

**HOME AWAY FROM HOME :
A SURVEY OF OLDAGE HOMES
AND INMATES IN KERALA**

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Working Paper No. 306

August 2000

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ABSTRACT

Population ageing is the ultimate consequence of demographic transition. As Kerala is ahead of the rest of the country in fertility transition by 25 years, the ageing scenario of Kerala is of particular interest. This paper has the following objectives: (a) To assess the ageing scenario in Kerala by districts; (b) To examine the socio-economic conditions of elderly, especially pensioners, beggars and those elderly living in institutions; (c) To map out the old age home scenario throughout the country; (d) To assess the profile of existing oldage homes in Kerala and (e) To assess the profile of inmates in all oldage homes in Kerala.

JEL Classification: J13, J14, J18, H55.

Key Words: Kerala, elderly, beggars, Kerala, pensioners, migration, oldage homes

Introduction

Population ageing is the ultimate consequence of demographic transition. The final stage of demographic transition stands for fewer births and deaths. As Kerala is ahead of the rest of the country in fertility transition by 25 years, the ageing scenario of Kerala is of particular interest. For instance, on an average, a Kerala woman ends up producing only 2 children throughout her reproductive span. A child born today in Kerala is expected to have a life span of 70 years. According to the findings of the Kerala Migration Study, Kerala's population is 31.4 millions with an annual growth rate of 1.1 per cent (Zachariah, Mathew and Irudaya Rajan, 1999; 2000)

The aged Aging is generally defined as consisting of population above 60 years of age. Some demographers also distinguish categories of the old: young old (60-69 years), old old (70-79 years), oldest old (80-89 years) and the extreme old (90+ years).

Data Sources and Objectives

For background information, this paper has depended on the 1991 census and 1998 Kerala Migration Survey data. The assessment of old

age homes in Kerala has been attempted on the basis of the survey conducted by the Madras Institute on Ageing and Helpage India (Krishnan Nair, 1995; Helpage India, 1998). Extensive use has also been made of the findings of Kerala Oldage Home Survey (KOLDS) and Kerala Oldage Home Inmates Survey (KOLDINS) conducted by the present author.

This paper has the following objectives:

- (a) To assess the ageing scenario in Kerala by districts
- (b) To examine the socio-economic conditions of elderly, especially pensioners, beggars and those elderly living in institutions.
- (c) To map out the oldage home scenario throughout the country
- (d) To assess the profile of existing oldage homes in Kerala and
- (e) To assess the profile of inmates in all oldage homes in Kerala.

Emerging Ageing Scenario In Kerala

According to the 1991 census, there were 56.88 million elderly (60+) in India representing 6.8 per cent of the country's population. The old old (70+) accounted for 21.07 million and the oldest old (80+) numbered around 6.37 million. Among elderly women, 54 per cent of young old, 67 per cent of the old old and 70 per cent of the oldest old are widows (Irudaya Rajan, Mishra and Sarma, 1999; 2000). The statistics are quite different in Kerala compared to India (Irudaya Rajan and Zachariah, 1998; Irudaya Rajan and Mishra, 1997; Irudaya Rajan, 1999).

According to the 1961 census, the number of elderly aged 60 and above was just 1 million which increased to 2.6 millions in 1991 (a

160% increase). According to our projections, the number of elderly in Kerala is expected to reach 7.2 millions by 2021 (a 180% increase) and 11.9 millions in 2051 (a 65% increase). The change in proportion of the elderly in Kerala is even more spectacular. Their proportion was around 9 per cent in 1991 but it is expected to increase to 20 per cent in 2021 and 37 per cent in 2051. The decennial growth rate among elderly during 1981-91 was 3 per cent and is likely to continue at the same level for the next few decades (more details, see Table 1).

The old old population (70+) was just 1 million in 1991. The results of our projections indicate that the number of old old will reach 3.2 million by 2021 (a 222% increase) and 7.4 million by 2051 (a 130% increase). Their proportion, which was just 2 per cent in 1961, doubled in 1991 and will again double in 2021, reaching 23 per cent in 2051. Between 1961-91, the decadal growth rate among the oldest old hovered around 3 per cent, and is expected to register a growth rate of around 4 per cent in the next four decades (Table 1).

The oldest old (80+) in Kerala was just 290,000 in 1991 and are expected to increase to 1 million in 2021 (a 258 % increase) and further to 3.3 million by 2051 (a 213% increase). The proportion of the oldest old in Kerala accounted for just 1 per cent in 1991, which is expected to increase to 3 per cent in 2021 and further to 10 per cent in 2051. One of the most interesting characteristics of the oldest old is their growth rate. The growth rate among the oldest old is higher than that of the young old and the old old is expected to remain so during the next half of the 21st century. In fact, among all the conventional age groups (0-4, 5-9 .. 80+), the highest growth rate is registered among the old, especially the old old (Table 1).

District Level Situation

Among all the districts in Kerala, according to 1991 census, the highest number of elderly was enumerated in Thrissur district, followed by Ernakulam. The lowest was found in Wayanad. In all, eight districts in Kerala have enumerated over 200,000 elderly population. On the other hand, if we are looking at the proportion of the elderly, the highest proportion is reported for Pathanamthitta district (60 plus, 70 plus and 80 plus), followed by Alappuzha and Kottayam districts. According to the 1991 census, only four districts in Kerala have reported one-tenth of their population as old. However, according to the Kerala Migration Study (1998), the Pathanamthitta district is still leading with 16 per cent (See Table 2).

There were more female elderly in Kerala compared to male elderly in all districts except Idukki in 1991. The proportion of male elderly was 8.4 and it was 9.4 for females. In 1998, both males and females have crossed the 10 per cent mark. In 1991, 3 districts have reported the proportion as above 10 for males and the number of districts belonging to this category have gone to 9 in 1998. The same number for females was 5 districts in 1991 and moved to 10 districts in 1998 respectively (Table 3).

Non-Workers Among the Aged

Indian census provides data on non-workers by categories such as household duties, students, beggars, dependants, pensioners, rentiers, and elderly living in institutions. In this paper, we shall discuss three categories of non workers in Kerala by districts: elderly living in institutions, beggars and pensioners. Work participation rates among elderly by sex and sectors were discussed in an earlier work by the author. (Irudaya Rajan, 1999).

Elderly in Institutions (not only in old age homes but also in charitable institutions throughout the country and those who live in jails) are included within the scope of this paper.

Elderly beggars included because these beggars when they become very old or sick, are picked up from the streets by charitable, religious and other non-governmental organisations. The present elderly beggars are the potential future candidates for membership of oldage home.

Pensioners among elderly receive regular means in the form of pensions for service rendered in the past. Oldage homes which have emerged in the early 1990s in Kerala are reportedly looking for inmates with regular incomes, including pensioners. Some pensioners, especially those who lose their life partners, and thus become single-member households (children being away due to migration), would like to move to oldage homes.

According to the 1991 census, 8700 males and 7450 females were enumerated as inmates in institutions in Kerala. Among them, 1590 males and 1690 females were above 60 years. In other words, of the persons enumerated as living in institutions, 18 percent of males and 23 percent of females were above 60 years of age. There were more female elderly living in institutions compared to males. The district wise situation of course is different. In Kottayam, 70 percent of males in the institutions were elderly, followed by Pathanamthitta. In the case of females, Alappuzha accounts for the highest proportion of female elderly living in institutions, followed by Kottayam and Kollam. Among the elderly in Kerala, 12 males and 13 females per 10000 elderly live in institutions. Kottayam has reported the highest number for both males and females (Table 4).

There were more male beggars compared to females (4580 and 3260 respectively) in Kerala as of 1991. However, beggars among elderly males and females numbered 1680 and 1190 respectively. Why there are more male elderly beggars than female elderly? Probably, older females can do some type of household work and may also work as domestic servants in oldage. The highest number of male and female beggars was found in Thrissur district. The percentage of male and female elderly beggars to total beggars in Kerala was 37. However, the percentage varies between district to district. The highest proportion of male elderly beggars was found in Wayanad (56) whereas the highest proportion of female elderly beggars was found in Ernakulam. The number of beggars per 10000 elderly population in Kerala worked out to be 14 for males and 9 for females. Wayanad district leads the rest in this respect with 48 for males and 24 for females respectively (Table 5).

Another interesting information available from census reports is regarding pensioners of all ages. These pensioners are not the ones who receive social assistance in old age. According to the 1991 census, Kerala had 230,660 male pensioners and 77,660 female pensioners. Among them, 150,910 male pensioners and 51,190 female pensioners were aged 60 and above (Table 6). As the retirement age in Kerala is still 55 years, the number of pensioners in Kerala at present will be over 3 lakhs. The highest number of male elderly pensioners was found in Thiruvananthapuram (20180), followed by Ernakulam (19510) and Thrissur (15130). On the other hand, the highest number of female pensioners was enumerated in Thrissur (6050), followed by Kozhikode (5460) and Alappuzha (5290). The lowest number of male pensioners was observed in Wayanad (880) whereas the lowest female pensioners was found in Idukki (110). The number of pensioners per 10000 elderly population of Kerala consisted of 1259 persons for males and 365 persons for females. The highest number (1594) was found in Ernakulam for

male elderly and the highest number (464) was observed in Kozhikode for females.

Oldage Homes in India: A State-Wise Profile

Development of institutional care for the handicapped, infirm and aged persons in India has a long history. The first oldage home in India is supposed to have been started in the early 18th century but information is available only from 1782. Today such services are provided mainly by non-governmental agencies, particularly the religious charitable organisations. The Central and State governments still play only a very negligible role in providing care to the deprived sections of society.

According to the survey conducted by the Madras Institute of Ageing, there were 529 oldage homes in India in 1995 (Krishnan Nair, 1995). Helpage India has reported that there were 700 oldage homes in 1998 (Helpage India, 1998). Our discussion is based on data released by the Madras Institute on Ageing.

India had only 96 oldage homes before 1950, another 94 were added in the next two decades (1951-70). During the next two decades, there was a rapid expansion in the number of old age homes in the country (Table 7). As of 1995, Kerala State led the rest of the country with 102 oldage homes, followed by Tamil Nadu (94) and Maharashtra (65). One out of every 5 oldage homes in India is located in Kerala. South India (Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh) accounts for 275 oldage homes forming 52 per cent of the total. Why are the oldage homes flourishing in South India? It requires another study.

As pointed out earlier, oldage homes are run by various agencies - secular organisations, religious groups (Hindu, Muslim, Christian), government and others. Taking the country as a whole, secular organisations run 224 oldage homes (42%), followed by Christian

agencies with 216 (40%) oldage homes. Of the 216 oldage homes maintained by Christian agencies, 82 are located in Kerala, 42 in Tamil Nadu and 21 in Goa. Though Hindu organisations credited with 21 oldage homes, they manage none in Kerala. The Government - Central and State - is responsible for only 10 oldage homes in the entire country. Muslim agencies maintain only one oldage home in India and it is located in Kozhikode district of Kerala. However, the Kerala scenario is different compared to other states. Of the 102 oldage homes in Kerala, 82 are managed by Christian agencies (80%), and the rest by non-religious organisations (Table 8).

In keeping with the cultural and religious traditions prevailing in India, there are separate oldage homes for males and females while some oldage homes are meant for the poor aged and destitutes. Others concentrate on the sick and handicapped. There are 16 oldage homes catering exclusively to males, 4 are meant for aged, 13 for poor aged and destitutes and 3 for sick and handicapped. Oldage home run for females number 87 - 34 for aged, 42 for poor aged and destitutes and 11 for sick and handicapped. The institutions which admit both male and female elderly are large in number. Among the 306 homes in this category, 141 are run exclusively for aged, 136 for the poor aged and the destitutes and 29 for the sick and the handicapped. Kerala has 18 oldage homes catering to the needs of poor aged and destitute females and 28 oldage homes established for both sexes of the same category (Table 9).

As discussed earlier, around 83 per cent of oldhomes in the country are managed by secular (non-religious) and Christian organisations. How many of them accommodate the elderly free of cost? How many old age homes operate on a payment basis? How many homes combine business and charity? Interestingly, three-fourths of the oldage homes run by Christian organisations offer free accommodation as against one-half in

the case of secular organisation (Table 10). The number of oldage homes run on payment basis is much higher among secular organisations (45) than Christian institutions (27). Almost an equal number of both institutions (around 30) accommodate elderly on free as well as payment basis. Out of 376 oldage homes for which the relevant information is available, 62% provide free accommodation.

The Madras Institute of Ageing survey also reported the number of inmates of 398 oldage homes in India. Accordingly in 1995, 21,214 elderly lived in oldage homes. 1120 males lived in homes exclusively meant for males, 2759 females meant for females only and the remaining were taken care of in oldage homes where both males and female were admitted. Of the 21,214 elderly persons, Kerala oldage homes accounted for 22% and South India accounted for 59% (Table 11). With the above background in mind, let us assess the Kerala Oldage Home Survey and Kerala Oldage Home Inmates Survey, 1999.

Kerala Oldage Home Survey, 1999

Two surveys were conducted simultaneously throughout Kerala to study the profile of oldage homes as well as their inmates. The survey was obviously necessitated by the paucity of reliable data on oldage homes in Kerala. The State Planning Board, for instance, in its latest annual economic review devotes only one small paragraph to institutional care of the aged although the report runs into several hundred pages. According to the Economic Review (1998), 'In Kerala at present institutional care is provided to about 54418 persons, of which 44728 are orphan children' (Economic Review, 1998, Page 165) In an appendix table, the details of the institutional care listed for elderly are as follows:

Name of Scheme	Nature of Care	Year of Starting	No of persons benefited
Care Home	Welfare and	1957	100
Thiruvananthapuram	Rehabilitation of the old age and ex-convicts		
Oldage Homes			
Kollam	For providing physical	1995-96	100
Kottayam	social, psychological		
Kannur	and economic support		
Kasaragod	for the aged		
Pathanamthitta			
Ernakulam			
Thrissur			
Malappuram			
Kozhikode			

The economic review says that there are institutions run by voluntary organisations for the welfare of aged but provide no details about the functioning of such organisations.

In this context, it is felt to undertake a profile of old age homes as well as inmates of all oldage homes in Kerala. According to the Kerala Oldage Home Survey (hereafter referred as KOLDS) conducted by the author in 1999, the number of old age homes in Kerala is 134 (Names of all oldage homes arranged by districts are available in appendix 1), including nine oldage homes established by the state government during 1995-96 (State Planning Board, Economic Review 1998). The Madras Institute of Ageing (1995) has reported 109 oldage homes in Kerala while Helpage India (1998) reports 123 oldage homes in Kerala; the highest number of such homes (31) is found in Kottayam district, followed by

Ernakulam (27) and Thrissur (25). (For details of oldage homes in other districts, see Table 12). Kottayam, Ernakulam and Thrissur districts together account for 62 per cent of oldage homes in Kerala; Wayanad is the only district in Kerala having no oldage home. A profile of oldage homes in Kerala is presented in Table 13. As most of the oldage homes are run by Christian organisations in Kottayam, we looked at the religious composition of population in Kottayam. Among the fourteen districts of Kerala, Kottayam has the highest concentration of Christian population (46%).

As per KOLDS, there were in Kerala only 19 oldage homes in 1950; 17 homes were added between 1950-69 and 60 homes between 1970-89. During the last 8 years, 38 oldage homes were established in Kerala which included 9 oldage homes started by the government (Table 14). Currently, at least 5 new oldage homes are coming up every year and it is likely to increase to 10 in the years to come. Among the 125 oldage homes, 13 homes are run only for males and another 48 for females only. Almost 55 percent of oldage homes accommodates both elderly men and women; 36 per cent admits only females. Almost half the oldage homes in Thrissur caters to the needs of elderly women only, followed by Ernakulam and Kottayam (Table 15).

About 73 per cent of oldage homes are run by Christian organisations, followed by 13 per cent by other non-governmental organisations. Government runs only 13 oldage homes (Remember, 9 oldage homes were initiated in only 1995-1996). In Kottayam which has the second highest number of oldage homes in the country, second only to Greater Mumbai district of Maharashtra, 27 out of a total of 31 homes oldage homes (87%) are managed by Christian organisations. The corresponding percentages are 63 and 72 for Ernakulam and Thrissur districts respectively (Table 16).

The running of an oldage home requires a certain manpower to look after the elderly. According to KOLDS, 871 persons were employed by 125 oldage homes (9 oldage homes run by the government refused to provide any information on their working without an explicit permission from the state government). Thus, on an average, each oldage homes provides employment to 7 persons; 30% of them work in the kitchen, 24% is primarily in providing nursing care and another 30% per cent in supervision (Table 17). While work in the kitchen and supervision require only limited formal education, geriatric nursing care needs special training. Kerala should concentrate on special geriatric training to take care of the elderly; incidentally it generates additional employment opportunities for women. Special care for each age-group of the elderly has to be carefully planned (eg. oldest old, extreme old, centenerians, physically handicapped in old age, bedridden elderly, mentally retarded, depressed elderly and dementia patients). Who are the normal caregivers for elderly at usual residence rather than old age homes? In most cases, it is the women (wife or daughter-in-law as parents normally reside with their sons) who suffers most. As the elderly men (80+) are likely to have wives who belong to age group 70+, they cannot expect their wives to provide much help. And since young working women are on the increase, they cannot be expected to extend nursing care of the aged in their home and hence, it is time, Kerala exploited this opportunity to generate more employment among women. As the growth of oldage homes and elderly are on the increase, we could naturally expect some gains in the employment front. During the course of my visit to oldage homes, I have found that many elderly help each other in kitchen and other activities of the oldage homes.

As per KOLDS, altogether 4176 elderly persons live in oldage homes totalling 125. Among them, 36 per cent (1496) are males and 64 per cent (2680) females (Table 18). If we add the nine old homes started

by the government, the total number of inmates would increase to 5076 (as each of them accommodates about 100 persons). As Kottayam has the highest number of oldage homes, followed by Ernakulam and Thrissur, more elderly persons are taken care of in these districts. Among males, 27% of elderly males are reported in Kottayam district (401) followed by Kannur district (342). Among females, Ernakulam leads with first rank (23%), followed by Kottayam.

The survey listed facilities available in the oldage homes with a view to formulate measures to further improve their living conditions of the elderly. The following five questions were addressed to the management of the oldage homes :

1. Do you have a vehicle? 2. Do you have a telephone?
3. Do you have a library? 4. Do you offer facilities for recreation?
5. Do you have a medical doctor at your disposal for emergency?

The replies to the questionnaire showed that 72% of oldage homes had telephones, 65 % had a library, 82% provided recreation facilities and 84% had a doctor to attend to the medical care of the inmates; only 18% of the old age homes owned a vehicle. Interestingly, while Kottayam, Alappuzha and Pathanamthitta districts reported 100% medical facility, no oldage homes in Pathanamthitta had a vehicle. Three-fourths of the oldage homes in Pathanamthitta, Ernakulam, Kottayam and Kozhikode districts, had telephone connection in oldage homes. Recreation is cent per cent in Pathanamthitta and Alappuzha (Table 19).

Kerala Oldage Home Inmates Survey (KOLDIN)

Although the inmates of the 125 reporting old age homes numbered 4176, it has been possible to interview only 3362 elderly. 814 elderly could not be interviewed for reasons such as mental retardation and other

disorders, illness, temporary absence from old age homes etc. Among the inmates surveyed, there were a few who were below 60 years of age. The reason is to be found in the fact that many oldage homes run by charitable and religious organisations accommodate very poor persons - widows, beggars, mentally retarded and physically handicapped - without strictly observing any age limit. The KOLDINS included 347 persons who were below 50 years and 267 persons between 50 to 59 years. Of course, in our analysis of the findings of the survey, we have excluded the persons below 50 years of age. Thus our discussion is restricted to persons above 50 years of age as shown below.

	Male	Female	Total
Total number of elderly persons residing in oldage homes in Kerala	1496	2680	4176
Number of inmates not surveyed	310	504	814
Number of inmates interviewed	1186	2176	3362
Number of inmates below 50 years	97	250	347
Inmates above 50 years of age selected for in-depth analysis	1089	926	3015

The demographic, social and economic characteristics of 3015 inmates in old age homes above 50 years of age are presented in Table 20. Among them, males constitute 36% and females 64%. Further 32% of them are young old (60-69), 36% old old (70-79), 19% oldest old (80-89) and 3% extreme old (90+). The female elderly are 77% higher than male elderly in the institutions. It is true for all the age groups under study. Among the young old, the sex ratio (males per 100 females) is 48; it increased to 60 among old-old, to 62 among oldest old and to 64 among extreme old.

In the married and divorced category, number of males are high whereas never married and widowed category, there are more females. Almost 44% of the elderly are not married and another 8% belong to divorced and separated categories. 38% of elderly are widows or widowers. Among males, 41% belong to the never married group followed by widowers (26%). In the case of females, 46% are 'never married' and another 44% are widows.

Socio-economic characteristics: According to KOLDINS, 72% of elderly in institutions are Christians, followed by Hindus with 26%. Though the inmates of most institutions were willing to reveal their religious identity, some (333 out of 3015) preferred not to do so in the case of 'caste'. Among the elderly (2682), 13% of the elderly are Nairs, followed by Ezhavas with 7% and Scheduled Castes and Tribes with 2%.

Among the institutionalised elderly, 6% owned houses (7% for males and 6% for females) and 4% also owned land in addition to houses (5% for males and 3% for females). Thus it is not always the poor and destitute only who stay in oldage homes. One would expect the number of such elderly to increase as more private oldage homes catering to the needs of the middle or upper class come to be organised.

Financial Support: In many of the oldage homes, inmates are not charged for their maintenance; about 90% of the inmates reported that they did not pay for their lodging and boarding. Interestingly, 7% of them met their costs of maintenance out of their past savings (pensions etc), 2% were supported by their own children and another 2% by relatives. As stated earlier, Kerala has 150,910 male pensioners and 51,190 female pensioners aged 60 and above. Some of them during their extreme oldage might move into oldage homes thus causing an increase in the demand for old age homes. It was noted that in some of the free

oldage homes run by government or religious and charitable organisations, there existed waiting lists. One of the oldage home in Kerala in which I visited, has a provision for 20 widows. But the actual number of inmates are 25 and they have at least 10 members in the waiting list. They can take any new entrants only if one of the inmates die.

To the question, 'do you like the environment at oldage home', while 82% of the inmates reported that it was alright, 16% answered that they liked the environment very much. Only 1% reported that the environment in oldage home was 'bad'.

Reasons for joining oldage homes: What are the reasons for joining an oldage home. Our survey results are as follows:

No one to take care at home:	67%
Children are away:	1%
Problems with children:	8%
Own preference:	19%
Other reasons:	5%

Most of the inmates in oldage ended up there because of no one to take care at home. When you talk to those inmates who stated as own preference in detail, they also indirectly indicate children are away and no one to care at home as main reasons. Migration of children also play an important role in pushing their old parents to oldage homes.

Children are supposed to be caregivers to their parents in oldage. The rationale of high fertility or the widespread preference for at least one male child arises basically out of security in oldage. 63% of the inmates of oldage homes have no children (as stated earlier, some of them are not married). Some of the women have lost their husbands and

living children (Table 21). However, 37% of inmates have living adult children. Of the 1125 elderly who had living children, 23% had one living child, another 23% had two children, 20% had 3 children and 34% had four and more children. The situation is quite different for males and females. Among males, 28% had one child and it is only 17% for females. The proportion is higher for males and with 4 and above children. The percentages for male and female elderly are 37 and 31 respectively.

More results on this aspect are worth reporting. The percentage of elderly who had one living son residing in oldage home is 48% and the corresponding percent for one living daughter is 41. The results clearly indicate that even those who have children (male or female), are left alone to fend for themselves; eventually at least some of them move into oldage homes.

Inmates of oldage homes were also asked to furnish information regarding place of residence of their children (Table 22). The place of residence was classified as follows: residing within the same district, residing in other districts but within Kerala, residing in other states of India, and residing abroad. In respect of the elderly who had at least one child, 46% resided within the district, 40% in another district within Kerala, 10% outside Kerala but within India and another 5% in abroad. Almost 55% of children have migrated from the district. Of the 1125 elderly who had children, the total number of living children reported by them is 3195. On an average, the elderly had 2.8 living children to support them in their oldage. Among the 3195 children, 45% live in the same district, 42% in the other districts of Kerala, 9% within India and 4% in abroad.

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Table 1: Demographic Profile of Aged in Kerala

	Number ('000)			Proportion to total population			Growth rate (percent)		
	60+	70+	80+	60+	70+	80+	60+	70+	80+
1961	986	363	85	5.13	1.89	0.44	—	—	—
1971	1328	496	125	6.18	2.31	0.58	2.98	3.12	3.86
1981	1910	712	186	7.45	2.78	0.73	3.63	3.62	3.97
1991	2574	1001	290	8.85	3.44	1.00	2.98	3.41	4.44
2001	3487	1572	449	10.98	4.95	1.41	3.04	4.51	4.37
2011	4884	2260	708	14.37	6.65	2.08	3.37	3.63	4.55
2021	7205	3223	1039	20.44	9.14	2.95	3.89	3.55	3.84
2031	10001	4906	1538	28.24	13.85	4.34	3.28	4.20	3.92
2041	11584	6758	2401	33.59	19.59	6.96	1.47	3.20	4.45
2051	11861	7439	3256	36.61	22.96	10.05	0.24	0.96	3.05

Note: Compiled by the author for the periods 1961 to 1991 using the Indian Censuses; The figures for the years from 2001 to 2051 are extracted from the projections done at the Centre for Development Studies, by S. Irudaya Rajan and K. C. Zachariah (for details of the projections, see Irudaya Rajan and K. C. Zachariah, 1998).

Table 2: Proportion of Elderly by Districts, Kerala: The 1991 census and the KMS, 1998.

District	The 1991 Census			The 1998 KMS		
	60+	70+	80+	60+	70+	80+
Karsaragod	7.06	2.60	0.65	8.35	2.71	0.50
Kannur	8.43	3.25	0.86	9.44	3.46	0.74
Wayanad	6.20	2.19	0.58	7.47	3.08	0.62
Kozhikode	8.33	3.14	0.86	10.56	3.84	0.62
Malappuram	6.53	2.29	0.62	7.79	2.80	0.75
Palakkad	8.92	3.42	0.94	11.50	4.42	1.35
Thrissur	10.02	4.05	1.19	11.32	4.30	1.25
Ernakulam	9.40	3.86	1.21	12.67	4.96	0.98
Idukki	6.84	2.60	1.76	7.57	2.16	0.39
Kottayam	10.63	4.61	1.51	12.69	4.65	1.40
Alappuzha	11.08	4.19	1.17	13.44	5.68	1.13
Pathanamthitta	12.04	5.15	1.75	15.56	6.77	1.76
Kollam	8.89	3.40	1.04	11.38	4.42	0.93
Thiruvananthapuram	8.49	3.13	0.82	10.90	4.11	0.82
Kerala	8.85	3.44	1.00	10.88	4.14	0.97

Source: Calculated from the 1991 census and 1998 Kerala Migration Study.

Table 3: Proportion of Elderly by Districts and Sex, Kerala: The 1991 census and the KMS, 1998.

District	The 1991 Census (60+)		The 1998 KMS (60+)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Karsaragod	6.97	7.14	8.03	8.63
Kannur	7.85	8.97	8.67	10.23
Wayanad	6.10	6.30	7.36	7.58
Kozhikode	7.78	8.88	10.05	11.05
Malappuram	6.22	6.81	7.85	7.73
Palakkad	8.39	9.42	11.72	11.30
Thrissur	9.26	10.71	10.53	12.03
Ernakulam	8.66	10.15	12.09	13.26
Idukki	6.87	6.80	8.85	6.05
Kottayam	10.26	11.00	12.75	12.64
Alappuzha	10.35	11.77	13.86	13.04
Pathanamthitta	11.97	12.11	17.53	13.73
Kollam	8.51	9.26	10.74	11.99
Thiruvananthapuram	8.00	8.96	10.64	11.14
Kerala	8.37	9.32	10.73	11.03

Source: Same as Table 2.

Table 4: Elderly in Institutions by Districts, Kerala, 1991

	% of elderly (60+) to total Population (1991)		% of elderly live in Institutions to total institutional Population		Institutional elderly per 10000 elderly Population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Karsaragod	6.97	7.14	25.00	0.00	2.7	0.0
Kannur	7.85	8.97	14.91	16.67	19.7	5.8
Wayanad	6.10	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Kozhikode	7.78	8.88	7.85	6.45	14.8	3.4
Malappuram	6.22	6.81	11.11	8.33	1.1	0.9
Palakkad	8.39	9.42	26.67	16.67	4.1	2.6
Thrissur	9.26	10.71	18.10	23.02	17.3	21.0
Ernakulam	8.66	10.15	28.57	27.33	14.7	33.0
Idukki	6.87	6.80	0.00	10.53	0.0	5.6
Kottayam	10.26	11.00	68.88	30.00	32.0	26.9
Alappuzha	10.35	11.77	43.33	45.24	25.7	15.8
Pathanamthitta	11.97	12.11	50.00	25.93	10.2	18.9
Kollam	8.51	9.26	12.82	34.62	5.0	8.0
Thiruvananthapuram	8.00	8.96	7.73	8.20	12.0	3.7
Kerala	8.37	9.32	18.28	22.68	12.3	12.7

Note: Calculated by the author, based on 1991 census.

Table 5: Elderly Beggars by Districts, Kerala, 1991

	% of elderly (60+) to total Population (1991)		% of elderly beggars to total beggars		Beggars per 10000 elderly Population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Karsaragod	6.97	7.14	22.73	12.50	13.5	5.2
Kannur	7.85	8.97	37.84	15.00	16.2	3.0
Wayanad	6.10	6.30	55.56	50.00	47.7	24.2
Kozhikode	7.78	8.88	28.26	10.00	12.9	1.7
Malappuram	6.22	6.81	38.46	25.00	16.0	9.3
Palakkad	8.39	9.42	43.40	50.00	23.8	18.2
Thrissur	9.26	10.71	36.49	41.82	22.2	15.1
Ernakulam	8.66	10.15	42.11	53.85	6.5	4.9
Idukki	6.87	6.80	21.43	41.67	8.0	13.9
Kottayam	10.26	11.00	36.67	28.57	11.7	4.0
Alappuzha	10.35	11.77	37.50	50.00	8.9	5.0
Pathanamthitta	11.97	12.11	21.43	44.44	8.7	5.4
Kollam	8.51	9.26	40.74	33.33	10.9	7.8
Thiruvananthapuram	8.00	8.96	48.15	50.00	11.2	13.5
Kerala	8.37	9.32	36.68	36.50	14.0	8.7

Note: Calculated by the author, based on 1991 census.

Table 6: Elderly Pensioners by Districts, Kerala, 1991

District	% of elderly (60+) to total Population (1991)		% of elderly pensioners to total pensioners		Pensioners per 10000 elderly Population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Karsaragod	6.97	7.14	67.23	64.71	747.0	142.8
Kannur	7.85	8.97	62.96	71.93	1322.1	437.1
Wayanad	6.10	6.30	72.13	65.63	419.4	203.3
Kozhikode	7.78	8.88	68.00	70.45	1383.5	464.9
Malappuram	6.22	6.81	66.84	68.80	812.7	298.1
Palakkad	8.39	9.42	69.24	73.07	1318.6	452.3
Thrissur	9.26	10.71	67.67	65.05	1243.8	397.6
Ernakulam	8.66	10.15	73.13	61.83	1594.2	337.9
Idukki	6.87	6.80	59.68	5.82	490.3	30.6
Kottayam	10.26	11.00	62.25	59.65	1079.1	304.5
Alappuzha	10.35	11.77	62.42	70.44	1417.1	439.0
Pathanamthitta	11.97	12.11	57.37	58.66	1297.9	343.5
Kollam	8.51	9.26	62.19	63.67	1133.4	325.7
Thiruvananthapuram	8.00	8.96	64.08	61.25	1736.1	394.8
Kerala	8.37	9.32	65.43	64.63	1259.1	365.0

Note: Calculated by the author, based on 1991 census.

Table 7: Oldage Homes in India, 1995

States	Before 1950	1951- 70	1971- 80	1981- 90	1991- 95	N.A	Total	%
Andhra Pradesh	6	4	14	20	2	5	46	10.0
Delhi	3	4	2	0	1	1	10	2.2
Goa	5	6	6	4	1	0	22	4.8
Gujarat	5	8	4	3	2	1	22	4.8
Karnataka	7	6	8	6	0	1	27	5.8
Kerala	24	19	28	18	2	10	92	19.9
Madhya Pradesh	2	2	4	6	0	0	14	3.0
Maharashtra	16	12	13	10	3	11	54	11.7
Tamil Nadu	16	14	20	34	6	4	90	19.4
Uttar Pradesh	1	5	1	4	0	4	11	2.4
West Bengal	5	7	9	13	0	19	34	7.
Other States and Union Territories	6	7	11	18	0	10	41	8.9
All India	96	94	120	136	17	66	463	100.0
	20.7	20.3	25.9	29.4	3.7	-	100.0	

Source: Tabulated by the author from the following publication:

Madras Institute on Ageing. 1995. Care for Elderly.

Table 8: Oldage Homes in India by its Auspices, 1995

States	Secular	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Govt	Others	Total	%-
Andhra Pradesh	34	1	0	11	0	5	51	9.6
Delhi	4	0	0	4	2	1	11	2.1
Goa	0	1	0	21	0	0	22	4.2
Gujarat	19	2	0	0	0	2	23	4.4
Karnataka	9	1	0	16	0	2	28	5.3
Kerala	11	0	1	82	1	7	102	19.3
Madhya Pradesh	6	2	0	6	0	0	14	2.6
Maharashtra	34	5	0	16	0	10	65	12.3
Tamil Nadu	45	5	0	42	0	2	94	17.7
Uttar Pradesh	6	1	0	5	0	3	15	2.8
West Bengal	29	1	0	5	0	18	53	10.0
Other States and Union Territories	27	2	0	8	7	7	51	9.7
All India	224	21	1	216	10	57	529	100.0
	42.3	4.0	0.2	40.8	1.9	10.8	100.0	

Source: Same as Table 7

Table 9: Oldage Homes by Sex and types of admission, 1995

State	Male			Female			Both		
	A	PA&D	S&H	A	PA&D	S&H	A	PA&D	S&H
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	3	2	-	4	17	6
Delhi	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Goa	1	-	-	8	0	1	12	-	-
Gujarat	1	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	2
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	13	1
Kerala	-	5	2	9	18	6	17	28	8
Madhya Pradesh	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	7	-
Maharashtra	1	1	-	4	3	1	13	18	2
Tamil Nadu	-	5	1	3	7	-	27	34	3
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	2	1	-	8	-	1
West Bengal	1	1	-	3	3	-	7	6	3
Other States and Union Territories	0	-	-	-	4	3	24	13	3
All India	4	13	3	34	42	11	141	136	29

Notes: A = Aged; PA&D = Poor aged and Destitute; S&H = Sick and Handicapped

Source: Same as Table 7.

Table 10: Mode of Services of Oldage Homes by Auspices, 1995

State	Secular				Christian				Total			
	F	P	B	N.A	F	P	B	N.A	F	P	B	N.A
Andhra Pradesh	15	1	5	-	10	-	-	-	22	1	5	4
Delhi	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	2	1	4	1
Goa	-	-	-	-	3	10	7	1	3	11	7	1
Gujarat	11	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	13	2	2	3
Karnataka	2	2	5	1	10	4	1	1	12	6	7	3
Kerala	1	4	3	-	73	7	4	-	74	10	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	3	-	2	-	5	-	-	1	8	-	3	1
Maharashtra	12	14	3	2	9	1	6	-	21	17	11	12
Tamil Nadu	17	13	5	-	31	1	7	2	44	15	12	4
Uttar Pradesh	2	-	2	2	-	3	2	-	2	4	4	4
West Bengal	9	6	3	1	3	1	1	-	11	7	3	12
Other States and Union Territories	14	3	3	1	7	-	-	-	22	3	1	6
All India	86	45	34	10	153	27	30	5	234	77	65	58

Notes: F = Free; P = Paid; B = Both; N.A = Not Available

Source: Same as Table 7.

Table 11: Number of Elderly in Oldage Homes, 1995

State	Male	Female	Both	Total Elderly	Total Homes	N.A
Andhra Pradesh	-	140	1564	1704	32	5
Delhi	-	122	175	297	6	2
Goa	20	166	415	601	22	-
Gujarat	75	130	928	1133	18	3
Karnataka	-	43	2057	2100	27	1
Kerala	445	1211	3122	4778	90	9
Madhya Pradesh	10	15	509	534	12	1
Maharashtra	135	319	2294	2748	49	13
Tamil Nadu	260	140	3476	3876	70	6
Uttar Pradesh	-	23	345	368	11	4
West Bengal	175	295	862	1332	25	14
Other States and Union Territories	-	155	1588	1743	36	6
All India	1120	2759	17335	21214	398	65

Source: Same as Table 7.

Table 12: Oldage Homes and Inmates by districts, Kerala

District	Oldage Homes		Percent of Christians	No. of Inmates		% of Inmates	
	Number	%		Male	Female	Male	Female
Karsaragod	1	0.7	6.64	0	0	0.0	0.0
Kannur	13	0.7	10.72	342	305	22.9	11.4
Wayanad	0	0.0	23.39	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode	6	4.5	4.63	78	119	5.2	4.4
Malappuram	1	0.7	2.33	0	0	0	0
Palakkad	3	2.2	4.07	5	41	0.3	1.5
Thrissur	25	18.7	24.50	196	525	13.1	19.6
Ernakulam	27	20.1	37.83	197	617	13.2	23.2
Idukki	2	1.5	42.23	63	76	4.2	2.8
Kottayam	31	23.1	45.83	401	588	26.8	21.9
Alappuzha	2	1.5	21.70	24	23	1.6	0.9
Pathanamthitta	9	6.7	40.35	86	211	5.7	7.9
Kollam	4	3.0	17.00	28	70	1.9	2.6
Thiruvananthapuram	10	7.5	17.27	76	105	5.1	3.0
Kerala	125	100.0		1496	2680	100.0	100.0

Source: Author's survey, 1999

Table 13: Old Age Homes Profile, Kerala, 1999

Number of Old age Homes: 134

For Whom

Males only: 13

Females only: 48

Both sexes: 73

Number of Inmates

Males: 1946

Female: 3130

Total: 5076

Management

Government: 13

Christians: 98

Private and others: 23

Working for Old age homes

Food Preparation and Distribution: 269

Nursing services: 214

Administration: 265

Watchman: 35

Other work: 98

Total: 881

Availability of Facilities and Services

Vehicles : 23

Telephone : 90

Medical Doctor: 105

Library and reading room: 81

Recreation: 103

Source: Author's Survey

Table 14: Growth of Oldage Homes in the districts of Kerala

District	<1950	1950-59	1960-69	1970-79	1980-89	After1990
Thiruvananthapuram	0.0	30.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	30.0
Kollam	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
Pathanamthitta	12.5	12.5	12.5	25.0	12.5	25.0
Alappuzha	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Kottayam	9.1	9.1	9.1	33.3	21.2	18.2
Ernakulam	24.0	4.0	8.0	20.0	24.0	20.0
Thrissur	29.2	0.0	0.0	12.5	37.5	20.8
Palakkad	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0
Kozhikode	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	40.0
Kannur	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	25.0	41.7
Kerala	15.2	7.2	6.4	25.6	22.4	23.2

Source: Author's Survey

Table 15: Oldage Homes for Whom by districts of Kerala.

Districts	Males Only	Females Only	Both Sex	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	0	4	6	10
Kollam	0	2	1	3
Pathanamthitta	0	2	6	8
Alappuzha	0	0	2	2
Kottayam	2	10	21	33
Ernakulam	2	10	13	25
Thrissur	4	13	7	24
Palakkad	0	1	2	3
Kozhikode	1	3	1	5
Kannur	4	3	5	12
Kerala	13	48	64	125

Source: Author's Survey

Table 16: Oldage Homes by Ownership by districts

District	Government	Religious	Private	Others	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	10.0	50.0	0.0	40.0	100
Kollam	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Pathanamthitta	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Alappuzha	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100
Kottayam	0.0	15.2	0.0	84.8	100
Ernakulam	0.0	64.0	12.0	24.0	100
Thrissur	4.2	75.0	4.2	16.7	100
Palakkad	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100
Kozhikode	0.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	100
Kannur	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Kerala	3.2	57.6	4.0	34.4	100

Source: Author's Survey

Table 17: Manpower to look after the oldage homes by districts

District	Food	Nur- sing	Adminis- tration	Watch- man	Others	Total
Trivandrum	17	8	14	12	12	63
Kollam	7	8	4	4	0	23
Pathanamthitta	31	12	24	2	11	80
Alapuzha	2	2	4	0	3	11
Kottayam	87	52	72	6	20	237
Ernakulam	59	48	48	5	26	186
Thrissur	36	41	48	4	17	146
Palakkadu	4	4	3	0	1	12
Kozhikode	8	8	6	1	6	29
Kannur	18	21	42	1	2	84
Kerala	269	204	265	35	98	871

Source: Author's Survey

Table 18: Oldage Home Inmates by Sex (%)

District	Males	Females	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	42.0	58.0	100
Kollam	28.6	71.4	100
Pathanamthitta	29.0	71.0	100
Alapuzha	51.1	48.9	100
Kottayam	41.0	59.0	100
Ernakulam	24.3	75.7	100
Thrissur	27.2	72.8	100
Palakkad	10.9	89.1	100
Kozhikode	39.6	60.4	100
Kannur	52.9	47.1	100
Kerala	35.8	64.2	100

Source: Author's Survey

Table 19: Facilities Available at Oldage Home by Districts

District	Percentage of oldhomes having facilities such as				
	Vehicle	Telephone	Doctor	Library	Recreation
Thiruvananthapuram	30.0	70.0	60.0	70.0	70.0
Kollam	0.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	33.3
Pathanamthitta	0.0	87.5	100.0	87.5	100.0
Alappuzha	0.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kottayam	10.0	86.7	100.0	86.7	96.7
Idukki	0.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	50.0
Ernakulam	26.9	76.9	84.6	53.8	88.5
Thrissur	29.2	62.5	75.0	58.3	79.2
Palakkad	0.0	33.3	66.7	33.3	66.7
Kozhikode	40.0	80.0	80.0	20.0	60.0
Kannur	8.3	50.0	75.0	41.7	66.7
Kerala	18.4	72.0	84.0	64.8	82.4

Source: Author's Survey

Table 20: Demographic, Social and Economic Characteristics of Inmates of Old age homes in Kerala

Age	Male	Female	Total
50-59	106	161	267
60-69	315	663	978
70-79	412	692	1104
80-89	224	360	584
90-99	31	48	79
100+	1	2	3
Total	1089	1926	3015
Marital Status			
Never married	444	894	1338
Married	189	98	287
Widow/Widower	286	854	1140
Divorced/Separated	170	80	250
Total	1089	1926	3015
Religion			
Hindus	394	401	795
Muslims	11	15	26
Christians	675	1494	2169
Others	9	16	25
Total	1089	1926	3015
Community			
Sc/ST	30	34	64
Nair	175	164	339
Ezhava	90	105	195
Christians	641	1425	2066
Others	153	198	351
Total	1089	1926	3015
House Ownership			
Yes	74	105	179
No	1015	1821	2836
Total	1089	1926	3015
Land Ownership			
Yes	53	64	117
No	1036	1862	2898
Total	1089	1926	3015

Table 21: Reasons for Joining Old age Homes by Inmates

Reasons	Male	Female	Total
Nobody to take care at Home	665	1351	2016
Children are away	11	19	30
Problems with children	110	143	253
Own Preference	237	329	566
Others	66	84	150
Total	1089	1926	3015

Table 22: Inmates by Number of Living Sons and Daughters

	Male	Female	Total
No Children	574	1316	1890
<u>Both Sexes</u>			
1	88	169	257
2	115	143	258
3	120	109	229
4+	192	189	381
Total	515	610	125
<u>Sons</u>			
1	185	226	411
2	135	148	283
3	61	50	111
4+	29	27	56
Total	410	451	861
<u>Daughters</u>			
1	167	192	359
2	143	130	273
3	80	81	161
4+	42	48	90
Total	432	451	883

Table 23: Residence status of Inmates' Living children

	With in District	With in Kerala	With in India	Abroad	Total
Child 1	489	423	107	52	1071
Child 2	368	352	81	32	833
Child 3	264	253	50	18	585
Child 4	166	150	33	12	361
Child 5	83	85	24	3	195
Child 6	40	40	5	1	86
Child 7	19	21	2	1	43
Child 8	12	7	1	0	20
Child 9	1	0	0	0	1
Total	1442	1331	303	119	3195

Appendix I

Names and Addresses of Old age Homes in Kerala

Thiruvananthapuram

Care Home, Chackai, Thiruvananthapuram, 695 024.

Sree Karthika Thirunal Lakshmi bhai Geriatric Centre, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram, 695 012.

Mitranikethan, Vellanadu, Thiruvananthapuram, 695 543.

Santhi Bhavan, Bethany Convent, Kuravankonam, Thiruvananthapuram, 695 003.

Anpu Nilayam, Anpu Nilayam Building, L M S Compound, Cheruvarakonam, Parassala, 695 502.

Ananda Nilayam, Orphanage & Widows Home, Manacadu Post, Kuriyathy, Thiruvananthapuram, 695 009.

Bethel Gram, Bethany for the Aged, Church of South India South Kerala Diocese, L M S Compound, Thiruvananthapuram, 695 033.

Eventide Home, Eventide Home Society for Senior Citizens Edavakkodu, Parottukonam, Thiruvananthapuram, 695 017.

Muthunayagam home for the aged, Plamoodu, Pattom Thiruvananthapuram, 695 018.

SNV Women's Association Home for the Aged, Saradagiri, Varkala P.O, Thiruvananthapuram.

Santhigiri Ashramam, Koliyakode, P.O, Venjaramood, Thiruvananthapuram, 695 607.

Saranalayam Home for the Aged, Kenreha, TC 16/519 Jagathy, Thiruvananthapuram, 695 014.

Sree Mahaganapathy Sevashram, Vattiyoor Kavu, P.O, Thiruvananthapuram, 695 013.

Swayam Prakash Ashramam, Engineering College, P.O, Thiruvananthapuram, 695 016.

Kollam

International Centre for Study and Development, Valakam, Kollam, 691 532.

Bharain Centre Senior Citizens Home, Karamcode P.O, Kollam, 691 579.

Mar Baselios Santhi Bhavan, Thalavoor, P.O, Kollam, 691 514.
Assissi Vinayalaya, Kottiyam, Kollam.

Pathanamthitta

Snehabhavan, Kompady, Manjada P.O, Thiruvalla, Pathanamthitta,
689 105.

Ayoor Carmel Agathimandiram, Vellyara P.O, Thiruvalla Pathanamthitta,
689 612.

Marthoma Suvishesha Sangam, Visranthi Bhavan, Thiruvalla,
Pathanamthitta.

Snehasadhan, Pallimala, Kuttoor P.O, Thiruvalla, Pathanamthitta,
689 106.

Juhanon Marthoma Metropoliatha Jubilee Memorial Agathi Mandiram,
Anaparampal, Edathua.P.O, Thiruvalla, Pathanamthitta, 689 573.

Dharmagiri Mandiram, Kumbanad.P.O, Thiruvalla, Pathanamthitta,
689 547.

Daivaparipalana Bhavan, Kunnanathanam, Pathanamthita.

Rural Development Project, Nellimukal, Adoor, Pathanamthitta.

The Charitable Society of the Daughters of St. Joseph, St. Joseph's
Convent, Palackalthakidi, P.O, Thiruvalla, Pathanamthitta, 689 581.

Alleppey

St. Joseph's Poor Home, Punnapra.P.O, Alleppey, 688 004.

Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Old Home for The Coir Workers, Kerala Coir
Workers Welfare Fund Board, North of Collectorate, Alleppey, 688 011.

Kottayam.

Abhaya Bhavan, Keezhakunnu, P.O, Kottayam, 686 002.

Devidan Centre, Ozanam Society, Ozanam Bhavan, Palai, 686 575.

Visranthi Bhavan, Kottayam.

St. Joseph's Old Age Home, Sachnothamapuram, P.O, Kurichi, Kottayam.

St. Joseph's Deva Bhavan, Vellilppally, Ramapuram Bazar, Kottayam,
686 576.

St. Vincent Providence House, Sisters of the Destitute, Palai, Kottayam,
686 575.

Asha Bhavan, Nenment, Velanilam P.O. Via. Mundakayam, Kottayam, 680 514.

Snehagiri Institution – Amla Bhawan, T V Puram, Vaikom, Kottayam, 686 606.

Daya Bhavan, Karror, P.O, Palai, Kottayam, 686 590.

Sevagram Avedana Bhavan Hospice, Pothy, Thalayolaprambu, P.O, Kottayam.

Rose Bhavan, Monippally P.O. Palai, Kottayam, 686 636.

St. Vincent Poor Home, Changanacherry, Kottayam, 686 101.

Mundakapadam Mandiram, Manganam, P.O, Kottayam, 686 108.

Assisi Gram, Secular Franciscan Order of Changanacherry diocese, Ammanchery, Amalagiri, P.O, Kottayam, 686 036.

Assisi Home for the Aged Women, Kollad, Kottayam, 686 029.

St. Johns Home for the Aged, Poozhikol, P.O, Kaduthuruthy, Kottayam, 686 604.

Santhinilayam, Snehagiri Missionary Sisters, Yenthayar P.O, Mundakayam (via), Kottayam, 686 514.

Ashakendram Trust, Kadavil Building, Kanjikuzhy, Kottayam, 686 004.

Navajeevan Trust, Villooni, P.O, Kottayam.

Don Bosco Poor Home, Kadanadu P.O, Palai, Kottayam, 686 653.

Bishop Tharayil Memorial Home for the Aged, Thellakom.P.O, Kottayam, 686 016.

Society of St. Vincent De Paul-St.Mary's Conference, Kozhuvanal.P.O, Kottayam, 686 523.

Reksha Bhavan, Snehagiri Missionary Sisters, Maniamkulam, Chennad.P.O, Kottayam, 686 582.

Karunalayam, Gandhinagar.P.O, Kottayam, 686 008.

M.G.M Abhaya Bhavan, Pothenpuram.P.O, Pampady, Kottayam, 686 502.

Bhagya Bhavan, Home for the Destitutes, Little Lourdes Institution, Kindangoor, Kottayam- 689 612.

Abhaya Kendram Cancer Centre, St. Joseph's Convent, Gandhi Nagar.P.O, Kottayam.

Karuna Aged Home, Kumarakom, Kottayam.

Santhi Retirement Home, Kottaramattom, Palai.P.O, Kottayam.
 Old Age Home, Rose Bhawan, Cheeukallel, Homipally, P.O, Kottayam.
 Mercy Home, Clare Nagar, Thidanad P.O, Kottayam, 686 123.
 Amala Sadanam, Deepthi Centre, Jyothi Province, Aruvithura, Kottayam.
 Athurasraman Women's Retirement Home, Women's Wing,
 Athurasramam, Schivothampuram, P.O, Kottayam.
 St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Moonilavu, P.O, Kottayam.
 St Vincent De Paul Home for the Aged, Society of St. Vincent De Paul,
 Palai, P.O, Kottayam.
 Bethanaya Home, Visranthi Bhavan, Kuzhimattom, P.O, Kottayam,
 686 533.

Idukki

Pratheeksha Bhavan, Kattappana South P.O, Idukki, 685 515
 Sneha Bhavan, Payankulam, Mailacompu, P.O, Thodupuzha, 685 584.

Ernakulam

Vanaprastha, Sree Ramakrishna Sevasramam, Azad Road, Kallor, Cochin,
 682 017.
 The Salvation Army, E. B. L. Hospital, Varikol, P.O, Puthencruz,
 Ernakulam, 682 308.
 Shanthigiri Old Age Home, NDA Road, H.M.T Colony, Kalamassery,
 Ernakulam, 683 503.
 St. Joseph's Poor Home, Peringuzha, Perumballoor, P.O, Muvattupuzha
 (via), Ernakulam, 686 661.
 Guardian Angel Retirement Home, Airapuram, Keezhillam, P.O,
 Ernakulam, 683 541.
 Nirmala Bhavan, Home for the Aged and Destitute, Karumalloor,
 Thattampady P.O, Alwaye, Ernakulam, 683 511.
 Santhom Snehalayam, Malayinkeezhu, Koyhamangalam, Ernakulam,
 686 691.
 Ernakulam Women's Service Society, Peechingpanambu, Edappally
 North, Ernakulam.
 St. Simon Home for the Aged, Servants of The Cross, Carmel Dayara,
 Kandanad, P.O, Ernakulam, 682 305.

Bethsada Nursing Home, Bethsada, P.O, Vengola, Perumbavoor, Ernakulam, 683554.

Santhi Bhavan Old Age and Infirm Home, S.H.Convent, Karukuttu, Ernakulam, 683 576.

Deya Bhavan, St. Germain's Convent, Chengal, Kalady P.O, Ernakulam, 683 574.

Karuna Bhavan, Clarist Convent, Srimoolanagaram, Ernakulam, 683 580
Chavara Sadanam, Srimoola Nagaram, Ernakulam, 683 580.

St.Joseph Asylum for the Aged, Holy Family Carmelite Convent, Kothamangalam, Ernakulam, 686 691.

Karunalayam, Sisters of the Destitute, B.M.College, P.O, Thirkkakara, 682 021.

Home for the Destitute, Perumanur, Kochi, 682 015.

Little Flower Poor House, Narakal, Vaippin, Ernakulam, 682 505.

Carmal Home for Old Age, Varapuzha, Varapuzha Landing P.O, Ernakulam, 683 517.

Sainic Ashram, Janatha Road, Palarivattom, Cochin, 682 025.

Sneha Sadan Trust, St. Teresa Convent, Arakuzha P.O, Movattupuzha, Ernakulam, 686 672.

St.Teresa's Mercy Home, Banerji Road, Kacheripady, Ernakulam, 682 018.

Augstin Nivas, Home for the Aged, Chunagam Veli, Erumathala P.O, Aluva, 683 105.

Mount Shalom, Koothattukulam, Ernakulam.

Assisi Bhavan, Puthen Velikara, Ernakulam, 683 594.

Karunya Bhavan, Home for the Aged Women, Puthenvelikara, Ernakulam, 683 594.

House of Providence, Old Age Home, Ernakulam, Kochi, 682 018.

Home for the Aged and Infirm, Chunangamvely, Erumathala, P.O, Aluva, Ernakulam, 683105.

St Joesph's Waifs' Home, Vely, Kochi, 682 001.

Sisters of the Destitute, Anandha Bhavan, Home for the Aged, Kurichilakode, Kodnad, Ernakulam, 683 544.

Old age Home, Moovattupuzha Municipality, Moovattupuzha, Ernakulam.

Anana Bhavan, Sisters of the Destitute, Kurichilakode, Kodanad, 683 544.

Sneha Bhavan, Vayojangaramam, Sneha Sishrushalayam, South Chitter, Kochi, Ernakulam, 682 027.

St. Joseph's Provincilate Assisi, Mercy Home, Karukutty, P.O, Ernakulam.

Trichur

Jatinna Bhavan, Poyya, Mala, 680 733.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Puliylakunnu, Ashtamichira, P.O, Trichur, 680 731.

St. Joseph's Home, Pulliazhy, Trichur, 680 012.

House of Providence, Pius XII Jubilee Memorial, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, 680 121.

Good Shepherd Home for the Aged, Ponnore, P. O, Parapur (via), Trichur, 680 552.

St. Anthony's Sanketham, Pariyaram, P.O, Chalakudy (via), Trichur, 680 721.

Dayasadan, Karunalaya Charity Convent, Chittissery, P.O, Pudukad (via), Tirchur, 680 391.

Assisi Nilayam, Marathakkara, P.O, Ollur, Trichur, 680 320.

Sree Ravivarma Mandiram, Nellikunnu, Trichur, 680 005.

St. George Asha Bhavan, Anandapuram, Trichur.

Santhi Sadanam, New Market Road, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, 680 121

Bethel Ashram Old People's Home, Mission Quarters, Trichur, 680 001.

Vridha Mandiram, Ramavarmapuram, Trichur.

Holy Family Home for the Aged, Mannuthy, P.O, Trichur, 680 651.

Snehalayam, Mundathicode, Trichur.

Pope John Paul Peace Home, Peringandoor, P.O, Ambalapuram, Trichur, 680 581.

Sneha Bhavan, Near Bishop House, Trichur.

Home of Love, Mulayam, Trichur.

Christ Villa Poor Home, Ramavarmapuram, P.O, Trichur, 680 831.

Home for the Aged and Infirm, Karuna Bhavan, Sisters of the Destitute, Mala, Trichur, 680 732.

Vanaprastha Nilayam, Hind Navotthana Pratishtan, Vyasatapovanam.P.O, Vyasagiri, 680 623.

Mareena Home for the Aged, St. Anne's Charitable Institute, West Fort, Trichur, 680 004.

Fatima Bhavan, Fatima F C Convent, Poyya, P.O, Trichur, 680 773.

Pius XII Jubilee Memorial House of Providence, Irinjalkuda, Trichur, 680 121.

Abhaya Sadan, Mariyapuram, Anchery P.O, Trichur, 680 006.

Palakkadu

Mercy Home for the Aged Destitute, Mercy College, Palakkad, 678 006.

Home for Physically Handicapped, Koduvayoor, Palakkad, 678 005.

C. S. I. Old Peoples Home, The North Kerala Diocesan Charities Association, Vadakkanchary, P.O, Palakkad, 678 683.

Chinmaya Seva Nilayam, A Unit of Chinmaya Seva Trust, Kerala, Krishna Gardens, Pilakkavu, P.O, Kalladathur, Palakkad, 680 020.

Darul Masakeen, Ottapalam, Markazu Ishaathil Islamiya Trust, Thottkara, P.O, Palakkadu.

Kozhikode

The Poor Homes Society, West Hill, Calicut, 673 005.

Homage, 33/709, A R. Camp Road, Marikunnu, P O, Calicut, 673 012.

Mea Home, Home for the Aged Women, Sellere, Malaparambu, Calicut, 673 009.

Mercy Home, Missionaries of Charity, Marikunnu P O, Calicut, 673 012.

J.D.T Islam Orphanage Committee, Marikunnu, P.O, Calicut, 673 012.

Kannur

St.Antony's Sanketham, Periyaram P.O, Kannur.

Mercy Home, F.C Convent, Kunnoth, Kilianthra P.O, Iritty, Kannur, 670 706.

Divya Karunya Ashram, Oduvally, Chundakkunnu, Kannur 670 581.

St. Joseph's Disabled Centre, Muthalappara, Ariyil P O, Kannur.

Sneha Bhavan, St.Stephen Charitable Society, Alachery, Chittariparamba, Kannur.

Karunya Bhavan, Home for the Aged, Snehagiri Missionary Sisters, Karunapuram, Thadikkadavu, P.O, Kannur, 670 581.

Assissi Home, Deena Bhavan, Mariyapuram, Pariyaram, Kannur.

Nirmalalayam Aged home, Madi P.O, Kannur, 670 304.

Amala Bhavan, Pikunnu P. O, Kannur, 670 004

Prathyusa Bhavan, Pallikunnu P .O, Kannur.

Devidan Centre, Kolayad P O, Tellicherry, Kannur, 670 648.

Karunalayam, Bishop S Valloppilly Jubilee Memorial Home For The Aged, Chemperi P.O, Kannur, 670 632.

Dinasevanasabha, Snehaniketan Social Centre, St. Joseph's Centre for Disabled, Muthalapara, Ariyil, P.O, Pattuvam (via), Kannur, 670 143.

Franciscan Clarist Convent, Kunnoth, Kilianthra, P.O, Iritty (via), Kannur, 670 076.

Saranalayam, Lioness District project, Kannur.

Sree Maha Ganapathy Sevasram, Kannur.

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