

## Study of gulf migration in the rural North India: An analysis

Mohammed Taukeer<sup>1</sup>, Anisur Rahman<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> G B Pant Social Science Institute, University of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

<sup>2</sup> Professor @ UGC-HRDC, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, Delhi, India

### Abstract

Migration is a socio-economic and cultural phenomenon. In these consequences, the objective of this paper is to find out the facts of the process, determinants and impact of Gulf migration. The study covered two empirical studies through multiple round primary field surveys in Uttar Pradesh in March 2018. The findings of the study show that there is a well-developed culture of migration from North India to Gulf countries where both economic and non-economic factors determine the process and determinants of Gulf migration. The consequence of Gulf migration created a socio-economic and cultural landscape of migration where the impact of Gulf migration generated both advantages and disadvantages of migration and gave a question before the implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs) 2030. Therefore, the present study is so relevant in the context of the study of sustainability in migration.

**Keywords:** Migration, north india, gulf, impact, culture, sustainable development goals

### Introduction

#### 1. Nature of Gulf Migration in North India

The culture of migration from north India to Gulf countries is being led by colonial experiences of indentured labour migration. Labour migration from India to Gulf countries is shifted from South India to North India due to the globalization of international Gulf migration in rural North India (Government of India 2014 [1]-15:4). North Indian Gulf migration is based on unskilled and semi-skilled labour migration compared to skilled labour migration from Kerala due to positive role of vocational training institutions in providing skilled based training to migrant labourers in Kerala ( Zachariah and Rajan 2012: 4). Tendency of unskilled and semi-skilled labour migration from North India is being led by wage differential between India and Gulf countries. Apart, the mechanism of a well-developed social network system of migration works as a pull factor in the process of international unskilled and semi-skilled labour migration from North India to Gulf countries (Sasikumar and Timothy 2015)<sup>[15]</sup>. The consequences of unskilled and semi-skilled labour migration from North India to the Gulf are determining the huge inflow of remittances in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (Rajan *et al.* 2017: 85-94). The utilization pattern of remittances is creating socio-economic and cultural transformation among migrant households in rural Uttar Pradesh due to the demonstrated impact of Gulf migration. A consequence of the multiple impacts of Gulf migration is creating challenges and contradictions concerning around the nexus between migration and development in rural north India.

#### 2. Migration and Development

There is a cordial nexus between migration and development because both factors lead to each other (Harris 2005 [7]: 4591-4595). Migration is a core factor of development because development leads to migration and migration enhances the building capacity of development (Haas 2010 [6]:227-264). The impact of Gulf migration enhances the well-being of migrant families through the investment of remittances in socio-economic and cultural

transformation in migrant households (Gardner 2011 [5]: 3-25). Socio-economic and cultural transformation is leading to the formation of a migration-based community, that takes a matter of migration as part of their socio-economic and cultural economy (Rajan 2004 [13]: 497-509). A consequence of socioeconomic and cultural economy works as the culture of migration where migration creates culture and culture leads migration (Raghuram 2009 [11]: 103-117).

#### 2.1 Gulf Migration in South India

Kerala is well known for its well-developed culture of migration due long historical consequence of Gulf migration in Kerala (Zachariah and Rajan 2018 [17]: 10). The Consequence of Gulf migration is creating a form of Kerala-based migration model where Gulf migration is major source of employment and livelihood. Gulf migration is giving an economic landscape to migrant labourers in Kerala because huge inflow of Gulf remittances created a remittances building in Kerala (Zachariah *et al.* 2014 [18]: 380). The consequences of Gulf migration created socio-economic and cultural inequality between migrant and non-migrant communities as well as leading to imbalance development. The nexus between Gulf migration and development is creating both advantages and disadvantages of migration in Kerala (Zachariah and Rajan 2015 [14]: 113).

#### 2.2 Gulf Migration in North India

The culture of Gulf migration is a new phenomenon in North India where the culture of internal migration is being replaced by Gulf migration due to the globalization of Gulf migration in rural North India. Interconnection between internal and international migration is caused by wage differential between internal and international migration. The impact of migration is creating a form of socio-economic and cultural transformation in rural North India as well as giving a source of livelihood to migrant labourers in rural North India ( Datta 2016 [2]:85-93). The consequences of Gulf migration are creating a cultural region of migration due to the depth penetration of the social network system of migration in rural Gujarat in India (Basu 2016 [2]: 54-62).

Socio-economic and cultural consequences of Gulf migration are working as a pull factor for migration as well as boosting the household's economy in rural North India. Both economic and non-economic consequences of Gulf migration developed a form of cultural region of migration from North India to Gulf countries (Rahman 2001 [12]:15).

**2.3 Difference between North and South India Gulf Migration**

North Indian migration is based on unskilled and semi-skilled migration while Kerala-based South Indian migration is based on skilled migration. Secondly, migration from North India to the Gulf is a new phenomenon compared to the richest long history of labour migration from Kerala (Jain and Oomen 2016: 1-14). The phenomena of migration from India to the Gulf are based on the function of trajectories of migration between North and South India in different time and space contexts (Jain 2005 [8]: 50-81). A consequence of trajectories of migration from India to the Gulf is based on the function of cultural consequences of migration from India to the Gulf from colonial India to post-colonial India (Chambers 2018 [3]: 1420-1456).

**3. Methodology**

A selected review of pieces of literature is based on the current phenomena of labour migration from India to Gulf countries from the perspective of South India and North India but the major existing gap in the review of literature is based on a little information about Gulf migration in North India. Therefore, the major argument of this paper is based on trying to understand the nature of Gulf migration in North India. The statement of this research problem is based on trying to answer mute questions about Gulf migration in rural North India. The objective of this research is to find out the facts of the process, determinants and consequences of economic and non-economic perspectives of Gulf migration.

**Sampling of States**

We purposively selected Uttar Pradesh, because Uttar Pradesh is leading states in emigration clearance of migrant labourers for migration to Gulf countries from 2016 to 2018 [3] (Table 1 ).

**Table 1:** Trends of Labour Migration from North India to Gulf

Year	Total Out-Migration from India to Gulf	1 <sup>st</sup> rank	2 <sup>nd</sup> rank	Combined Total Share of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in Migration from India to Gulf in Per cent
		Proportion of Uttar Pradesh in total Out Migration	Proportion of Bihar in total Out Migration	
2016	607296	U.P. (28.0)	Bihar (15.0)	43.0
2017	374560	U.P. (24)	Bihar (18.0)	42.0
2018	321721	U.P. (26)	Bihar ( 18)	44.0

**Source:** Computed by author from emigration clearance data of labour migration from India to Gulf countries. Accessed from <http://www.emigrate.gov.in>

**Root**

Uttar Pradesh is leading state in internal migration to Mumbai and international labour migration from India to Gulf. Therefore, Uttar Pradesh is selected as purposively for study of labour migration from India to Gulf.

It is used to multistage sampling for determine the sample area because study is focused on migration prone zone areas of Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh because Lucknow is leading state in labour migration from Uttar Pradesh (Table 2).

**Table 2:** Districts Wise Variation in Labour Migration from Uttar Pradesh

Year	Total numbers of labour migration from Uttar Pradesh Gulf	Labour Migration from 1 <sup>st</sup> Rank district of Uttar Pradesh to Gulf in percent of Total		Labour Migration from 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rank district of Uttar Pradesh to Gulf in percent of Total		Labour Migration from 3 <sup>rd</sup> Rank district of Uttar Pradesh to Gulf in percent of Total	
		District	Percent	District	Percent	District	Percent
2016	141748	LUCKNOW	11.0	KUSHINAGAR	8.5	DEORIA	7.5
2017	88450	LUCKNOW	10.0	KUSHINAGAR	9.8	DEORIA	9.0
2018	82902	KUSHINAGAR	9.0	DEORIA	8.0	LUCKNOW	6.0

**Source:** Emigration clearances data of labour migration and accessed from overseas employment division, Govt of India (2016 to 2018).

I purposively selected 180 return migrant labourers including to 150 return migrant labourers in rural areas and rest from urban areas including 10 villages and 2 urban wards in Lucknow. There are skills wise variation in selection of return migrant labourers including drivers (n=61), tailors (n=55), welders (n=23), plumbers (n=11), electrician (n=9), managers (n=13) and engineer (n=8). Out of the total return migrant labourers, 96.0 per cent of the return migrant labourers were Muslims and rest Hindus as well as all the return migrant labourers was male.

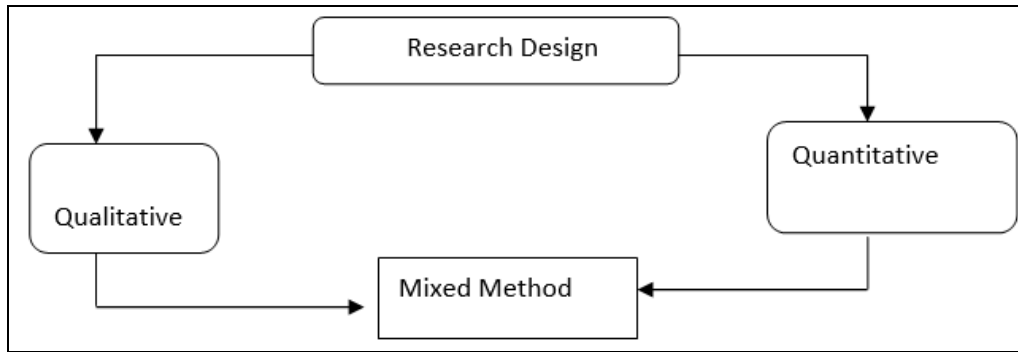
**Data collection technique**

Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Quantitative data was collected with the help of a structured schedule under cross-sectional and situation recall methods

through a primary field survey in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh in 2018.

**Data analysis technique**

Both qualitative and quantitative data are analyzed under a mixed method approach where quantitative information is followed by qualitative information for better justification of the objective of the study. Quantitative data is analysed by descriptive statistics, correlation, while qualitative data is analysed by narratives, description, and case studies. The process of compilation of two similar studies in different time and space analysis techniques gives a base for developing an understanding of Gulf migration in North India (Figure 1).



Source: Figure 1, Taukeer, 2017.

Fig 1: Research Design

**Result**

**Quantitative Result**

**Nature, Process and Determinants of Gulf Migration**

Internal migration led to international migration because

nearly 58.0 per cent of return migrant labourers were involved in internal migration before Gulf migration while the rest of the return migrant labourers directly migrated to the Gulf without involve in internal migration (Table 3).

Table 3: Routes of Migration

Routes of migration	Per cent of return migrant labourers
Internal to international migration	58.0
Direct international migration	42.0
Total	100.0 (n=180)

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Migrant labourers migrated to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar due to availability of the better jobs with higher wages in Gulf countries compared to

low wages and the problem of unemployment in India (Table 4).

Table 4: Reason and Destination of Migration

Reasons	Per cent of return migrant labourers
Availability of the better jobs with higher wages in the Gulf countries	75.0
Problem of Unemployment in India	25.0
Total	100.0(n=180)
Destinations	Per cent of return migrant labourers
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	76.0
United Arab Emirates	22.0
Qatar	0.6
Kuwait	1.4

Source: Field survey 2018.

Return migrant labourers got information about jobs, visas and financial needs from their kinship network due to the

depth penetration of the social network system of migration from India to Gulf countries (Table 5).

Table 5: Social network of migration

Source of Information	Per cent of return migrant labourers
Family members, friends and relatives	43.0
Local migrant agents	46.0
Recruited companies	9.0
Contractors	2.0
Total	100.0(n=180)
Source of getting visa	Per cent of return migrant labourers
Family members, friends, and relatives	84.0
Recruited companies	13.0
Local migrant agents	1.0
Contractors	2.0
Total	100.0 (n=180)
Source for financial arrangement	Per cent of return migrant labourers
Arranged from Family Support and Relatives	88.0
Arranged from Self Saving	5.0
Given by Contractors	1.0
Given by Recruited Companies	6.0
Total	100.0 (n=180)

Source: Field Survey 2018

Nearly, 50.0 return migrant labourers invested INR 30000 to 50000 and the rest of the migrant labourers invested INR 50001 to 70000 for arranging passports, visas, and medical

certificates and flight tickets for migration to Gulf countries. The average financial cost for travel of migration was INR 54, 555 per return migrant labourer (Table 6).

**Table 6:** Financial Cost of Migration

Financial cost of migration in INR	Per cent of return migrant labourers
30,000-50000	50.0
50,001-70,000	50.0
Total	100.0(n=180)

Source: Field Survey 2018

**Socio-Economic Profile of Return Migrant Labourers**

Out of the total return migrant labourers, 86.7 per cent return migrant labourers were educated from upper primary

to intermediate and the rest return migrant labourers did have bachelor's and professional degrees (Table 7).

**Table 7:** Educational Profile

Education profile	Per cent of return migrant labourers
Upper primary to Intermediate	86.7
Bachelor / Professionals	13.3
Total	100.0 (n=180)

Source: Field Survey 2018

Out of the total return migrant labourers, nearly 64.4 per cent of return migrant labourers were in the age group between 20 and 30 years including semi-skilled migrant labourers as drivers, tailors, welders, plumbers and electricians while the rest were managers and engineers as well as 35.6 per cent of return migrant labourers were in the age group between 31 and 40 years. The average age of the

return migrant labourer was 29.8 years. Out of the total return migrant labourers, 88.5 per cent return migrant labourers worked as semi-skilled labourers and the rest worked as skilled/professionals in Gulf countries. It can be analyzed that there was a significant role of demographic dividend in the process of semi-skilled /skilled labour migration from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries (Table 8).

**Table 8:** Occupation and Age

Occupation	Age group		Total
	20 -30	31- 40	
Drivers	42	19	61 (34.0 %)
Tailors	29	26	55(30.5 %)
Welders	13	10	23 (13.0 %)
Plumbers	8	3	11 (6.0 %)
Electricians	8	1	9 (5.0 %)
Managers	13	0	13 (7.1%)
Engineers	3	5	8 (4.4%)
Total	116 (64.4 %)	64 (35.6 %)	180 (100.0 %)

Source: Field Survey: 2018

Out of the total return migrant labourers, 96.0 per cent of return migrant labourers were Muslims and the rest of the return migrant labourers were Hindus. Out of the total Muslim return migrant labourers, 159 (92.0 per cent) return migrant labourers worked as semi-skilled migrants and the rest 14 (8.0 per cent) return migrant labourers worked as skilled migrant labourers including managers and engineers in Gulf countries. In the case of Hindu return migrant

labourers, a total of 7 return migrant labourers worked as managers in Gulf countries. It can be analyzed that there was a huge presence of Muslim return migrant labourers, who worked as semi-skilled migrant labourers compared to less presence of Hindu return migrant labourers, who worked as skilled migrant labourers in Gulf countries (Table 9 ).

**Table 9:** Occupation and Religion

Occupation	Religion Composition		Total
	Muslim	Hindu	
Driver	61	0	61
Tailor	55	0	55
Welder	23	0	23
Plumber	11	0	11
Electrician	9	0	9
Managers	6	7	13
Engineers	8	0	8
Total	173 (96.0)	7 (4.0)	180 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey: 2018

Out of the total return migrant labourers, 71.0 per cent return migrants labourers earned INR 20000 to 60000 per month followed by 24.0 per cent return migrant labourers earned INR 61000 to 100000 per month and rest 5.0 per cent return migrant labourers earned INR 100001 to 150000 per month. The average per-month income was INR 62666 per return migrant labourer. From the perspective of religion, 74.0 per cent of Muslim return migrant labourers earned INR 20000 to 60000 per month followed by 21.0 per cent earned INR 61000 to 100000 and 5.0 per cent earned

INR 100001 to 150000. The average per-month income was INR 61156 per Muslim return migrant labourer. In the case of Hindu return migrant labourers, 100.0 per cent of Hindu return migrant labourers earned INR 61000 to 100000 per month. The average per-month income was INR 100000 per Hindu return migrant labourer. Therefore, there was variation and inequality in the income pattern of return migrant labourers from the perspective of religion (Tables 10 and 11).

**Table 10:** Income and Religion of Return Migrant Labourers

Income	Religion		Total
	Muslims	Hindus	
20000 -60000	128 (74.0 %)	0 (0.0 %)	128 (71.0 %)
61000 -100000	37 (21.0 %)	7 (100.0 %)	44 (24.0 %)
100001 to 150000	8 (5.0 %)	0 (0.0%)	8 (5.0 %)
Total	173 (100.0%)	7 (100.0 %)	180 (100.0 %)

Source: Field Survey: 2018

Out of the total return migrant labourers, 40.0 per cent return migrant labourers earned INR 25000 to 50000 followed by 39.4 per cent earned INR 51000 to 75000, 16.1 per cent earned INR 75001 to 100000 and rest 4.5 per cent earned INR 100001 to 150000. The average income was INR 62666 per return migrant labourer. There was variation

in the pattern of income according to the variation of skills of occupation in Gulf countries because skilled migrant labourers earned more compared to semi-skilled migrant labourers due to explicit segmentation of the dual labour market in Gulf countries (Table 11).

**Table 11:** Occupation and Income

Occupation	Occupation in INR	Occupation in INR	Occupation in INR	Occupation in INR	Occupation in INR	Total	Average Per Month Income in INR
	25000-50000	51000-75000	75001 -100000	100001-125000	125001 -150000		
Driver	27	30	2	2	0	61	57049
Tailor	27	23	5	0	0	55	56090
Welder	9	10	4	0	0	23	58695
Plumber	6	5	0	0	0	11	51818
Electrician	3	3	3	0	0	9	67777
Managers	0	0	11	2	0	13	100000
Engineer	0	0	4	2	2	8	110625
Total	72 (40.0 %)	71 (39.4 %)	29 (16.1%)	6 (3.3 %)	2 (1.2 %)	180 (100.0 %)	62666

Source: Field Survey: 2018

Out of the total returned migrant labourers, 39.0 per cent return migrant labourers remitted INR 20000 to 40000 per month followed by 44.0 per cent remitted INR 41000 to 60000, 13.0 per cent remitted INR 61000 to 80000 and the rest 4.0 per cent return migrant labourers remitted INR 81000 to 120000 per month.

The average per month remittances was INR 51416 per return migrant labourer. There was variation in the structure of remittances according to skills of occupation in Gulf countries where skilled return migrant labourers (Managers and engineers) used to send more remittances compared to semi-skilled migrant labourers (Table 12).

**Table 12:** Occupation and Remittances

Occupation	Remittances in INR	Remittances in INR	Remittances in INR	Remittances in INR	Remittances in INR	Total	Average per Month Remittances in INR
	20000-40000	41000-60000	61000-80000	80001-100000	100001 to 120000		
Driver	28	30	1	2	0	61	46865
Tailor	25	26	4	0	0	55	46090
Welder	8	11	4	0	0	23	51304
Plumber	6	5	0	0	0	11	42727
Electrician	3	4	2	0	0	9	54444
Managers	0	2	10	1	0	13	78461
Engineer	0	2	2	3	1	8	87500
Total	70 (39.0 %)	80 (44.0 %)	23 (13.0 %)	6 (3.0%)	1 (1.0 %)	180	51416

Source: Field Survey 2018

**Correlation between Per Month Income and Remittances**

Null and alternative hypotheses are as:

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no correlation between income and remittances.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is correlation between income and remittances.

There is a linear positive correlation between per- month income and per- month remittances. The correlation coefficient is .932 and is statistically significant as the p-value is less than 0.05 (Table 13).

**Table 13:** Correlations

		Per Month Income	Per Month Remittances
Per Month Income	Pearson Correlation	1	.932**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	180	180
Per Month Remittances	Pearson Correlation	.932**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	180	180

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Field Survey 2018

**Qualitative Analysis**

There is a narrative-based discourse about the socio-economic and cultural phenomena of Gulf migration due depth penetration of globalization of migration in rural North India. It was found that there was well-developed culture of both internal and international migration but the tendency of internal migration was being continuously replaced by international Gulf migration due to availability of the better jobs with higher wages in the Gulf compared to low wages in Mumbai and Delhi. Glamour of Dubai also worked as pull factor for youth based migration from rural North India to Gulf countries. Therefore, there was a connection between internal and international migration where internal migration led to international migration by socio-economic and cultural factors of migration.

The nexus between the depth penetration of the culture of migration and globalization of migration developed a safe zone of migration where a migrant labourer is inter-generational involved in Gulf migration because they considered a matter of Gulf migration as part of their culture. In this study, it is realized that there was a crucial role of the social network system of migration in the process of migration from North India. The consequence of the social network system of migration developed a social region of migration where migrant labourers used to make the decision of migration according to their social values, norms, beliefs, attitudes and myths. It was also found that there was depth penetration of the social network system of migration among unskilled and semi-skilled Muslim migrant labourers compared to Hindu migrant labourers, who worked as skilled/professionals and migrated to Gulf countries through formal recruitment agencies. Therefore, it can be analyzed that there were socio-economic differences in the function of migration from the perspective of religion where Muslims considered the matter of migration as part of their culture, otherwise Hindu migrant labourers considered a matter of Gulf migration as part of their economy. Therefore, there was a different social value to Gulf migration among Hindus and Muslims.

The socio-economic and cultural impact of Gulf migration created a form of socio-economic and cultural transformation in migrant households in rural Uttar Pradesh due to the inflow of social and economic remittances. The inflow of both economic and social remittances developed a form of migration-based community in rural North Indians were living with Arabian culture because they felt proud with identity of Arabian migrants.

There is an important role and function of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Gulf migration because SDGs work as safety valves for Gulf migration in the perspective of the well-being of migrant and their family members (Wickramasekara 2016: 99-129). A consequence of the socio-economic and cultural impact of Gulf migration is enhancing the pathway of sustainable development goals in rural North India but it is realized that the impact of Gulf migration is also creating socio-economic and cultural inequality between migrant and non-migrant communities as well as Hindus and Muslims, males and females. These consequences can be analyzed as a lack of proper monitoring of the socioeconomic and cultural benefits of migration under the approach of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 of the United Nations.

**Conclusion**

It can be concluded that there is a culture of both internal and international migration where internal migration is an old phenomenon but international migration is a new phenomenon in rural North India. Both economic and non-economic factors determine the function of international Gulf migration due to the depth penetration of globalization of migration in rural North India. A consequence of globalization of Gulf migration is generating both advantages and disadvantages of migration due to improvement in the quality of life of migrants and their family members but creating a form of inequality between migrant and non-migrant households as well as migration-based Muslims and non-migration-based Hindu community in rural North India. A consequence of Gulf migration created a form of Islamic-based phenomenon due to the image of Gulf migration as Islamic-Arabian-based migration and these consequences developed mute social and cultural tension between migrants and non-migrants as well as led to an imbalance development pattern. These consequences raise questions before the implementation of the agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 of the United Nations. Therefore, it can be recommended that there is a need to monitor the social and economic remittances for better enhancement of SDGs on the ground level in rural India.

**References**

1. Annual Report. Emigration Clearance of Migrant Labourers. Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi: Government of India, 2014:1-60.
2. Basu S. Diasporas Transforming Homelands. Nuancing Collective Remittance Practices in Rural Gujarat. Economic and Political Weekly, 2016:51(41):54-62.
3. Chambers T. Continuity in Mind: Imagination and migration in India and the Gulf. Modern Asian Studies, 2018:52(4):1420-56.
4. Datta A. Migration, Remittances and Changing Sources of Income in Rural Bihar (1999-2011): Some Findings from a Longitudinal Study. Economic and Political Weekly, 2016:51(31):85-93.
5. Gardner A. Gulf migration and the family. Journal of Arabian Studies, 2011:1(1):3-25.
6. Haas HD. Migration and development: A theoretical perspective. International Migration Review, 2010:44(1):227-64.
7. Harris N. Migration and development. Economic and Political Weekly, 2005:40(43):4591-95.

8. Jain PC. Indian migration to the Gulf countries: Past and present. *India Quarterly*,2005:61(2):50-81.
9. Jain PC, Oomen GZ. Introduction. *South Asian Migration to Gulf Countries*, Jain Prakash C and Ginu Zachariah Oomen (eds), New Delhi: Routledge,2017:1-14.
10. Pandya K, Bulsuri S, Sinha S. *SPSS in Simple Steps*. New Delhi: India, 2015.
11. Raghuram P. Which migration, what development? Unsettling the edifice of migration and development. *Population, Space and Place*,2009:15(2):103-17.
12. Rahman A. *Indian Migration to the Gulf*. New Delhi: Rajat Publication, 2001.
13. Rajan SI. From Kerala to the Gulf: Impacts of labor migration. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*,2004:13(4):497-509.
14. Rajan SI, Sami BD, Raj SSA. *Tamil Nadu Migration Survey 2015*. *Economic and Political Weekly*,2017:52(21):85-94.
15. Sasikumar SK, Timothy R. *From India to the Gulf region: Exploring Links between Labour Markets, Skills and the Migration Cycle*. Geneva: International Organisation for Migration, 2015:1-64.
16. Zachariah KC, Rajan SI. *Kerala's Gulf Connection, 1998-2011: Economic and Social Impact of Migration*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Limited, 2012.
17. Zachariah KC, Rajan SI. *Emigration from Kerala: End of An Era*. Kochi: RedIn, Nalanda Books, 2018.
18. Zachariah KC, Mathew ET, Rajan SI. *Dynamics of Migration in Kerala: Dimensions, Differentials and Consequences*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Limited, 2014.