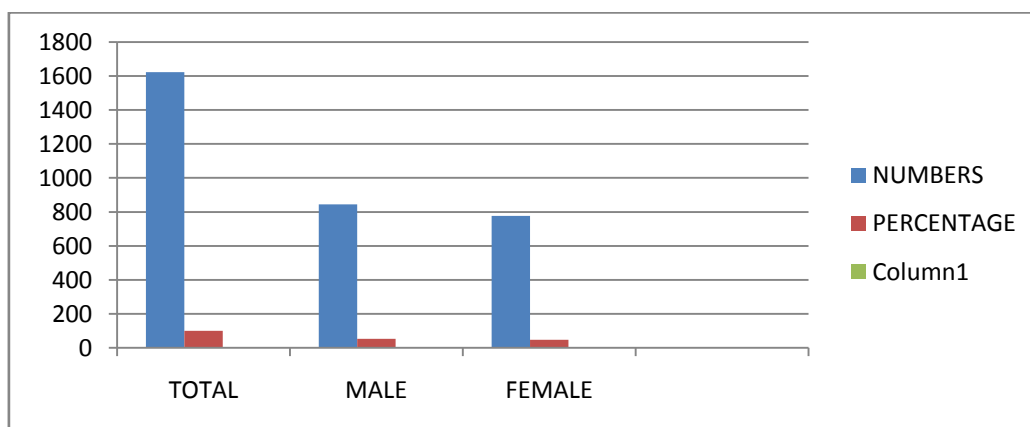


Diagram No.4. Total Population



Based on the sample data that is out of 500 family members the total population is 1622. Among this the male population shares 845 persons that is 52.10 % and female population is 777 it is 47.90 % of the total population.

Table No:3 Educational Status of the Spouses

Sl.No.	Education Status	No.of Persons
1	SSLC	148
2	PDC	62
3	DEGREE	56
4	PG	14
5	B.Ed	11
6	ITI	2
7	TTC	2
8	BD	2
9	DIPLOMA	2
10	DOCTOR	1
11	D.PHARM	11
12	BELOW SSLC	15
13	UN EDUCATED	82

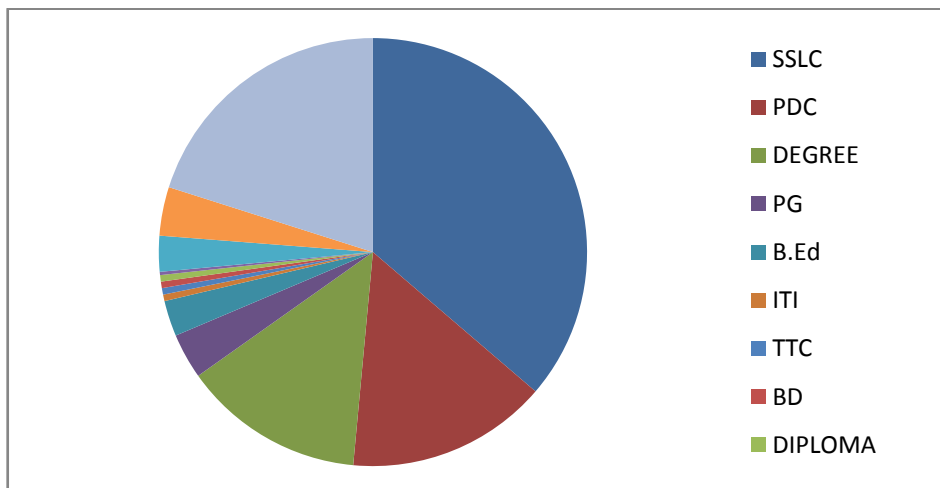


Diagram No.5. Educational Status of the migrant

According to the survey conducted, the educational status of the Spouses are SSLC 148 persons, PDC 62, Degree 56, PG14, BE.d 11, ITI 2, TTC 2, BDS 2, DIPLOMA2, MBBS 1, D.P harm 1, below SSLC 15, uneducated 82 person and the total is 408 persons

Table no. 4.Type of school studing the Migrants children

Sl. No.	Type of School	Number of Childrens
1	Government school	150
2	Private school	160
3	Others	290

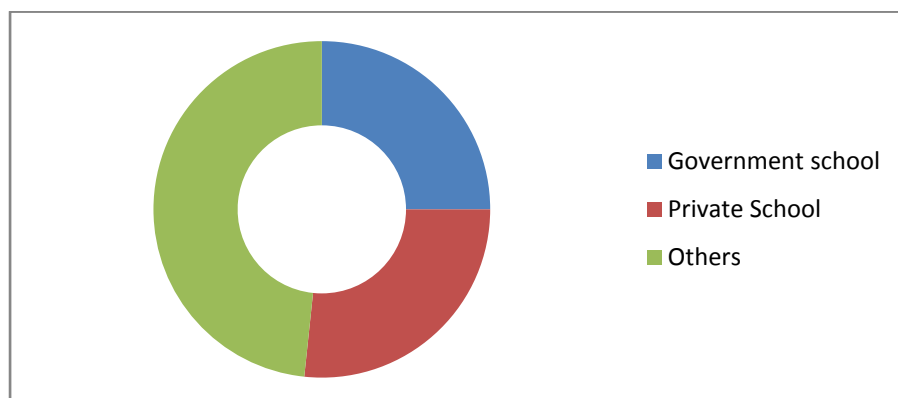


Diagram No.6.Type of school Studied by the Migrants children

As per the data collected the majority of the migrant’s children are studying in private schools ,they are about 160 .Majority of the North Indian migrant children are studying in the government schools .They are about 150 children and the children under five are 290.

Table No.5. Educational Status of the Migrants

Sl.No.	Education	No. of Persons
1	SSLC	242
2	PDC	85
3	DEGREE	54
4	PG	14
5	DIPLOMA	17
6	ITI	6
7	B.Ed	1
8	TTC	1
9	BELOW SSLC	30
10	ILLITERATES	34

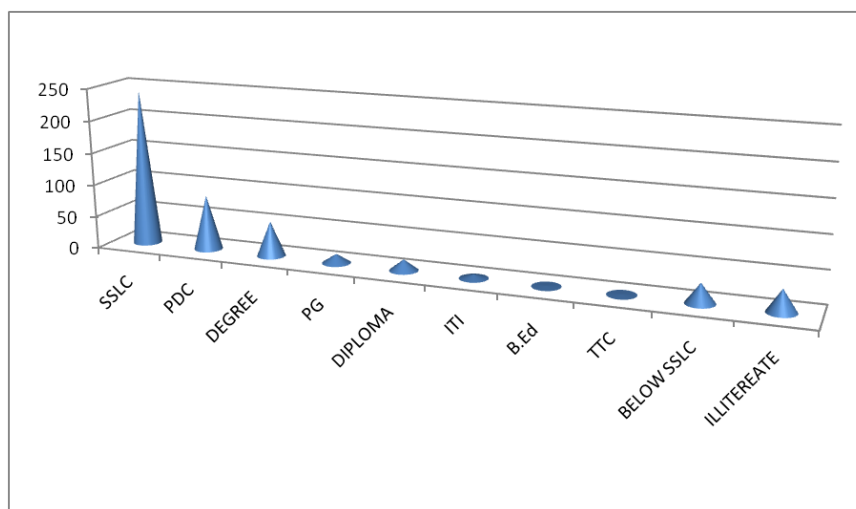


Diagram No.7. Educational Status of the Migrants

As per the data collected the educational status of the migrants include SSLC qualified persons are 242,PDC 85,Degree 54,PG 14,Diploma 17,ITI 6,B.Ed 1, TTC 1, Below SSLC 30 illiterates are 34 out of 500 family owners .



Table No.6. Age group of the migrants

Sl.No.	Age	Number Of Persons
1	11-20	102
2	21-30	81
3	31-40	159
4	41-50	63
5	51-60	73
6	61-70	18
7	Above 71	4

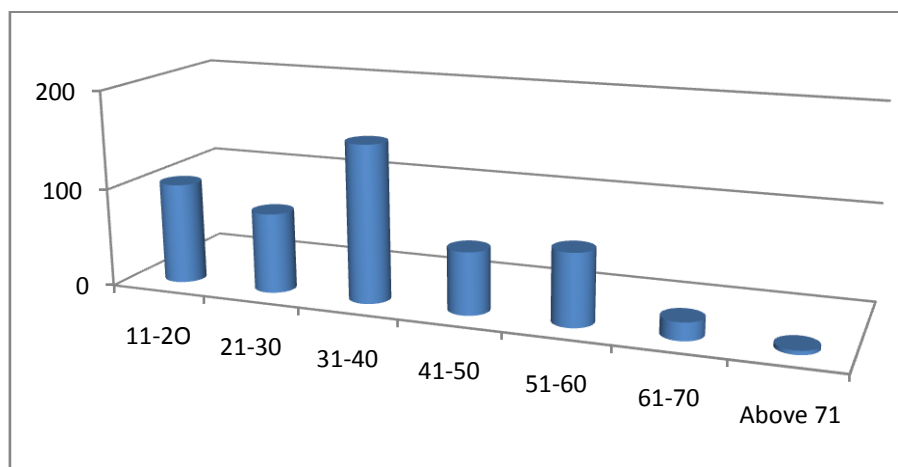


Diagram No.8. Age group of the migrants

As per the data the age group of the migrants varies from 11 to 71 above .Among this 102 persons belong to the age group of 11 to 20,81 person belong to 21 to 30,154 are in the age of 31 to 40,63 persons belong to 41 to 50,73 persons are found in the age of 51 to 60,18 persons are in the group of 61 to 70,and only four person are in the old age category of above 71..

Table. No.7. Religious Composition of the Migrants

Sl.No.	Religion	Number of Persons
1	Hindus	441
2	Muslims	36
3	Christians	23

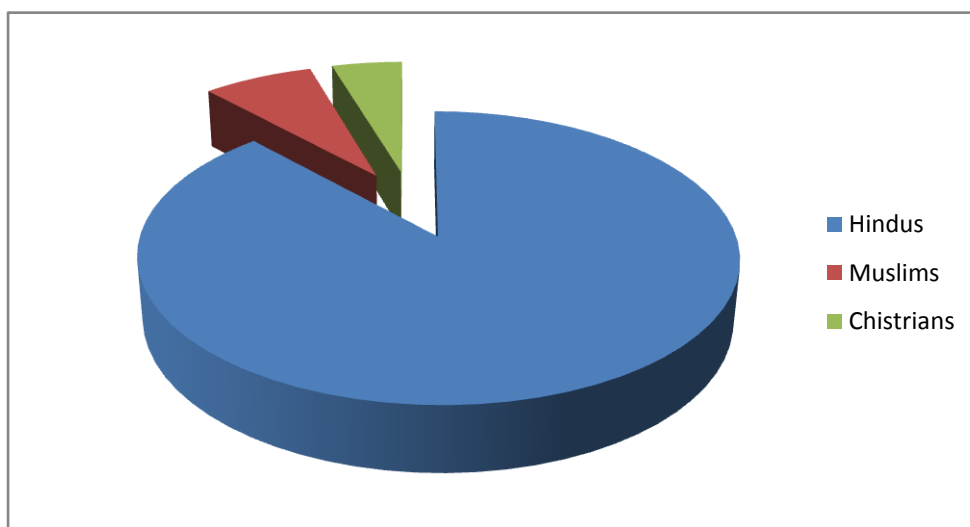


Diagram No .9. Religious Composition of the Migrants

Based on the data majority of the migrants belong to the Hindus with an accurate number of 441 persons, it is about 44% of the total population, 36 belong to the minority religious group of Muslims, it is about 4% and 23 belong to category of Christians, it is only 2% of the total.

Table.No.8. Family type of the Migrants

Sl.No.	Type of Family	Numbers
1	Nuclear	362
2	Single	108
3	Joint	30

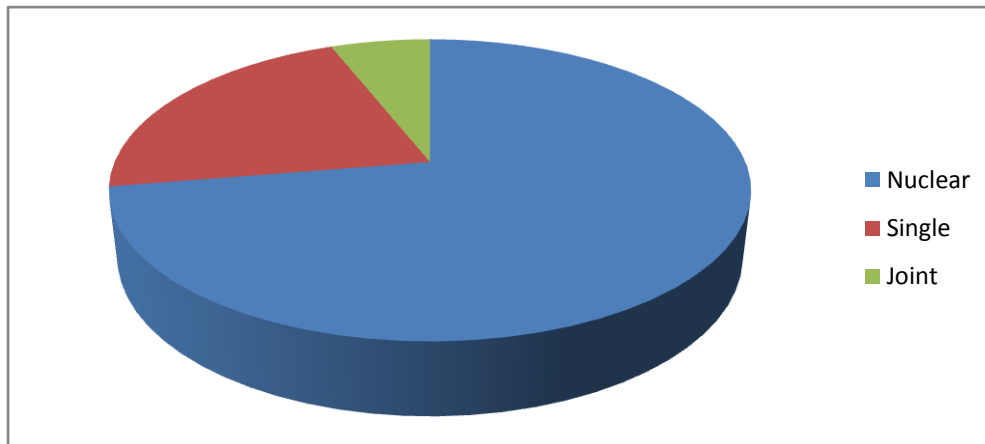
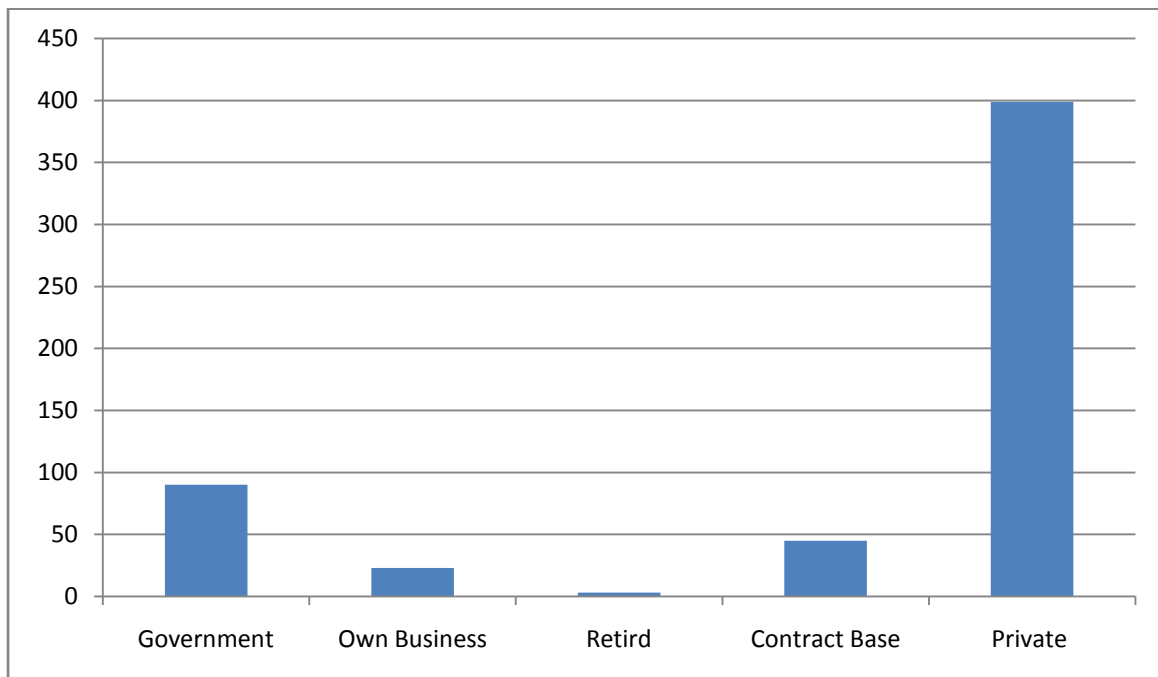


Diagram No .10. Family type of the Migrants

On the basis of collected data, most of the people live in this area with their family that is Nuclear 362. Next only 108 person belong to the single persons majority of them are unmarried persons. 30 persons have joint family type.

Table No 9. Employment Category of the Migrants

Sl.No.	Type of Employment	No:of Persons
1	Government	90
2	Own business	23
3	Retired	3
4	Contract base	45
5	Private	339



Digram No.11. Employment Category of the Migrants

On analysing this data we can find that people engaged in private sector is maximum in this region which comes upto 339. The government employees stands next, it is 90, those who are engaged in self business are 23, retired ones are 2, contract based worker is 45 out of the total 500 persons. This indicates the existence of large number of private industries in this area.

Table No .10. Type of Employment

Sl No.	Type of Occupation	No.of Persons
1	Permanent Job	177
2	Contract Job	45
3	Temporary Job	265

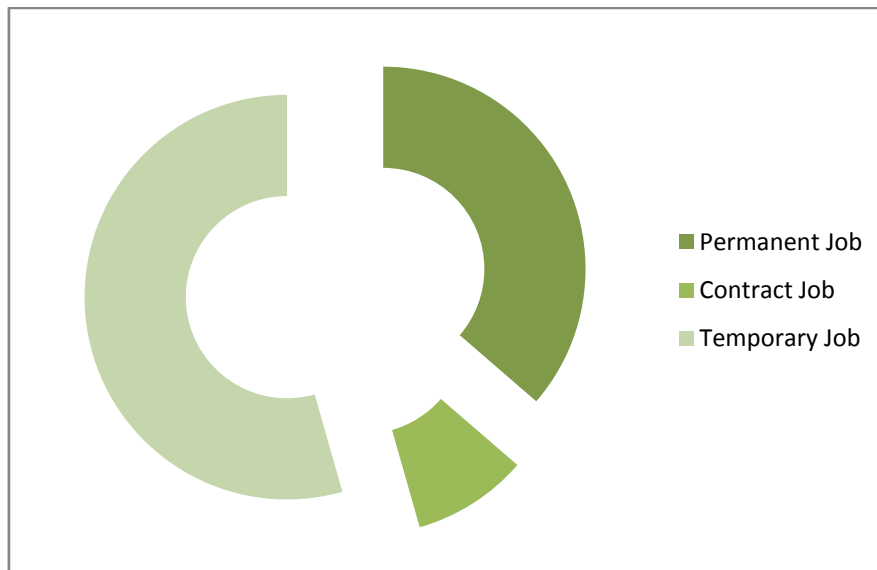


Diagram No.12. Type of Employment

As per the data collected regarding the type of employment 177 are belong to government job , 45 belong to contract base occupation and 256 belong to the category of temporary job.

Table No. 11. Annual Income of the Migrants

Sl.No.	Annual Income	No: of Persons
1	50001 – 60000	43
2	60001 - 70000	289
3	70001 - 80000	26
4	80001 - 90000	77
5	900001 - 100000	45
6	< 100000	20

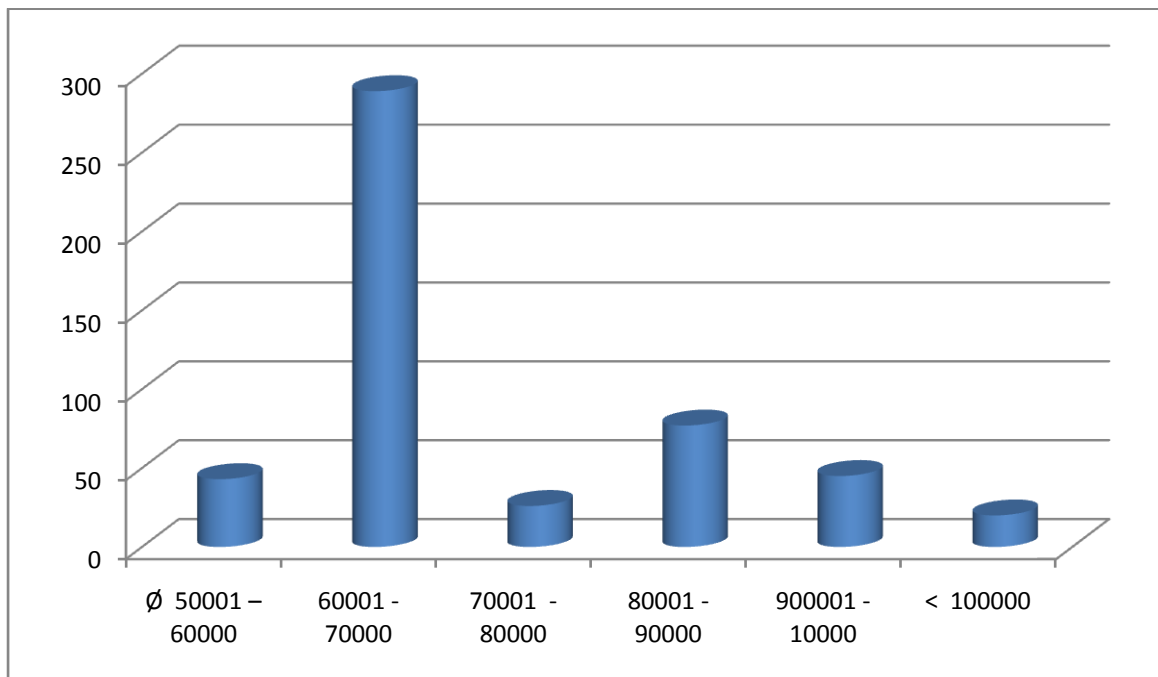


Diagram No.13. Annual income of the Migrants

According to the collected data the annual income of the people varies from >50001- above 10001.43 persons earn the annual income Rs.> 50001 to 60000,289 persons annual income Rs.60001 to 70000,26 get Rs 70001 to 80000, 77 persons earned annual income level is 80001 to 90000 and only 20 persons have above 100000 income.

Table No.12. Type of House of the Migrants

Sl.No.	Type of House	No. Of Persons
1	Own house	138
2	Company Quarters	17
3	Temporary Tent	18
4	Rented	327

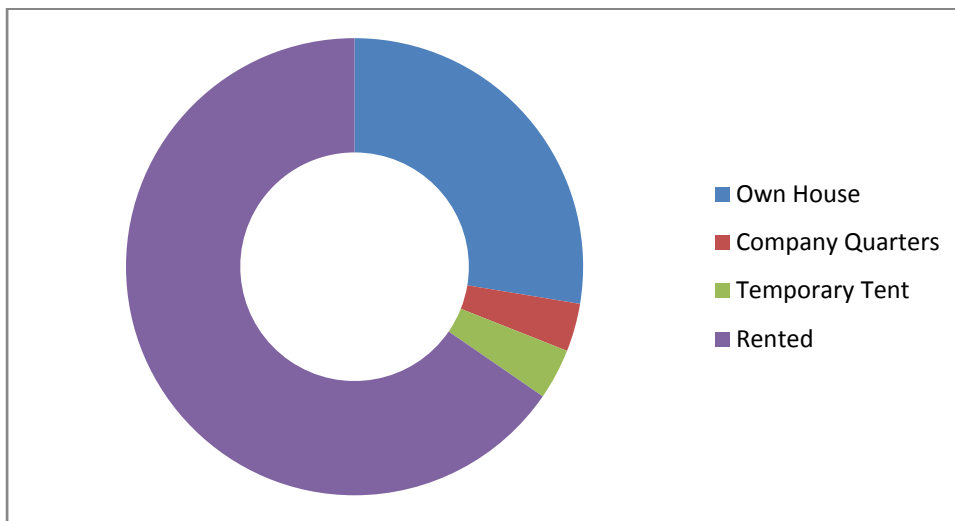


Diagram No.14.Type of House of the Migrants

On the basis of analysis made on the data we can say that the 138 have the capacity to occupy their own houses ,17 person live in the company quarters ,the only Sri Lankan and the migrants from Andra Pradesh Specially the highway construction workers live in a temporary tent and the majority of them are live in rented houses

Table. No.13.House Rent of the Migrants

Sl.No.	Rent Amount	No. of Persons
1	1001-2000	70
2	2001-3000	225
3	3001-4000	25
4	4001-5000	6
5	5001-6000	1

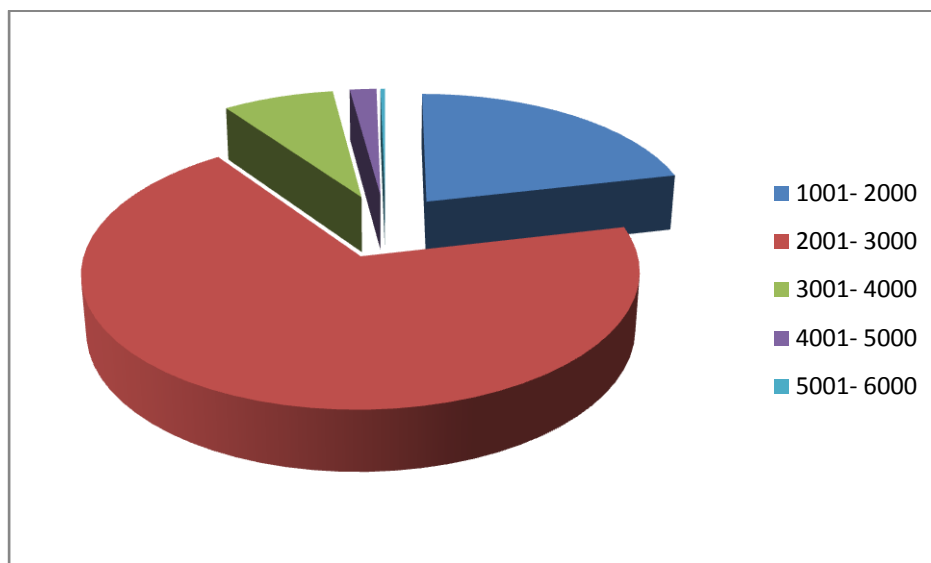


Diagram No.15. House rent of the Migrants

According to the collected data of the rent we can find that majority of them pay rent to live in migrant area. The rent amount varies from 1001 to above 6000. Most of them pay a rental amount of 2001 to 3000 that is 225 persons, 1001 to 2000 amount are paid by 70 person, 3001 to 4000 rupees are paid by 25 persons, 4001 to 5000 amount are given by 6 families, 1 family especially they are joint family belong to the North Indians and two members are working so they give the rental amount of 6000. The total number of rented persons are 345 .

CONCLUSION

Analysis made by the 500 random samples on migration aspects of kanchikode industrial region conclude that the total population surveyed are 1622. Among this 845 males and 777 females . Most of the migrants are married in nature . Majority of the migrants are in the age group of in between 20 to 40. So they are physically fit for doing any risk job at any situation. Majority of them fall in Hindu religion. The major cause of migration are job opportunity in this area. Temporary type of migration is seen. We can find all type of streams of migration. Majority of the migrants are inter-district migrants they are the daily workers. In the inter-state-migration majority of the migrants are from north India especially from Bihar it is 71 families, Orissa-70 and least peoples are from Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan. In the inter-stat level people from nearly all districts , highest is from Ernakulam it is about 23 families, then kottayam-14 and low migrants are from Pathanamtitta. Availability



of employment opportunity is the major cause of migration, it is 478 families. second cause of migration is communal violence It includes 16 families, one family is migrated due to linguistic clash. Most of the migrants are live in rental houses. The sanitary facilities in the houses are very poor .They are forced to live in poor and unhealthy environment due to the high house rent. SO they are live in congested places. It may causes the spread of communal diseases .Majority of the migrants have the annual income of only 60001 to 70000.This will indicate the poverty of the migrants.

Male migrants are the workers and the females have no work. The migrants working in the contract sector has temporary in character. they shift their residence according to the work. we can see number of construction workers engaged in national highway work from Walayar to Vadakkanchery and from Walayar to Coimbatore. Kerala is the considered as the” GULF” to the migrants. Because of high salary, better accommodation ,good transportation facility, good climate etc. If there is no development in the absence of the migrants .The construction sector will stop if the migrants are not available .In such a situation level the migrants will affect the economy of the region.

In spite of their hard work the government has no take any favorable approach to the migrants ,so they have more complaints because they migrated to this region as 10 to 25 years ,if they have not received ration card ,no health insurance ,no adar card etc. They influence the economic development at regional national level and local level..In kanchikode there is a plan to construct a huge settlement for the migrants in KINFRA Park. It will accommodate 10000 labors with all facilities. majority of the north Indian workers in the Kanchikode are work in the iron and steel industries with heavy duties and highly risk taken. So we have time to take necessary step for the protection of the migrants especially the North Indians.

REFERENCES

1. Adams, R.H. The Effect of Migration and Remittances on Inequality in Rural Pakistan, Pakistan Development Reviews, Vol. 3 1, No. 4, 1992. B
2. Adappa Sathyanarayana, Birds of Passage, Migration Of South Indian Laborers of South East Asia, Critical Asian Studies Vol. 34 No. 1, 2001, pp. 89- 1 15.



3. Ajith Kumar C.S, Unemployment - Labor Scarcity Paradox. A Case Study of Thrissur District
in Kerala Unpublished M.Phil Thesis, University of Calicut.2000.
4. Asha A. Bhende and Tara Kanitkar,” Principles of Population Studies”, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi,2004.
5. Aqun Patel, Secondary Labor Market In India: A Case Study of Rural Migrant In Gujarat,
in Maya Shah (Ed) Labor Market Segmentation in India, Himalaya Publishing House. Mumbai, 1988.
6. Ashok Swain, Environmental Migration and Conflict Dynamics: Focus on Developing Regions, Third World Quarterly, Vol. 17, No.5, 1996, pp. 959- 976.
7. Bora. R.S,Himalayan Migration-A Study of the Hill Region of Uttar Pradesh. Sage Publications India (Pvt) Ltd., New Delhi, 1996.
8. Clare Waddington, Livelihood Outcomes of Migration for the Poor People. Working Paper
T. 1, Issued by The Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation Poverty, University Of Sussex, Brighton, December 2003
9. Dhananjayan Sriskandarajah, The Migration-Development Nexus: Sri Lanka Case Study, International Migration, Vol. 40 No 5, February, 2002
10. Edward Taylor J, The New Economics of Labour Migration and the Role of Remittance in
the Migration Process. International Migration, Vol. 37, No 1,1999.
11. Gayathri Balagopal, Internal Migration in Kerala, 1961 -81, Unpublished M.Phil Thesis submitted to J.N.U New Delhi, 1996.
12. Gopinathan Nair. P.R, Incidence, Impact and Implications of Migration to the Middle East From Kerala (India), in Rashid Amjad (Ed)., To Gulf And Back-Studies on The Economic Impact of Asian Migration, ILO, ARTEP Publication 1989, pp. 343-363.
13. Gore. M.S, Immigrants and Neighbourhood: Aspect of life in a Metropolitan City, Mumbai,
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Murnbai, 1970



14. Gosal. G.S and Krishnan. G. Pattern of Internal Migration in India, in Lessek A. Kosinski and Mansell Prothero. R, (Ed), People on The Move: Studies on Internal Migration. Methuen & CO Ltd. London, 1975, pp. 193 -206.
- 15 .Indermit Gill, Migrant Labour: A Mirror Survey of Jallender and East Champaran. Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XIX Nos. 24 &25 June16- 23, 1984, pp. 961 -964
27. Lekshrnidharan. E.N, History of Trade Unions In Kerala Since 1947. Unpublished Ph.D Thesis, University of Calicut, 1988
28. Mansell, Ralph, Prothero, Migration and Malaria Risk, Health, risk and Society, Vol. 3, No. 1,2001, pp. 19-
29. Prakash B.A, Exodus of GulfMigrants: Return Emigrants of Varkala Town in Kerala. Economical and Political Weekly, Vol. XXXV No. 51. December, 16- 22,2000.
30. Pushpangadan K, Remittances, Consumption and Economic Growth 1980-2000. Working Paper No. 343, Centre For Developmental Studies, Thiruvananthapurarn, 2003.
31. Raju B.K.R, Developmental Migration. Concept Publishing Company. New Delhi, 1987.