

**Working Paper
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RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS
OF KERALA

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the demographic and socio-economic profile of religious communities (Castes among the Hindus, Sects among the Muslims and Denominations among the Christians) in Kerala's three major religions — Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. Such data are NOT presently available from other sources such as the population censuses. The practice of collecting "caste" data was discontinued in the Indian censuses ever since India became independent in 1947. This study, based mainly on data from the Kerala Migration Surveys, is an attempt to fill this void for recent years. It gives information on the size of the communities (population), trends, major demographic characteristics, selected socio-economic characteristics such as education, employment, migration and remittances, and several indices of the economic status at the household level.

Lack of credible "caste" data to tell us who deserves preferential treatment could be the main cause that prompts some communities to make unreasonable demands for reservation.

Analysis of the long-term trends in population of the three religious groups indicates that the Hindus who were more than two-thirds of the state's population in the beginning of the last century, could be less than 50 percent of the state's population by the **middle of the present century**. On the other hand, by then, the Muslims who were fewer than the Christians during much of the last century, could become more than double the Christian population and exceed one-third of the state's population. However, the Muslims are unlikely to overtake the

Hindus in the matter of population size as their fertility rate would also dip to below-replacement-level in the span of 10 to 15 years.

Although the population of all the three religious groups had **increased** during 2001-11 at the state level, in 4 out of the 14 districts and 26 out of the 63 taluks, the number of Christians is seen to have **decreased**. Similarly, in 3 of the districts and 16 of the taluks the number of Hindus decreased. There were decreases even among the Muslims in one district and 7 taluks. These statistics give sufficient indication that some of the communities among the religious groups could have decreased during 2001-11.

The analysis of this study confirms that this conclusion is correct. It showed that, during 2001-11 while the proportions of the larger communities among the three religious groups (the Sunnis among the Muslims, the Ezhavas among the Hindus and the Syro-Malabar Catholics among the Christians) in the population of the State have increased, the corresponding proportions of the smaller ones, the non-Catholic Episcopal Syrian Christian denominations (the Jacobites, the Orthodox and the Mar Thoma Syrians) - the Nairs and Shia Muslims have decreased and are likely to continue their decreasing trend. Surprisingly, the Syro-Malankara community, although part of the Catholic group, has followed the path of the non-Catholic Syrian group from whom they separated themselves some 85 years ago.

In recent years, the non-Catholic Episcopal Syrian Christian denominations have been at the top of the socio-economic ladder of the State, but the emerging differential population growth path of these communities, which entails an increasing load of old-age dependents, could have considerable adverse impacts on their relative role in the emerging political economy of the state.

According to the earlier Kerala Migration Surveys, The Mar Thoma Syrian Community was at the top with respect to most of the socio-

economic indicators, but by 2014, they have lost their top spot to the other Syrian Christian communities. It is only a matter of time before these communities also pass on their high ranking to other religious communities. This is transition in the demographic dividend.

Keywords : Religious Denominations, Migration and Remittances, Development Prospects, IDB

JEL Classifications: J11, O15, Z12

This paper is a short summary of the forthcoming book '**Christian Denominations, Hindu Castes, Muslim Sects: A Study of Their Demography and Socioeconomic Profile**' which is expected to be published in 2017. The book includes several sections not covered in this paper. They include historical information on the origin and history of the various religious communities of Kerala, population growth of these communities during pre-Independence years (before 1947), etc.

Context of the Study

From its initiation in 1872, the Census of India provided information on castes /denominations/sects of the various religious groups in India. The practice was, however, discontinued in 1951 and later censuses left a big void in caste-wise data for the Republic of India. This study, based mainly on data from the Kerala Migration Surveys, is an attempt to fill this void for Kerala for recent years.

Objective of the Study

The main objective of this study is to compare and contrast the various religious denominations of Kerala with respect to their population size, growth, geographical distribution, demographic and socio-economic characteristics, and economic status as can be ascertained on the basis of migration, remittances, housing quality, possession of household consumer items, and selected official indicators of the level of living of a household in Kerala.

There is, however no presumption that the inter-community differences are CAUSED by religious differences. Religion is but one factor among several others for the observed differences; there are other equally important factors. In the Kerala context, geographic location (Malabar, Cochin state, north Travancore or south Travancore, for example) is an equally important factor for the inter-denomination differences. In recent years, emigration and remittances have assumed greater relevance in this matter.

The three R's - Religion, Region and Remittances - could be expected to explain much of the inter-denominational differences in

the socio-economic differences among the various religious communities in Kerala.

Coverage

Not all sub-divisions among the various religious groups are studied separately in this report. Some of them are too small to be identified in a sample survey covering only 15,000 households. Nine Christian denominations, seven Hindu caste groups and two Muslim sects are compared and contrasted with respect to their demographic and socio-economic profile. They are:

CHRISTIANS	HINDUS	MUSLIMS
1 Syro- Malabar Catholics	1 Nairs	1 Shia Muslims
2 Syro- Malankara Catholics	2 Ezhavas	2 Sunni Muslims
3 Latin Catholics	3 Brahmins	
4 Jacobite Syrians	4 Nadar Hindus	
5 Orthodox Syrians	5 Viswakarma sect	
6 Mar Thoma Syrians	6 Barber, Washer men etc.	
7 Church of South India (CSI)	7 SC/ST	
8 Dalit Christians		
9 Pentecost, Church of God, Brethren, etc.		

Population Size

The most important aspect of the demography of a population is its size; past, present and future. Unfortunately, data pertaining to these aspects are generally not available from official sources for the sub-divisions within the major religious groups.

A major contribution of this study is the unique set of estimates it provides of the number of persons belonging to the various

denominations/castes/sects constituting the three major religions of the state for recent years.

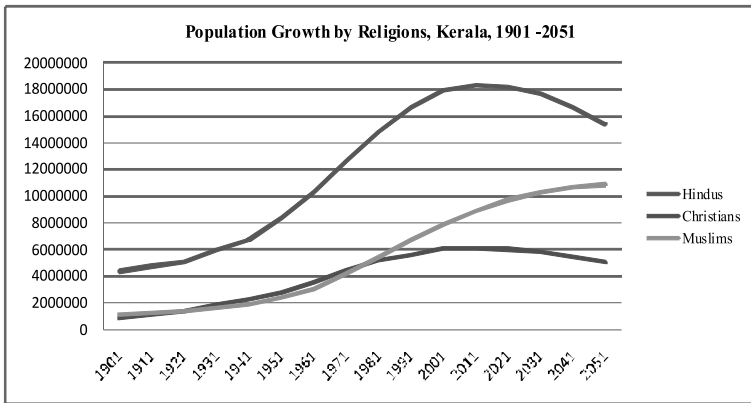
Numerically, at present, the Christians are the smallest among the three major religious groups in Kerala. They numbered just about 6.057 million according to the 2001 Census, and 6.141 million according to the 2011 Census. The Christians were 18.4 percent of the total population of the state in 2011. The majority community, the Hindus, with nearly 18 million, were 54.9 percent in 2011. The Muslims, with 8.9 million, were 26.6 percent in 2011.

The numerical dominance of the Muslims over the Christians is a relatively recent phenomenon. For much of the last century, the Christians outnumbered the Muslims in Kerala. The 1981 Census, however, told a different story; the enumeration showed more Muslims than Christians. The turnaround took place sometime between 1971 and 1981. The relative share of the Muslims in the state's population of Kerala has increased steadily since 1981 at the expense of both the Christians and the Hindus.

The numerical dominance of the Muslims over the Christians in Kerala is likely to accelerate in the coming decades. By the middle of the century, Muslims could constitute more than a third and Christians less than one-sixth of Kerala's population. Similarly, by 2051, the Hindus could be less than 50 percent of the State's population for the first time in Kerala's history. However, they are unlikely to be outnumbered in the state by any other community at any time¹.

1 The projections reported in this working paper are taken from the forthcoming book entitled 'Christian Denominations, Hindu Castes, Muslim Sects: A Study of Their Demography and Socioeconomic Profile'. Projections are given in Annex 1: Emerging Trends in the Religious Composition of Kerala's Population.

Figure 1



Note: Compiled by the author from various Censuses for the periods 1901-2011 and projections by the author for the future.

The 6.141 million Christians in 2011 consists of 3.744 million Catholics (61.0 percent of the total Christians), 977,000 Jacobite/Orthodox Syrians (15.9 percent), 405,000 Mar Thoma Syrians (6.6 percent), 274,000 Church of South India (CSI) adherents (4.5 percent), 214,000 Pentecost/ Church of God members (3.5 percent) and 160,000 Dalit Christians (2.6 percent).

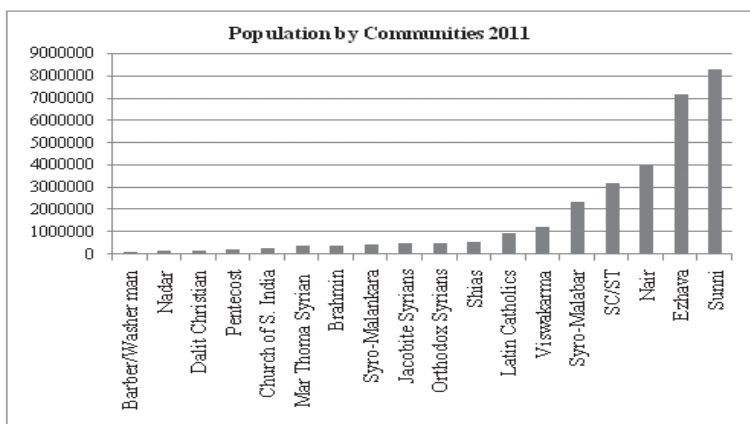
The most numerous among the Christian denominations in Kerala today are the Syro-Malabar Catholics, numbering about 2,346,000 in 2011. The Latin Catholics, who numbered about 933,000 in 2011, are the second most numerous Christian denominations. The Jacobite Syrian Christian community has a membership of 483,000 and the Orthodox Syrian community has a membership of 494,000; together they number 977,000. The Mar Thoma denomination numbers about 405,000.

Among the Hindus, the most numerous caste is the Ezhava community with a population of 7.215 million in 2011. They are followed by the Nairs who constituted a little under 4 million in 2011.

Together these communities accounted for more than 60 percent of the Hindu population in 2011. The Scheduled Caste/Tribe is an important group among the Hindus. They number about 3.2 million and were 17.5 percent of the Hindu population in 2011. The smallest community among the Hindus was the Barber/Washer men group. They were only about half of one percent of the Hindu population in 2011.

The Sunnis are the largest religious community not only among the Muslims but also among all religious communities in Kerala. Numbering about 8.324 million in 2011, they constitute nearly 94 percent of the Muslim religious group and 25 percent of the State's total population. The numerical dominance of the Sunni Muslims is likely to increase further in the years to come.

Figure 2



Source: Compiled by the author from Kerala Migration Survey 2011; see also CDS Working Paper No. 450.

The Sunni sect among the Muslims (8.3 million) and the Ezhava caste among the Hindus (7.2 million) are each larger than the total of all the Christian denominations in Kerala today. The Sunni Muslims and Ezhava Hindus together account for more than 46 percent of the

population of the state today. Together they are likely to strike an absolute majority in the near future.

Population Trend

According to Census, the total population of the state increased from 31.8 million in 2001 to 33.4 million in 2011. The overall increase was 1.565 million, 362,000 among the Hindus and 1,010,000 among the Muslims, but just 84,000 among the Christians (other minor religious groups account for the balance).

Data suitable for estimating trends among the religious denominations are available only from KMS. However, these data are found to be not precise enough - due to sampling and non-sampling errors - for estimating short-term trends, especially for communities which are relatively small. Therefore, in this study, a new approach that combines Census and KMS data was followed to arrive at conclusions about population trend among the State's religious communities.

A general conclusion arrived at by using this approach is that, while the larger communities among all the three religious groups have increased during 2001-11, the smaller ones among them have decreased.

Among the Christian denominations, while the Catholic denominations in general are found to be maintaining their increasing trend during 2001-11, the non-Catholic Episcopal Syrian Christian communities - the Jacobites, the Orthodox, the Mar Thoma and the CSI - started decreasing. The small increase of 84,000 persons among the Christians in general during 2001-11 was entirely due to the increase among the Catholic denominations. However, even among the Catholics, the Syro-Malankara Catholics are found to be an exception. Their declining trend was similar to that of the non-Catholic Syrians. In this connection, it is pertinent to recall that, until the 1930s, the Syro-Malankara Catholics were part of the Orthodox Syrian Community.

Their growth trends seem to be similar to that of the denomination from which they originated.

Among the Hindu denominations, the Nairs and Nadars have started declining in numbers but the largest community among them, the Ezhavas, continue to increase.

There is no evidence of any decline among the Sunni Muslims; they are seen to continue their increasing trend. However, the Shia community is showing signs of a decreasing trend.

Several factors could be cited for the decline in population of some of the communities in Kerala. Below replacement fertility is one of them. A second factor would be migration from Kerala to other states in India and to other countries outside India. Below replacement level fertility and emigration/out-migration are indeed the factors responsible for the decline in numbers of most of the communities in Kerala.

A third factor responsible for the decline in the population of the Christian denominations could be movement from one Christian denomination to another. It is not uncommon for some members of the Syrian Episcopal churches to join the non-Episcopal denominations such as the Pentecost/Brethren sect. The extent of such movement is not documented, but could be large enough to account for part of the decline in the membership of Episcopal non-Catholic Syrian churches.

Geographic Distribution and Dispersion

The Christians and the Muslims are much more unevenly distributed across the 14 districts of the state than are the Hindus. In 2011, the index of concentration was 28.2 for the Muslims (31.6 in 2008), 27.5 for the Christians (30.5 in 2008), but only 2.8 for the Hindus (8.4 in 2008). (*Index of Concentration varies from 0 to near 100. The higher the index, the higher is the concentration*) The index decreased for all the three religious groups during 2008-11.

Ernakulam District, with about 1.248 million Christians in 2011, ranks first among all districts with respect to the number of Christians not only in the state, but in the whole of India. It is the abode of 20.3 percent of the Christians in Kerala.

Among the denominations in the Christian community, the Syro-Malabar Catholics are the most dispersed denomination with an index of concentration of 46.6 and Dalit Christians are the most concentrated with an index of 83.8. Among the Hindus, the Ezhavas are the most dispersed caste and the Nadar Hindus are the most concentrated.

The four central districts in Kerala, Ernakulam, Trivandrum, Kottayam and Thrissur, together are the abode of nearly 60 percent of the Christians in Kerala. On the other hand, Kozhikode and Palakkad districts have just about 2 percent each.

The district with the largest number of Syro-Malabar Catholic Christians is Kottayam (13.4 percent). About 12.9 percent of this group lives in Idukki district. Districts with large number of Syro-Malankara Catholics are Ernakulam (16.7) and Kozhikode (13.0). For the Latin Catholics, the principal district of residence is Ernakulam (24.4). More than a quarter of the number of Jacobite Syrians lives in Ernakulam district. Pathanamthitta, Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts have a relatively high proportion of Orthodox Syrians. For Mar Thoma Syrians, the principal districts of residence are Pathanamthitta and Kozhikode. Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta are principal abode of the CSI community. Nearly a third of the Pentecost/Brethren community live in Pathanamthitta district.

Demographic Structure

The basic demographic structure of a population is its age-sex composition, which is a depository of its demographic transition, past trends in fertility, mortality and migration. As such, the current age-sex composition reveals a lot about the past trends in these basic parameters.

Analysis of the basic demographic parameters of the Christian denominations indicates that among the Christians, the Mar Thoma Syrians are the most advanced and the Latin Catholics are the least advanced denomination with respect to demographic transition. The Mar Thomas Syrians have the lowest average family size, the highest proportion of females, the lowest birth rate, the lowest mortality rate, the highest death rate, the highest deficit of men in the young working ages, the largest proportion of the elderly, and the highest proportion of widowed persons.

In the case of most of the Christian communities, the negative natural *increase* is reinforced by migration out of Kerala as well as inter-denominational movements to non-Episcopal Christian communities.

An important structural aspect of age distribution is the ratio of young workers to dependents. The change in this ratio since the beginning of demographic transition is called **Index of Developmental Benefits or IDB** in this study. For Kerala as a whole, the IDB was just 1.2 in 1961, but since then it increased to 42.8 by 2001. Thereafter, IDB declined and is likely to assume negative values after a decade or two.

Among the Christian denominations in 2008, IDB varied from -1 for the Mar Thoma Syrians to 39 for Latin Catholics. By 2008, transition in age distribution is likely to have passed the optimum level from the point of developmental benefits among the Mar Thoma Syrians and most other Christian denominations. The Latin Catholics have the highest

***IDB is defined as R1-R2**

Where R1 = Ratio of young working age population to population in dependent ages. More specifically:

$R1 = 100 \text{ times (the number of persons 15-39 years) / (sum of persons under 15 years and persons 60 years and above).}$

$R2 = \text{corresponding ratio of the population at the beginning of its demographic transition.}$

index. As historical data are not available, it is not sure whether the IDB is still increasing or whether it has started declining for the Latin Catholics.

Among the Hindus, the SC/ST, Viswakarma and Ezhava communities have a relatively very favourable age distribution with high IDB values. However, the Brahmins and Nairs have a relatively low IDB.

Human Resources

On an average, the Christians are better educated than the other two religious communities. Among the Hindus, the Brahmins have relatively high educational score (proportion of persons who have a minimum of secondary level of education). Both the Muslim sects and all the Hindu castes except the Brahmins and Nairs have relatively lower proportion of persons with secondary level education than the Christian denominations.

The Sunni Muslims have the lowest proportion of employed persons. The proportion of employed among the Mar Thoma Christians (35.8 percent) is not very much higher than that of the Muslims (32.5 percent among Sunni Muslims and 37.2 among Shia Muslims). The SC/ST (56 percent) and Latin Catholics (46 percent) have a very high employment rate. The low proportion of employed among the Mar Thoma community is partly due to the high proportion of elderly among them, though this is not the reason for the low level of employment among the Muslims.

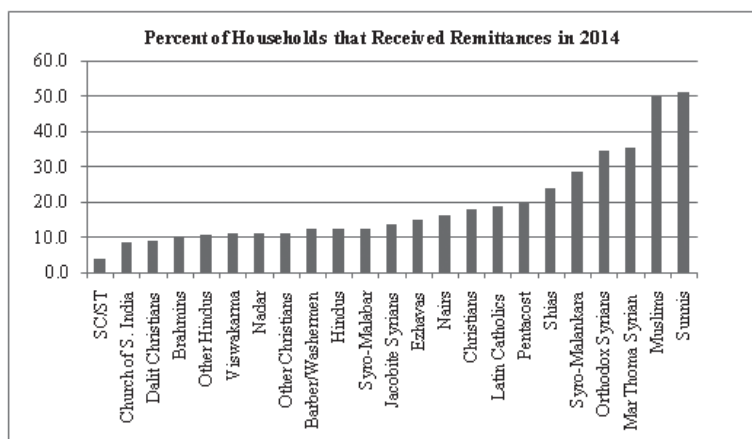
The proportion of working population employed in Government or semi-government jobs is highest among the Brahmins (23.1 percent). The corresponding proportion was 16.9 percent among the Nairs and 13.3 among the Mar Thoma Community. It is relatively low among the Christian denominations.

Migration and Remittances

Emigrants from Kerala were disproportionately selected from the three religious groups and denominations within these groups. While 56 percent of the population are Hindus, only 36 percent of the emigrants from Kerala were Hindus. On the other hand, the Muslims and the Christians are over-represented. Among the emigrants, 41 percent were Muslims and 22 percent were Christians. Muslims are only 26.6 percent and the Christians are only 19 percent of the population.

Among the Christian denominations, the Mar Thoma community leads with respect to emigrants per 100 households. Corresponding to every 100 households, there were 59.4 emigrants among the Mar Thoma community, but only 26.4 among the Syro-Malabar Catholics. Among the Hindus, the Nairs have a relatively high percent of emigrants per household. The Sunni Muslims have almost the same level of emigration rate as the Mar Thoma Christians.

Figure 3



Source: compiled by the author from Kerala Migration Survey 2014; see also CDS Working Paper No. 463.

Sunni Muslims lead all other communities with respect to remittances, remittances per household and proportion of households that received remittances. On an average, a Sunni Muslim household received Rs 151,000 in 2014. The SC/ST households received the lowest average amount as remittances — only Rs. 13,000. Among the Christians, while the Orthodox Christian and Mar Thoma Syrian households received relatively large amounts as remittances, the CSI community received relatively smaller amounts.

In the state as a whole, only 17 percent of the households received any remittances in 2014. The vast majority of households in Kerala - 83 percent - were not direct beneficiaries of emigration from the state. However, they could have benefitted indirectly.

Although the number of emigrants has been increasing and the amount of remittances received by the households has also been increasing, the proportion of households that receive remittances has remained constant. In fact, there was a slight decline in this proportion in 2014. And this proportion could be expected to decline further as the proportion of emigrants who would send remittances on a regular basis could be expected to decline in the coming years. As the proportion of skilled workers and professionals among the emigrants increases, the proportion of emigrants who would be sending home remittances on a regular basis would be decreasing.

Household Possessions

Partly as a consequence of differentials in the amount of remittances that households received in the past and partly through differentials in income from other sources, there are considerable differentials in their housing quality and in the possession of household consumer durables such as car, phone, fridge, TV, etc.

Comparative analysis indicates that, in 2014, the Syro-Malabar Catholics ranked first with respect to housing quality. About 42.2

percent of the households belonging to the Syro-Malabar Catholics have “luxurious” or “very good” houses. They are followed by Sunni Muslims, Brahmins and Jacobite Syrians. SC/ST households come last in the matter of housing quality. Among the Christians, households belonging to the CSI community have the lowest proportion of high quality houses.

There is positive association between the amount of remittances that households receive and the quality of the house.

There is a much closer positive association between remittances and possession of consumer durables such as car, scooter, phone, TV, fridge, etc. A weighted index of possession of household consumer items calculated on the basis of 12 items indicates a significant positive association with the average amount of remittances by the households. Sections such as the SC/ST, Dalits, Nadars, Viswakarma, etc., have an index with a relatively low level value and Orthodox Christians, Brahmins and Syro-Malankara Christians, etc., have an index with a high value.

Demographic Trends and Development Prospects

The recent rapid economic growth of China and India and the relatively higher economic growth in the Southern states in India show that demographic trends play an important role in the socio-economic development of a society. In that case, the developmental prospects of Kerala’s religious denominations would depend, at least partly, by where they stand with respect to their demographic situation today and its prospects in the years to come. From that point of view, the Sunni Muslims and Ezhava Hindus could be expected to play a much larger role in the future development of Kerala. While the Index of Development Benefits (IDB) of most Christian denominations and some of the Hindu castes have passed the optimum level and are approaching negative values, the IDB of Sunni Muslims and Ezhava Hindus have not reached

their peak levels. They have the added advantage of their numerical strength. Together these two communities represent nearly half the population of Kerala now and their share is almost sure to go beyond 50 percent in the near future. The Brahmins, the Nairs, and the Syrian Christians who dominated the Kerala scene in the past have had their time. Their IDB is low and decreasing and is not expected to increase at all. They have passed the inflexion point in this matter. The Mar Thoma Christians who had the best socio-economic profile a few years ago are at the bottom of the IDB scale now. While the high proportion of young workers would help their development in the case of Muslims and Ezhavas, the heavy load of elderly dependents could hamper the progress of the Mar Thoma and other Syrian Christian denominations in the years to come².

Age distribution, however, is only one factor in the development equation. Moreover, the relevance of IDB for development is not the same for population sub-groups as for nations like India or China. For the population sub-groups, there are many ways to circumvent the problem created by a shrinking workforce. States like Kerala have managed to overcome the deficit of workers by resorting to “replacement migration”. In the same way, communities like the Syrian Christians could resort to “replacement mobility” from other communities and make up for their deficit of young workers. Even otherwise, as mentioned above, demographics are but one among the several factors in the development equation. Human resources, education in particular, are a critical input. In this matter, the Muslims and Ezhavas are far behind the Syrian Christian communities. In 2008, the proportion of persons in the 15-39 age-group with a minimum of secondary level education was 68.4 among the Mar Thoma Christians but only 41.7 percent among the

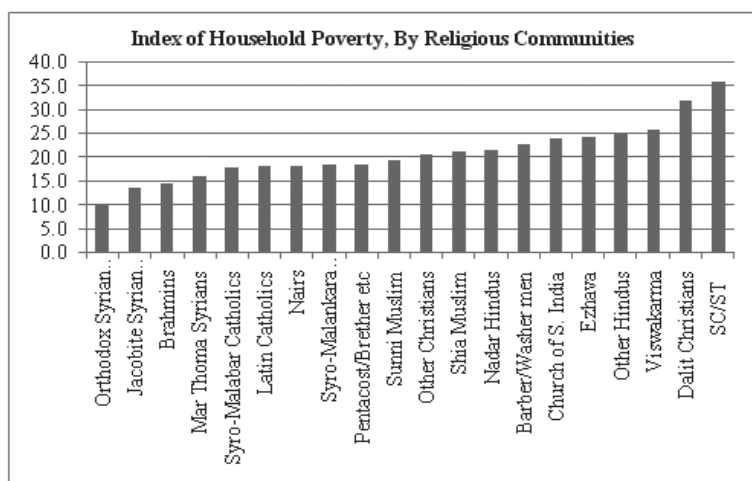
2 As in the case of population projections, technical details about Index of Demographic Benefits (IDB) are given in Annex II of the forthcoming book. Annex II Technical note: Index of Development Benefits (IDB) from age structure.

Sunni Muslims. In 2011, the proportion of population with secondary or higher levels of education was 54.6 among the Mar Thoma Christians but only 30.7 percent among the Sunni Muslims. Integration of the quality dimension in the IDB impact would make it a more relevant instrument for comparing the demographic impact on development.

Economic Status Indicators

Besides data on the possession of household consumer durables, quality of the house occupied by the household and type of fuel used for cooking in the house, KMS also collected information related to several other variables about the household that could distinguish poor households from richer ones. These data include the colour of the ration card that the household possess (red or blue), whether the household has enrolled in RSBY (a health insurance scheme for poor households) or whether any member of the household has a bank account, or has enrolled in NREG, etc.

Figure 4



Source: Compiled by the author from KMS 2014; see also CDS Working Paper No. 463.

The proportion of households with red ration card (indication of a poor household) varies from 23.9 percent among the Christians to 34.8 among the Hindus. From this point of view, the Christians are better off than other communities. Among the various communities, the Orthodox Syrians had the lowest proportion of red ration cards and the SC/ST Hindus had the highest proportion. The same pattern holds with respect to bank account.

The average ranks using all the four indicators show that the Christians are better off than Muslim and the Muslims are better off than the Hindus. Among the Christian denominations, the Orthodox Syrians are the most well-off and the Dalit Christians are worse off than any other Christian denominations. Among the Hindus, the Brahmins are the most well-off and the SC/ST Hindus are worse off than the rest. Among the Muslims, the Sunni Muslims are very much better off than the Shias.

When all the 18 communities are considered, the Orthodox Syrians are found to be the most well-off and the SC/ST Hindus, worse off than any other community.

Conclusion

Kerala's population has reached a critical stage in its demographic transition. Until now, the population of Kerala has been increasing year after year, although very slowly in recent years. Today, there are credible signs of an impending decline. The 2011 Census documented declines during 2001-11 in 2 of the 14 districts, 12 of the 63 taluks, and in numerous panchayats. This study has documented declines in several of the religious communities in the State.

Religious leaders of the state and many of the social activists have an exaggerated view of the size (population) and growth of their respective communities. It will not go well with them if they were told that their community is not as large as they are made out to be or that

they are decreasing and are likely to decrease further in future. Lack of credible “caste” data to identify who deserves preferential treatment could be the main cause that prompts some communities to make unreasonable demands for reservation. Is it not time to confront them with official data (census)?

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Table 1: Population of Kerala by Religion, 1901-2011 (Census) and 2021-51 (Projections)

Years	Kerala				Percent			
	Hindus	Christians	Muslims	Kerala	Hindus	Christians	Muslims	Total
1901	4378305	891767	11119473	6389545	68.5	14.0	17.5	100.0
1911	4762393	1101289	1263602	7127284	66.8	15.5	17.7	100.0
1921	5052039	1376354	1360180	7788573	64.9	17.7	17.5	100.0
1931	6021982	1856024	1624112	9502118	63.4	19.5	17.1	100.0
1941	6699600	2263888	1883786	10847274	61.8	20.9	17.4	100.0
1951	8344351	2825720	2374598	13544669	61.6	20.9	17.5	100.0
1961	10282568	3587365	3027639	16897572	60.9	21.2	17.9	100.0
1971	12683277	4494089	4162718	21340084	59.4	21.1	19.5	100.0
1981	14801347	5233865	5409687	25444899	58.2	20.6	21.3	100.0
1991	16668587	5621510	6788354	29078451	57.3	19.3	23.3	100.0
2001	17920105	6057427	7863842	31841374	56.3	19.0	24.7	100.0
2011	18282492	6141269	8873472	33406061	54.9	18.4	26.6	100.0
2021	18230642	6034049	9732159	34107965	53.6	17.7	28.6	100.0
2031	17644619	5819641	10264817	33460062	52.3	17.3	30.4	100.0
2041	16607337	5443888	10705300	32539733	50.6	16.6	32.8	100.0
2051	15435033	5040064	10845761	31119938	49.3	16.1	34.6	100.0

Source: Compiled by the author from various Censuses for the periods 1901-2011 and projections by the author for the future.

Table 2: Population of Kerala by Religious Communities, 2011

	Population	Percent	Percent
Syro-Malabar	2345911	7.0	38.2
Syro-Malankara	465207	1.4	7.6
Latin Catholics	932733	2.8	15.2
Jacobite	a482762	1.4	7.9
Orthodox	493858	1.5	8.0
Marthoma	405089	1.2	6.6
CSI	274255	0.8	4.5
Dalit	159982	0.5	2.6
Pentecost/brethren	213806	0.6	3.5
Others	361864	1.1	5.9
CHRISTIANS	6141269	18.4	100.0
Nair	3981358	11.9	21.8
Ezhava	7215085	21.6	39.5
Brahmins	405789	1.2	2.2
Nadar	153404	0.5	0.8
Viswakarma	1228762	3.7	6.7
Barber/washer man	100172	0.3	0.5
SC/ST	3196869	9.6	17.5
Others	2001053	6.0	10.9
HINDUS	18282492	54.7	100.0
Shias	549723.4	1.6	6.2
Sunni	8323749	24.9	93.8
MUSLIMS	8873472	26.6	100.0

Source: Compiled by the author from KMS 2011.

Table 3: Population (Percent) of Kerala Districts by Religion, 2011

	Hindus	Christians	Muslims	Others	Kerala
Thiruvananthapuram	66.9	19.2	13.8	0.7	100.0
Kollam	64.6	16.0	19.4	0.3	100.0
Pathanamthitta	57.1	38.3	4.6	0.4	100.0
Alappuzha	68.9	20.5	10.6	0.4	100.0
Kottayam	50.0	43.6	6.4	0.3	100.0
Idukki	49.0	43.6	7.4	0.3	100.0
Ernakulam	46.1	38.1	15.7	0.3	100.0
Thrissur	58.6	24.3	17.1	0.2	100.0
Palakkad	66.9	4.1	29.0	0.2	100.0
Malappuram	27.7	2.0	70.4	0.2	100.0
Kozhikode	56.4	4.3	39.4	0.3	100.0
Wayanad	49.7	21.5	28.8	0.5	100.0
Kannur	60.0	10.4	29.5	0.3	100.0
Kasaragod	56.0	6.7	37.3	0.2	100.0
KERALA	54.7	18.4	26.6	0.3	100.0

Source: Same as Table 2.

Table 4: Population (Percent) of Kerala Religions by District, 2011

	Hindus	Christians	Muslims	Others	Kerala
Thiruvananthapuram	12.0	10.3	5.1	21.9	9.8
Kollam	9.3	6.9	5.7	7.0	7.9
Pathanamthitta	3.7	7.4	0.6	3.9	3.6
Alappuzha	8.0	7.1	2.5	7.1	6.3
Kottayam	5.4	14.0	1.4	5.4	5.9
Idukki	3.0	7.8	0.9	3.1	3.3
Ernakulam	8.3	20.3	5.8	9.5	9.8
Thrissur	10.0	12.3	6.0	6.8	9.3
Palakkad	10.3	1.9	9.2	6.1	8.4
Malappuram	6.2	1.3	32.6	6.7	12.3
Kozhikode	9.5	2.1	13.6	8.0	9.2
Wayanad	2.2	2.8	2.6	4.0	2.4
Kannur	8.3	4.3	8.4	7.7	7.5
Kasaragod	4.0	1.4	5.5	2.8	3.9
KERALA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Same as Table 2.

Table 5: Percent Distribution of Christian Denominations by Districts, 2008-2014

	Syro-Malabar	Syro-Malankara Catholics	Latin Catholics	Jacobite	Orthodox	Mar Thoma	CSI	Dalit Christians	Pentecost	Others	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	3.3	1.8	9.1	2.1	8.0	3.3	22.6	6.1	10.5	9.5	5.9
Kollam	4.2	12.2	14.1	16.5	8.5	10.8	3.4	4.2	11.1	2.8	8.2
Pathanamthitta	9.6	9.1	1.3	11.8	24.3	36.3	12.1	24.3	47.2	3.8	12.9
Alappuzha	5.5	2.6	5.5	1.2	4.3	2.9	4.7	8.3	2.4	1.3	4.3
Kottayam	13.4	8.5	2.7	10.5	6.4	4.9	8.7	22.6	5.0	6.5	9.4
Idukki	12.9	5.6	7.4	6.5	9.5	7.3	10.6	11.7	10.4	5.9	9.7
Ermakulam	11.2	16.7	24.4	26.0	11.0	4.4	14.2	5.1	3.8	27.9	15.0
Thrissur	10.4	2.3	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.0	2.0	0.8	4.9
Palakkad	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.6
Malappuram	1.9	9.9	1.4	0.2	1.3	2.5	0.8	0.2	2.4	1.1	2.2
Kozhikode	1.5	13.0	3.8	5.2	11.9	20.2	4.3	6.9	0.0	13.1	6.0
Wayanad	11.2	4.3	4.9	7.1	4.9	0.1	4.3	4.6	3.7	22.0	8.1
Kannur	5.5	4.6	18.4	4.4	3.1	4.1	10.7	3.2	0.0	2.8	6.8
Kasaragod	6.7	7.4	4.6	5.6	4.4	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.8	3.2	4.9
KERALA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled by the author from KMSes 2008-2014.

Table 6: Percent Distribution of District Population by Christians Denominations, 2008-2014

	Syro-Malabar	Syro-Malankara	Latin Catholics	Jacobite	Orthodox	Mar Thoma	CSI	Dalit Christian	Pentecost	Others	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	21.6	2.3	23.4	2.8	10.9	3.6	17.1	2.7	6.2	9.5	100.0
Kollam	19.7	11.3	26.1	15.8	8.4	8.7	1.9	1.3	4.7	2.0	100.0
Pathanamthitta	28.6	5.4	1.6	7.2	15.1	18.5	4.2	4.9	12.7	1.7	100.0
Alappuzha	48.4	4.6	19.1	2.1	8.0	4.3	4.8	5.0	1.9	1.7	100.0
Kottayam	54.7	6.9	4.4	8.8	5.5	3.4	4.1	6.3	1.8	4.1	100.0
Idukki	50.7	4.4	11.6	5.2	7.9	4.9	4.9	3.1	3.7	3.6	100.0
Ermakulam	28.4	8.5	24.7	13.6	5.9	1.9	4.2	0.9	0.9	10.9	100.0
Thrissur	81.4	3.5	3.6	4.1	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.0	1.4	1.0	100.0
Palakkad	58.1	8.2	11.9	1.6	4.1	7.0	1.6	2.9	1.8	2.6	100.0
Malappuram	33.9	34.5	9.5	0.7	4.8	7.7	1.7	0.2	3.8	3.1	100.0
Kozhikode	9.4	16.5	9.7	6.8	16.0	22.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	13.0	100.0
Wayanad	53.2	4.1	9.2	6.9	4.9	0.1	2.4	1.5	1.6	16.1	100.0
Kannur	30.8	5.0	40.8	5.0	3.7	3.9	7.0	1.2	0.0	2.4	100.0
Kasaragod	51.6	11.4	14.0	8.9	7.1	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.5	3.8	100.0
KERALA	38.2	7.6	15.2	7.9	8.0	6.6	4.5	2.6	3.5	5.9	100.0

Source: Same as Table 5.

Table 7: Percent Distribution of Hindu Castes by Districts of Residence (Average 2008-14)

	Nair	Ezhava	Brahmins	Nadar	Viswa- karma	Barber	SC	ST	Others	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	16.1	6.1	4.8	46.1	7.9	5.4	7.9	3.5	5.7	8.9
Kollam	12.7	6.7	7.9	4.4	9.9	9.5	8.6	14.1	6.1	8.6
Pathanamthitta	10.1	3.9	2.3	2.4	9.2	14.1	6.9	1.6	1.4	5.8
Alappuzha	7.8	11.9	7.7	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.9	1.9	5.2	8.4
Kottayam	7.6	6.6	5.7	14.7	13.7	13.6	5.4	2.1	3.9	6.8
Idukki	1.4	4.5	0.6	10.2	6.2	5.9	8.6	2.1	2.0	4.3
Ernakulam	5.1	6.1	11.2	4.2	4.8	4.6	6.2	1.8	7.6	6.0
Thrissur	5.9	9.5	4.9	3.1	7.6	9.3	8.1	5.2	8.7	8.1
Palakkad	6.5	7.0	13.4	3.2	6.3	1.5	12.2	3.9	16.9	8.8
Malappuram	2.6	3.8	3.3	0.0	4.4	2.0	6.9	1.6	3.1	3.9
Kozhikode	8.3	11.1	7.9	0.0	9.1	4.6	5.3	3.0	4.3	8.3
Wayanad	4.4	3.5	4.9	4.5	2.9	2.7	11.6	33.8	4.5	5.5
Kannur	6.1	14.0	2.3	1.1	5.5	7.1	2.3	11.6	5.9	8.4
Kasaragod	5.5	5.3	23.2	2.7	6.4	11.7	5.2	13.8	24.7	8.0
KERALA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Same as Table 5.

Table 8: Percent Distribution of District Population by Hindu Castes (Average 2008-14)

	Nair	Ezhava	Brahmins	Nadar	Viswakarma	Barber	SC	ST	Others	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	38.9	26.8	1.2	4.3	5.9	0.3	15.0	0.5	7.0	100.0
Kollam	32.0	30.5	2.0	0.4	7.7	0.6	16.9	2.1	7.8	100.0
Pathanamthitta	37.5	26.3	0.9	0.4	10.6	1.3	20.1	0.3	2.6	100.0
Alappuzha	20.2	55.3	2.0	0.3	4.9	0.5	9.8	0.3	6.7	100.0
Kottayam	24.0	38.1	1.8	1.8	13.4	1.1	13.3	0.4	6.2	100.0
Idukki	6.8	41.3	0.3	2.0	9.5	0.8	33.7	0.6	5.0	100.0
Ernakulam	18.3	39.5	4.1	0.6	5.3	0.4	17.6	0.4	13.8	100.0
Thrissur	15.9	46.2	1.3	0.3	6.2	0.6	16.9	0.8	11.7	100.0
Palakkad	15.8	31.0	3.3	0.3	4.7	0.1	23.4	0.6	20.8	100.0
Malappuram	14.3	37.5	1.9	0.0	7.6	0.3	29.6	0.5	8.5	100.0
Kozhikode	21.6	52.1	2.1	0.0	7.3	0.3	10.6	0.4	5.6	100.0
Wayanad	17.1	24.8	2.0	0.7	3.5	0.3	35.4	7.6	8.8	100.0
Kannur	15.5	65.1	0.6	0.1	4.4	0.5	4.6	1.7	7.6	100.0
Kasaragod	14.9	26.0	6.4	0.3	5.3	0.8	10.9	2.1	33.4	100.0
KERALA	21.6	39.2	2.2	0.8	6.7	0.5	16.9	1.2	10.9	100.0

Source: Same as Table 5.

Table 9: Muslim Sects by District, 2011

	Shias	Sunni
Thiruvananthapuram	17.7	3.2
Kollam	8.4	3.2
Pathanamthitta	7.0	0.3
Alappuzha	1.6	2.6
Kottayam	3.4	0.8
Idukki	10.4	1.1
Ernakulam	6.3	4.0
Thrissur	1.8	5.6
Palakkad	2.1	8.5
Malappuram	3.0	30.5
Kozhikode	8.8	13.9
Wayanad	5.0	6.9
Kannur	1.8	9.0
Kasaragod	22.8	10.2
KERALA	100.0	100.0

Source: Same as Table 2.

Table 10: Muslim Population in Districts by Sects, 2011

	Shias	Sunni	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	26.6	73.4	100.0
Kollam	14.7	85.3	100.0
Pathanamthitta	60.9	39.1	100.0
Alappuzha	3.9	96.1	100.0
Kottayam	21.7	78.3	100.0
Idukki	38.5	61.5	100.0
Ernakulam	9.4	90.6	100.0
Thrissur	2.1	97.9	100.0
Palakkad	1.6	98.4	100.0
Malappuram	0.7	99.3	100.0
Kozhikode	4.0	96.0	100.0
Wayanad	4.6	95.4	100.0
Kannur	1.3	98.7	100.0
Kasaragod	12.8	87.2	100.0
KERALA	6.2	93.8	100.0

Source: Same as Table 2.

Table 11: Selected Demographic Parameters, by Religious Community, 2014

	Average Age			% Elderly	% Females
	Males	Females	Total		
Hindus	36.3	37.6	37.0	17.0	52.9
Christian	36.6	37.3	37.0	18.0	52.0
Muslims	29.0	30.0	29.5	9.7	53.4
Kerala	34.4	35.5	35.0	15.3	52.8
Syro-Malabar	36.8	38.0	37.5	16.9	51.2
Syro-Malankara	33.4	34.1	34.0	14.9	54.3
Latin Catholics	34.5	35.6	35.1	15.5	50.9
Jacobite	36.3	36.6	36.5	19.4	51.8
Orthodox	37.2	38.2	37.7	23.9	52.6
Mar Thoma	40.1	41.1	40.6	25.0	55.4
Church of South India	40.3	40.5	40.4	17.8	51.7
Dalit Christians	38.2	38.0	38.1	13.6	53.8
Pentecost	25.7	43.3	35.6	19.3	52.8
Other Christians	37.9	39.9	39.0	22.7	52.7
Nairs	39.6	39.1	39.3	21.7	53.6
Ezhavas	38.9	40.6	39.8	16.8	53.4
Brahmins	35.9	37.3	36.6	20.4	52.1
Nadar	38.6	39.7	39.2	17.6	52.9
Viswakarma	37.5	36.7	37.1	14.7	53.3
Barber/Washermen	35.7	36.6	36.2	18.5	51.8
Scheduled Caste	35.5	36.8	36.2	13.5	52.6
Scheduled Tribes	34.2	35.4	34.8	9.9	50.1
Other Hindus	35.5	36.4	36.0	14.3	51.1
Shia	33.3	34.8	34.1	13.0	52.7
Sunni	28.9	29.8	29.4	9.6	53.2

Source: Compiled by the author from KMS 2014

Table 12: Index of Educational Attainment, 2014

	Average Years of Schooling	Percent with 10+ standard
Hindus	8.9	50.8
Christians	9.0	54.5
Muslims	7.5	38.7
Kerala	8.5	48.4
Syro-Malabar	9.1	54.6
Syro-Malankara	8.3	47.3
Latin Catholics	8.5	48.8
Jacobite	9.2	59.4
Orthodox	9.6	64.7
Mar Thoma	9.2	59.6
Church of South India	10.0	59.4
Dalit Christians	8.5	48.4
Tribal Christians	7.6	39.5
Pentecost	8.8	52.1
Other Christians	9.4	60.7
Nairs	9.4	58.5
Ezhavas	8.6	48.7
Brahmins	9.7	61.2
Nadar	9.1	58.4
Viswakarma	8.6	49.2
Barber/Washermen	7.9	45.0
Scheduled Caste	8.3	45.5
Scheduled Tribes	8.2	40.6
Other Hindus	8.6	49.4
Shias	7.8	40.4
Sunni	7.5	38.6

Source: Same as Table 11

Table 13: Selected Employment Statistics by Community, 2014

	Unemployment Rate (% of LF)	Percent Employed in (% of LF)		
		Government	Semi-Govt	Both
Hindus	6.7	7.7	2.9	10.6
Christians	7.3	6.7	2.8	9.5
Muslims	9.3	2.9	0.8	3.7
KERALA	7.3	6.5	2.4	8.9
Syro-Malabar Catholics	5.7	6.6	3.0	9.6
Syro-Malankara Catholics	6.9	5.5	2.9	8.4
Latin Catholics	6.4	8.0	2.8	10.8
Jacobite Syrians	5.7	6.2	1.4	7.6
Orthodox Syrians	10.3	6.1	2.3	8.4
Mar Thoma Syrians	13.6	8.0	3.2	11.2
Church of South India	7.6	8.1	3.8	11.9
Dalit Christians	5.2	2.1	4.2	6.3
Pentecost /Brethren etc	11.5	4.4	1.6	6.0
Others	7.1	5.4	2.7	8.1
Nairs	8.0	13.4	4.8	18.2
Ezhava	6.0	5.9	3.0	8.9
Brahmins	6.9	10.7	4.6	15.3
Nadar Hindus	5.7	6.4	1.4	7.8
Viswakarma	8.3	6.5	1.0	7.5
Barber/Washermen	4.7	7.0	1.6	8.6
SC/ST	5.1	5.5	1.2	6.7
Others	8.4	7.1	2.6	9.7
Shia Muslims	6.3	1.6	0.0	1.6
Sunni Muslims	8.6	2.9	0.7	3.6

Source: Same as Table 11.

Table 14: Emigrants and Remittances by Community, 2014

	Emigrants	EMI Per 100 HH	% HH with 1+ EMI	Total Remittances* (in Crores of Rupees)	Remit- tances per HH*
Hindus	872090	17.2	12.8	28137	58993
Christians	537902	32.3	19.6	17238	102246
Muslims	990383	53.4	36.5	25767	149253
KERALA	2400375	27.9	19.2	71142	86844
Syro-Malabar	181334	26.4	15.6	5697	80892
Syro-Malankara	52681	36.4	24.8	1561	104817
Latin Catholic	64881	30.5	20.1	2589	118922
Jacobite	26063	28.3	20.5	610	64647
Orthodox	69317	55.3	31	2372	184644
Mar Thoma	85953	59.4	33.3	2845	191766
Church of South India	14973	20.6	10.7	197	26456
Dalit Christians	3327	8.1		424	100801
Pentecost	26063	31.8	19.6	735	87369
Other Christians	13309	21.8	11.8	207	47917
CHRISTIANS	537902			17237	102240
Nairs	302038	24.2	16.4	8700	64937
Ezhavas	353969	19.2	14.6	12572	63499
Brahmins	20295	13	11.5	747	44541
Nadar	11341	18.8	12.2	282	43618
Viswakarma	44768	15.4	12.3	1835	58743
Barber	9551	19.5	1.2	201	38293
SC/ST	35815	4.5	4.1	955	14612
Other Hindus	94312	15	12	2843	142809
HINDUS	872090	17.2	12.8	28135	58989
Shias	17502	28.4	19.3	538	95508
Sunny	972881	54.3	37.3	25229	151065
MUSLIMS	990383	53.4	36.5	25767	149253

Source: Same as Table 11.

* Total Remittances for Kerala (Rs. 71,142 Crores) estimated from external sources (See CDS WP 463) is distributed by religious communities in proportion to Household Remittances (from KMS 2014) by religious communities.

Table 15: Percent of Households Living in Poor Houses, 2014

	Percent of “poor” houses*	Rank 1 = Least Poor
Hindu	27.4	
Christians	23.6	
Muslims	16.4	
KERALA	24.4	
Syro-Malabar Catholics	21.2	3
Syro-Malankara Catholics	22.9	4
Latin Catholics	24.5	5
Jacobite Syrians	14.5	1
Orthodox Syrians	14.6	2
Mar Thoma Syrians	25.7	6
Church of S India	37.4	9
Dalit Christians	45.9	10
Pentecost /Brethren etc	34.5	8
Other Christians	29.1	7
CHRISTIANS	23.6	
Nairs	17.9	2
Ezhava	23.5	3
Brahmins	17.2	1
Nadar Hindus	24.8	4
Viswakarma	35.2	7
Barber/Washer	25.6	5
SC/ST	52.6	8
Other Hindus	25.9	6
HINDUS	27.4	
Shia Muslims	30.7	2
Sunni Muslims	15.6	1
MUSLIMS	16.4	

Source: Same as Table 11.

*“Poor” houses are those with mud walls, mud floor and thatched roof.

Table 16: Percent of HHs Possessing selected Household Consumer Durables by community, 2014

	Car	Motor Cycle	Land Phone	TV	MP3	Fridge	Com-puter	Micro Wave Oven	Net	Average	Rank	Rank
Hindus	15.8	35.2	39.5	88.0	44.2	51.0	18.9	6.6	11.0	34.5	2	2
Christians	25.6	43.1	51.3	90.2	60.9	63.9	30.3	15.0	16.4	44.1	1	1
Muslims	15.5	34.7	40.5	82.5	39.4	59.0	15.4	5.7	7.4	33.3	3	3
KERALA	17.7	36.7	42.1	87.3	46.6	55.4	20.5	8.1	11.3	36.2		
Syro-Malabar	26.8	40.3	50.6	92.7	62.2	63.4	30.1	14.7	15.6	44.0	4	5
Syro-Malankara	21.8	36.3	45.2	82.1	55.3	59.5	34.4	16.8	19.5	41.2	5	8
Latin Catholics	21.4	39.9	42.3	85.9	51.7	53.0	30.0	13.1	10.9	38.7	7	11
Jacobite	31.9	51.8	59.0	94.0	71.7	74.1	38.6	19.3	24.6	51.7	2	2
Orthodox	34.1	55.3	76.1	96.9	76.1	86.7	37.6	16.4	20.3	55.5	1	1
Mar Thoma	29.9	51.3	69.0	93.1	68.2	75.9	33.7	19.5	23.5	51.6	3	3
CSI	16.8	45.0	34.4	85.5	50.4	55.0	20.6	9.9	11.2	36.5	8	13
Dalit Christians	4.1	33.8	24.3	79.7	54.1	40.5	8.1	5.4	6.1	28.5	9	19
Pentecost	22.3	41.9	39.9	86.5	57.4	58.1	21.6	11.5	11.1	38.9	6	10
Other Christians	26.4	50.0	50.9	89.1	47.3	60.0	26.4	17.3	16.7	42.7		7
CHRISTIANS	25.6	43.1	51.3	90.2	60.9	63.9	30.3	15.0	16.4	44.1		
Nairs	22.7	42.6	53.3	91.1	55.2	64.7	27.6	10.4	16.7	42.7	2	6
Ezhavas	15.9	35.6	40.0	90.1	42.5	52.2	17.5	5.4	9.1	34.3	4	14

Cont'd...

	Car	Motor Cycle	Land Phone	TV	MP3	Fridge	Com-puter	Micro Wave Oven	Net	Average	Rank	Rank
Brahmins	27.5	47.3	54.2	91.2	60.3	63.7	32.1	13.4	17.2	45.2	1	4
Nadar	19.8	42.6	44.6	89.1	49.5	57.4	25.7	12.9	13.9	39.5	3	9
Viswakarma	12.7	36.3	34.8	91.0	41.0	47.3	17.0	5.5	8.4	32.7	6	18
Barber	15.9	40.2	37.8	87.8	47.6	50.0	17.1	2.4	8.5	34.1	5	15
SC/ST	6.6	20.4	18.7	79.2	30.4	27.5	7.8	2.9	4.2	22.0	7	20
Other Hindus	92.3	35.0	36.1	88.6	3.3	51.5	16.8	5.2	10.1	37.7		12
HINDUS	15.8	35.2	39.5	88.0	44.2	51.0	18.9	6.6	11.0	34.5		
Shias	16.2	37.1	41.1	82.6	39.5	59.4	14.8	5.3	7.3	33.7	1	16
Sunni	13.7	33.8	30.4	84.3	48.3	55.9	18.6	5.4	11.8	33.6	2	17
MUSLIMS	15.5	34.7	40.5	82.5	39.4	59.0	15.4	5.7	7.4	33.3		

Source: Same as Table 11

Table 17: Possession of Consumer Durables by Migration Status, 2011 and 2014

	2014			2011		
	NRK	Non NRK	Difference	NRK	Non NRK	Difference
Motor Car	22.3	15.9	6.4	14.6	8.3	6.3
Taxi, Truck	6.6	6.4	0.2	3.5	3.2	0.3
Motor Cycle	41.8	34.6	7.2	30.4	23.2	7.3
Land Phone	53.1	37.7	15.4	68.7	41.7	27.1
Mobile Phone	92.7	86.8	5.9	90.5	83.1	7.4
Television	90.5	86.0	4.5	92.5	85.6	6.9
MP3/DVD/VCD	54.1	43.5	10.6	65.2	46.0	19.2
Refrigerator	72.0	48.5	23.5	62.8	38.1	24.7
Computer/Laptop	20.5	18.0	2.5	16.5	9.3	7.2
Microwave Oven	11.1	6.9	4.2	4.2	2.8	1.4
Net Connection	14.6	10.0	4.6	7.1	4.6	2.6

Source: Compiled by the author from KMS 2011 and 2014; NRK= Emigrants *plus* Return Emigrants.

Table 18: Percent of "POOR" Households by Community, 2014

	With Red Ration Card	No Bank Account	Member in NREG	Member RSBY	Average	Rank (affluence) 1=most affluent
Hindus	34.8	19.6	8.8	35.3	24.6	3
Christians	23.9	15.6	7.8	24.1	17.9	1
Muslims	24.3	20.8	5.9	28.2	19.8	2
KERALA	30.3	19.1	7.8	31.5	22.2	
Syro-Malabar Catholics	22.6	14.2	9.9	25.2	18.0	4
Syro-Malankara Catholics	26.0	21.0	9.2	18.7	18.7	6
Latin Catholics	22.5	19.3	3.9	27.4	18.3	5
Jacobite Syrians	22.3	10.2	9.0	13.9	13.9	2
Orthodox Syrians	11.9	8.4	4.9	15.5	10.2	1
Mar Thoma Syrians	21.5	11.1	5.7	26.8	16.3	3
Church of S. India	34.4	19.8	6.9	35.1	24.0	9
Dalit Christians	54.1	20.3	8.1	45.9	32.1	10
Pentecost /Brethren etc	27.7	20.9	6.8	19.6	18.8	7
Other Christians	34.5	23.6	6.4	19.1	20.9	8
CHRISTIANS	23.9	15.6	7.8	24.1	17.9	

Cont'd...

Nairs	24.8	14.3	6.0	28.6	18.4	2	7
Ezhava	32.9	18.6	8.8	37.7	24.5	5	16
Brahmins	20.2	10.3	5.7	21.8	14.5	1	3
Nadar Hindus	28.7	19.8	5.9	31.7	21.5	3	13
Viswakarma	39.1	22.3	5.9	36.1	25.9	7	18
Barber/Washer	25.6	24.4	4.9	36.6	22.9	4	14
SC/ST	57.2	31.9	14.8	40.8	36.2	8	20
Other Hindus	34.7	18.6	9.4	37.7	25.1	6	17
HINDUS	34.8	19.6	8.8	35.3	24.6		
Shia Muslims	26.1	28.4	9.1	21.6	21.3	2	12
Sunni Muslims	24.3	20.5	5.3	27.6	19.4	1	10
MUSLIMS	24.3	20.8	7.8	28.2	19.8		

Source: Same as Table 11.

Table 19: Socio-Economic Level: Top Three and Bottom Three Communities, 2014

TOP THREE COMMUNITIES		BOTTOM THREE COMMUNITIES	
Poverty Measure			
1	Orthodox Syrian Christians	1	SC/ST (Hindus)
2	Jacobite Syrians	2	Dalit Christians
3	Brahmins	3	Viswakarma Hindus
Possession of Household Durables			
1	Orthodox Syrian Christians	1	SC/ST (Hindus)
2	Jacobite Syrians	2	Dalit Christians
3	Mar Thoma Syrians	3	Viswakarma Hindus
Housing Quality			
1	Jacobite Syrians	1	SC/ST (Hindus)
2	Orthodox Syrian Christians	2	Dalit Christians
3	Sunni Muslims	3	Church of South India
Fuel for Cooking			
1	Jacobite Syrians	1	SC/ST (Hindus)
2	Latin Catholics	2	Dalit Christians
3	Brahmins	3	Church of South India
Remittances per Household			
1	Mar Thoma Syrians	1	SC/ST (Hindus)
2	Orthodox Syrian Christians	2	Church of South India
3	Sunni Muslims	3	Barber/Washerman
Educational Level			
1	Orthodox Syrian Christians	1	Shia Muslims
2	Brahmins	2	Sunni Muslims
3	Mar Thoma Syrians	3	SC/ST (Hindus)
Increase in Proportion with 10+ level Education			
1	SC/ST Hindus	1	Barber/Washerman
2	Sunni Muslims	2	Brahmins
3	Shia Muslims	3	Mar Thoma Syrians
Employment in Government/semi-Government			
1	Nairs	1	Shia Muslims
2	Brahmins	2	Sunni Muslims
3	Church of South India	3	Pentecost /Brethren

Source: Forthcoming book, Zachariah K.C. (2016). 'Christian Denominations, Hindu Castes, Muslim Sects: A Study of Their Demography and Socioeconomic Profile'.

Table 20: Population of Taluks in Kerala by Religion 2001 and 2011

Taluks	Hindus			Christians			Muslims		
	2001	2011	Increase	2001	2011	Increase	2001	2011	Increase
1 Chirayinkeezhu	481675	480483	-1192	41256	40096	-1160	96708	108122	11414
2 Nedumangad	435879	430955	-4924	10391	11016	625	367777	431418	63641
3 Trivandrum	796696	796349	-347	66139	68215	2076	138183	158633	20450
4 Neyyattinkara	487862	486270	-1592	73507	73435	-72	45237	49867	4630
5 Karunagappally	279956	286577	6621	25352	26336	984	94038	100430	6392
6 Kunnathur	134644	138074	3430	109121	103583	-5538	5040	4448	-592
7 Pathanapuram	258461	256929	-1532	160272	166037	5765	73496	89901	16405
8 Kottarakkara	392897	396745	3848	11405	11991	586	324285	382444	58159
9 Kollam	619086	619310	224	150330	152179	1849	159759	181738	21979
10 Thiruvalla	120147	114849	-5298	97577	94511	-3066	76567	80005	3438
11 Mallappally	59197	58644	-553	317237	335359	18122	53028	53278	250
12 Ranni	103203	99634	-3569	20252	21316	1064	126505	130504	3999
13 Kozhenchery	210857	206545	-4312	74736	72488	-2248	12818	12128	-690
14 Adoor	201156	201994	838	216501	213555	-2946	26274	29932	3658
15 Cherthala	380767	392947	12180	31441	31434	-7	150790	173640	22850
16 Ambalapuzha	254822	257341	2519	281267	295601	14334	59084	63412	4328

Cont'd...

Taluku	Hindus			Christians			Muslims		
	2001	2011	Increase	2001	2011	Increase	2001	2011	Increase
17 Kuttanad	118277	115117	-3160	25617	25135	-482	33623	35836	2213
18 Karthikapally	312527	308197	-4330	275932	293217	17285	40484	42548	2064
19 Chengannoor	139490	135404	-4086	95579	89721	-5858	8679	7901	-778
20 Mavelikkara	251305	251441	136	202579	209115	6536	69119	80994	11875
21 Meenachil	160564	162203	1639	57192	52343	-4849	8471	8633	162
22 Vaikom	206723	209892	3169	203424	207691	4267	15682	13548	-2134
23 Kottayam	309572	318533	8961	40943	40520	-423	171271	183967	12696
24 Changanaserry	165475	167950	2475	83507	75937	-7570	2308	1289	-1019
25 Kanjirappalli	121163	125020	3857	83236	80387	-2849	19474	19761	287
26 Devikulam	118765	112274	-6491	100041	99492	-549	84363	88709	4346
27 Udayamchola	212955	206889	-6066	146548	147161	613	41902	45736	3834
28 Thodupuzha	129670	132228	2558	121974	113864	-8110	17184	16770	-414
29 Peermede	105354	90463	-14891	82886	89079	6193	112184	119127	6943
30 Kunnathunad	199409	212640	13231	98306	99694	1388	44710	51904	7194
31 Aluva	172290	176955	4665	104590	105371	781	34824	38815	3991
32 Paravoor	222749	232738	9989	275470	293617	18147	90328	101414	11086
33 Kochi	213443	212107	-1336	55400	54167	-1233	10820	10794	-26

Cont'd...

Taluku	Hindus			Christians			Muslims		
	2001	2011	Increase	2001	2011	Increase	2001	2011	Increase
34 Kanayannur	423157	452646	29489	48314	48547	233	283209	332101	48892
35 Moovattupuzha	131542	136270	4728	71692	68849	-2843	6080	6194	114
36 Kothamangalam	82404	86201	3797	175188	184819	9631	139795	150006	10211
37 Thalappilly	371297	386376	15079	22833	25011	2178	97824	112289	14465
38 Chavakad	240875	245476	4601	109646	118768	9122	50021	58006	7985
39 Kodungalloor	182751	184915	2164	295179	287895	-7284	22538	23463	925
40 Thrissur	511003	535705	24702	88826	87927	-899	251189	276483	25294
41 Mukundapuram	455916	470970	15054	92393	96843	4450	634982	721294	86312
42 Ottapalam	504994	533841	28847	60732	60922	190	67813	76196	8383
43 Mannarkad	173178	178406	5228	162541	162624	83	23024	23709	685
44 Palakkad	451625	473804	22179	22513	22709	196	216310	239216	22906
45 Chittur	346994	352594	5600	22122	23180	1058	56225	60547	4322
46 Alathur	325975	337335	11360	21448	22781	1333	74472	84016	9544
47 Ernad	217730	238362	20632	206906	209133	2227	82544	84709	2165
48 Nilambur	177406	192402	14996	92560	89163	-3397	10026	10580	554
49 Perunthamma	150043	163116	13073	35030	32895	-2135	59227	64039	4812
50 Tirur	212736	221294	8558	151292	151773	481	41546	47469	5923

Cont'd...

Taluks	Hindus			Christians			Muslims		
	2001	2011	Increase	2001	2011	Increase	2001	2011	Increase
51 Thirangadi	156374	170279	13905	102488	106024	3536	82803	90285	7482
52 Ponnani	143129	149806	6677	55820	53627	-2193	25427	26587	1160
53 Vadakara	410731	422523	11792	3569	3441	-128	459451	538286	78835
54 Quilandy	451593	464223	12630	11441	12181	740	553188	658562	105374
55 Kozhikode	806837	848212	41375	18752	19239	487	274880	328280	53400
56 Mananthavady	112844	119537	6693	37025	37620	595	93368	103532	10164
57 Sulthanbathery	169020	173319	4299	107606	114230	6624	29806	33712	3906
58 Vythiri	110277	111604	1327	163485	164840	1355	186150	200418	14268
59 Taliparamba	415085	428376	13291	5341	4815	-526	616276	701157	84881
60 Kannur	471461	476158	4697	12562	11964	-598	227458	250621	23163
61 Thalassery	594202	605058	10856	21863	22420	557	254700	284262	29562
62 Kasaragod	322941	332934	9993	96658	101810	5152	123820	142482	18662
63 Hosdurg	382293	397053	14760	1594	1556	-38	204675	227325	22650
KERALA	17883449	18282492	399043	6057427	6141269	83842	7863842	8873472	1009630

Source: Compiled by the author from Censuses 2001 and 2011

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