

Thesis Title ·The Settlement Pattern of Indians
 in Chiang Mai City

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Abstract

The main objectives of this thesis were to study the steps of migration, the settlement pattern, the distribution, and the factors which had effecting on the migration of the Indians in Chiang Mai City, to analyse the steps of migration by comparing with the Ravenstein's Theory, and to compare between the Islamic, Hindu, and Sikh Indians.

The data were collected from the documents, field surveys, and the questionnaires by sampling from 253 Indian households consisting of 175 Islamic households, 64 Hindu households, and 14 Sikh households. The pattern of migration was analysed by Nearest Neighbour analysis ; the Chi-Square test was adopted for testing the hypothesis , and the descriptive analysis techniques adopted were Percentage and Mean.

The result of this study revealed that the Islamic Indian was the first group who settled down in

Chiang Mai City in B.E.2300. Since then more Islamic Indians settled down together in Ban Chang-klan, Chang-klan district, then migrated to Ban Pra-too Chang-peuk, Sri-poom district and elsewhere. In the B.E. 2400 the Sikh merchants migrated to engage in commercial activities in Chiang Mai at Waro-rot market, Chang-moi road. In the B.E. 2418 the Hindu Indians migrated to downtown Chiang Mai where the merchants settled down at Waro-rot market, Chang-moi road, where as those who were agriculturalist settled down at the front of Wat-Ket-ka-ram, Wat Ket district.,

Most of the Indians, 41.09 % , migrated from their homeland because of the poor living condition and 20.30 % was persuaded by their cousins. They migrated from India either by land or by sea. One of which, those who travelled by land, using trade route from Calcutta, to Chittakong, Rangoon and then to Thailand along the Tak, Mae-Hongson, and Chiang Rai provinces, and then travelled to Bangkok and Chiang Mai City. For those who travelled by sea, travelling from the East-coast town of India to Malaya, the south of Thailand, then to Bangkok, and finally to Chiang Mai City. Those three groups migrated step by step conforming to the Ravenstein's Theory; the outbound groups from rural area moved into small towns or medium-size cities such as Lahore, Karachi and Banaras then to the large industrial and commercial cities such as Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Then they travelled to Bangkok, Thailand, and travelled to settle down in Chiang Mai. Those Islamic, using religion, as main reason, settled down in Chiang Mai City at Chang- Klan mosque. Chang-klan district and at Dun-noon mosque, Chang-peuk, Sri-poom district. But the

Hindu and Sikh, whose main reason was occupation, settled down at the market or business district such as Waro-rot market, Chang-moi road.

The pattern of settlement and distribution of the Indians in Chiang Mai city was cluster settlement which composed of people having the same religions in order to help each other.