

# **Indian Migrants in Gulf Countries: A Sociological Study of Telugu Migrants**

*A thesis Submitted to the University of Hyderabad in Partial Fulfilment for  
the Award of the degree of*

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

*In*

**INDIAN DIASPORA**

**By**

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**June 2017**



## DECLARATION

I, ***K Trilok Chandan Goud*** hereby declare that this thesis entitled ***“Indian Migrants in Gulf Countries: A Sociological Study of Telugu Migrants”*** submitted by me under the guidance and supervision of *Dr.Ajaya Kumar Sahoo* is a bonafide research work which also free from Plagiarism. I also declare that this has not been submitted previously in part or in full to this University or any other University or Institution for the award of any degree/diploma. I hereby agree that my thesis can be deposited in shodhganga / INFLIBNET

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This is to certify that the thesis entitled **“Indian Migrants in Gulf Countries: A Sociological Study of Telugu Migrants”** submitted by Mr. **K Trilok Chandan Goud** bearing **Regd. No. 11SIPD01** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy in School of Social Sciences, **Centre for the Study of Indian Diaspora** is a bonafide work carried out by him under my supervision and guidance.

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**A. Publications:**

1. **“Development and distress : A study of Gulf Returnees in Andhra Pradesh”** ( along with Ajay kumar Sahoo in chapter 11) (ISBN: 978-81-316-067-2), Pg. No. 201-215, 2015. In **“Development and Distress”** Edited by Ajay Kumar Sahoo. Rawat Publication: Jaipur.
2. **“Indian Labour Migration to Gulf countries : A Case Study of Telugu Migrants”** (ISBN: 978-89-386223197) Pg. No. 317-332, 2017. In **“Telugu Diaspora Through Ages: From the Earliest Times”** Edited by P.Chenna Reddy, B.R.Publishing Corporation: Delhi.

(Parts of the thesis have been (NOT EXACT PARTS) discussed in the above papers presented elaborately in the thesis)

**B. Papers presented in following conferences:** (Issues Presented in the following papers have been discussed elaborately in the thesis).

1. Presented a paper titled **“Women Migration from Andhra Pradesh to Gulf Countries”**. At national conference on International Migration and Diaspora Studies organized by 37th All India Sociological Conference. In RC04 Migration and Diaspora Studies at JNU (Jawaharlal Nehru University), New Delhi, 11-13 December 2011.
2. Presented a paper titled **“Going Young and Returning Young” – But as Victims: A Case of Returnees in Andhra Pradesh”** at International seminar on Young people and Migration at Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, India 18-19 January 2012.

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# Contents

S.No		Page No
1	<i>Declaration</i>	
2	<i>Certificate</i>	
3	<i>Acknowledgement</i>	
5	<i>List of Tables</i>	
6	<i>List of Maps</i>	
7	<i>List of plates</i>	
8	<i>Abbreviations</i>	
9	<b>Chapter -I</b>	
	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1-25</b>
10	<b>Chapter – II</b>	
	<b>Migration, Indian Diaspora and the Gulf</b>	<b>26-61</b>
11	<b>Chapter – III</b>	
	<b>Profile of the Study Area Andhra Pradesh and Telangana</b>	<b>62-82</b>
12	<b>Chapter – IV</b>	
	<b>Socio-economic analysis of Intending Migrant Workers, Migrants in Gulf Countries and Return Migration from Gulf Countries</b>	<b>83-138</b>
13	<b>Chapter - V</b>	
	<b>Socio-economic Impact of Gulf Migration</b>	<b>139-160</b>
14	<b>Chapter - VI</b>	
	<b>Summary and Conclusion</b>	<b>161-171</b>
15	<b>References</b>	<b>173-185</b>
16	<b>Appendix :1 Interview Schedule ( Intending Migrant Workers)</b>	
17	<b>Appendix :2 Interview Schedule ( Return Migrant Workers)</b>	
18	<b>Photos of Field Work</b>	
19	<b>Plagiarism certificate</b>	

### Abbreviations

AP	Andhra Pradesh
APSRTC	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation
CDS	Centre for Development Studies
CSID	Centre of the study of Indian Diaspora
GLMM	Gulf Labour Markets and Migration
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GoI	Government of India
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTWA	Gulf Telangana Welfare & Cultural Association
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labour Organization
ICM	India Centre for Migration
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
MOIA	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs
MEA	Ministry of External Affairs
MFA	Migrants forum of Asia
MRO	Mandal Revenue Officer
MPDO	Mandal Parishid Development Officer
MGPSY	Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MRC	Migrants Rights Council
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NORKA	Non Resident Kerala Affairs department
NSS	National Sample Survey
NRI	Non Resident Indian
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
OMCAP	Overseas Manpower Company Andhra Pradesh Ltd

OBC	Other Backward Castes
OCI	Overseas Citizen of India
PARA	Peoples Action for Rural Awakening
PSK	Passport Seva Kendra
PIO	People of Indian Origin
PMO	Prime Minister Office
POE	Protector of Emigrants
PBBY	Pravasi Bhatatiya Bima Yojana
RA	Recruiting Agents/Agencies
SC	Scheduled Castes
ST	Scheduled Tribes
TOMCOM	Telangana Overseas Manpower Company Limited
TSRTC	Telangana State Road Transport Corporation
TS	Telangana State
TDP	Telugu Desham Party
TRS	Telangana Rastra Samithi
UNO	United Nations Organisations
USA	United States of America
UK	United Kingdom
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

### List of tables

Table No	Title of table	Page no
T able 2.1	Indian emigration during Indenture period	28
Table 2.2	Estimates of Indian population in West Asia ( Gulf Countries),1975-2012	32
Table 2.3	Estimated overseas Indians in Gulf Countries	32
Table 2.4	Outward Migration of Indians to Gulf Countries	33
Table 2.5	State-wise distribution of migrants from India to Gulf countries	36
Table 2.6	State-wise Figures of emigration clearance endorsements,2007-2014	37
Table2.7	Total population and percentage of nationals and non-nationals in GCC countries	40
Table 2.8	Indigenous populations & indigenous work force of Arab states, 1975	50
Table 2.9	Proposed Remittance Tax by GCC countries	58
Table 3.1	Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Population	64
Table 3.2	Andhra Pradesh literacy rate	66
Table 3.3	Facts and Figures of East Godavari district	67
Table 3.4	Facts and Figures of West Godavari district	69
Table 3.5	Facts and Figures of erstwhile Karimnagar district	71
Table 3.6	Facts and Figures of Nizamabad district	74
Table 3.7	Nizamabad district Classification of Workers	74
Table 3.8	Profile of Telangana State	76
Table 3.9	Patterns of Telugu emigration	79
Table 3.10	Telangana-state /selected country –wise number of workers granted emigration clearance/ECNR Endorsement in India2011-2017	81
Table 3.11	Andhra Pradesh-state /selected country –wise number of workers granted emigration clearance/ECNR Endorsement in India2011-2017	81
Table 4.1	Distribution of respondents according to districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	86
Table 4.2	Districts to which deportees from Andhra Pradesh (Telangana) belong	87
Table 4.3	Distribution of sample according to Gender	88
Table 4.4	Distribution of sample according to Gender and Job category	89
Table 4.5	Distribution of intending Migrants by caste	91
Table 4.6	Distribution of intending Migrants by Religion	92
Table 4.7	Distribution of sample according to Job category	93
Table 4.8	Number of Migrant Domestic workers in the GCC	94
Table 4.9	Reasons for Current Migration	95
Table 4.10	Cost of Migration	96
Table 4.11	Salaries offered in the Gulf	97
Table 4.12	Country of Migration	97
Table 4.13	Estimates of Indian Migrants in Gulf Region 197-1999	98
Table 4.14	Ever migrated before	102
Table 4.15	Contract period of respondents	102
Table 4.16	Awareness of Emigration clearance from the POE office	103
Table 4.17	Distribution of Intending Migrants who joined PBBY	105



Table 4.18	Who motivated you to migrate?	109
Table 4.19	Average Wage of different Occupations in UAE and Saudi Arabia, 2010 and 2011	113
Table 4.20	District of Return Migrants	122
Table 4.21	Caste composition of return migrants	124
Table 4.22	Religious back ground of return migrants	125
Table 4.23	Country of migration	125
Table 4.24	Migrants population Share in GCC labour force	126
Table 4.25	Job category of return migrants	126
Table 4.26	Emigration Clearance granted ECR category persons in 2016	127
Table 4.27	Year of return of the respondents	128
Table 4.28	Who prompted to Migrate	128
Table 4.29	Source of Finance for return Migrants	129
Table 4.30	Job received as promised	130
Table 4.31	Decision of spending money of return Migrants	130
Table 4.32	Salary received by Migrants at the time return	132
Table 4.33	Causes of return from Gulf countries to Kerala	133
Table 4.34	Reasons for return Migration	134
Table 5.1	Number of Indians in Gulf jails	149
Table 6.1	State wise projections of stock of emigrants	169

### List of maps

Map 2.1	Map of the Gulf countries	38
Map 2.2	Map of the Bahrain	41
Map 2.3	Map of the Kuwait	42
Map 2.4	Map of the Oman	44
Map 2.5	Map of the Qatar	46
Map 2.6	Map of the Saudi Arabia	47
Map 2.7	Map of the United Arab Emirates (UAE)	48
Map 3.1	Map of the Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh	63
Map 3.2	Map of the East Godavari District	68
Map 3.3	Map of the West Godavari District	69
Map 3.4	Map of the erstwhile Karimnagar District	70
Map 3.5	Map of the Nizamabad District	75
Map 3.6	Map of the Andhra Pradesh	77
Map 3.7	Map of the Telangana state with 31 districts	77
Map 3.8	Map of the India- international Emigration	80

### List of plates

Plate 4.1	Researcher in Dubai metro rail with key informants Janagama Srivinas (centre) and Gangadhar (left	119
Plate 4.2	Respondent: Vatadi Laxmi Kumari (East Godavari) in India and in Gulf	137
	passport before and after Migration	138
Plate	Migrants having meals in sharing room in Gulf	172
Plate	Hans India paper cutting about Gulf Migration	172

## CHAPTER - I

### Introduction

*"The Movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a state. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movements of people whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification"(IOM)<sup>1</sup>.*

Migration of people from one place to another is as old as human evolution. Migration and dispersion are natural, universal and complex phenomena and is a natural process for all living beings. International migration has been taking place for thousands of years and is continuing today. A recent estimate suggests that, as of the year 2000, there were around 175 million people living temporarily or permanently outside their home countries, which is about 3 percent of the world's population and more than double the number in 1970 (Ruhs and Chang, 2004: 69; ILO, 2005). In 2005, some 191 million individuals were international migrants (Knipe, 2008). International Organization for Migration (2010) estimated that there are about 212 million international migrants worldwide. The number of international migrants worldwide reached 244 million in 2015 (IOM) ([gmdac.iom.int](http://gmdac.iom.int)), The largest number residing in Europe (72 million) and Asia (71 million).

Indian labour migration started during the colonial period and continued after independence. The abolition of slavery in the British colonies led to the emigration of Indian as indentured labour to work in the plantations and mines to both faraway places in different British, French, Portuguese and Dutch colonies such as Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Fiji and to not so distant lands such as Malaysia, Mauritius, and Singapore and even to neighboring countries such as

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>. Accessed on 01 June 2017

Burma (Myanmar) and Sri Lanka (Naidu, 1991; Satyanarayana, A. 2001; Laxmi Narayan, 2017).

International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates outward migration from India: 15,573,953 in 2015, 1.17% of all citizens of India lived outside their country of origin<sup>2</sup>. According to recent estimates by the Ministry of External Affairs, as on December 2016 an estimated 30 million (30,843,419) Overseas Indians live outside India. After India became independent, India has witnessed large-scale international migration. The first wave of Indian migration took place to the UK, the USA, Canada, and Australia and with smaller scale to Western Europe. This flow began in the early 1950s and continued until the mid-1970s. The second wave of large-scale emigration of Indians took place to the Middle East, the six countries belonging to the Gulf co-operation council (GCC) –UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Qatar. It is a recent phenomenon which began in the 1970s and peaked up in the early 1980s (Naidu, 1991) and has continued to be an attractive destination for Indian labour force. Apart from migration,

"The Gulf region is Indian's largest trading partner region with bilateral trade over the US \$ 150 billion in 2014-15. The region also continues to be a major supplier of crude oil and LNG to India and accounts for over half of India's crude oil imports and over 85 per cent of India's natural gas imports, remaining vital to India's energy security needs" (MEA Annual report, 2015-16).

## **The Context**

Indian labour migration to GCC Countries started in the early 1970s. The price hike of oil resources in 1973 and the consequent earnings of large revenues had accelerated the process of industrialization and social change in the Middle Eastern countries characterized by massive investment in social and economic infrastructure necessitating the service of a large number of foreign workers. In order to avail the opportunities, Indian workers began to migrate to the Middle

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.iom.int/countries/india>. Accessed on 01 June 2017

Eastern Gulf countries. "At present, out of 15 million expatriates in the Gulf region, South Asians constitute around 9.5 million, of these, Indians are the largest group"(Jain and Oommen, 2016: 17). "Other estimates (Sasikumar and Timothy, 2015) show that of the 22 million migrants in GCC countries, nearly 30 per cent are from India"<sup>3</sup>.

Compared to earlier migration from India, the nature of migration to the Middle East is different. Labour recruited for work in Gulf was on strictly limited contract terms, and were expected to return home at the end of the contract period. Emigration of this nature started with a few thousand per year during the 1970s and assumed large proportions during 1980s and 1990s. In 2016 the expected total stock of Indian migrants in the Gulf is estimated at 8.4 million (Prakash 1998a; Naidu, 1991; Zachariah, et al 2004; Jain, 2016; MEA, 2016). Migration from India to Gulf countries takes place from states like Kerala, Andhra Pradesh (Telangana), Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Rajasthan, UP, Bihar, Delhi and Gujarat. Migration from Kerala only accounts for about 50 to 60 percent of the total stock of Indian migrants in the Middle East. In the case of the share of Indian migrants to Gulf Tamil Nadu ranks second followed next by Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana, Goa, Karnataka and Punjab (Prakash 1998, Laxmi Narayan, 2017). In the recent years, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have become major migrant-sending states in India (Jain, 2016).

### **Definitions of Migration and Concepts Used in the Study**

Migration generally refers to a change of residence from one place to another. According to Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, migration means "to move from one place to another (to live there)". Everett Lee defines migration broadly "as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. No restriction is placed upon the distance of the move or upon the voluntary and involuntary nature of the

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.solutionexchange-un-gen-gym.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/from-india-to-the-gulf-region.pdf>. Accessed on 01 June 2017

act, and the distinction is made between external and internal migration” (cited in Cherunilam, 1987).

International migration is classified into two categories, temporary migration and permanent migration. In temporary migration, either there is unwillingness to settle down permanently in the host country or because the circumstances in the host country do not permit a migrant to opt for permanent residency (Cherunilam, 1987). The Gulf migrants from India are purely temporary in nature because the Gulf government policies do not allow foreign workers to settle down permanently. Permanent Migration involves settling down in the host society permanently or semi-permanently. Permanent migration is highly individualized and varies between countries. Developed countries like the USA, the UK, Australia and Canada allow permanent settlement for immigrant, Example: the USA allows permanent residency ("have a Green card") for at least 5 years.

### ***Migrant Worker***

"The term ‘Migrant Worker’ refers to a person who is to be engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a national (Article 2, International convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families, 1990)". Migrant workers are classified into different categories like professional, semi-skilled, and unskilled. Developed countries prefer professionals and skilled migrants rather than unskilled workers.

### ***Contract migrant worker***

Persons working in a country other than their own under contractual arrangements that set limits on the period of employment and on the specific job held by the migrant. Once admitted, contract migrant workers are not allowed to change jobs, and are expected to leave the country of employment upon completion of their contract, irrespective of nature of their work. Although contract renewal is sometimes possible, departure from the country of employment may be mandatory before the contract can be renewed (IOM). The largest part of the Indian migrants in the Gulf countries comes under this category.

### ***Project-tied worker***

"The term "Project Tied worker" refers to a migrant worker admitted to a state of employment for a defined period to work solely on a specific project being carried out in that state by his or her employer (Article 2, 1990)". The employer is responsible for providing the resources needed to complete the project. The employer or an agent who may have acted as an intermediary must ensure that project-tied migrant workers leave the country of employment once the work is completed (IOM). Project tied worker is almost similar to contract worker; construction labour in Gulf countries comes under this category. They work for a project and after project gets over they have to return home. South Koreans in Gulf countries also come under this category.

### ***Illegal Migration/Irregular Migration***

There has been large illegal movement of population across several national borders. The very fact that illegal migration is undocumented and the very nature of this population flow make accurate estimates of the magnitude of illegal migration impossible. Most of the estimates of illegal migration are therefore "guesstimate", on guess they are estimated in number.

Illegal migration, also known as irregular migration and undocumented migration, which refers to the migration that occurs circumventing the regulations governing migration or without the knowledge of the authorities concerned (Cherunilam, 1987).

Illegal migrant is a person who migrates to host country without proper channel or with undocumented way and lives in host country. Illegal migrants are also those who stay in host country after his/her visa (contract) period completed.

### ***Expatriates***

Expatriate is a person who lives in foreign land for work. In its broadest sense, an expatriate is a person who is living in a (foreign) overseas country on a temporary

basis, but for more than one year (Richardson and Kenna, 2003). Indians in Gulf countries are predominantly expatriates.

### ***Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)***

Non Resident Indian (NRI) is an Indian citizen who has migrated to another country. For official purpose the government of India considers any Indian national away from India for more than 180 days in a year is consider as an NRI ([www.nriol.com](http://www.nriol.com)).

### ***Person of Indian Origin (PIO) & Overseas Citizen of India***

Person of Indian Origin (PIO) literally mean a person of Indian origin who is not a citizen of India. For the purposes of issuing a PIO card, the Indian government considers any one of Indian Origin upon four generations removed, to be a PIO ([www.nriol.com](http://www.nriol.com)). NRI and PIO population across the world estimated around 30 million (MEA, 2016). "OCI is a citizen of another country, but was citizen of India at the time of, at any time after, the commencement of the constitution" (Ministry of Home Affairs).

### **Importance of the Study**

There are many studies on Indian migration and Diaspora, but migration to Gulf countries is different from migration to other developed countries such as the USA, the UK, Canada and Australia. Here the concept of settlement is different that is only temporary (contract). Most of the migrants are low profiled, they are semi-skilled and unskilled workers and many are illiterates. Because of the lack of education, migrants face different problems in the process of migration and also in the host country. After reaching in Gulf countries, they face different problems in the host societies regarding language, food, low wages, and accommodation. A new migrant encounters cultural shock (Example: Dress code for women, women have to wear Hijab, which is new for them). There are different social and psychological problems too when a migrant stays away from home. It may be coping patterns, child care, care of elderly parents, newly married spouse,



maintenance of the home, safeguarding of young children etc. The migrant households are generally kept alone with only their wife and children without any social, emotional and moral support.

With this study, we can make aware of the poor illiterate about the migration; it also helps to make policies on migration. Gulf migration is an ongoing and contemporary issue, but no national or international studies have been conducted in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana government till date. Several countries such as the Philippines and Sri Lanka conduct surveys on international migration, periodically. There are several studies conducted in Kerala by the support of state government, NORKA and CDS. This study will be helpful to get information on migrants and give policy recommendations. From the academic point of view, the purpose of this research is to develop a systematic approach to the study of migration and Diaspora, particularly the Gulf migration. We always see the migration in economical perspective, but we have to understand the social conditions and social cost of migration beyond it. This study is largely focussed sociological approach to understanding the issues related to socio-economic background, family networks, cultural issues and regional impact.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Rapid population growth and low living standards in poorer countries also encourage international migration to the developed countries (Salt, 1992: 1077). As we discussed above, Indian migration to the Gulf countries is strictly regulated, the work permit is given for a period of limited years on contract basis. Migration to gulf countries is completely different from migration to other countries like the USA, the UK, Australia and other developed countries. Nearly 70% of the Indians who migrated were either unskilled or semiskilled workers engaged in construction works in the early 1980s (Ministry of Labour, 1996). Most of the Indians who migrated to Gulf are illiterates or semi-literates and few educated professionals. First, we have to study that, what are the socio-economic factors which influenced migration. Here the problem is that Indians migrated to the Gulf are less educated and economically poor so they face different problems

in the process of migration and also different problems in host society like non-payment of salary, over time work, poor housing accommodation, no medical facilities, and ill-treatment by employers at work place, women face discrimination by employers and sexually abused, there are few cases where women are also involved in trafficking, "Though this trafficking racket is spread across India, it is concentrated mostly in the south- in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka"(Hindustan Times, December 12, 2016). "UAE is a destination and transit country for men and women predominantly from South, and Southeast Asia subjected to labour and sex trafficking. Women from some of these countries travel to UAE to work as domestic workers, massage therapists, hotel cleaners, or elsewhere in the service sector, but some are subjected to forced labour through unlawful passport withholding, restrictions on movement, non-payment of wages, threats, and physical and sexual abuse"<sup>4</sup>.

Socio-cultural factors in this study region are one of the major reasons for migration; most of the respondents in this study are socially backward. Due to the caste system (hierarchies) in the rural areas of AP and Telangana in the early 1970s made many to migrate to different parts of country and to the Gulf, migrants preferred to go away from the villages and work for the livelihood. Few case studies in this study will explain how the caste system influenced them to migrate. In Andhra Pradesh upper caste persons migrate to the USA, the UK and Canada for employment and education; the lower caste women migrate to Gulf countries for employment.

Another problem is the employers (owners) get hold of passport of the migrants and the workers cannot take it back in between. There is also large-scale irregular migration to Gulf countries and this irregular migration is with visit (tourist) visas, overstay after the duration. Incomplete migration is also a major problem in the migration process, migrants have to wait for Visa and work permit for many

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<sup>4</sup> U.S Department of State, Diplomacy in Action 2016, Trafficking in persons report. Accessed on 01 June 2017.

days after paying processing fees. They have to wait to get Visa for 2-4 months without doing any job. Some migrants are taken to Mumbai for Visa process and they were kept in Mumbai for 4-6 months and some for few years. A large number of cases have been filed in local police stations, due to clash between agent, money lenders and migrants. Migration, economically helped large number of people in these region for sustaining their livelihood, but it has huge social cost involved in it, it has impacted social life of the people and the migrant families. Gulf crisis also impacts the life of the migrants; there are two generations who are depending on the Gulf employment. If there is some crisis in the Gulf region the impact can be seen in 1.2 million families in the study districts. Approximately 1.2 million (12 Lakh) people from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are working in the Gulf counties, with insecure jobs, no social security protection and inadequate salaries.

## **Theoretical Framework**

There is vast body of literature on migration, with interpretation from different disciplinary perspectives. Migration theories have been discussed by different scholars like sociologists, anthropologists, economists, and geographers. Sociologists discuss migration from the perspective of social causes and the influence of migration on the host society. They believe, it is a chain of events. The first person emigrates and sends “Happy settled” information for his family members and relatives who are living in the native country. And then others also migrate to the same country with his help. Sociological explanations of migration focus on the importance of cultural and social capital. “Cultural capital refers to knowledge of other societies and opportunities they offer, as well as information about how to actually go about moving and seeking work elsewhere. Social capital refers to the connections needed to migrate safely and cost-effectively” (Castles, 2002: 1150).

Economists look at migration as an economic issue which deals with wages, employment, and poverty etc. Geographers deal migration as a movement factor; they look migration in distance angle with more concern for space. Many theories

have been proposed by different scholars such as E. G. Ravenstein <sup>5</sup>, Everte S. Lee<sup>6</sup>, and Lewis Fei-Ranis. They proposed different models which are also critically discussed. A number of theories have been proposed by different scholars for migration, like the Neo-classical economics, new-economics of migration and network theory. These theoretical frameworks have been adopted for this dissertation. Let us have a brief discussion about these theories.

### ***Neo-classical Economics***

Scholars like Douglas Massey (Massey, et al, 1993) and Stephen Castles (Castles, 2002) discussed neo-classical economic theory in relation to migration. Neo-classical economics focuses on the differential in wages and employment conditions between countries, and on migration costs; it generally conceives of movement as an individual decision for income maximization. For example labour emigration from India to Gulf countries, emigrants thought they get better salaries in Gulf countries compared to India.

According to Stephen Castles, “neo-classical economics which has had a dominant influence on migration policy in individual expectations of higher wages and better economic opportunities in destination areas compared with the place of origin”. The income gap between poor and rich countries should be sufficient reason to make a ‘rational choice’ to migrate (Castles, 2002: 1148).

Neo-classical economics deals with macro and micro theory, The macro theory focuses on “countries with a large endowment of labour relative capital have a low equilibrium market wage, while countries with a limited endowment of labour relative to capital are characterized by a high market wage. The resulting differential in wages causes workers from the low wage country to move to high wage country” According to micro theory, “Individual rational actors decide to migrate because a cost-benefit calculation leads them to expect a positive net return, usually monetary, from movement. International migration is

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<sup>5</sup> Ravenstain. E.G, The Laws of Migration, Journal of the Statistical Society of London, Vol.48, No. 2 (June.1885).

<sup>6</sup> Lee. E.S, A Theory of Migration, pp.282-97 56 J. A. Jackson (Ed), Migration (London 1969).

conceptualized as a form of investment in human capital. People choose to move to where they can be most productive; given their skills they must undertake certain investments, which include the costs of travelling and the cost of maintenance ” (Massey, et al, 1993: 434).

### ***New-economics of Migration***

New-economics of migration counters neo classical economics. Neo classical economics tells migration is an individual choice, individual decide his migration with his own ideas by looking in to cost benefits, while new economics of migration tells “migration decision are not made by isolated individual actors, but by larger units of related people typically families or households –in which people act collectively not only to maximize expected income, but also to minimize risks those in the labour market associated with a variety of market failures, apart from those in the labour market” (Massey, et al, 1993: 436 ).

### ***Network Theory***

According to Massey et al., (1993) “Migrant network are sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin. They increase the likelihood of international movement because they lower the costs and risks of movement and increase the expected net returns to migration”. Network theory can also be observed as a chain migration. Chain migration means “the movement of people tends to leave to those places where they have contacts and where the old migrants serve as links for the new migrants; and the chain which is thus formed is usually termed as chain migration” (Cherunilam, 1987: 06).

While previous scholars spoke of ‘chain migration,’ in recent years much emphasis has been put on ‘migration networks’ and the way these develop as links between communities at home and in destination areas (Castles, 2002).

Network theory may be the best suitable for this study because migration started from one region with a less number and after it became huge by chain migration and network from old migrants. Old migrants may influence the non-migrants to migrants. For example, migration to UAE is more from the region because the network from the host country may influence it.

### ***Culture of Migration***

According to Massey and Kandel (2002), the essence of the culture of migration argument is that non-emigrant observes migrants to whom they are socially connected and seek to emulate their migratory behavior. Syed Ali (2007) conducted a study in Hyderabad regional capital of Andhra Pradesh state in India, where he says Hyderabad city is now the capital of IT sector and huge investments are coming to Hyderabad and job prospects are increased, even though young Hyderabad's are willing to migrate to foreign nations like USA, Saudi Arabia, even though there is greater restrictions on Visa and fewer prospects for labourers in Gulf states. All these is because of the Culture of Migration, they get high status and huge dowry if he is an emigrant. The remittances sending home attract non-migrants at home. Syed Ali explained this with different examples, marriage between a male labourer in the Gulf with female doctors and professional in Hyderabad.

### **Objectives of the Study**

Migration is an ongoing and contemporary field of sociological enquiry. The present study proposes to examine the role of state, agencies and social networks in the promotion of linkages between India and the Gulf migration. These are the objectives of the present study:

- To examine the comprehensive history of migration from India to the Gulf countries.
- To examine the reasons and social factors (Push-Pull) that led large-scale migration from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to the Gulf countries.

- To understand the role of middlemen, agents and state in the process of migration as well as the state responses towards gulf migration issues
- To find out the problems and prospects of migrants in the Gulf countries.
- To examine the reasons for return migration and coping pattern after return.
- To examine the socio-economic impact of migration.

## **Methodology**

This study used both qualitative and quantitative methods and it is based on primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected among the intending migrants, return migrants and migrants in the Gulf countries. 173 respondents were interviewed for collecting information of intending migrants, 137 respondents were interviewed for collecting information of return migrants in four districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Nizamabad and Karimnagar in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, respectively.

A major portion of primary data was collected through field visits. For collecting information from respondents, structured interview schedule was prepared. The researcher also visited UAE (Dubai) for collecting first-hand information through observation and discussions. Observation method is followed in UAE because access to situations and people where questionnaires and interview are impractical or inappropriate to use. For some cases, In-depth interviews and case studies were used for information of migrants who are in UAE.

Group discussions were used to understand views and perspectives on migration from the villages. Family members of migrants and also interviewed non-migrants were also interviewed. Secondary data pertaining to migration was collected from NGOs and various Organizations like MRC (Migrants Rights Council), National Workers Welfare Trust, POE, PARA, GTWA.

Apart from the above sources of information collected during the fieldwork, the study has also taken inputs from literature on migration. In order to get secondary sources, this study relied on the articles in various journals, published books, survey reports, national and local (Telugu) newspapers specially Andhra Jyothi which covers special column on Gulf migrants issue (Gulf Lekha and Gulf news), Gulf news, Magazines (Pravasi Mithra) and followed Internet Blogs and Social Media. There are few writers in Telugu and English who are writing novels and short stories (Example: 1- వలస కథలు Valasa Kathalu by Peddainti Ashok Kumar, 2- Goat Days by Benyamin).

### ***Fieldwork Experience***

To understand the empirical findings, the researcher used fieldwork method. Before starting the fieldwork, researcher have done a pilot study in Karimnagar and East Godavari districts, in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, respectively With an understanding in the pilot study researcher have selected four districts. For getting socio-economic profile of the respondents, the researcher prepared two sets of interview schedules for intending migrants and return migrants.

The first phase of field work is carried out to understand the experiences of the intending migrants. For collecting information from intending migrants, the researcher visited POE office (Hyderabad), OMCAP, and other private recruiting agencies. Protector of Emigrants (POE Hyderabad) is located at Nampally, Hyderabad and OMCAP is located at Mallepally, Hyderabad. While starting the fieldwork the researcher took permission from the POE Hyderabad, so that research work could be done without any issue.

Researcher faced some difficulties in collecting information from the migrants especially women, because they completely depend on agents for their recruitment. Agents do not allow them to share any information with others. But the researcher could convince some of them to share information about themselves by stating that he had permission from POE and the personal details of the informant would not be revealed.



The Structured interview schedule is prepared for intending migrants. Migrants who are ready to move to any of the Gulf countries should come to POE office for the clearance. At POE office researcher approached the intending migrants and interviewed them personally. Researcher visited POE office for one month and interviewed 173 respondents and also interviewed some respondents at OMCAP and other private recruiting agencies in Hyderabad. Every day researcher used to go to the POE office in the morning and interact with the respondents asking about their problems, reasons for migration, network of migration and later followed interview schedule. We have taken some case studies among the respondents. At later stage researcher interviewed the POE. The researcher asked the POE questions regarding the demography of migrants, formalities of emigration clearance, the role of agents, duties of POE, among others.

The second phase of field work was carried to get information among return migrants from Gulf countries. For this, the researcher visited the four districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Nizamabad and Karimnagar and used snow ball sampling and purposive sampling techniques to meet the respondents. First, the researcher visited a Guduru village in the Sricilla division of Karimnagar district. The researcher approached the sarpanch of the village and interviewed the return migrants from the Gulf countries. Before starting the interviews the researcher conducted a pilot study in Karimnagar district. In Nizamabad district, researcher selected Perkit village in Armur mandal. In East Godavari researcher selected Antarvedi village of Sakshinetipalle Mandal and in West Godavari district researcher selected Gopavaram village of Nidadavole Mandal.

The third phase of field work is carried out in UAE. For going to UAE, the researcher took a Tourist Visa. In the UAE, he visited Sharjah, Dubai and Abu Dhabi. Researcher followed interview method to collect case studies from the migrants in UAE and continued interaction with the migrants through social media (Facebook, WhatsApp). Before going to UAE, researcher approached my key informant who helped me in going to UAE, when researcher was applying for Visa through Indigo Visa service they asked researcher the reasons for migration

and an invitation letter from the UAE resident. Resercher informant had sent the invitation and his passport and other details through email. With his reference, researcher applied for Visa and got it in 10 days. With tourist Visa, the researcher booked a two-way ticket in Indigo airlines to Dubai which costed around INR 16,000/-. Before departure, the researcher purchased a mobile SIM card at the Hyderabad airport. When researcher arrived in Dubai key informant's friend called researcher through phone and asked to come out from airport though gate 1, researcher came out from airport and called him in phone but he was not there at gate 1, researcher called him in phone he says he is at gate 1, researcher asked a shop keeper near to me is this gate 1? he said yes this is gate 1 at terminal 1, then researcher realized and called him again and told him told him that his is at terminal 1, gate 1 then he realised and said he was in another terminal. After some time he came terminal 1 and received researcher. From Dubai airport researcher went to Sharjah were researcher key respondent resides, for the first time in a new country researcher thought Srinivas (Key respondent) resides in a well furnished double bed room flat, but when researcher entered in to his house, he took researcher into his room where there are three bunk beds in a small room, eight migrants lives in a single room. Next day researcher went to his saloon shop which is located close to his residence, researcher interviewed him personally and two other workers of the shop. Later researcher interacted with the costumers and observed the things happening around. Next day researcher went to Bar Dubai where researcher other key informant and person who received me at Dubai airport, researcher went to his room and interacted with other 10 room members of him. His room was packed with four bunk beds and 12 members, all are migrant workers mostly from Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts of Telangana, two from Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. They are working as drivers, office boys, shop keepers and restaurant workers. Researcher also visited administrative office of Dubai Ambulance service, interacted with office staff and also with Dubai native employers. One day research visited a construction site were large number of Telugu migrants are working, One day researcher visited Sant Nirankari Satsang prayer meeting were the room mates are the members of Satsang. After

the fieldwork in UAE researcher maintained contact with all respondents and key informants.

## **Approaching the study**

This study was conducted in the field of migration by contextualizing the socio-economic element into the research. This is an empirical research that is based on the interviews and case studies method. The study looks into the issues related to Gulf migration from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The empirical evidence were gathered from three categories of migration; Intending (onward, prospective) migration, migrants in the Gulf, and return migration. The research methods consist of the design of the study, the rationale of the study, sample and sampling methods. This study is based on the contemporary and ongoing process of Gulf migration, issues related to push-pull factors, gender, caste, region and networks.

## **Profile of the Study Area**

The areas selected for this study are four districts in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states i.e., Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts from Telangana state. East Godavari and West Godavari from Andhra Pradesh. These districts are selected because they have sent a large number of migrants to different Gulf countries. Though the migration pattern is same in these four districts but the sex ratio of migration is different. We find less female migrants from Telangana state but the female migrants from East Godavari & West Godavari are huge compared to their male counterparts. Mostly, the migrants from Andhra Pradesh migrates as domestic workers, house maids and few drivers and semi-skilled workers, in Telangana they migrate to work in construction related activities, shop keepers, office boys, drivers and other manual jobs.

## **Reasons for selecting Telugu migrants as case study**

The following criteria have been used while selecting case study:

- i. Case study was chosen when state was undivided (Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh), Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are the major migrant sending states to Gulf region after Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- ii. The state reported highest number of distressed migrants.
- iii. Due to distress migration, state witnessed large number of suicide incidents by the victims.
- iv. The selected four districts have high migration rate within AP and Telangana.

## **Limitations of the Study**

A major limitation of this study is inadequate data available on migrants. There are no records maintained by the village administration or state government about the flow of migrants from the source area. Estimates given by organizations like MOIA, MEA and IOM do not sync with each other. Another limitation is returned migrants are unhappy with the government rehabilitation programs, some programs have been conducted by the state government without proper action. Though socio-economic conditions, migration pattern, working conditions and salaries are similar to most of the migrants but as we discussed, migration is a complex phenomena and differs from person to person and place to place, we cannot generalize the whole subject.

## **Review of Literature**

**This review is based on studies done on Gulf Migration in India and also outside India.**

Scchuurman and Salib (1990) review says that there is no reliable estimate of the number of the people involved in migration. Estimates in the labour importing countries as well as in the labour exporting countries vary over a wide range.

Many workers are brought into the Gulf countries by a labour broker (called “Kafil”). About 40 percent of the population in Gulf is immigrants. In Qatar there are more Pakistanis than native Qatari’s. South Koreans accept a lower wage because S. Korean government has an extra interest in migration; “government comes in form of increased foreign currency earnings, taxes and income through passport fees”.

Naidu (1991) explained about the history of Indian emigration and labour migration to gulf countries. But main objective of the article is rate of Indian population in Gulf from 1976 to 1987. Where he says in 1984 the number of persons in thousands is 198.5 but when it comes to 1987 it declined to 121.8.

Nambiar (1995) study revealed that, in Kerala 49 percent of the immigrant workers were in the age group of 21-30 and two third of the migrants’ belonged to the younger age group of up to 30 years. In Kerala found only 7 respondents from forward castes (upper castes) and 90 respondents are from backward castes among the Hindu religion. Return migrants from Middle East to Kerala accounted 81.49 percent as return of failure. “Millions of migrant workers are employed in the Middle East countries. They range from poorly educated A B C D workers (Ayahs, Bearers, Cooks, Drivers) to highly educated professionals. However, by large a majority belongs to the category of less educated workers engaged in manual jobs”.

Prakash (1998) Main objective of this paper is to examine the economic impact of Gulf migration on the regional economy of Kerala. Gulf remittances increased land cost, and other sectors in Kerala, this effect was shown on non migrants. With this affect Tamil’s migrated to Kerala for work. Prakash explained that international migration may be classified as traditional type and contract type: in traditional type of migration people from developing countries migrate to developed countries to avail better job opportunities and better living conditions and to settle there. On the other hand in contract type of migration, return is an essential part of migration process; here the workers are hired for contractual jobs for a definite time period and expected to return after the expiry of the period.

Khalaf and Alkobaisi (1999) showcased the experiences of the migrant workers in the Gulf countries especially (UAE). Authors critically analysed the experiences of 9 case studies, this study is based on field observation in UAE and “Globalization is used as a general guiding theoretical frame work to provide integration and coherence to the modes of presentation and explanation of the ethnographic material”. Study also given attention on migrant sending and migrants receiving countries, were they find difference in Arab and Non Arab (Asian) migrants, example- Asians accept lower wages than Arabs, they are prepared to work in hard conditions etc.

Longva (1999) briefly explained about the concept of “Kafeel”, and how Arabs are keeping migrant workers in check. Paper discussed about the treatment of migrant workers in the Gulf countries.

Prakash (2000) in this article explained return as exodus (mass departure). He tried to explain the problems of return migrants and he suggested some policies for it. This study is based on a sample survey of 80 return emigrants in Varkala town in Kerala. By looking at different secondary sources and government reports author tried to explain the trends in emigration and return emigration. Main objective of this paper is to find out the causes for return and status of return emigration. By this study he suggested some policies regarding the issues of return emigration were he says government should initiative for helping the return emigrants.

Osella and Osella (2000) three years ethnographic study between 1989 and 1996 in Valiyagramam, a village in south Kerala explained about the Gulf migration were migrants are almost male, below age of 35, unmarried or recently married. In this article author examined migration, “styles of masculinity and male trajectories through life-cycle in Kerala. The article considers local categories: the gulfan migrant, typically an immature unmarried male; the kallan, a self-interested maximize or individualistic anti-social man; the pavam, an innocent good-guy, generous to the point of self-destruction; mature householder status, a successful, social, mature man holding substantial personal wealth, supporting

many dependents and clients”. The ethnography is an articulation between contradictory every day experiences of masculinity of the sort expressed in the dilemmas faced by Gulf migrant returnees.

Rahman’s (2001) study in Bihar among Gulf emigrants estimated that the average age of migrants is 34 years. As Rahman noticed there is no female emigration from his study region and moreover this could be applicable to the whole country. Rahman found in his study titled “Indian labour migration to the Gulf” that about 77 percent of the emigrants were married at the time of their migration, 21 percent of the emigrants are unmarried and 2 are divorced or separated. His study in Bihar says Muslims are more than Hindus to Gulf because Muslims are educationally backward and most of the unskilled emigrants were Muslims from these regions. Rahman’s study found that only 5 percent are possessed higher education, majority of the migrants are employed before migration. Though they are employed before migration but the employment at the home did not satisfy them because of insufficient income and more work. Majority of the household are joint family with 66 percent. Study concludes that the impact of Gulf remittances had improved the life styles on Gulf migrants.

According to Zachariah et al. (2003: 149) “Migration is caused by negative factors (push factors) in the places of origin as well as positive factors (pull factors) in the places of destination”.

Zachariah, K. C, Prakash, B. A. and Rajan, S. I. (2004) article prepared from larger study conducted by the authors in UAE. The article examines the state of Indian emigrant labour to the UAE; the main objective of the study is to find out the condition (living, working, wages and employment). 361 sample emigrants were taken on the basis of their education and other criteria. Article also discussed about the UAE immigration policies; the major policy is “the ministry of labour has stopped accepting applications for visas for unskilled labourers belonging to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh with effect from 1999”. Contract migration itself takes several forms such as an individual contract and a collective contract. In a collective contract a number or a group of foreign workers are admitted for the

purpose of employment under a single authorized or a behalf or a single employer (Zachariah, et al, 2004: 2227).

Sampanth's (2006) study in Karimnagar district reveals that the caste occupations of the backward castes gradually collapsed and that the young generation are finding new occupations, these people started migrating to various parts of the country and even to oil rich countries of the Middle East. He says that, SC youths are targeted because of conflicts between Naxals and police, usually the suspects are SCs therefore they try to migrate to the Gulf countries in order to escape from police as well as Naxal groups.

Ali (2007) conducted a study in Hyderabad regional capital of Andhra Pradesh state in India, where he says Hyderabad city is now the capital of IT sector and huge investments are coming to Hyderabad and job prospects are increased, even though young Hyderabad's are willing to migrate to foreign nations like USA, Saudi Arabia, even though there is greater restrictions on Visa and less prospects for labourers in Gulf states. All these is because of the "Culture of Migration", they get high status and huge dowry if he is an emigrant. The remittances sending home attract non migrants at home. Syed Ali explained this with different examples, marriage between a male labourer in the Gulf with female doctors and professional in Hyderabad.

Azeez and Begum (2009) article on secondary sources, explains how Gulf remittances contributed to the development of Indian economy especially Kerala. "Were Kerala alone received Rs. 18465 crores of remittances from Gulf region during 1999-2004. On an average, remittances from Gulf countries contribute 22 percent of state income". From different secondary sources especially Zachariah and Irudaya Rajan studies, author explained how Gulf remittances played an important role in Kerala development and its economy.

Osella (2010) study on migrant women in Gulf especially Malayali women, explains how religion playing a vital role in women migration, why women are migrating to Gulf countries their working and living experiences in Gulf countries



and differences in male and female migration. "She says more ethnographic work on female migrants seems likely to reinforce that women find their ethnic and religious identities heightened in the Gulf, which is perceived, despite unevenness, as an Islamic space; and that "reproductive futurism," specifically concerns about children and social mobility in the next generation, are central to women's migration strategies".

Rajan and Zachariah (2010) article is based on Kerala Migration Survey (KMS, 2008) where they say even at the peak of the recession in the Gulf, "when 173,000 emigrants returned to Kerala, 239,000 emigrants left Kerala to work in the Gulf, resulting in a net migration of 66,000. Similarly, the total cash remittances that Kerala households received in 2009 registered a modest increase of 7%". This study proved by explaining previous statistics and estimates, that there is not much difference in Gulf migration from Kerala even in Gulf economic crises.

Zachariah and Rajan (2011) study on return emigrants in Kerala is based on information of return emigrants collected by CDS (Centre for Development studies) Kerala. Main objective of the study is about the reasons for return and the conditions of the return emigrants. Though Gulf economic recession causes many to return but recession related return emigration to Kerala is not as extensive as is often reported to be.

Ali (2011) book is an outcome of research on the adult second generation children of expatriate, foreign workers in Dubai. The second generation expatriates are well living, and mostly middle class. Author intention of book was to revolve around the experiences of the expatriates. It was the story of a privileged class of people who were legally invisible and permanently temporary. In preface of the book author explained that the second generation people in Dubai had no real problem with that as generally they were leading the good life. But, no matter how long they have lived and worked in Dubai, they cannot get permanent residency, and it is also difficult to become a UAE (Dubai) citizen. May be because of this he titled the Book "Dubai- Gilded Cage".

Author tried to know how people live there; their patterns and rhythms, and he tried to find out many things by ethnographic method which involves a combination of participant observation and in-depth, open ended interviews.

Author analysed how Dubai has become a global city and the living and working conditions of the people responsible for this transformation. He tried to examine how Dubai's unique, the foundations of 'Brand Dubai', about Dubai government and he explored how two classes of long-term residents in Dubai, Dubai-born and raised professional expatriates and citizens-make their way in a place defined by a state of temporariness. Author analyzed how expatriates born in Dubai when assimilation is legally and socially not possible. At last he tried to examine how native Dubai population is coping with large transient population (expatriates).

Author clearly explained how Dubai had become new trade city from old smuggling (Gold smuggling town) town. The gold smuggling trade largely came to an end in 1973. By new revenues tourism had become popular and nightlife started. The Kafala system and economic development started. He explained how Dubai becomes a global brand, by constructing Big Buildings and developing new tourism spots. For all these new developments they needed labour especially construction labour and also they started importing maids as domestic servant, camel jockeys. All kinds of expatriate workers are in Dubai from housemaids to highly professionals, they include drivers, teachers, nurses, shop keepers, camel jockeys and prostitutes.

British expatriates are perhaps the most privileged and certainly the most visible white upper and upper middle class faces in a sea of Asians, Arabs and Africans, they account small number. Middle class expatriate families are South Asian (especially Indian). Author says the "gilded cage" of the subtitle is a direct reference to these middle class and professional workers and their families in Dubai.

All these second generation, born in Dubai but holding passports of a country they may not even have seen, they are betwixt and between, not Emirati, nor socially

of their countries of passport. They are guests in their own homes and strangers in their own land.

## **Chapterisation**

The thesis is divided into six chapters besides bibliography and annexure. The first chapter deals with Introduction, The Context, and Objectives of the study, methodology and procedure of data collection, review of literature, importance of the study and the limitations of the study. The second chapter deals with the concepts of migration and Indian Diaspora and the Gulf. The third chapter deals with profile of the study area Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The fourth chapter deals with intending migrants, who are ready to move one of the Gulf countries, migrants in Gulf countries and return migrants from Gulf countries. The fifth chapter discusses about the socio economic impact of the Gulf migration, the sixth chapter deals with the summary, conclusion and analysis of the study.

## **CHAPTER - II**

### **Migration, Indian Diaspora and the Gulf**

Human history since the very ancient days is replete with population movement across national borders due to economic, socio-cultural, geo-physical and political reasons (Cherunilam, 1987:33). International migration from India also has a very old history, as discussed Indians migrated to different countries on the bases of economic, socio-cultural, geo-physical and political reasons. By and a large migration of human being is mostly for better economic prospects. Economic reason like trade relations between countries like West Asia and South Asia promote international migration, socio-cultural aspects like the rise and spread of Islam since seventh century AD, Hajj pilgrimage has major reason for Indians to travel to the Arab world, specifically to Mecca and Medina (Jain, 2007:14, Zachariah and Rajan, 2012). India also acted as an Indentured labour system during British rule is one of the political reasons for Indian emigration.

Indians migrated to different countries under different phases - since ancient days to recent past – such as Indentured labour, Kangani/Maistry labour, passage or free migration, during colonial times and after independence they migrated, mostly the professionals to the developed nations and in recent time labour migration to the West Asia (Gulf countries).

As discussed, international migration from India is an old process and there is a long historical background for it which can be divided into three main phases such as pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial migration. The pre-colonial migration was basically cultural and trade relations between different countries and between different kingdoms. Indian migration in the pre-colonial period mostly took place to the countries of South Asia and West Asia. Indo-Gulf relations existed even during the Indus valley civilization (Jain, 2007). Indians migrated to West Asia from sixteenth century because for the devout Muslim pilgrimage to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Indian rulers on the

subcontinent supplied ships, money and escort to support the travel for Hajj pilgrimage regularly (Gopal, 2007:31). Indians also travelled to West Asia for trade purpose, between Arab countries and India commodities like pepper, gum-lac, cotton cloth and etc. were exchanged with dates and pearls. "The Gulf region has had long-standing connections with South Asia in terms of both trading links and the movement of persons" (Thimothy and Sasikumar, 2012: 1).

Indian migration to Gulf countries has a long historical background which goes back to sixteenth century. Elmandani (2007) in his paper explained about the historical background of Indian gulf migration. Archaeologists suggest that Indo-Gulf interactions can be traced to the third millennium BC. In the pre-oil era, one of the important sources of livelihood in the Gulf was pearl fishing and trade. A large segment of the population in Gulf was involved in this activity. In those days Indian merchants, known in the Gulf by the name 'banyan' came to the region to conduct deals with their local counterparts. 'Banyan' traders come from the Gujarat region; some of these Indians were settled permanently in the Gulf for this purpose.

Scholars like Madhavan (1985), Tinker (1993), Naidu (1991), and Nambiar (1995) have discussed that the pattern and implication of migration vary from time to time. Migration from India began within the colonial era and continued after independence. Prakash Jain (1982), and Rahman (2001) and Sahoo (2006) explained different patterns of overseas Indian migration such as: a) indentured labour migration, b) kangani/maistry labour emigration, c) free or passage emigration, d) postcolonial migration (voluntary emigration to developed countries) or brain drain type of emigration, and e) labour migration to West Asia (Gulf countries).

- a) The ending of slavery in the British Empire started the emigration of Indian workers as indentured labourer for British colonies; an indentured labour emigration from India was the major source of workers for sugar plantations in British colonies. Places such as Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad, Fiji, Mauritius, Malaysia, and Singapore were the main destination for this

migration. The migration of Indian indentured labour began in 1834. Most of the Indentured labour recruited from North India (Chota Nagpur, Burdwan, Eastern Utter Pradesh, Ahmadnagar) and South India (Vizagaptnam, Ganjam, Trichi, Madura, Ramnad, Salem and Tanjore) Calcutta stood first in volume of recruitment and Madras, second (Jain, 2011, ed. Dynamics of Indian Migration). This was continued till the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and came to end soon after First World War, “in 1917 because of agitation by Gandhi and other national leaders, the indentured system was abolished” (Naipaul, 2002). "Indentured labour emigration from India was the major source of workers for sugar plantation and for the construction of the Uganda Railway, but it was insufficient to meet the needs of plantation workers in Ceylon and Malaya. To meet such requirement a new system of recruiting free labour in India, known as Kangani system".

**Table 2.1: Indian Emigration during Indentured Period**

Country	Period of migration	Total Number
Guyana	1838-1917	238,909
Trinidad and Tobago	1845-1917	143,939
Guadeloupe	1854-1885	42,326
Jamaica	1845-1917	38,959
Suriname	1972-1916	34,000
Martinique	1854-1889	25,509
French Guiana	1854-1889	12,165
St. Lucia	1858-1895	4,354
Grenada	1856-1885	3,200
St. Vincent	1861-1880	2,472
Fiji	1879-1916	60,537
Mauritius	1834-1912	453,063
South Africa	1860-1911	152,184
Myanmar	1852-1937	2.5 Million
Malaysia	1852-1937	2 Million

Source: Clarke et al. (1990)

- b) Kangani/maistry labour emigration: the Kangani is an agent who recruits labour for both on and off work situations in Burma, Malaysia, Singapore and Ceylon (Sri Lanka). All the emigrants to Sri Lanka and Malaya were from the southern parts of India and the immigrants were recruited by the headmen known as the 'Kangani' (Guilmoto, 1993). The meaning of Kangani derived from Tamil word Kankani which means overseer or foreman. All the Kangani and Maistry labourers came from the Tamil and the Telugu speaking areas of Madras presidency (Laxmi, Narayan 2017: 10). "Maistry system is similar to Kangani system except that the former was characterized by a 'gradation of middlemen-employers (the labour contractor, the head maistry, the charge maistry, the gang maistry) and the innumerable illegal deductions by them all from the wages of workers, besides regularized under-employment" (Jain, 2011).
- c) Free or passage emigration: East African countries of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda were received large number of Indians mainly Gujarati's, along with some Punjabis under this phase (Jain, 1982). They also migrated to Burma, Mauritius, Malaysia and Fiji, the immigrants, who migrated under 'free labour', are not connected with any contract or as indentured labour. "This form of emigration is known as 'free' or passage emigration- the nomenclature being derived from the fact that the emigrants paid their own passage and were free in all respects" (Jain, 2016). Most of these migrants hailed from upper castes, they include Baniyas, Marwaris, Pathans and Chettiars (Laxmi, Narayan: 2017). Passage immigration continued until early 1960s (Jain, 2011).
- d) *Post Colonial Migration (Brain Drain<sup>7</sup>)*: Post colonial migration is different from other migration periods. In this period, voluntary migration of skilled professionals such as doctors, engineers, and entrepreneurs took place to developed countries like United Kingdom, the USA, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. This form of overseas Indian emigration to

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<sup>7</sup> Brain Drain: Emigration of trained and talented individuals from the country of origin to another country resulting in a depletion of skills resources in the former (IOM), <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>. Accessed on 01 June 2017.

developed countries popularly known as “Brain Drain”<sup>8</sup>(Jain, 2016). “Nearly 750,000 Indian emigrants have become permanent residents in the developed countries, with the United Kingdom accounting for 44 percent of that inflow, the United States for 26 percent, Canada for 14 percent, and Australia for 5 percent”. This flow continued till 1970s (Madhavan 1985: 462). Migrations to all these countries are still continuing, these countries receiving large number of student migrants from India.

- e) *Recent Migration to West Asia:* As we discussed earlier Indians have historical trade relations West Asia form since at least the days of the Indus Valley civilization (Jain and Oommen, 2016). The indo-West Asian relations have persisted throughout the historical period: the rise and spread of Islam since the seventh century AD. Muslim invasions and conquest of India resulting in the establishment of the great Mughal Empire. Recent migration of Indians to West Asia (Gulf Countries) started in the 1970s and peaked up in early 1980s (Prakash, 1998a), the destination countries of the Gulf region are Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, and Qatar (Azeez, 2009; etd. Hussain, 2016). All these six states called as GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) countries have similar policies regarding the migrant workers. Recent migration to West Asia is completely different from migration to developed countries like the USA, UK, Australia and Canada. Migration to Gulf countries is mainly unskilled and semi skilled labourers for working as manual labourers and house maids (domestic workers). It was basically oriented toward labour and servicing occupations on the contract basis. Unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labourers migrating to Middle East countries for undertaking blue collar jobs, More than 8.4 million Indian migrants live in Gulf countries, with most of them coming from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh,

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<sup>8</sup> Brain Drain: the exodus of talent and skill, India’s cream highly skilled professionals to the developed countries comprising doctors, engineers, scientists, teachers, architects, and entrepreneurs. The skilled migration to the developed countries picked up in the post-mid-1960s, and became more prominent with the more recent migration of the IT workers (Khadria, 2006).



Telangana, Utter Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab (MEA, 2016)<sup>9</sup>. 2015 estimates place the number of Gulf Indians at roughly 9 million (Rajan and Jolin, 2017; 162-163). Migration to Gulf countries started as labourers in oil industries and later stage as construction workers and domestic workers (house maids). The Gulf polices towards immigrant workers did not allow them to settle in those countries even though they stay for more than 10 years.

### **Indian migrants in the Gulf Countries**

Indian labour migration to Gulf countries started with a few thousands per year during the mid 1970s and assumed large proportion during 1980s and early 1990s. During the second half of 1980s there was a decline in the rate of annual outflow of Indian workers to Gulf countries due to low economic growth of the Middle East. The Indian migration to the Gulf countries may be classified into four phases: the initial phase of steady growth between 1976 and 1979, the peak phase between 1980 and 1998, the declining growth phase between 1984 and 1991, one of the reason for this is control by the Government in issuing emigration clearance in the year following the Gulf war in 1990-1991 when large number of Indians were evacuated from the region, and revival phase between 1991 and 1995. During 1980s and 1990s the destination of more than 90 percent of the Indian migrants was the Middle East (Prakash, 1998 a; Zachariah et al, 2004). Indian migrants dominate the largest group of foreign workers in every Gulf country, In 2014, for instance, more than US\$35 billion of remittance to India came from the Gulf, accounting for more than half of all the remittance inflows (Naufal, Malit and Genc, 2017).

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<sup>9</sup> [http://mea.gov.in/images/attach/NRIs-and-PIOs\\_1.pdf](http://mea.gov.in/images/attach/NRIs-and-PIOs_1.pdf)).

**Table 2.2: Estimates of Indian Immigrants in West Asia (Gulf countries), 1975-2012**

GCC	1975	1979	1983	1991	2004	2008	2012
Bahrain	17,250	26,000	30,000	100,000	150,000	230,000	350,000
Kuwait	32,105	65,000	115,000	88,000	400,000	550,000	579,390
Oman	38,500	60,000	100,000	220,000	450,000	600,000	718,642
Qatar	27,800	30,000	40,000	75,000	150,000	220,000	500,000
Saudi Arabia	34,500	100,000	270,000	600,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,789,000
UAE	107,500	152,000	250,000	400,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,750,000

Source: Prakash Jain (2007), MEA (2001, 2016)

**Table 2.3: Estimated Overseas Indians in Gulf countries**

Country	PIOs	Indian Citizens 2001	Indian Citizens 2012	Indian Citizens 2016
Bahrain	2,928	130,000	350,000	295,504
Kuwait	1,515	294,000	579,390	880,567
Oman	NA	311,000	718,642	795,082
Qatar	NA	130,000	500,000	630,000
Saudi Arabia	52	1500,000	1,789,000	2,960,000
UAE	3,293	900,000	1,750,000	2,600,000

Source: MEA (2001, 2016)

**Table 2.4: Outward Migration of Indians to Gulf countries**

Country	Indian in gulf
Bahrain	No Data
Kuwait	1,061,758
Oman	777,632
Qatar	645,577
Saudi Arabia	1,894,380
UAE	3,499,337
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,878,685</b>

Source: IOM 2015 Estimates (<http://www.iom.int/world-migration>)

When we discuss about the Indian migrants in Gulf countries a question arises who are the Indian migrants? The largest single groups of Indian workers in the Gulf are in the construction works, Indian labourers are employed in the building of housing project, dry dock facilities, roads, airports, and industries. They work for Indian, British, American, Cypriot, and Arab companies. Indians are recruited for the entire spectrum of construction work (Weiner, 1982:8). The number of Indian construction workers was at its peak in the late 1970s, but declined thereafter, partly because of construction work is largely short term - one to two years - but it is common for construction companies to move their labour force from one project to another.

Construction workers live near the construction sites in barracks provided by the employers, with their own canteen and medical facilities; those are usually called as labour camps. Except for the senior engineering and administrative personnel, workers on construction projects come without their families. A second large group of Indians are employed by private sector firms in industry and in services. Indians are also employed by Gulf governments and by government run institutions. Hospitals bring in doctors from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

Nurses are recruited from mostly among the Christians of Kerala and Sri Lanka, civil engineers from India to help design highways, communication and electric power points. Employment in government sectors has less job security than employment in the private sectors since gulf governments are on the lookout for qualified local Arabs who can take over positions held by foreigners (Weiner, 1982:8; Sater, 2013).

The characteristics of labour migrants differ depending on both the origin and destination countries of the workers. The migration tradition from India to Gulf countries has existed for many centuries but the present migration from 1970s is different from previous migration. The majority of migrants are married males who predominantly of rural origin. Largely because of long working hours and often harsh working and living conditions, “majority of workers were employed at the time of recruitment, and in the Middle East they were employed principally as construction and production workers” (Arnold, 1984: 298).

Indian immigrants in Gulf countries belong to three categories of labour: professionals (e.g., doctors, nurses, engineers, architects, accountants, and managers), semi-skilled workers (e.g., craftsman, drivers, artisans, and other technical workers), and unskilled labourers in construction sites, farmlands, livestock ranches, shops and stores, and households (domestic labour) (Khadria, 2010:67). There may be contract migrant workers, guest worker, project-tied workers, temporary workers, highly skilled workers, and/or illegal (irregular) workers.

Finally, some Indians are directly employed by local Arab families as ayah, cooks, sweepers, and gardeners (Weiner, 1982). India had a vast reservoir of all kinds of workers, so there was possibly some acceleration in the annual outflow of Indian workers to gulf countries up to 1982, after which it declined sharply due to falling oil prices and oil revenues and a general slowing down in development plans (Naidu, 1991).

Prakash (1998) explained that international migration may be classified as traditional type and contract type: in traditional type of migration people from developing countries migrate to developed countries to avail better job opportunities and better living conditions and to settle there. On the other hand in contract type of migration, return is an essential part of migration process; here the workers are hired for contractual jobs for a definite time period and expected to return after the expiry of the period. “While the oil-rich Gulf countries are comprised by large percentage of foreign nationals brought in mostly as temporary workers” (Shah, 2015).

As we have discussed Indians immigrated to gulf countries in large number in 1970s, the hike in oil prices during 1973-1974 and afterwards led to a considerable increase in the revenues of the oil producing and exporting countries to the gulf region. Table shows the annual labour outflows from India to Gulf countries from 1976 to 2012.

**Table 2.5: State wise distribution of migrants from India to Gulf countries**

Year	A.P	KA	Kerala	MH	Punjab	RAJ	T.N	Other	Total
1993	35378	34380	155208	35248	14212	25243	70313	68156	438338
1994	34508	32266	154407	32178	12445	27418	70325	61638	425385
1995	30284	33496	165629	26312	11852	28374	65737	53650	415334
1996	29995	33761	167325	25214	11751	18221	64991	62956	414214
1997	38278	40396	156102	25146	12414	28242	63672	52174	416424
1998	30599	11535	91720	24657	26879	19824	69793	80160	355164
1999	18983	5287	60445	9871	15167	9809	47402	32588	199552
2000	29999	10927	69630	13346	10025	10170	63878	35207	243182
2001	37331	10095	61548	22713	12422	14993	61649	57913	278664
2002	38417	14061	81950	25477	19638	23254	79165	85701	367663
2003	65971	22641	92044	29350	24963	37693	89464	104330	466456
2004	72580	19237	63512	28670	25302	35108	108964	121587	474960
2006	97680	24362	120083	21496	53942	70896	150842	-	809453
2008	97530	22413	180703	19128	27291	44744	78841	-	610272
2010	72220	17295	104101	18123	30974	47803	84510	-	641356
2012	92803	17960	98178	19259	37472	42239	68732	-	747041

Source: Abdual Azeez and Mustiary Begum (2009), Jain (2016)

AP - Andhra Pradesh, KA-Karnataka, MH-Maharashtra, RAJ-Rajasthan, TN-Tamil Nadu

**Table 2.6: State-wise Figures of emigration clearance endorsements, 2007-2014**

State	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Andhra Pradesh	1,05,044	97,530	69,233	72,220	71,589	92,803	1,03,049	53,104
Karnataka	27,014	22,413	18,565	17,295	15,394	17,960	17,798	15,054
Kerala	1,50,475	1,80,703	1,19,384	1,04,101	86,783	98,178	85,909	66,058
Punjab	53,942	54,469	27,291	30,974	31,866	37,472	48,836	48,431
Rajasthan	70,896	64,601	44,744	47,803	42,239	50,295	41,676	48,123
Tamil Nadu	1,50,842	1,28,791	78,841	84,510	68,732	78,185	83,087	83,202
Uttar Pradesh	91,613	1,39,254	1,25,783	1,40,826	1,55,301	191,341	2,18,292	2,29,444
Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,531
Total	8,09,453	8,48,601	6,10,272	6,41,356	6,26,565	7,47,041	8,16,655	8,04,878
AP, T % of ECR	13.0	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	12.4	12.6	11.4

Source: Data compiled from POE Analytics and MOIA Annual Reports 2005-2014

As per the above Table 2.6 shows majority of the migrants belong to the state Kerala followed by Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. There has been steady decline in Kerala's contribution to Gulf migration since 1998, but at the same time the shares of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have increased by considerable numbers. One of the reasons for decline in labour migration from Kerala during 1998-2004 is that larger numbers of people migrating from Kerala are graduates, who are engaged in skilled and professional related activities in the

Gulf. These categories of migrants do not require emigration clearance;<sup>10</sup> whereas the majority of migrants from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh (Telangana) require emigration clearance to immigrate to foreign countries as they are mainly unskilled workers (Azeez and Begum, 2009). There is high increase of migration from Uttar Pradesh in the recent years. In 2014, Uttar Pradesh rose to the position of primary sending state with 229,444 migrants, followed by Bihar with 98,721 persons and Andhra Pradesh with 91,635 persons (MOIA 2015). Pertinently, while long-held positions of Kerala and Tamil Nadu were replaced by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Andhra Pradesh continued to hold steady in third position at the national level (Kumar and Rajan 2014) followed by Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, West Bengal and Rajasthan.

### **The Gulf**



Source: Map 2.1 of the Gulf countries<sup>11</sup>

Arab states of the Persian Gulf region are generally referred to as Gulf countries. The six Arab Gulf countries such as Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) joined since 1981 in the Gulf Cooperation

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<sup>10</sup> Workers going abroad require Emigration check stamp before leaving India, this will be signed by protector of emigrants (ECR) as per Emigration act 1983. Emigration check required is exempted for educated and high skilled professionals and the holders' Diplomatic/official passport. All educated person can hold ECNR stamped passport.

<sup>11</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf\\_Cooperation\\_Council#/media/File:Persian\\_Gulf\\_Arab\\_States\\_english.P](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_Cooperation_Council#/media/File:Persian_Gulf_Arab_States_english.PNG)



Council (GCC). All the six GCC countries have same hereditary monarchical features in political administration. The main revenue of the six countries is from oil exports. The GCC countries are part of Arab world and share a common culture, religious and historical background. Hereditary monarchical regimes have traditionally administered all the Gulf countries except Kuwait. Some common economic features amongst GCC countries are: dependence on petroleum products, young and fast paced growth of the local labour population, and high dependence on expatriates in the private sector. The sparsely populated region of GCC faces acute shortage of technically and professionally qualified nationals (Naithani, 2010: 98). The Gulf countries have over five million migrant workers (Das and Gokhale, 2010). The growth of Gulf Foreigner workers in between 1999-2008 is very less (65.3 percent) in early 1975 to 1985 it was (69.8 percent). In 2011, 16 million migrant workers and is expected to cross, according to latest estimates of the World Bank, 20 million by 2020 (Hussian, 2011).

The GCC<sup>12</sup> countries host at least 18 million migrants (excluding illegal "irregular" workers), largely from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Jordan and Yemen (Malit and Naufal, GLMM, 2016). "As a proportion of the host country's population, however, numbers of International migrants continue to be highest in Gulf Cooperation council countries: the foreign-born population makes up 88.4 percent of the total population in the United Arab Emirates, 75.7 percent in Qatar and 73.6 percent in Kuwait" (IOM, 2015).

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<sup>12</sup> "The main destination for Asian workers remains the Middle East, in particular GCC countries, led by Saudi Arabia and the UAE. For the seven major origin countries for which data are available in 2015 (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka)", *Safeguarding the rights of Asian migrant workers from home to the workplace*, 2017 Asian Development Bank Institute, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and International Labour Organization. Accessed on 28 June 2017.

**Table 2.7: Total population and percentage of nationals and non-nationals in GCC**

**Countries**

Country	Year/ Period	Total Population	Nationals	Non- Nationals	% in total population Nationals	% in total population Non- Nationals
<b>Bahrain</b>	Mid- 2014	1,314,562	630,744	683,818	48.0	52.0
<b>Kuwait</b>	March 2015	4,161,404	1,283,726	2,877,678	30.8	69.2
<b>Oman</b>	March 2015	4,149,917	2,324,327	1,825,590	56.0	44.0
<b>Qatar</b>	April 2010	1,699,435	243,019	1,456,416	14.3	85.7
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Mid- 2014	30,770,375	20,702,536	10,067,839	67.3	32.7
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	Mid 2010	8,264,070	947,997	7,316,073	11.5	88.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>50,359,763</b>	<b>26,132,349</b>	<b>24,227,414</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>48.1</b>

Source: National Institutes of Statistics (<http://gulfmigration.eu/>)

## **Bahrain**

Bahrain is the smallest of the GCC states, with a population of 1,195,020 (584,688 Bahrainis and 610,332 Non Bahrainis) according to 2011 estimates (<http://gulfmigration.eu/>) and total area of 691 sq. kms. Arabic is the official language for Bahrain. Bahrain is a state composed with thirty islands (Birks, 1979). It is a constitutional monarchy and the first among the Gulf countries to

discover oil in 1932 (Thimothy, 2012). Oil is the major revenue for the state which constitutes 11.1 per cent of the GDP.

## Map 2.2. Bahrain



*Map Source: [www. Graphicmaps.com](http://www.Graphicmaps.com)*

### *Indians in Bahrain*

“Indians are known to have gone to Bahrain in pursuit of trade as early as 3000 BC when their ships plied the Harappan settlements to Oman and Bahrain, on their way to Mesopotamia”. Several Indian families have been residing in Bahrain for many decades. There are nearly 130,000 NRIs in Bahrain (MEA, 2001). India and Bahrain continued with historical and friendly bilateral relations. Indian nationals numbering around 3,13,000 constitute the largest expatriate community out of a total of 1.04 million residents of Bahrain (MEA, 2001). Recent estimates suggests there are 188,525 male and 7,679 female total of 196,204 workers are

staying in Bahrain (2014), and 17,214 male dependents and 41,925 female dependents total 59,139 are staying in Bahrain as of 2014<sup>13</sup>.

## Kuwait

The state covers an area of 17,820 square kilo meters and has a population of about 2.7 million. Kuwait is educationally the most developed country in the region (Weiner, 2010:23)." Kuwait gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1961, in 1990 Kuwait was invaded and annexed by neighboring Iraq. The seventh month-long Iraqi occupation came to an end after a direct military intervention by United States led forces. Kuwait's large oil fields were discovered in the late 1930s" (Wikipedia, 2010). More than 70 percent of the labour force in Kuwait consisted of foreign workers (Shah, 1989).

### Map 2.3. Kuwait



*Map Source: [www. Graphicmaps.com](http://www.Graphicmaps.com)*

<sup>13</sup> <http://gulfmigration.eu/bahrain>.

### ***Indians in Kuwait***

The Indian Diaspora constitutes the single largest expatriate community in the country, accounting for almost 20 percent of the total resident population. Prior to the Iraqi invasion of the county in 1990, the number of NRIs in Kuwait was approximately 170,000 (MEA, 2001). As elsewhere in the region, the Indian connection with Kuwait is very old. In those days when Kuwait was little more than a small fishing pearl diving town, dhows engaged in trade with India. Recent estimates shows 544,945 Indians were employed in Kuwait<sup>14</sup>.

"Trade relations with Kuwait and India both countries traders use to travel and exchange goods. With the establishment of a British presence in Kuwait, Indian influence grew. Indian officials lived and worked in Kuwait and the Indian rupee became the official currency. With the development of oil after war, British companies moved into Kuwait, importing some personnel from India. In 1962 Kuwait became independent" (Weiner, 1982:22).

### **Oman**

The total population of Oman is 2.5 million; of those 1.844 million were Omanis. In Oman, about 50% of the population lives in Muscat. Around 600,000 foreigners live in Oman; most of them are guest workers from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, India and Philippines. Oman is the only Arab country that is liberal in the grant of its citizenship to foreign nationals.

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<sup>14</sup> "According to Kuwait central statistical bureau, 544,945 Indians were employed in Kuwait in March 2017, up from 498,906 in March 2016, an increase of 9.2 per cent", [www.gulfnews.com](http://www.gulfnews.com)

## Map 2.4. Oman



Map Source: [www. Graphicmaps.com](http://www.Graphicmaps.com)

### ***Legal Framework on Migration in Oman:***

**Visas:** Entry into and exit from Oman is only permitted for foreigners holding a valid passport or travel document issued by the appropriate authorities in his country. The foreigner must also have a valid entry visa issued by the competent Omani authority, embassy or consulate (Art. 5, Foreigners' Residence Law, 1995).

Citizens of the Gulf Cooperation Council are not subject to the provisions of the Foreigners' Residence Law (Art.4).

Every foreigner entering the Sultanate must present himself to the competent authority within seven days of his entry for visitors and within thirty days for residents in order to register his residence Law, 1995).

***Irregular Migration:*** A foreigner who has entered the country illegally shall be deported at his own expense or the expense of those who facilitated his entry or employed him. (Art.29, Foreigners' Residence Law, 1995).

A foreigner who has been deported may not be issued another entry visa until two years have lapsed and with a special permission from the Inspector General (Art. 34, Foreigners' Residence Law, 1995).

Source: Zahra, M. "Oman's Legal Framework of Migration," Explanatory Note No. 8/2015, GLMM, [http:// gulfmigration.eu](http://gulfmigration.eu).

### **Indians in Oman**

Indians and Omanis have historical relations as early as the seventh century. In the nineteenth century Indian merchants dominated the economy of Oman. The Indian merchants included Khojas, Muslims from the province of Sindh (now in Pakistan), sometimes called Hyderabadis. They are well integrated in Oman, some of them even holding ministerial positions. Indian community constitutes 14 percent of its total population (MEA, 2001).

### **Qatar**

"Qatar is a peninsular state in the northeastern coast of Arabia bordered on the south by Saudi Arabia and surrounded by the Persian Gulf on the other three sides. The capital of Qatar is Doha". Qatar is known officially as an emirate in the Middle East, occupying the small Qatar Peninsula on the northeasterly coast of the much larger Arabian Peninsula. It is an oil- and gas-rich nation, with the third largest gas reserves. An absolute monarchy, Qatar has been ruled by the al-Thani family since the mid-19th century and has since transformed itself from a British protectorate noted mainly for pearling into an independent state with significant oil and natural gas revenues (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qatar>).

## Map 2.5 Qatar



*Map Source: [www. Graphicmaps.com](http://www.Graphicmaps.com)*

### ***Indians in Qatar***

Migration to Qatar had commenced only around the mid-1970s. The development of Qatar was slow compared to other Gulf countries and it peaked up in 1980s. According to the report of the Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the number of Indians immigrants may have even reached a figure of 170,000 which is almost a third of the total number of residents in the country (MEA, 2001). There are some Indian schools in Qatar for the immigrants children. Qatar follow same liberal polices in comparison to other Gulf countries.

### **Saudi Arabia**

Saudi Arabia is the largest country among the Gulf countries, in size of population and geographically. The size of foreign labour force is also high in Saudi; Hajj pilgrimage is one of the important devout for Muslims all over the world, which is in Saudi Arabia. As like other Gulf countries, Saudi Arabia is also depended on oil revenue.



## Map 2.6 Saudi Arabia



*Map Source: [www. Graphicmaps.com](http://www.Graphicmaps.com)*

### ***Indians in Saudi Arabia***

Indians have a historical trade links with Saudi Arabia, Indian goods and merchants frequently traversed the waters of the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and the Red sea, while Indian towns like Hyderabad and Bombay provided congenial homes to Arab businessmen (MEA, 2001). In recent immigration by 1983 the number of Indian workers has increased from a mere 15,000 in 1975 to 270,000. It further rose to 650,000 by 1990. Hajj for Muslim devotees is also major link for Indians to travel Saudi Arabia.

### **United Arab Emirates**

United Arab Emirates (UAE) is the biggest industrialized country in the Gulf countries, the oil revenues was invested on modernization and for development of tourism and real estate. For the development of these projects they imported

foreign labour largely from Asian countries such as India and Philippines. The development projects were huge in UAE compared to other Gulf countries like the World's tallest building "Al-Burj", "Al-Kalifa". Dubai is the biggest economic centre in the country; popularly it is called Dubai World. Dubai Expo 2020 is the upcoming project where there is huge investments are given to infrastructure development.

### Map 2.7 UAE



Map Source: [www. Graphicmaps.com](http://www.Graphicmaps.com)

**Irregular Migration:** Any foreigner who enters the UAE illegally is subject to a penalty of imprisonment for a minimum period of one month and/or payment of a fine of ten thousand Dirhams or more. The Court shall also order his deportation from the country. (Art.31, Federal Law No. 6 of 1973)<sup>15</sup>.

### Indians in UAE

The bilateral contracts between the UAE and India date back to the early nineteenth century when pearls and dates from the former and spices, provisions

<sup>15</sup> Source: Zahra, M. " United Arab Emirates' Legal Framework of Migration," [www.gulfmigration.eu](http://www.gulfmigration.eu).

and clothing from the late, were energetically traded to their mutual advantage. Indian trading families have begun to settle down in UAE especially in places like Dubai and Sharjah (MEA, 2001).

Gulf countries depended on foreign labour for workforce because of low labour force in the home country.

### **Background of importing foreign workers**

The huge export of oil on a commercial scale since the early 1950s has generated a silent revolution in the Gulf societies, bringing about numerous transformations. The importance of these has been so great that local writers of Gulf region often describe their modern history in terms of two periods: pre-oil and post-oil (Khalaf, 1999:272). The rise in oil prices in 1970s led to very rapid increase in the revenues accruing to the oil producing countries of the Middle East countries. The aims of economic development in the Gulf states can be described as follows: to industrialize rapidly, to establish a physical separation between the industrial area and the present urban areas, to limit the cost of this development in terms of a provision for basic services and social amenities (housing, health, education) which are extremely expensive (Birks, 1979). The accumulating oil revenues in the small oil states empowered them to embark on accelerated modernization processes. The developmental dynamics generated by oil wealth forces the once small, relatively homogeneous mud-walled sea towns to burst out of their old mud suburbs, where residents enjoy air-conditioned spacious new houses, expensive cars and a comfortable consumer existence. “A major tool for distributing the oil revenues to the indigenous population was through public sector employment with high salaries and luxury working conditions” (Winckler, 2010). Old towns and villages have been transformed into expanding commercial capitals linked to the cosmopolitan cities of the present day world. This growth of oil prices also provided huge revenues to the Gulf countries. These oil revenues are used for modernizing the towns and cities. The mid-1970s saw the first of several regional conferences organized by the Arab Planning Institute (API) of Kuwait, to solve the problems of migration, employment, and human resources (first in 1975,

second in 1978 by ILO, and third in 1981) the main aim of the conferences was to identify the economic aspects, policies and demand of labour (Seccombe, 1985: 336; Hussain, 2011; Shah, 2015).

"The above discussions lead us to know some central questions related to this dissertation. How such changes did come about? Who involved in the process of building the new gulf societies? Obviously there have been numerous factors and agents involved, but what concerns us here is the role played by foreign migrants in the overall modernization process. The local population of the pre oil gulf societies was small and lacked the technical skills needed for modernizing their traditional societies". As Birks (1979: 303) points out "the total indigenous population of the Gulf states amounts only to some 860,000; i.e., their aggregate national populations do not amount to 1 million, although the Saudi Arabia national population of up to 4 million are on a different scale, they are still small populations for modern industrial states". So there was a demand for labour which led to the importation of foreign workers. The emigrants usually form only a small proportion of the labour force of the sending country, but the proportion of immigrants in the labour force of the receiving county is often large.

**Table 2.8: Indigenous Population & Indigenous work force of Arab states, 1975**

Country	Population	Work force	Percentage
Kuwait	472,100	91,800	19.4
Qatar	67,900	12,500	18.4
UAE	200,000	45,000	22.3
Bahrain	214,000	45,800	21.3
Saudi Arabia	4,592,500	1,026,500	22.3

Source: Birks (1979)

"There are many reasons for a country to open up for foreign workers. There is a belief that the labour demand-supply gap is only temporary and will be subsequently filled by local workers, including students who are currently in training, supporting strategic industries, building a global work force, avoiding inflation<sup>16</sup>" (ILO, Labour Migration Policy and Management: Training Modules, 2005). Training students takes much time as they have to wait till the students graduated, hence the immediate solutions would be to import foreign workers temporarily.

### **The Demand for Migrant Labour**

Myron Weiner (1982) has pointed out several factors for the demand of foreign labour in the gulf country. They are:

- "A major factor in the demand for migrant labour by the oil producing Gulf States is the decision by the gulf governments to create welfare states by providing free education, free health care, free water, and low cost quality housing are provided by the gulf government to locals".
- "A second reason for importing labour is that the gulf governments are attempting to diversify their economies and reduce their dependence upon oil exports by investing in industry sector. Gulf governments have invested oil earnings in banking, aluminium plants; flour processing, dry docks, oil refineries, hotels, airports, roads, and communication. Initially, there was a massive need for construction labour. So there is a persistent need for a labour force for maintenance and operation. As the demand for unskilled labour has declined, the demand for skilled labour has increased" (Hussian,2011).
- "Third reason for importing labour is that the national population of the gulf states are small, and labour force participation rates are low, the total population of the gulf states (5 states) in 1975 was 2.8 million, but only 1.5 million were local citizen" (Weiner, 1982:9).

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<sup>16</sup> Source: ILO

So these gulf countries needed labour for different works to develop infrastructure and they started importing labour from countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Philippines (Shah, 2008). As there was great demand for workers, large number of skilled and unskilled workers from India and other countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Philippines and also from South Korea migrated to Middle East since the mid 1970s. Gulf States started importing workers from other countries for only contract basis, to work in the construction fields and other works in industries.

"Reason for admitting guest workers (temporary migration) rather than permanent migrants is that the countries of Gulf believed that they could thereby avoid becoming ethnically plural societies. Gulf States regarded themselves as homogeneous Arab societies with a population sharing a common religion, language and culture" (Weiner, 1990: 143).

Apart from the above reasons, the Gulf States also depended on foreign labour because:

- a) "Expatriates are a major source of technically and professionally qualified, experienced work force and also unskilled workers".
- b) "Lesser training and induction time as expatriates learn and adapt fast to new environment".
- c) "They are willing to work long hours and have lower wages of when compared to that of local work force".
- d) "In comparison to local workforce, the productivity of expatriate work force is higher" (Naithani,2010:99).

Prakash (1998) explained that, "based on the nature and characteristics, international labour migration may be classified as traditional type and contract type. In the traditional type of migration people from developing countries migrate to developed countries to avail better job opportunities, better living conditions and to settle down permanently. On the other hand in contract

migration, return is an essential part of the migration process. Here the workers are hired for contractual jobs for a definite time period and expected to return after the expiry of the period. Usually during the period of stay abroad, they leave their families behind in their home country, in order to support their family; the emigrants send remittances on regular basis. The economic impact of contract migration will be substantial on the domestic economies of the labour exporting countries" (Prakash, 1998:3209). Same phenomenon happened in the Gulf countries, as they did not allow permanent residency and not even allow bringing the emigrant families except highly skilled professionals like doctors, engineers and IT professionals.

### **Recruiting System in Gulf Countries**

Migrants recruited for work in the Gulf countries are completely temporary with specified contract term. Many of the workers are brought into the country by a labour contractor called 'Kafil'. Kafala is a system whereby a migrant is sponsored by an employer who assumes full economic and legal responsibility for the employee during the contract period (Sater, 2013). The everyday governance of migrants working in the private sectors became the responsibility of their kafils - citizens who sponsored, employed, and acted as guarantors for migrant workers. Similarly to construction workers, street cleaners, and other migrant worker population, migrant domestic workers' every-day activities were regulated by the Kafala system. "Most of the migrants are sponsored through Kafala system that allows Emigrants to obtain visas for employees" (Rhys, 2010: 25). "The Kafala system also provides the government of these states with a means to regulate labour flows in and out of the country" (Colton, 2010: 35). "In recent times contractors, their sub contractors, as well as labour supply companies and placement agencies are largely responsible for the recruitment of migrant workers within the guidelines of Visa regulations, labour law, and sponsorship law" (Jureidini, 2014). Every Arab employer can take six migrant workers to work in his/her house (domestic servant, gardener, car drivers, care takers, cook and cleaner).

*Iqama (Resident Permit)* - Iqama is the common word used by immigrants in the Gulf countries of their day to day life. In all GCC countries, an Iqama is required for each worker as well as for each dependent. Iqama is mandatory for legal stay and is issued by the relevant agency upon the request of the sponsoring agency or person. The Iqama is issued under the sponsorship of the employer which can be an institution or a private agency. In the case of domestic workers, Iqama is issued under the sponsorship of the private employer. Iqama is issued for the length of the contract period and must be cancelled before the final departure of a person from the country (Shah, 2008; Khadria, 2015), Kafala can also issue Iqama to immigrants.

### **Trends and Issues**

It was widely believed in 1970s and 1980s that the demand for foreign labour in the Middle East was a temporary phenomenon. But the momentum of migration continued in the Middle East during early 1990s, due to increase in the demand for construction related workers and the unwillingness of native workers in manual construction work, there had been a steep increase in migration during the first half of 1990s especially the unskilled categories, manual workers and those engaged in petty jobs face serious problems in the process of migration, working and living in the host countries. The excess supply of migrant labour during 1990s has led to a fall in wage rate and a steep increase in the cost of migration of the unskilled categories of workers. This has considerably reduced the margin of earnings of the migrants. Besides this, the migrants face serious problems such as exploitation under sponsorship system, racial discrimination, wide disparities in respect of wages and conditions between the native and the foreign workers, compulsory overtime, denial of social security benefits, denial of bringing the families of manual workers, nonpayment of wages and ill treatment by employers (Prakash, 1998).

There is no accurate data relating to Indian labour outflows and return flows. The basic source of data about labour outflows is the data provided by Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) in the Ministry of Labour, and due to many problems



the labour outflow data give only a rough approximation of the magnitude of out-migration of workers. According to the Ministry of External Affairs, the total stock of Indians including workers and non workers in the West Asia was 12.35 lakh in 1990 prior to the conquest of Kuwait. The current estimation of Indian migrants is 28 lakh, of this, the non workers such as wives and children of migrant workers are about 10 to 15 percent (Prakash, 1998).

### **Gulf Policies towards Immigrants**

"Among the five small countries of the Gulf – Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the UAE and Oman – approximately two thirds of the labour forces are immigrants. Foreign workers have been fully incorporated into the economic structure of these countries. Foreign workforce are employed in the health sector, education sector, in the expanding industrial sector and in the civil services, as construction workers, domestic servants, doctors, engineers and administrators"(Weiner, 1990:144).

"Though the Gulf governments have regarded immigrant worker as a means of fulfilling short term labour needs, it is clear that migrants are now structurally integrated into the economy. Temporary labour migrants are used to fill permanent jobs within these economies though some employment is temporary, particularly jobs in the construction industry. The oil producing states have new industries and service sectors that for the foreseeable future will require a labour force larger and more skilled than they themselves can provide" (Weiner, 1990:144).

"The Gulf States practice the following policies towards their migrant workers: migrant workers cannot normally become citizens no matter how long they reside in the country, nor can their locally born children become citizens. Citizenship may be bestowed by ruling sheikhs, but it is rarely given. The policy is non discriminatory, applied to other Arab who spent many years in the gulf (including locally born Palestinians) as well as the non Arab migrants". The Arab oil rich Gulf countries are governed by Hereditary Monarchical rulers. Migrants are

incorporated into economic structure but are excluded from the social structure. Social contacts between migrants and Arabs are minimized; the political rights of migrants are restricted. Migrant workers may neither form nor join unions; there is no free labour market. Migrants may receive work permits after obtaining No Objection Certificates (NOC) from the government. The Gulf government provides medical, education and housing benefits to the native population but not to the migrants, major restriction is that expatriates may not own businesses, land, or property except of Oman.

### **Reasons for Unemployment in the Gulf region**

Major reason for unemployment in GCC countries

- Increase of foreign labour force in GCC region
- Due to decline in oil revenues
- Growth of national population

### **Localization/Nationalization in Gulf Countries**

From the beginning of Oil boom since 1970s Gulf countries has been in a position to promote higher participation of local population in the national work force. They promoted nationalization programs such as Bahrainization (Bahrain) Inaugurated the nationalization programme, the earliest in GCC, with a view to create 6,000 employment opportunities annually to nationals, Emiratization (UAE) aims to increase Emirates labour force to 7 per cent to 10 per cent particularly in the private sector, Kuwaitization 10,000 jobs per year for Kuwait nationals, Omanization (Oman) is planning 36 per cent to 42 per cent jobs to local, Qatar aims at least 20 percent share of local population in private sector and Saudi Arabia aims for providing at least 75 per cent of the work force. This is been necessitated by the fact that about 60 percent of the local population of GCC is between the ages of 14 and 27 and specially adding to the increasing number of employment seeking adults (Naithani, 2010:99). Most of the construction companies owned by private companies, they have not followed the concept of nationalization because of business purpose. In recent times Gulf policies aimed

to increase the demand for indigenous workers. By creating job opportunities through training, through market based measures, Nationalization through administrative measures (Shah, 2008).

#### ***Nitaqat Policy (Saudi-ization)***

Policy launched by the Saudi government to provide employment to local population, particularly in private sector. Due to high unemployment rate, Saudi government brought this policy to ensure employment opportunities to native population.

#### **Recent Labour Immigration Policies in the GCC Countries**

In the recent years Gulf countries are implementing strict policies towards immigrants. ILO Regional office for Asia and Pacific (2008) report reveals that Gulf policies aimed to restrict supply of workers by rise in cost of living, nabbing and deportation of over-stayers and illegal workers, stricter regulation of Visa issuance, restrictions on visa trading etc. Main reason for this kind of policies are demographic imbalance, unemployment, excess immigrants in Gulf countries forced them to follow such kind of policies. The locals thought that they may become minorities in their own nation. Economic recession in UAE impacted construction works and it lead to send immigrants back home.

#### **Taxation Policy**

Gulf countries are planning to impose tax on remittance outflows. Due to decline in Oil price in the recent years and high unemployment for the local created economic instability in the Gulf region it lead to Taxation on the remittance of the migrant workers.

**Table 2.9: Proposed Remittance Tax by GCC Countries**

Country	Non-Nationals	Percentage of population	Proposed tax	Projected Benefits
Bahrain	683,818	52	N/A	-
Kuwait	2,877,678	69	5%	\$760 million
Oman	1,825,590	44	2%	\$182 million
Qatar	1,456,416	86	N/A	-
Saudi Arabia	10,067,839	33	\$52 Per month for every excess hired non-Saudi employee	n/a
UAE	7,316,073	89	Not known	-

Source: [Malit and Naufal 2016](#)

"Even the most cursory review of citizens and non citizen's rights around the world suggests that the various legal categories of each country's residents, short term alien residents, long term alien residents, and citizens are entitled to distinct bundles of rights, which differ in the number and scope of right that they contain. For example, an illegal migrant worker's bundle of rights usually includes only very minimal rights, such as the most basic human rights to life and emergency medical care. Most countries do not include the right to free movement within the national labour market in a temporary worker right, while permanent residents usually do not face such restriction" (Ruhs, Martin and Chang, 2004:72). "The impact of migration on the conventional outcome parameters in economic analysis, namely economic efficiency and equity, critically depends on the bundles of rights which migrant worker hold, for example, whether or not non citizens residents hold such right as the right against discriminatory taxation, the right to free access to public services (such as public hospitals and schools), the right to unemployment, and the right to free movement in the labour market, is likely to significantly influence the impact of immigration on national income, the fiscal balance, wage and employment outcomes for citizen workers, and income

distribution. Any analysis of the impact of immigration on efficiency and distribution in the host economy that fails to take migrant workers bundles of rights into accounts is, therefore, at best ambiguous and at worst misleading" (Ruhs, Martin and Chang, 2004:72).

One may take the argument a step further and suggest that a comprehensive impact analysis should also consider the effects of extending rights to migrant workers on the rights of citizens. In other words, citizen's bundles of rights become an additional outcome parameter for labour immigration policy makers. There are, in principle, three different ways in which the extension of rights to non citizens may affect citizen's rights.

First, conferring certain rights on non citizens may simply infringe upon the existing rights of citizens. For example, non citizens the right to free movement within the labour market eliminates a citizen's right to pre preferential access to national labour market.

Second, (value) for example, it could be argued that granting non citizens the right to vote reduces the value of the corresponding right of a citizen, whose vote now makes less of a difference. Similarly, granting non citizens the right to own certain types of property, such as land, may adversely affect the corresponding right of a citizen, who then needs to compete with non citizens in the market for land and is thus likely to have to pay a higher price. For at another example, extending the right to certain social security benefits, such as free public health care, to wait longer before receiving medical treatment unless the capacity of the medical system is increased.

Finally, other rights, such as the right to silent prayer or to privacy, may not have such feature: that is, an increase in the number of people with the right does not affect the value of, or infringe upon, the corresponding right of citizens (Ruhs, Martin and Chang, 2004:73).

"Labour immigration programs may thus be classified according to their mechanisms for regulating 1) the number of migrant workers admitted, 2) the selection of migrant workers and, 3) the of rights extends to migrant workers after admission" (ILO).

"International migration is quite unlike international trade. When a country has excessive imports, as indicated by a deficit in its balance of payments, the market responds by forcing the value of its currency to decline. Import costs go up, export prices go down and a new equilibrium is established. No such simple mechanism are at work when a country's immigration is excessive, there is no imbalance of emigration to immigration to be corrected, the market does not automatically push up the economic costs of immigration, it is not even clear as to what constitutes excessive immigration. It is well known that a number of countries welcomed migrants in order to meet labour shortages. In the 1970s the oil rich countries of the Middle East imported three million foreign workers from south Asia"(Weiner, 1990).

## **Conclusion**

India has witnessed large scale migration to other countries in different time period with different categories. In pre colonial era as traders to West Asia, Middle East and South East Asia. In colonial period as Indenture labour, Kangani, and free/passage migration. Post colonial migration to the UK, the USA, Canada and Australia as skilled professionals (Doctors, Engineers, Scientists, Professors) and the Gulf migration as skilled and unskilled workers.

The Gulf policies of importing labour are similar in all GCC countries, they follow temporary migration, immigrants are allowed to work for limited years on contract term they are not allowed permanent residency even though stay for more than 10 years. The Gulf polices are dominated by heredity monarchical administration, the rulers decided not allow permanent residency for any immigrants, because they believed that the immigrants may dominate the locals

even in political system. Huge inflow of migrants in Gulf countries started restrictions on migrants by reducing salaries and allowing only skilled workers. The whole construction industry in Gulf was depending by immigrants in early stage and in the recent past they are restricting the migrants, because of economic crisis and large inflow of migrant workers from different countries (Example: A migrant worker from Bangladesh and Nepal can work for lesser salaries than a Indian worker who come from Kerala and other states.)

We can find some similarities in Indentured labour and the Gulf migrants from India. Both were contract migrants, mostly male migrants and unskilled workers. As like Indentured labour, most of the Gulf migrants are from rural areas. "The majority of the Indians who emigrate gain little from their emigration" they exchange one situation of casual, intermittent, poorly paid labour for a similar situation in the new country" (Tinker, 1993:xiii). As Tinker (1993) explained about Indentured labour, the Gulf migrants have some commonalities. The Gulf migrants from India particularly Telugu migrants are poorly paid workers, unskilled and socially backward.

Due to economic crisis, decline in oil prices and unemployment for local population in Gulf countries, effecting the migrant workers. In 2016, Saudi Arabia had huge economic crisis due to decline in oil prices; many construction companies stopped their projects. In recent years GCC Countries are planning to impose tax on migrant remittances.

## **CHAPTER - III**

### **Profile of the Study Area Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

After the bifurcation of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh state into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on June 2nd 2014, the Andhra Pradesh remains with 13 districts and the newly formed state Telangana consists of 10 districts<sup>17</sup>. In 2016 Telangana government divided 10 districts into 31 districts<sup>18</sup>.

#### **History**

Historically Andhras have extensive migration history, the Andhras originally an Aryan race living in North India migrated to south of the Vindhya and later mixed with non- Aryans. Regular history of Andhra Desa, according to historians, begins with 236 B.C, the year of Ashoka's death. During the following centuries, Satavahans, Sakas, Ikshvakas, Eastern Chalukyas, Kakatiyas ruled the Telugu country. Other dynasties that ruled over the area in succession were the kingdoms of Vijayanagara and Qutub Shahi followed by Mir Qumruddin and his successors, known as the Nizams. Gradually, from the 17<sup>th</sup> century the British annexed territories of the Nizam and constituted the single province of Madras. After the independence 1947, Telugu speaking areas were separated from the composite Madras presidency and a new Andhra state formed on 1 October 1953 with the passing of the states reorganisation Act, 1956, there was a merge of Hyderabad state and Andhra state, and consequently Andhra Pradesh came into being on 1 November 1956 (Rahman 2005: 3).

United Andhra Pradesh was one of the largest states in India; with an area of 2, 75,069 sq km, and 23 districts the state is divided into three distinct regions Telangana (with ten districts), Rayalaseema (with four districts) and Coastal Andhra (with nine districts), Hyderabad is the capital city of Andhra Pradesh

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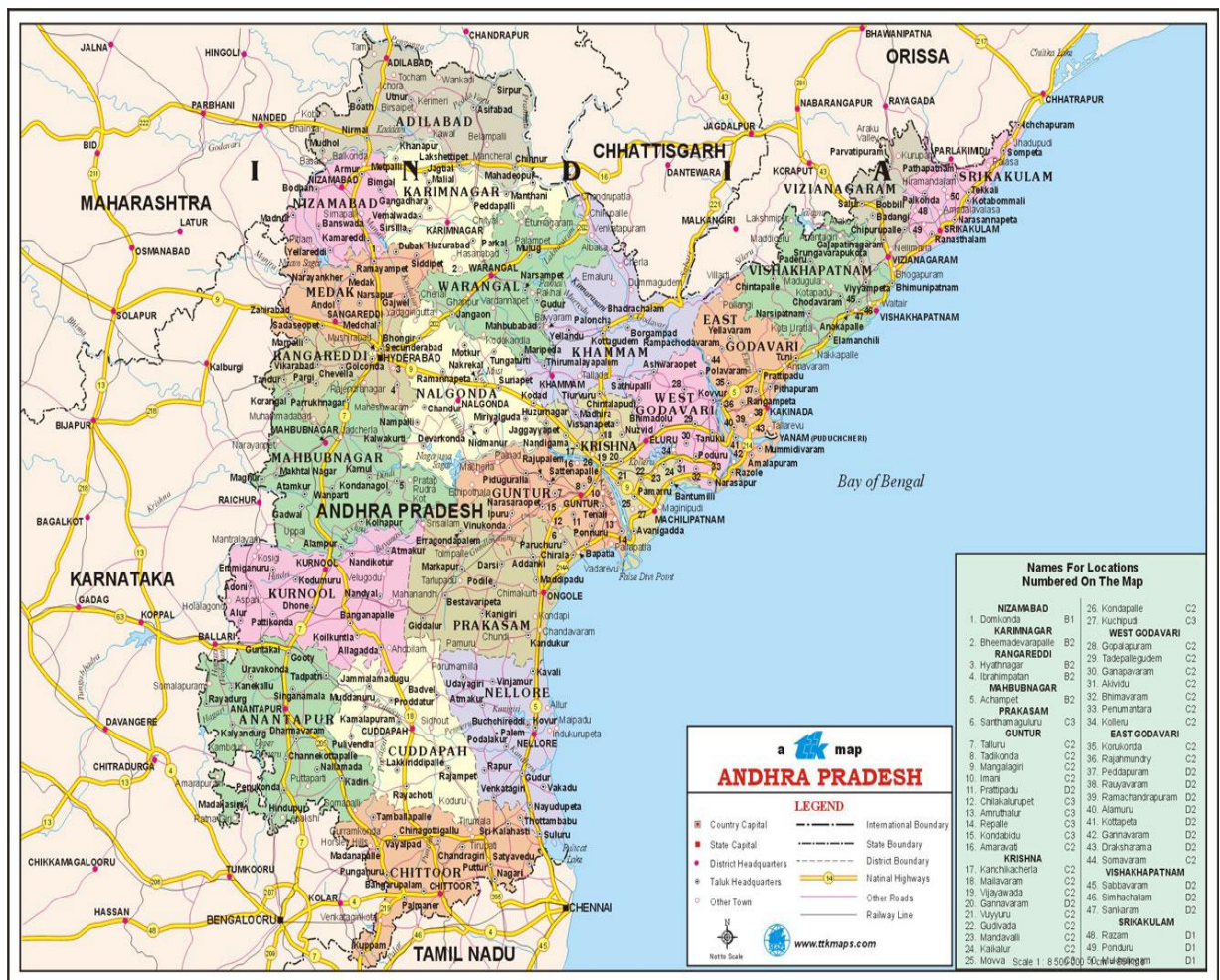
<sup>17</sup> Telangana Government divided 10 districts into 31 districts, since 2016.

<sup>18</sup> See Map Number



which falls within the Telangana region. Telugu is the prominent language of the state. It is spoken by about 88 per cent of the state's population. Urdu is the second prominent language in Andhra Pradesh, mostly spoken in Telangana region by Muslim population.

**Map 3.1. Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh**



Map of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh showing the broadening states on North side Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Orissa on south Tamil Nadu.

**Table 3.1: Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Population**

<b>Population</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total Population	84,580,777
Male	42,442,146
Female	42,138,631

Census: Census of India, 2011.

Above table shows about the size of population of Andhra Pradesh according to Census of India 2011. Andhra Pradesh is the fifth largest populated state in India. More than 50 percent of the populations are still in rural areas<sup>19</sup> of Andhra Pradesh.

### **Agriculture and Industry**

Agriculture is one of the important occupations the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh state, where 70 percent of population is engaged in this sector and agriculture is primary livelihood source for majority. About 40 per cent of cultivated is irrigated. The state is surplus in food grains, particularly rice other important crops are jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets, pulses, castor, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, ground nuts, and banana. Forest cover 23 percent of the states area, important forest products are teak, eucalyptus, cashew, bamboo, soft wood, etc. The natural vegetation of the region is preserved in the form of its extensive forests which cover about 24 per cent of the total area. This vast forest cover is very unevenly distributed, its percentage to the total area varying from 47.5 in Khammam, to 7.4 in Nalgonda; the other notable districts are Adilabad (39.5%) Warangal (26.1) and Karimnagar (20.9) in Telangana and Cuddapah (31.1),

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<sup>19</sup> According to the census of India report 2011, out of the population of 1210.2 million population in India, the size of rural population is 833.1 million (68.84 per cent of the total population).

Chittoor (30.5) and Kurnool (28.4) in Rayalaseema. In the remaining districts the proportion ranges between 10 and 20 percent.

### **Industries**

Major industries like are located around Hyderabad and other cities in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. They manufacture all kinds of goods and synthetic drugs, pharmaceuticals, heavy electrical machinery, sugar industries, steel industries, textile industries and apart from these Singanareni collieries is also major industrial sector in Telangana region of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, IT also become an important service sector in Hyderabad. There are many other industries but all these are not in position to provide large scale employment for people in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

### **Failure of Cottage Industries**

Crisis of cottage industries and caste occupation in Andhra Pradesh effected large scale population. Crisis in handloom industries in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh has become serious social problem and there are many cases how committed suicide because of crisis of handloom industry. These problems lead many victims to move urban cities and also Gulf countries for employment. Sricilla is the major handloom industries hub in Telangana, were large scale Gulf migration took place from this region due to crisis in handloom sector. Sricilla witnessed large scale suicides by handloom workers due to crisis.

### **Education**

Education plays an important role in the states development, till 1991 the percentage of literacy in Andhra Pradesh is below 50 percent that is just 44.08 percent. Migration in 1970s to 1990s was huge in Andhra Pradesh mainly to Gulf countries as labours. According to 2001 census the literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh is 61.11 percent and in 2011 census it is reported to 67.02 among them 74.88 percent are male and 59.15 percent are female.

**Table 3.2: Andhra Pradesh literacy rate,**

Year	Population	Males	Females
<b>1961</b>	21.19	30.19	12.03
<b>1971</b>	24.57	33.18	15.75
<b>1981</b>	35.66	46.83	24.16
<b>1991</b>	44.08	55.12	32.72
<b>2001</b>	61.11	70.85	51.17
<b>2011</b>	67.02	74.88	59.15

Source: [aponline.gov.in](http://aponline.gov.in), census 2011

### **Selected Districts of the study**

For this study we have selected four districts in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, East Godavari, West Godavari, Karimnagar and Nizamabad. Since 1970s these districts have exported large number of migrants to Gulf countries. Telangana has witnessed huge drought crisis in early 2000 and which lead large scale migration to Gulf.

## Profile of the study districts

### East Godavari

**Table 3.3: Facts and Figures of East Godavari district**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	10,807 sq.km
<b>Total population</b>	51,51,549
<b>Male</b>	2569491
<b>Female</b>	2582419
<b>Rural population</b>	3836952
<b>Urban population</b>	1314597
<b>Population density</b>	477 per/ sq km
<b>Sex Ration</b>	1008 females per 1000
<b>Literacy rate</b>	71.35%
<b>Male literacy</b>	74.91%
<b>Female literacy</b>	67.82%

East Godavari district is located on the river bank of Godavari. The district head quarter is Kakinada, East Godavari is the highest populated district in United Andhra Pradesh. This district is bounded by Vishakapatnam district on North and Khammam district on the north- west and on the east and South by Bay of Bengal.

The area of East Godavari district is 10,807 square km. The density of population in East Godavari district is 452 per square km. The urban and rural population in the district is 1,151,885 and 3,749,535 respectively and the sex ratio in the district is 992. The average literacy rate of the district is 65.49%<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>20</sup> source: <http://eastgodavari.nic.in>.

**Map 3.2. East Godavari District**



### **West Godavari**

West Godavari is one of the 13 districts in Andhra Pradesh. Eluru is the district headquarters for West Godavari. It is known for its delta in the state. It is encircled by the East by River Godavari and Krishna District on the West. The Krishna District and the Bay of Bengal on the South and the Khammam District of Telangana state on the North.

According to 2011 census, the West Godavari district had a population of 3,936,966 of which males were 1,964,918 and females 1,972,048. Sex ratio of district is 1004 for 1000. The district literacy is 74.53% the census shows that Males have higher literacy rate with 77.92% than the female literacy rate 71.36%.

**Table 3.4: Facts and Figures of West Godavari district**

1	Geographical area	7,742 Sq Kms
2	Population	39,36,966
3	Males	19,64,918
4	Females	19,72,048
5	Literacy rate	74.53%
6	Males literacy	77.92%
7	Female literacy	71.36%
8	Sex Ratio	1004(Per 1000)
9	Urban population	808,777(20.45%)
10	Rural population	3,128,189(79.54%)

Source: 2011 census data

**Map 3.3. West Godavari District**





## Karimnagar District Profile

Karimnagar district is located in Northern region of Telangana state. It is located on the north-eastern region of sacred river Godavari. The district head quarters are located on the bank of river Manair, a tributary of Godavari. The district is situated within the geographical co-ordinates of 17°-5' Northern latitude and 78-29 Eastern longitude, and with an altitude of 1600 m above the sea level. This district is bounded by Adilabad district on North, Maharashtra State on eastern side, Nizamabad district on the north- west and Medak, Warangal district on South (Karimnagar District Hand Book, 2007-2008). Now since 2016, district divided into four districts Karimnagar, Rajanna Sircilla, Peddapalli, Jagatiyal.

The history of Karimnagar district dates back to Paleolithic Age. Traces of homosepians belonging to Paleolithic age found here. The historians differ with each other as far the naming of the district is concerned. Few claim that the district has been named after the care taker of Yelagandal fort – Karimuddin- while others say that the district has been named after a Muslim seer- Karimullah- who lived here 150 years ago.

**Map 3.4 Erstwhile Karimnagar District Map**





**Table 3.5: Facts and Figures of erstwhile Karimnagar district**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	11,800 sq.km
<b>Total population</b>	38,11,738
<b>Male</b>	18,97,068
<b>Female</b>	19,14,670
<b>Rural population</b>	28,25,044
<b>Urban population</b>	9,51,225
<b>Population density</b>	322 per/ sq km
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	1008 females per 1000
<b>Literacy rate</b>	64.87%
<b>Male literacy</b>	74.72%
<b>Female literacy</b>	55.18%

Source: Compiled from Census 2011 and various sources of the Telangana state records.

The area of Karimnagar district is 11,823 square km. There are 8,13,797 households with having 34,91,882 population. The density of population in Karimnagar district is 295 per square km. The urban and rural population in the district is 19.44% and 80.56% respectively and the sex ratio in the district is 998. The average literacy rate of the district is 47.57% where the male and female literacy rates are 57.97% and 37.15% respectively. The rural and urban population in Karimnagar district is 28,13, 010 (80.56%) and 6,78,812 (19.44%) respectively (Karimnagar District Hand Book, 2007-2008).

Total labour in Karimnagar district is 17,11,559 consisting of 49.02% of the total population. The percentage of the main workers is 41.78% only. In this 7.24% belong to marginal workers, 12.38% belong to cultivators, 16.37% belong to agricultural labour. Household industry workers are consisting 6.20% in the total

labour force of karimnagar district respectively (Karimnagar District Hand Book, 2007-2008).

There are large and medium scale industries like Singareni Collieries Co., Kesoram Cements, NTPC Ramgundam, etc., are running in Karimnagar District. The total employment of these industries is 37,653. There are 1014 factories running in the district for 2007-08 with 13,426 male workers and 2580 female workers. In Karimnagar district 43,397 persons are working in 5933 small scale industries. There are 404 trading rice mills and 787 non-trading rice mills are running in the district (Karimnagar District Hand Book, 2007-2008).

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is a government coal mining company jointly owned by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Government of India on a 51:49 equity basis. It is located at Godavarikani. The Singareni Coal reserves stretch across 350 km of the Pranahita Godavari Valley of AP with a proven geological reserves aggregating to whopping 8791 million tonnes. The SCCL is currently operating 13 open cast and 42 underground mines in 4 districts of AP (Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam) with manpower around 78,000 (Karimnagar District Hand Book, 2007-2008).

### **Erstwhile Nizamabad District Profile**

Nizamabad district is located in Telangana state. The district economy is mostly depended on agriculture sector and more particularly on various crops. The net irrigated area of the district was 1.64 lakhs hectares. When the Nizamsagar project started in district, Nizamsagar and other village's project situation changed dramatically and aggression of natural economy suffered a major jolt<sup>21</sup>. According to census of India 2001, the total population of Nizamabad district is 2,345,685. Male 1,162,905 and Female 1,182,780 sex ratio per 1000 males is 1016 female, the only district in Andhra Pradesh is Nizamabad i.e., female sex ratio is higher than males. The geographical area of Nizamabad district is 7,956 square km. population density per sq km is 294. Literacy rate in Nizamabad

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<sup>21</sup> (<http://www.nizamabad.nic.in/>, 2011)

district, the average literacy rate of the district is 60.78% where the male and female literacy rates are 64.00% and 57.44% respectively (Census of India, 2001).

There are 3 revenue divisions with 36 mandals with total of 922 villages and 61 Un-inhabited villages. Total Gram Panchayats are 718, one municipal corporation and 3 municipalities (<http://nizamabad.nic.in/>).

There are 1747 primary schools, 618 upper primary schools and 417 high schools are running in Nizamabad district. There are 77 junior colleges existing in the district. 23 degree colleges, 5 engineering colleges, 1 medical college, 7 teacher Education colleges (including DIET), 2 polytechnic colleges and 2 PG colleges are running in Nizamabad district (<http://nizamabad.nic.in/>).

There are large and medium scale industries like Nizam Deccan Sugar factory. Gayathri Sugars etc. but only limited members are working in these industries.

Total workers in Nizamabad district is 1,159,606 main workers are 971,911 marginal workers are 187,695 and non workers are 1,186,079 (census of India, 2001). Agriculture is in crisis in the district 89 percent farmers in the district are small and marginal farmers and processing 60 percent of the land. Whereas, 11 percent of the big farmers are processing 40 percent of the lands. There is no equal distribution of land among people in the district it is a serious issue affecting rural areas in India.

Nizamabad is one the 31 district in Telangana state. The district head quarter is Nizamabad which is 175 kms away from Hyderabad. The district well connected with other places with national high way and south central railway route. The district is encircled on the East by Karimnagar district, North by Adilabad district, South by Medak district, West by Nanded district of Maharashtra & Bidar district of Karnataka.

According to 2011 census The Nizamabad district has population of 25, 51,335 of which male were 12,51,335 and female 12,50,641. Sex ration of district is 1040

for 1000. The district literacy is 61.25% the census shown that Males have higher literacy rate with 71.47% than the female literacy rate 51.54%.

**Table 3.6: Facts and Figures of Nizamabad district**

1	<b>Geographical area</b>	7956 Sq.Kms
2	<b>Population</b>	2551335
3	<b>Males</b>	1250641
4	<b>Females</b>	1300694
5	<b>Literacy rate</b>	61.25%
6	<b>Males literacy</b>	71.47%
7	<b>Female literacy</b>	51.54%
8	<b>Sex Ratio</b>	1040 (Per 1000)
9	<b>Urban population</b>	588,372 (23.06%)
10	<b>Rural population</b>	1,962,963 (76.94%)

**Source : 2011 census data**

**Table 3.7: Nizamabad district Classification of Workers**

Classification of Workers	(Figures in lakh)
Total Main workers	9.72
Marginal workers	1.88
Total workers (main +marginal)	11.60
Non workers	11.86
Total Cultivators	3.05
Agriculture labour	3.44
House hold industries	1.67
Other workers	3.33

Source: <http://www.nizamabad.nic.in>

Map 3.5. Nizamabad District

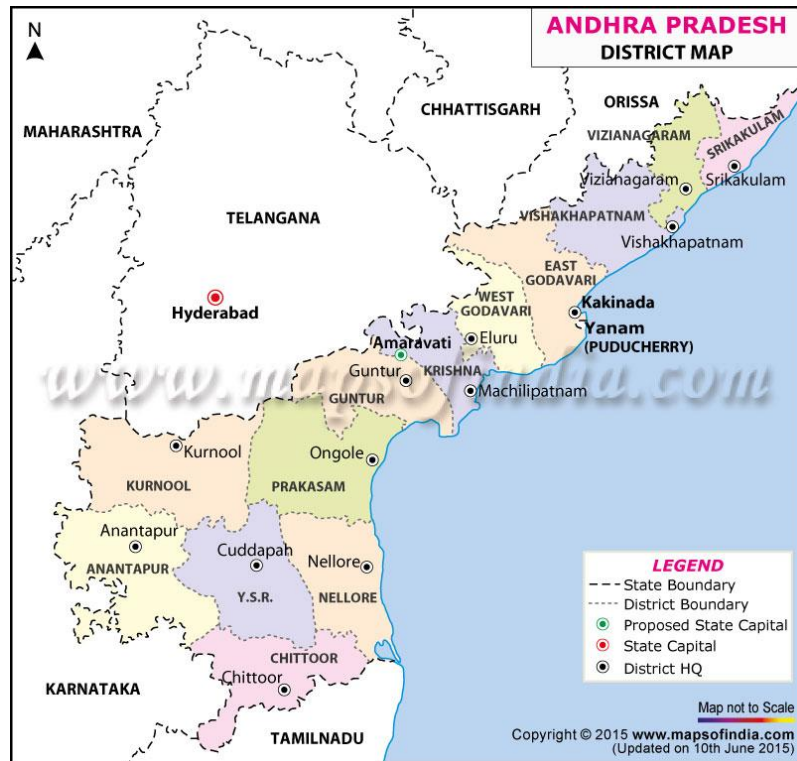


**Table 3.8: Profile of Telangana State 2011**

Telangana State Population Profile 2011				
Total	Male	%	Female	%
35193978	17704078	50.3	17489900	49.7
Total SC Population				
Total	Male	%	Female	%
5432680	2704932	49.8	2727748	50.2
Total ST Population				
Total	Male	%	Female	%
5432680	2704932	49.8	2727748	50.2
Total Literates				
Total	Male	%	Female	%
3286928	1659963	50.5	1626965	49.5
Total Illiterates				
Total	Male	%	Female	%
20784228	11749253	56.5	9034975	43.5
Total Worker				
Total	Male	%	Female	%
14409750	5954825	41.3	8454925	58.7
Total Agriculture Workers				
Total	Male	%	Female	%
3016884	1951576	64.7	1065308	35.3

Source: Census of India 2011

**Map 3.6 Andhra Pradesh with 13 districts**



source:<http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/andhrapradesh/andhra-after-formation-of-telangana.html>

**Map 3.7. Telangana state with 31 districts**



## **Brief History of migration from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

India is a country having several different languages and dialectics. In India most of the states are divided on the bases of language. Telugu is the local and official language of Andhra Pradesh state. Andhra Pradesh has three distinct regions known as Telangana, Rayalaseema, and Andhra, which is located across coastal region and it is also called as coastal Andhra. Most of the population in Andhra Pradesh is Telugu speaking; we can find a large number of Urdu speaking population in Hyderabad and Telangana region. Telugu is spoken by 65 million people worldwide constituting 7.8 percent of total population of the country (Bhat & Sahoo, 2005).

Telugu Diaspora has long history of international migration. We can find different patterns of migration from Andhra Pradesh during different time periods. Generally migration of Andhras can be classified into two major waves: a) the colonial migration during the ninetieth and early twentieth century, which was basically indentured and kangani form of labour migration, and b) the post world war II migration of Telugus to developed countries such as the USA, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, which includes the migration of professionals such as engineers, doctors, scientists, students and so on. We see the brain drain process form this period.

### *Colonial migration*

During the colonial period Telugus especially from the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh migrated to work in the tea and coffee plantations of Ceylon and rubber plantations of Malaysia, mainly as Kangani or Maistry form of labour (Laxmi Narayan, 2005). Labour recruitment for the growing number of mills, factories and plantations in the Southeast Asian countries was mainly drawn from the rural areas of South Indian Coastal districts. It was the recruiters of labour who performed the most important and crucial function of linking rural society of India with the plantation and urban economies of Malaysia and Burma. The planters in Malaysia and the factory owners in Burma rarely engaged the labour they needed



directly. They delegated the task of labour recruitment to a special class of people under the systems called ‘kangani’ and ‘maistry’ (Satyanarayan, 2002).

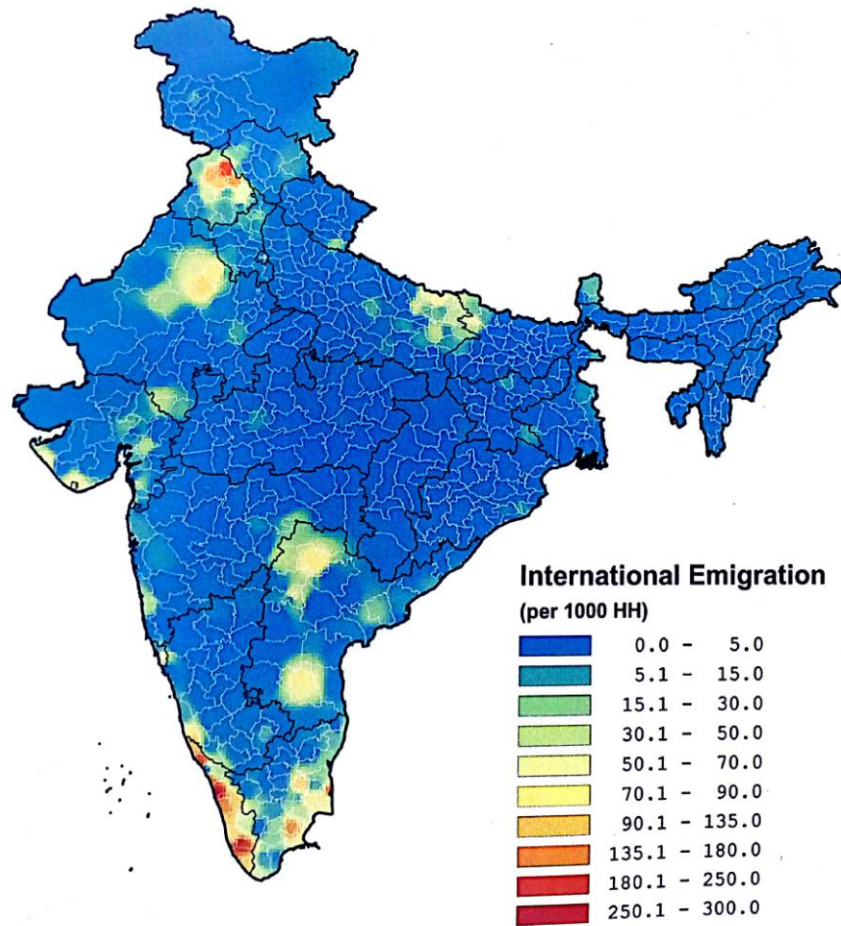
### *Post-colonial migration*

This period of migration is different from colonial period of migration, here migrants moved voluntarily; mostly they are skilled professionals like doctors, engineers, and entrepreneurs. The beginning of the twentieth century witnessed the emergence of the strong, educated, and confident middle class in the state of Andhra Pradesh. This period also showed advance of science and technology and the urbanization process. In this period Telugus were migrated to the developed countries such as the USA, UK, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada (Bhat & Sahoo, 2005). This period of migration was continued till 1960s and 1970s and after large scale labour migration was taken place to West Asia (Gulf countries) as labourers from mid 1970s and early 1980s. After Kerala migrants, Andhra Pradesh continues in second position, North Telangana region is the major exporter of Gulf migrants from Andhra Pradesh mainly districts like Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Adilabad.

**Table 3.9: Patterns of Telugu emigration**

Time Period	Category of emigrant	Destination
Pre-Colonial	Religious/Trade	West Asia, Southeast Asia and African
Colonial	1)Indenture 2)Kangani 3)Maistry	1)Mauritius, South Africa, Fiji 2)Malaya and Ceylon 3) Burma
Post Independence	Professional, Labour and Family Reunion	USA, UK, Europe, Australia and West Asia/Gulf

Source: <http://www.telugudiaspora.com>



**Map 3.8. India- International Emigration**

Source: Kumar and Rajan (2014)

The above map shows the rate of International migration from India, In Andhra Pradesh, the map indicates Kadapa, East Godavari and West Godavari districts as 70.1-90.0 households among 1000 households are International emigrants. In Telangana, large parts of the northern region shows the districts include Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad districts as 70.1-90.0 households among 1000 households are international emigrants.

"It is widely recognized that emigration is not often a general, state-wide phenomenon but rather a specific, patchy one with particular region or a few districts within that region leading the process" (Kumar and Rajan, 2014).

**Table 3.10: Telangana- State/ Selected country -wise number of workers granted emigration clearance/ ECNR Endorsement in India 2011-2017**

Year	UAE	Saudi Arabia	Kuwait	Qatar	Oman	Bahrain
2011	5289	1403	2180	2167	3953	1254
2012	7857	2018	2244	3395	5610	2627
2013	10716	1971	3362	3632	4298	1904
2014	11092	1503	3354	2696	4141	1399
2015	13276	1071	1658	1770	6577	2009
2016	10776	4933	1828	768	4004	2343

Source: Ministry of External Affairs, 2011-2016. (www.indiastat.com, Accessed on 28 June 2017)

The above table shows the data of Telangana state and selected Gulf country and number of persons migrated through POE clearance since 2011-2016. Highest number of persons migrated to UAE.

**Table 3.11: Andhra Pradesh- State/ Selected country -wise number of workers granted emigration clearance/ ECNR Endorsement in India 2011-2017**

Year	UAE	Saudi Arabia	Kuwait	Qatar	Oman	Bahrain
2011	7417	7051	19137	1924	6386	1137
2012	6946	1039	25141	2514	3962	821
2013	10913	1039	30038	3805	3499	1136
2014	10948	8688	25319	3633	2740	781
2015	12032	8875	15890	2611	4150	1017
2016	5771	3571	13232	612	2827	561

Source: Ministry of External Affairs, 2011-2016. (www.indiastat.com, Accessed on 28 June 2017).

The above table shows the data of Andhra Pradesh and selected Gulf country and number of persons migrated through POE clearance since 2011-2016. Highest number of persons migrated to Kuwait.

## **Conclusion**

This chapter discussed about the background of the Andhra Pradesh and Telangana state mainly demographic details like population size and other important aspects of education, agriculture, and industries. When we are talking about an issue in a state first we have to know the back ground of the state because it helps us knowing the problem. As we discussed the chapter give a brief description of the state and the selected study districts, with the details we can analyze how large scale migration from state taken place. The field area was selected when the state was undivided. Migration from Andhra Pradesh to Gulf countries has started since 1970s and still continued but within the state the migration process is somewhat different like gender difference as we discussed earlier, country of destination etc, As Evert Lee described migration is influence by place of origin and place of destination. Profile of the district helps us in understanding the growth of the districts and how it lead to large scale out migration.

In this chapter, we have also discussed about the background of migration from Andhra Pradesh internationally. Andhra Pradesh has long migration history since pre-colonial time and it continued to date, but the pattern of migration changed time to time. Large number of skilled professionals migrates to the developed countries and unskilled persons migrates to the Gulf region in the present situation.

## **CHAPTER - IV**

### **Socio-economic analysis of Intending Migrant Workers, Migrants in Gulf Countries and Return Migration from Gulf Countries**

Migration from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana started with internal migration<sup>22</sup>. Generally, migration takes place from rural to urban. “Internal Migration in Andhra Pradesh also took place from rural areas of Telangana districts to the coal fields of Godavari (Singareni), textile centres of Gujarat, Maharashtra and international to the Gulf countries” (Sampath: 2006: 6), past studies shows that, during 1970’s majority of the male population used to migrate to Bombay (Present day Mumbai) as labourers to work in textile industries and at construction sites and from there the migrants accessed the information about employment opportunities in other countries, especially opportunities in Gulf countries can you write source.

Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts from Telangana, East Godavari, West Godavari and Kadapa districts have background of internal migration to Mumbai. Let us discuss how this process started. First, Gulf companies came to Bombay for recruiting labourers for working in oil industries and later for construction companies. Most of the labourers in Bombay are from different parts of the country that includes labourers from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Once migrants from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana came to know about the opportunities available at the Gulf countries, they started migrating from Bombay to the Gulf countries. At the initial stage, the Gulf companies recruited migrants for free of cost by their own expenses because there was huge demand for labourers in the Gulf during early 1970s and there was labour shortage in their own countries, so they started importing foreign labourers for free of cost by paying high wages. And later these migrants who migrated to the Gulf countries provided information to their own children, relatives and neighbours regarding the opportunities in the Gulf countries. This is

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<sup>22</sup> Internal migration is a mechanism by which population redistribution takes place within a country (Cherunilam, 1987).

what scholars called 'networks' of migration that facilitate further migration Can U write source.

Hyderabad which is the capital city of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is base for or hub of employment opportunities (skilled and unskilled workers) in construction sites, IT sector and medical fields. It is providing employment opportunities not only from within the state but also other parts of the country. Despite of the advantage, the people from both states are migrating to Gulf countries due to the culture and network of migration<sup>23</sup>, it is said that most of the most of the landless and unemployed sections of this area are migrating to gulf countries in order to earn high income and to high status in the society.

In this region Naxalite movement is also influenced migration indirectly. Naxalism in 1970s and early 1980s<sup>24</sup> influenced the Northern Telangana region, mainly agricultural labourers associations, the student and youth fronts were the instruments for the spread of Maoism (Naxalism) as an ideology and political practice (Balagopal, 2006). Naxalism is the movement against the feudalism, the feudal system in Andhra Pradesh was huge particularly in Telangana region. To fight with feudalism youth from lower caste groups joined in Naxalism.

One of the respondents in the field said that Naxalism is also one of the factors for migration from this region. In 1970s Naxalism influenced the youth and educated male persons, so to avoid in entering in to Naxalite movement most of the youth migrated to Gulf for employment, some people came back from the Naxalite movement and to avoid police harassment they started migrating to urban areas and especially to the Gulf countries from this region.

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<sup>23</sup>. Syed Ali with reference to Kandel and Massey (2002), conceptualized the culture of migration is that migration is learned social behavior; people learn to migrate, and they learn to desire to migrate.

<sup>24</sup> Naxalism is a radical movement which is against to state policies and political behaviour. Naxalism was first started in West Bengal (India) as Naxalbari movement (1967). The basic objective of the Naxalism is equal rights to all and land to all, Naxalism first attacked land lords in the rural areas of India.

The field area Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts were influenced by Naxal movement in 1970s and 1980s. Most of the youth were indirectly influenced by the movement at that moment. However, afterwards, some of them were lost their interest and came out from the movement. Those who came out were harassed by the police and therefore, to avoid police harassment they migrated to Gulf countries. In the same time Gulf migration was popular in the district.

If we observe, about 40 to 50 percent Indian migrants to the Gulf countries originate from Kerala(south Indian state), the rest come from Andhra Pradesh (Telangana) state which accounts for 7 to 9 percent of the total workers (Zachariah *et al* ,2003), Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, and other Indian provinces (Jain, 2007). The following are the components that explain the reasons and the ways why the Indian unemployed and landless labour being migrated to Gulf countries. The main aim of this chapter to examine the processes, outcomes and problems associated with the migration of workers from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to the Gulf countries.

## **Section - I**

### **Intending migrant workers**

This section discusses the details of intending migrants who are ready to migrate one of the GCC countries. Indians migrated to different countries on the bases of economic, socio-cultural, geo-physical and political reasons. Gulf migration is basically oriented towards labour and service occupations on contract basis. Unskilled, semi skilled and skilled workers migrating to Middle East countries for undertaking blue collar jobs. Some are migrating as skilled professionals like doctors, engineers, lawyers, academic and IT professionals. The idea of this section to examine the socio-economic impact and motivational factors which influence migration, what are the expectations of migrants before they go to the Gulf. Migration generally takes place with wage differences, but social issues, regional impact and social networks had played crucial for migration in this study region. Other than wage differences, larger issues like social inequalities, drought, unemployment, decline of caste occupations and cottage/small scale industries

played an important role in large scale migration from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

**Table 4.1 Distribution of respondents according to districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

<b>District</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Adilabad	5	2.9
Anantapur	2	1.2
Chittoor	10	5.8
East Godavari	16	9.2
Hyderabad	6	3.5
Kadapa	62	35.8
Karimnagar	28	16.2
Krishna	1	0.6
Mahaboobnagar	1	0.6
Medak	2	1.2
Nalgonda	1	0.6
Nellore	4	2.3
Nizamabad	4	2.3
Prakasham	1	0.6
Rangareddy	1	0.6
Vijayanagaram	2	1.2
West Godavari	27	15.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data

The above table 4.1 shows the number of intending migrants from the districts they belong. Among the total 173 respondents 35% belongs to Kadapa district, 16% belongs to Karimnagar district, 15% of the intending migrants belong to



West Godavari district, and 9% belongs to East Godavari district. The remaining respondents belong to other districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The samples of the intending migrants are collected in the months of July and August 2012 from respondents at POE office (Protector of Emigrants, Hyderabad).

It is said that majority of migrants are from Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts from Telangana, East Godavari and West Godavari districts from Coastal Andhra region and Cuddapah (Kadapa) from Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh,. "At least 450 women from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh migrate to Gulf countries every week in search of work"<sup>25</sup>.

**Table 4.2 Districts to which deportees from Andhra Pradesh (Telangana) belong**

District	Number (Frequency)	percentage
Cuddapah (Kadapa)	2	6.7
Hyderabad	1	3.3
Karimnagar	6	20.0
Nellore	1	3.3
Vishakapatnam	5	16.7
East Godavari	5	16.7
Krishna	1	3.3
Nizamabad	3	10.0
West Godavari	6	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: UNDOC, 2009

<sup>25</sup> Deccan Chronicle -July 14 2014.

Study conducted by UNDOC reveals the size of the sample of the migrants and the native of the migrants. UNODC (2009) conducted a study on “Smuggling of migrants from India to Europe and particular to the UK, they found 30 irregular migrants from Andhra Pradesh they are from East Godavari, West Godavari and Vishakapatnam from costal districts and the northern districts of Nizamabad and Karimnagar from Telangana. The total irregular immigrants are 169 in the study sample all over India. From that 30 members are from Andhra Pradesh.

The reasons for irregular migration find out by UNODC report are due to past migration history, social network, high unemployment rate, failed agriculture, rural debt, proactive role of agents. Potential irregular migrants will also take into account examples of successful migration from their neighborhood and use such as their role models. All these irregular migrants are travelled to Europe (UK) illegally from Chennai and also from SriLanka. Because of past migration history most of the migrants from Andhra Pradesh (Telangana) are following irregular migration in the recent years, we can say they have past migration history in East Godavari, West Godavari Karimnagar, Cuddapah and Nizamabad had send large scale migrants to Gulf countries.

**Table 4.3: Distribution of sample according to Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	137	79.2
Female	36	20.8
Total	173	100

Source: Primary Data

The proportion of women working at the Gulf countries is very low when compared with male workers. but "it is observed that in recent years women migrant workers has increased particularly from the states like Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra are to the GCC region" (Jain, 2016). Gender is an important aspect in

Gulf migration, most of the women who migrate to Gulf are from Andhra region, we find less women migration from Telangana when compared with Andhra Pradesh. Among 173 respondents in the study, 137 are male migrants and 36 are female migrants, all these 36 women are from Andhra Pradesh. Telangana women also go to Gulf but in rare cases, mostly widow or divorced women prefer to migrate, number of women migration is very low and it is negligible. It is said that every year nearly 30,000-40,000 women housemaids' migrant to the Gulf and majority (60-70 percent) of these migrants are from YSR Kadapa, East Godavari and West Godavari districts"<sup>26</sup>.

**Table 4.4: Distribution of sample according to Gender and Job Category**

<b>Job Category</b>	<b>Sex</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
Carpenter	15	0	15
Mason	15	0	15
Driver	60	0	60
Electrician	27	0	27
Housemaid (Domestic Servant)	20	36	56
Total	137	36	173

Among 173 respondents 79.2 percent of respondents are male and 20.8 percent of them are female migrants. Male migration is significant when we compare with female migration. 60 of the male are migrating as drivers, 56 as housemaid both male and female, 27 male migrating as the electrician, 15 male as carpenters and 15 male migrating as Mason. There is a low participation of female migrants to the Gulf countries due to less scope for women based employment like domestic work,

<sup>26</sup> The Hindu, November 14 2015

teaching and Nursing profession. Among total 36 female respondents majority are migrating as housemaids. “It is clear that most Asian migrant workers fail to secure decent work” (Wickramasekera, 2002). However, in domestic works, women are physically and sexually abused. It is said that a majority of the women who are working in domestic field/areas are from India particularly from Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Women from other countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Philippines are working as Nurses, house maids, and teachers.

### **Marital Status**

Marital status is one the important factor which influences the individual whether to migrate or not, when a person is married he/she has to serve his family, when he do not able get any work at origin place he will migrate to other countries or to the urban areas in the same country. Unemployed youth (particularly unmarried) in Telangana districts choose to migrate in order to get married because; if he is unemployed he will be unable to find a bride. Migration sometimes influences unmarried males because if he migrates to foreign countries he can demand huge dowry. Syed Ali (2007) study in Hyderabad explains how the culture of migration helps to shape the effects of remittances on the status relations and marriage patterns. He says immigration is not only economic but also social like marriage system. In women cases it is different, most of the married women migrate because of economic problems, another category is widow’s migration, there are many cases in this type, women generally face social discrimination and financial problems at home, to avoid that they prefer to migrate to foreign countries particularly to Gulf countries.

**Table 4.5: Distribution of intending migrants by caste**

<b>Caste</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
General (Includes Muslim)	44	25.4
OBC	82	47.4
SC	46	26.6
ST	1	0.6
Total	173	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table discuss about the about social caste of the migrants. Every social aspect in India is related with caste even migration is not an exception to this. Migration is not only an economic issue; it is influenced by many other factors like caste, religion, and geographical location. The lower castes and tribes have a greater propensity to migrate, and many of them migrate for short-term, low skilled and low paid work with the highest levels of vulnerability and lowest level of social protection. Their perception and factors of migration are regulated by the caste based socio-economic inequalities. It is observed that, to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes people felt that migration is the best way to get away from traditional structures and caste based oppression. Among 173 respondents, 47.4 percent belongs to OBC, 26.6 percent belongs to Scheduled Caste, 25.4 percent belongs to General category (Includes Muslims) and one respondent is Scheduled tribe.

Generally upper caste (General category) population is very less than other lower (Other Backward Castes) in India, but they are dominating caste among all. They have better education and agriculture land and good income source from agriculture, generally upper castes have agriculture land in rural areas and political power in rural Panchayats. The whole political system is controlled by upper caste in rural India. If the power is with upper caste why they migrate to other places, upper caste migration

to less compare to other castes. In Gulf migration we find all sections of the society but mostly backward caste and scheduled caste.

General category percentage is less than others because they may have enough sources at home with productive agriculture land and good profits from it. Lower caste groups like BC s and SC s are more in the Gulf migration because they do not have agriculture land or proper education. Caste is also an important factor for immigration, in the case of women there is no upper caste women who migrated to Gulf countries in this study sample.

**Table 4.6: Distribution of intending migrants by Religion**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Hindu	115	66.5
Christian	22	12.7
Muslim	36	20.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data

Out of 173 respondents, 66.5 percent belongs to Hindu religion, 20.8 percent are Muslims, 12.7 percent are Christians. Though there are Muslims and Christians who are migrating to Gulf countries, Hindus constitute majority in the study sample. Generally people assume that Gulf countries give importance to Muslims because of religious interest but the actual scenario is different, they treat all immigrants equally. It is said that, majority of the Muslim migrants are from Kerala and it is around 41.1 per cent; 37.7 per cent are Hindus and the remaining 21.2 per cent are Christians (Zachariah and Rajan 2012: 46-7; Jain, 2016).

A Muslim respondent in this study says, “Arabs treat all migrants as same; we are just labourers in those countries either Hindus or Muslims everyone is treated as labourers. We are just workers nothing else in host country, and it also depends

on host country”. Muslims are generally preferred to go Saudi Arabia rather than other Gulf states.

### **Job Category**

Key employment sectors in the Gulf countries are construction, retail trade, manufacturing, real estate, mining and quarrying. A major section of the migrant workers from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, due to various socio-economic reasons, are being recruited for employment in insecure, low-paying and informal jobs in sectors like construction and domestic work.

**Table 4.7: Distribution of Intending Migrants according to Job Category**

<b>Job Category</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Carpenter	15	8.7
Mason	15	8.7
Driver	60	34.7
Electrician	27	15.6
Housemaid (Domestic servants)	56	32.4
Total	173	100

Source: Primary Data

In this study 34.7 percent of the respondents were migrated to work as drivers, 32.4 percent of the respondents migrated to the Gulf as housemaids (Domestic servants), and 15.6 percent of the respondents migrated as electricians, 8.7 percent respondents as carpenters and 8.7 percent as. Though many of them are migrating as semi skilled professionals but they work as assistants in their own field. The work which they know (worked at India) and the work which migrants are performing at gulf countries is different.

As discussed majority of the Indians who migrate to Gulf countries is for employment purpose, the major work force is in construction sector. Construction related job works are huge when we compare with other jobs, the other jobs like housemaid, car/taxi driver and nurse. “Millions of migrant workers are employed in the Middle East countries. They range from less educated A B C D workers (Ayahs, Bearers, Cooks, and Drivers) to highly educated professionals. However, large a majority of the migrants belongs to the category of less educated workers engaged in manual jobs” (Nambiar, 1995).

**Table 4.8: Number of Migrant Domestic Workers in the GCC**

Country	Year	Total Migrant Domestic Workers	Women Domestic Workers
Bahrain	2011	83,198	51,811
Kuwait	2010	569,536	310,402
Oman	2009	94,592	69,256
Qatar	2009	80,342	48,147
Saudi Arabia	2009	777,254	506,950
UAE	2008	236,545	146,075

Source: Bina 2014

### **Reasons for Migration**

Migration is generally motivated by factors such as the wage differences between the destination country and the native country, wage differences is one of the major factors for migration to the Gulf countries. However, there are larger socio-economic and regional factors influences the migration. Migration from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is not just because of wage difference, other reasons also influence migration like previous networks, social background, political conflicts, regional backwardness and the culture of migration.



Sampanth (2006) study in Karimnagar district reveals that the caste occupations of the backward castes have gradually collapsed and that the young generation in the backward castes is finding new occupations, these people started migrating to various parts of the country and even to the countries of oil rich Middle East. He says SC youth are targeted because of conflicts between Naxals and police, usually the suspects are SCs therefore they try to migrate to the Gulf countries in order to escape from police as well as Naxal groups.

**Table 4.9: Reasons for Migration**

Reasons	Number of Responses	Percentage
Better Salary	116	67.1
Better Living Conditions	4	2.3
Owing to Financial Difficulties	3	1.7
Better Salary/Better Living Conditions	33	19.1
Better Salary/Owing to Financial Difficulties	2	1.2
Better Salary/Owing to Financial Difficulties	15	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data

The reasons of current migration of intending migrants are, 67.1 percent of respondents said that, they are migrating to gulf countries to earn better salary and salary paid at gulf countries is attractive. 19.1 percent of migrant respondents opined that they get better salary and better living conditions are important reasons for migration. 8.7 percent of respondents said that better salary and owing to financial difficulties are the reason for the migration, 2.3 percent of the respondents said better living conditions are the only reason for the migration, 1.7 percent said owing to financial difficulties are the only reason for the migration, 1.2 percent said Better Salary and Owing to Financial Difficulties are the reasons for migration. Different factors are influencing the migrants to move from one

place of other place, major factor for Gulf migration is wage differences and better salary.

**Table 4.10: Cost of migration**

<b>Cost of Migration</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1,000-50,000	98	56.64
50,000-70,000	18	10.40
70,000-90,000	11	6.35
90,000- 1 Lakh	16	9.24
1 Lakh- 1.5 lakhs	09	5.20
1.5 lakh and above	21	12.13
Total	173	100

Source: Primary Data

Migration is not a free business, because of Kafala system in Gulf countries, migrants has to pay fee for his/her Visa. Among the 173 respondents, 56.64 percent of them paid 1,000/- to 50,000/- rupees for his/her migration, 10.40 percent of them paid 50,000/- to 70,000/- rupees, 6.35 percent paid 70,000/- to 90,000/- rupees, 5.20 percent paid 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh, 12.13 percent of them paid above 1.5 lakhs for the migration. It is said that, every respondent paid some amount for his/her migration, due to poor economic conditions migrants take debt from money lenders, agents, friends, relatives by paying huge interest. There are some persons who get free Visa's from relative/friend who are already in the Gulf, they have to spend the travel expenses.

**Table 4.11: Salaries offered in the Gulf**

<b>Salaries offered in Rupees</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1,000-10,000	132	76.30
10,000-15,000	27	15.60
15,000-25,000	5	2.89
25,000- 30,000	5	2.89
30,000- 50,000	2	1.15
50,000 and above	2	1.15
Total	173	100

Source: Primary Data

Among the 173 respondents, 76.30 percent of them offered salary below 10,000/- rupees, 15.60 percent of them were offered 10,000/- to 15,000/- rupees, 2.89 percent for 15,000/- to 25,000/-, 2.89 percent for 25,000/- to 30,000/-, 1.15 percent of them were offered 30,000/- to 50,000/- and 1.15 percent of them were offered above 50,000/-. Salary vary from person to person depends on his/her working experience and job category in Gulf region. Salaries also depend on the employers and the recruiting companies.

**Table 4.12: Country of Migration**

<b>Country of Migration</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Total Percentage</b>
Kuwait	128	74
Qatar	2	1
Saudi Arabia	1	0.6
United Arab Emirates	42	24
Total	173	100

Source: Primary Data

The above table presents statistics regarding the migrants to various/different countries. From above table it is said that, 74.0 percent of respondents are migrating to Kuwait, 24.3 percent are migrating to UAE, 1.2 percent of them migrating to Qatar and only 0.6 percent (one respondent) migrating to Saudi Arabia. This migration sample survey is conducted at POE Hyderabad, in that particular period most of them migrated to Kuwait because of more job openings for domestic maids and car drivers in Kuwait in that particular period.

**Table 4.13: Estimates of Indian migrants in the Gulf region 1975-1999**

Country	1975	1979	1983	1987	1991	1999
Bahrain	1,725	26,000	30,000	77,000	100,000	150,000
Kuwait	32,105	65,000	115,000	100,000	88,000	200,000
Oman	38,500	60,000	100,000	184,000	220,000	450,000
Qatar	27,800	30,000	40,000	50,000	75,000	100,000
Saudi Arabia	34,500	100,000	270,000	380,000	600,000	1,200,000
UAE	107,50	152,000	250,000	225,000	400,000	750,000

Source: High level committee on Indian Diaspora (2001).

The above table shows the estimates of Indian migrants in Gulf countries from 1975-1999. Since 1975 to 1983 UAE is the primary destination for Indian migrants, but since 1983 Saudi Arabia became the main destination for Indian migrants.

### **Process of migration**

There are different reasons for migration; it may be political, social, economic, cultural and geographical. India is one of the important players among the Asian countries in the Economic game of exporting workers for temporary jobs to various countries in the Middle East (Gopinathan, 1998). Among the Indian states, Kerala plays an important role in Gulf Migration and continued by Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Karnataka. Indian migration to Gulf countries is very different; we find huge migration from certain states.

In Andhra Pradesh<sup>27</sup> and Telangana, districts from North Telangana region Nizamabad and Karimnagar, East Godavari, West Godavari from costal Andhra and Kadapa from Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh and few Muslims from Hyderabad old city, were we find large number of Gulf migrants. For this the best example is the APSRTC and TSRTC (Government bus service) direct bus services from Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Rajahmundry and Vijayawada towns to Hyderabad Airport (Rajiv Gandhi International Airport) the service is started with the feedback especially of the Middle East passengers from the two places, we can say that the demand is high because of large number of migrants are travelling from these areas. Place of origin plays an important role in migration. Evertee S Lee says place of origin and place of destination are the factors for migration. Generally Hindus from Telangana region go to UAE and Muslims from Hyderabad old city go to Saudi Arabia. We find slight difference among districts in Andhra Pradesh in Gulf migration; construction labour migration is high in Telangana districts were as in East Godavari, West Godavari and Kadapa it is found mostly as domestic labour (house maids and Drivers), previous network may influence them in that way. It is

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<sup>27</sup> United Andhra Pradesh has three distinct regions known as Telangana, Rayalaseema, and Andhra which is located across coastal region and it is also called as coastal Andhra. Telangana consists 10 districts, Coastal Andhra 9 districts and Rayalaseema 4 districts.

also found that East Godavari, West Godavari and Kadapa migrants are largely migrated to Kuwait, from Karimnagar and Nizamabad migrants went to Dubai (UAE) and Saudi Arabia. They also migrated to other Gulf countries but mostly to these countries.

### **Sources of Visa**

Getting visa is difficult task for migrants; to get visa most of the migrants take help from agents by paying commissions. Visa is the important instrument for migration to the Gulf countries; most of the migrants spend huge money for getting visa.

There are different types of visas but majorly there are two type of Visa's 1) Company visa 2) Tour/Visit Visa. Company visa is the important for the Gulf migrants because recruiting companies give visas for migrants. Tour visa is different from company visa; tourist visa is just only for two to three months any after the period migrant should return their home. Tour visa costs lesser amounts than company visa; most the migrants from the study region are migrating with tourist visa and working illegally in the Gulf countries, with the tour visa migrants should not work in host country officially.

Another type is Azad (Free) visa, Gulf Kafeels (sponsor) started this concept they give employee/worker permission to migrants to work any where he wants. Thus he is free to work and transfer any were and hence the term Free/Azad visa. But this system is illegal under government rules but Kafeels manage it. Azad visa is an illegal kind of process and many migrants faced problems with this category. Agents convince migrants by telling with this Azad (Free) visa you can go to the Gulf and work any were you like but you have to pay more fees for this, many who migrated with Azad visa faced lot of problems in the Gulf countries without proper job opportunities, legally there is no system called Azad visa in the Gulf.

Visa system in Kuwait different from other Gulf countries, they have different visa types. Sune visa (Companies, number-18), Kadim visa (Domestic workers, number-20) and Vazara visa (Government number-17). Immigrants can complaint on owners

regarding salaries and if they abuse them. Visa in Kuwait directly comes under immigrant's name.

Agents are the important source for visa process for immigrants in the rural areas, without the role of agent an immigrant can't migrate to gulf countries. Power of attorney on worker (job) visas is hold by agents. Agent plays an important role in visa process. In recent times, agents are creating problems for immigrants, most of the immigrants know that the demand of foreign labour in GCC countries is decreased but agents came with new system of emigration, they say now there is a huge demand in Iraq for workers because of war. Iraq will not recruit foreign labour directly, first you have to go Dubai (UAE) and from there you can go to Iraq. In this case there are many who immigrated to Gulf with tourist visas and faced problems in Gulf. There are some who immigrated to Iraq in this way illegally, and working in US military camps.

*According to Sub Agent in the study region: the total cost for emigration will be from 50,000 to 1 lakh rupees and in this amount agent commission costs 5 thousand to 10 thousand rupees, the cost of Visa depends on companies which recruit emigrants. Agent says the cost of visa also depends on the visa category, visa is two types Visit/Tour visa and Company Visa. Tour visa costs less than company visa, tour visa is valid for 3 to 6 months and after that we have to return from the host country, Company visa is the contract type it is valid for three years, after three years they can renewal it. Company visa costs more amounts because of different process fee and regulations. Most of them prefer Visit visa because of low cost, any they are facing problems after that. We just facilitate to get the Visa; we have no connections with the companies. Agencies in Hyderabad and Mumbai gives us visas and provide it to the migrants, sometimes we get visas directly from host countries through personal and family networks.*

**Table 4.14: Ever migrated before**

Ever migrated before	Total	Percentage
Yes	50	30.1
No	117	67.9
No Response	4	2.3
Total Number	173	100

Source: Primary Data

Among 173 respondents, 50 of them migrated to Gulf countries before present migration, this may. 117 respondents are the first time migrants to Gulf countries. 32 of them migrated to Kuwait before this migration, 9 of them migrated to UAE, 5 members to Qatar, 3 of them to Saudi Arabia, 2 members to Oman and 1 is to Bahrain.

Before migrating to Gulf they have to undergo a contract agreement were they had to follow guidelines and sign on agreement? 68 percent of the respondents have signed on the agreement papers, 27 percent have not signed on the agreement and 4 percent of them have not responded for the question where they are not aware of signing the agreement.

**Table 4.15: Contract Period**

Number of Migrants	Total Response	Total Percentage
No Knowledge	54	31
1 year	3	1.7
2 Years	86	49
3 years	23	13
4 years	7	4
Total	173	100

Source: Primary Data



49 percent of the respondents have contract of 2 years, 31 percent of them have no knowledge about the contract period, 13 percent are for 3 years of contract, 4 percent have 4 years of contract agreement, and only 3 respondents are contracted for 1 year. There are large number of respondents who are not aware of the contract period before migration, they mostly depend on agents.

Highest amount spent for migration among the respondents are 1,50,000/- and the lowest is 1000/-. 17 percent of them have spent 50,000/- rupees for the migration process. Emigration clearance is received from Protector of Emigrants and they have to pay fee for getting the clearance.

**Table 4.16: Aware of Emigration clearance from the POE office?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	137	79.2
No	36	20.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

Intending migrants who are willing to migrate Gulf country should get POE clearance. Emigration rules plays crucial role in international migration, different countries have different emigration rules according to their Immigration Acts. The Emigration Act of 1983 in India was passed in Parliament in September 1983. The Act specifies the rules and regulations regarding the emigration and the process of emigration. Emigration Act is not only applicable for emigrants; it also applies for recruiting agencies. According to chapter 5 every Indian should get emigration clearance (Emigration Act, 1983). It also deals with the security deposits; the main purpose of the Emigration Act 1983 was to make the process of international migration, particularly of workers, systematic (Emigration Act, 1983).

ECR (Emigration Check required) countries who hold Indian passport people below matriculation (10th) qualification are

- Afghanistan
- Bahrain
- Indonesia
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Libya
- Malaysia
- Oman
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- Sudan
- Syria
- Thailand
- UAE
- Yemen

## PBBY

**Table 4.17: Distribution of Intending Migrants who joined PBBY**

Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	118	68.2
No	55	31.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data, Note: Pravasi Bahratiya Bima Yojana

### Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY)

Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana is the only and compulsory insurance scheme available for the migrant workers supported by Government of India. Government of India also started a scheme called MGPSY (Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana), MGPSY is a social security scheme for migrant workers who hold ECR category passport. This is a voluntary scheme, subscriber can join this on his/her own decision and it is to encourage the migrant worker to save for their return and resettlement.

There are many arguments by scholars that the Act is old, and there should be another Act. Since emigration rules influences the migration process it should be updated all the time. There are some polices which are added in the 1983 Act, for example, Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana<sup>28</sup> and 20 lakhs rupees deposits by agents for security reasons.

### Recruitment

Migrants has to follow different procedures before emigration, there are certain rules and regulations in the process of migration; (what is this please re write), to possess several valid documents: Passport with the required emigration clearance

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<sup>28</sup> An insurance cover of a minimum sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs payable to the nominee/legal heir in the event of death or permanent disability of any Indian emigrant who goes abroad for employment purpose after obtaining emigration clearance from the concerned protector of emigrants (POE).

endorsement, employment contract, Visa (NOC or work permit), Medical fitness certificate and police clearance certificate. First to secure an appointment in the host country, he may obtain it through any of the following several channels (Gopinathan1998).

- 1) Friends and relatives already in employment in the host country (informal network)
- 2) Authorised private recruiting agencies.
- 3) Government recruiting institutions
- 4) Contractors or companies in India who have up construction work in the host county, and
- 5) Direct application to employer.

These are the Channels for emigration to Gulf countries, Most of the emigrants depend on Authorised Private recruiting agencies for the process of migration. These agencies recruit sub agent in the village level and the sub agent's deals with the migrants. These agents help the migrants not only with regard to recruitment but also in securing documents such as passports, emigration clearance, employment contract, Visa or work permit, medical certificates, police clearance certificate, since most of the persons recruited by the agents belong to the unskilled and semiskilled categories and may be first time emigrants.

Most of the emigrants depend on these Agents because they are available any time who reside in the same village. Migrants are mostly unskilled and semiskilled and they need some help in the process of recruitment, helping the emigrants the agent system became popular. Agents are the persons who belong to the same region or village, agent system became popular and many of the unemployed educated male started working as agents. Mean while the agent system became more popular and large numbers are started working as agents and it became competition.

With the huge competition the local sub agents started cheating the emigrants. The poor and the low educated rural people are easily fall prey to fraudulent practise of

such agents. Sometimes unauthorised agents also perform the activities in the process of emigration; these persons do not have any licenses for doing the activities.

The agents get good profits in these activities. According to the rules enunciated for implementation of the emigration act, 1983, the recruiting agent is entitled only to Rs. 1500 per person recruited, as service charge. But their receipts for exceed this stipulated amount because of the visa sales mostly through the Sub agents, the agent charge Rs. 6000 (3000 main agent+3000 sub agent) depends on the job category and salaries offered.

According to ILO suggestions before accepting an offer, migrant workers need information about:

- 1) Names and addresses of state employment services and licensed agencies;
- 2) Names of blacklisted foreign employers and their agents and recruiters;
- 3) Wage standards in destination countries;
- 4) Skills-testing procedures and fees;
- 5) Health examination services and fees;
- 6) Clear guidelines on procedures for obtaining emigration clearance;
- 7) Description of prohibited recruitments practices;
- 8) List of countries where overseas work is discouraged or banned;
- 9) Average cost of transport to various destination countries; and
- 10) Recruitment fees normally charged by agents.

After accepting an offer, migrant workers need information about:

- 1) General working and living conditions in specific countries of destination;
- 2) Worker complaints and contract violations;
- 3) Conditions of admission and stay under immigration laws and bilateral agreements;
- 4) Names and addresses of national administrative bodies that oversee conditions of migrant workers in countries of employment;
- 5) Procedures and facilities for sending remittances of earning;

- 6) Services for migrants and their families in countries of employment, including schooling and medical care; and
- 7) Addresses of diplomatic missions and labour attaches that can provide assistance to migrant workers.

Poor economic conditions of migrants are the main reason of illiteracy; uneducated migrants are less aware of all the rules, regulation and information regarding emigration. They completely depend on agents or friends, the work of agent to send migrant to Gulf; for that he/she get commission. Because of his business needs agent tells all good things about the employer and companies. Most of the new migrants are influenced by the agents, they give promises by offering high salaries; they motivate the migrant by giving information regarding Gulf. There are some agents who give finances for migration to the migrants.

### **Government Recruiting Agencies**

There are some Government recruiting agencies in India

- 1) Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants Limited (ODEPC, Kerala)
- 2) Tamil Nadu Overseas Manpower Corporation
- 3) Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation
- 4) Punjab Small Scale Industries and Export Corporation Ltd
- 5) Andhra Pradesh Non- Resident Indian Investment Corporation
- 6) Centre for Training and Employment of Border Youth
- 7) Overseas Man Power Company A.P. Ltd.,
- 8) Telangana Overseas Manpower Company Limited

### **Sources of information**

In the study area the information about job prospects in the Gulf countries and the details were transmitted to the candidates through agents, friends and relatives who already migrated. Migrants did not get job by their own efforts in Gulf countries; there should be channel for getting job. According to Rahman (2001) most of the

respondents get information through friends, relatives, and neighbours. 52 percent get information from friends/relatives, 33.33 percent through news papers, 6.33 percent on local intermediary, and 8.34 percent on other sources. Network is important for immigration because if we have good network with friends and relatives in the host country it will be helpful after migration.

**Table 4.18: Who motivated you to migrate?**

<b>Motivation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Family member	24	13.87
Villager/friend	80	46.24
Friends/relatives abroad	35	20.23
Recruiting agent/middleman	21	12.13
Yourself	9	5.20
Return migrant	4	2.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

There are some motivational factors which influence migration, In this study 46.24 percent of them motivated by a fellow villager or a friend, he/she may be a return migrant. 13.87 percent are motivated by family member, 12.13 per cent on agent, 5.20 per cent on his/her self decision, 2.31 per cent of them on particularly return migrant.

### **Waiting period**

Immigration is a process, for this migrants have to follow different formalities and emigration rules before migration and they have to wait till the formalities completed. In recent times migration to Gulf countries became competitive and this competitiveness leads to follow different and difficult formalities. Most of the migrants depend on agents for getting job and working visa, agents take money from

the persons who are willing to migrate and they apply for the work, which take time to find the work.

Nambiar's (1995) study says that only one third among 110 respondents get placement within a month. Rest all waited for 2 to 6 months. Rahman (2001) study in Bihar indicates that only 30 percent of the respondents had waited for less than six months.

Waiting several months for the permission (Visa) is a difficult task because most of the respondents take debt from money lenders and they have to pay interest every month even though they have not migrated. Incomplete migration, person applies for Visa and work permit; could not get it on time.

## **Section - II**

### **Migrants in Gulf Countries**

This section discusses the details of migrants in the Gulf countries, for getting first hand information regarding the migrant workers researcher visited United Arab Emirates (UAE). To access the information from migrants researcher used case study method and followed unstructured interview method. Migration to Gulf from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh is not a new phenomenon but started in 1970s and continued till date. Migration in the early 1970s is not new for them where they were internal migrants to Mumbai. Northern Telangana region particularly Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Warangal and Adilabad districts have only three source of employment which they called in Telugu is Boggubai, Bombai and Dubai (Coalmines, Mumbai and Dubai). These three are the major source of employment for northern Telangana districts. Some of the social and economic factors creating the situation for migration in the region include- chronic unemployment, drought, insufficiency of guaranteed work days through NREGA, shrinking small scale and cottage industries, the ongoing marginalisation of Dalit communities and gender-based violence.



## **Occupation in Gulf**

Majority of the Indians who migrate to Gulf countries is for employment in different fields, the major work force is in construction sector. Construction related works are huge when we compare with other jobs. There are other jobs like house maids (domestic servants), car/taxi drivers, shop keepers, office boys, nurses, semi skilled workers and etc. Skilled professionals like doctors, engineers, IT/software professionals and other expatriates also come to work in Gulf. “Millions of migrant workers are employed in the Middle East countries. They range from poorly educated A B C D workers (Ayahs, Bearers, Cooks, and Drivers) To Highly educated professionals. However, by large a majority belongs to the category of less educated workers engaged in manual jobs” (Nambiar, 1995).

Difference between construction labour and daily wage labour in this sense is construction labour work for companies with the visa of the same company and daily wage labour also works for construction but they are not employed by companies they may be working for outsourcing through supply companies. The concept of supply companies came into existence in the recent years; these supply companies recruit the migrants and supply them to different construction sites and to an employer.

## **Job satisfaction**

Job satisfaction is one of the important factors that promote migration of individual. . Most of the migrants from this study area are illiterates, semi-skilled and unskilled workers. They are working as manual labour at construction sites under hot climate in 50 degree Celsius, women work as domestic maids with hard working conditions from early morning to till midnight, they have to do all domestic activities in the employer house. Therefore, the majority of the respondents were not satisfied with their work in the host country. Migrants expect different before migration, when they come to host country they work hard. Though the job is not satisfactory, there are forced to work. The only reason is they spend a huge amount of money for migration by taking debt from money lenders.

Hard working conditions are the major dissatisfaction of the job, and other reasons like low salaries, no allowances, termination from jobs, and ill-treatment by the employer is the reason for the dissatisfaction of job in a host country. Women migrants have to serve the whole family from early morning to till mid night, they do not get rest and owners treat them with less respect.

### **Working hours**

Working hours is the critical issues in Gulf migrants' problems. The working hours depends on the companies, sometimes migrants do not have any time limit they have to work until the work completes on the day. Working hours of the migrants depend on their work and the host companies, there is no specific time limit they to work more than 8 hours a day. Women have to work constantly from early morning to the mid-night.

### **Monthly salary in Gulf**

Main reason for migration of any migrant is wage differences, he/she is coming to Gulf is because of good salaries compare to home country. The salary of migrants depends on the work (Job); salary is different from each migrant. There is no equal salary for all migrants. "The salary range from the low end of 300 or 700 dirhams per month (roughly \$150 to \$190), to several thousand per month" (Rhys, J, Bristol, 2010: 24). The basic expenditure of the immigrants in host country is for food and accommodation; some migrants who are working with big companies (employer) get free food and accommodation. The problem of food and accommodation is for irregular migrants, they have to spend a lot amount for accommodation because the rent for house is very high in Gulf. The food is also costly in Gulf countries.

Table 4.19: Average wage of different occupations in UAE and Saudi Arabia, 2010 and 2011

Occupation	The UAE		Saudi Arabia	
	Average wage (INR) 2010	Average wage (INR) 2011	Average wage (INR) 2010	Average wage (INR) 2011
Electrician	9900	9600	7000	6400
Mason	6200	5500	6100	5000
Plumber	9000	8700	7100	5500
Seaman	12000	13000	14000	9000
Tailor	5400	5000	5500	5300
Painter	7200	6800	5300	4300
Carpenter	5100	5000	5700	5200
Labour	4200	4100	3800	3700
Cleaner	4200	4000	3800	3900
Housemaid	6200	7000	6800	7000
Domestic Driver	4800	4400	6300	6500
Other Unskilled	5600	5500	4400	5200

Source: Gurucharan and Chabra (2016)

The above table 4.19 shows the average salary of the workers according to the job category.

## **Remittances**

India is receiving highest amount of remittances from Gulf countries after from North America. “The average Asian worker in the Middle east is able to remit over 50 percent of total earnings (and often between 70 and 90 percent of earnings). They tend to live quite frugally and their expenditures on entertainment and recreation are minimal (Arnold, 1984: 301).

Remittance is an important matter to Gulf immigrants. Migration to Gulf countries is temporary and immigrants do not purchase any house and other property in host country. They send remittances to home every month and it is compulsory to them to send because most of the families depend on the remittance and moreover, the immigrants incurred high amount for immigration process by taking debt at home from money lender or friends. They were also aware of the fact that their employment was temporary in nature and their work permit could be cancelled at any moment.

The amount send to home may not be same every time, it may be change because of many reasons. Sometimes migrants get less salary compared to other months, some send every month and other for three to six months. Remittances are the only sources for immigrant’s families back home; they use the remittances for clearing debts, family maintenance, and livelihood and children education. Very few able to save some money, because the amount getting as salary is very less in the Gulf countries.

The majority of the respondents send remittances regularly to home, but the remittances sending home may not satisfy their family members because the amount sending home is very less. Most of the remittances are spent on everyday consumption. Most consumption behaviour serves to reinforce status, such as high payments for bride prices, feasts, funerals and the construction of new houses. But a large number of immigrants use remittance first to pay off debts incurred in financing migration or for education of their children, very few of them use it for saving for the future.

Majority of the migrants Transfer their remittances through private money transfer agencies and also through Banks. The immigrants remit money in host country and the dependent will take cash at home by providing some identity proof. Money transfer agencies take commission as exchange charges. There is no serious problem for collecting remittances because every major village in these study districts have money transfer agency. As Rahman 2001 explained there are also different channels for money transfer in rural areas such as Hundi<sup>29</sup>, this is a private system were immigrants send remittances through private person directly to recipients. Hundi system was more popular in earlier days, now the technology changed and many private agencies came in to market with legal authority (Example: Western Union Money Transfer, Money Gram, UAE exchange, and so on).

### **Accommodation in Gulf**

Indians in Gulf countries face many problems in accommodation; the main reason is they do not have proper accommodation because most of them live in worker camps. Worker camps are temporary and do not have proper living facilities and less physical space to live. In worker camps migrants have to share single room with more than 10 members. The worker camps are located out of the city (Zachariah et al 2003), in those Labour camps, men (and, less frequently, women) typically live six to eight individuals per room, these camps are located pre-urban regions of the city (Gardner, 2010). Most of the immigrants prefer staying in worker camps because there is no need to pay rent for the staying. The worker camps are located out of city and the company bus will pick up the workers every day early in the morning and drop in the evening. Office boys, private drivers, security guards, business persons and other manual workers live in rented houses sharing with other migrant workers. Rents are very costly in the cities like Dubai, Muscat, Doha and Abu Dhabi.

Accommodation is the major problem for Gulf migrants; the majority of the migrants had reported that they had bad accommodation. Some live in owner house mostly domestic workers, women domestic workers face a lot of problems they have sleep

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<sup>29</sup> Hundi is the private money transfer system; the agents are in both sending country and receiving country. Hundi agents are not legal they do not have any legal authority.

on the floor sometimes outside the house, They had bad experiences regarding housing in Gulf countries. Thus, the overall expression is that housing conditions for workers from India are not satisfied.

### **Sharing accommodation**

Accommodation is the major problem in Gulf countries, majority of the migrants have to share their accommodation with others, The major reasons for sharing accommodation are because of company rules and high rent. They also share accommodation with others to have common food together, which help them to save money. Migrants have to share a single room with 10-15 persons with common kitchen and common bathroom.

### **Problems in Host country**

Migrants in Gulf countries from India face different kinds of problems though the problems start in the process of migration and they also face difficulties after migration. They face difficulties in accommodation, working conditions, food, salaries and women face difficulties in language communication, working style, cooking methods, lack of using modern kitchen equipment and dress code, meanwhile they learn Arabic from owners. Women also face harassment by the employers, physical abused, mentally harassed and some are sexually exploited. Lakshmy Devi (1998) study in Kerala among Gulf returned women immigrants revealed 33 percent of the women in the unskilled category faced physical, mental or both kinds of harassment during their stay in the host countries. The difficulty with domestic workers is that they get atomised, living with the employer and his family, a situation which is extremely vulnerable and exposes her to exploitive abuses.

Moreover, working with visit visa in Gulf countries is illegal; if they work under tourist visa they are punished and kept in Jail, there are large numbers of cases as such. People from this region knowingly or unknowingly travel with visit visa and they face many problems in host country. The second problem is fake Trade certificate, people with good technical skills get good salaries in the Gulf countries and most of the persons take fake certificates and travel with that by telling that we

have technical knowledge, after migrating to host country they are facing problems in the field and again they have to work as unskilled labour.

Types of Irregular migration:

- 1) Entering unlawfully into a country
- 2) Overstaying a valid residency permit
- 3) Being employed by someone who is not a sponsor
- 4) Running away from employer, or absconding
- 5) Being born in the Gulf to parents with an irregular status

Source: Shah, 2017

Problems at work place: Migrants at work place have to work hard under hot climate for big construction sites and they face many difficulties in work. Sometimes they have to work on 100 floor top building, if there is some mistake workers may fall down from the top of building. If an irregular migrant dies in host country it is a big problem, the officials do not send the dead body to home without proper verification. Sometimes it takes 2 to 3 months to get the dead body from the host country to home. There are many cases which happened like this. The family members face psychological problems back at home, that the family member died and there is no dead body for more than two months, spouse has to undergo psychological problem at home. She can't move free in the society as like earlier.

Sometimes migrants commit suicide in host country because of no work and huge Gulf debt at home. Survey conducted by Swadeshi Jagaran Manch, in Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts (AP) 2009, reveals Gulf debts are the main reason for committing suicide.

## **Case Studies**

*Janagama Srinivas: From a small village in Karimnagar district of Telangana I migrated to UAE for seeking employment for livelihood. He says in the year 1997 February 8, he came to UAE for working in a saloon shop later he started his own saloon shop in Sharjah and now he is able to give employment for another three migrants. Because of hard work and commitment I could survive here. Migration is not a strange thing for me, my two elder brothers are migrants before me, I know the conditions and problems in Gulf before I came here. After coming to UAE my life has changed, now I am a multilingual person I can speak English, Hindi, Malayalam, Tamil, Arabic, Urdu, Kannada and Punjabi all because of Gulf (he says Dubai). Many migrant workers come to my shop and they share their experience and problems in Gulf, interacting with different people I could learn different languages. While speaking with the costumers I learn their problems regarding salaries, food, accommodation, working conditions and family problems. I could see problems of migrants in their eyes. I thought, I should do something to the victims and I started social work by helping the irregular migrants who come to Gulf with tourist visa and face difficulties. I take them to Indian Embassy and help them to go back to India. There are so many migrant workers who are in Jails for many years. In 2012-2013 UAE government announced amnesty program, in that period I helped many victims to go back their home. I also involve in cultural activities in UAE by organising Bathukamma and different cultural events. I also helped some death cases, helping them in sending the dead bodies on time. Migration is not same for all migrants, some benefit with it and some are failures. Migrants should not come without proper working skills they should be (skilled) trained in some filed it may be plumbing, driving and etc through companies with proper agreement. All these I am doing for the migrants because I am also a migrant and I experienced it. I have a family back home with three daughters and wife; they call me every day through phone and now WhatsApp video calls.*





Plate 4.1. Researcher in Dubai metro with key informants Janagama Srivinas (centre) and Gangadhar (left).

### **Section - III**

#### **Return Migration**

As earlier discussed in pervious chapters return in the case of Gulf migration is compulsory, migrants are recruited on contract basis and they cannot settle down even they stay more than ten years in the host country.

Here the typology of returnees developed by Gmelch will be of some relevance (Gmelch, 1980). He characterizes the reason for the return as follows.

1. Returnees who intended temporary migration. The time of their return is determined by the objectives they set out to achieve at the time of emigration.
2. Return who intended permanent migration but forced to return. Their preference was to remain abroad but because of external factors they were required to return.
3. Returnees who intended permanent migration but chose to return. Failure to adjust and/or home sickness led to their decision to return.

As Gmelch explained, here the Gulf migrants intended temporary migration. The time of their return is determined by objective they set out to achieve at the time of emigration. The Gulf immigrants are recruited by companies' on contract basis for a limited period of time it may be because of Host society rules and regulations.

Cerase explained the typologies of return immigration as follows, he characterised the return migration in different types like, the return of failures, the return of conservatives, the return of retired, the return of innovators (Nambiar, 1995). The return of failures is mainly rural working in inferior and tenuous position abroad, who returns to his home county essentially as he left. He was not economically integrated into the host country and experiences few or no opportunity for learning or upgrading his employment credentials (Nambiar, 1995).

Migration to Gulf countries is completely temporary, migrants have to return home when the job contract get over, sometimes they can renewal there contract but settlement in Gulf countries not at all allowed.

### **The context**

Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts from Telangana state, East Godavari and West Godavari from Andhra Pradesh, all these districts have sent a large number of workers to Gulf countries. In order to find out the socio-economic background of the Gulf migrants, reasons for their migration, their living conditions in the host country and reasons from return migration we have selected these four districts for the study. The socio-economic back ground of the Gulf migrants in these regions is poor and backward and it leads them to migrate to Gulf counties. The process started in the 1970s and peaked up in early 1980s and continued to date.

One of the main reasons for migration in these districts is landlessness, drought, illiteracy and unemployment. Most of the Gulf migrants of this area do not have sufficient agriculture land and some of them are remained as landless. Even though, those who are having agriculture land, they are unable to cultivate and seek profits due to droughts and low irrigation facilities. Natural calamities like famines and floods shrinking of the cottage industry, and lack of employment had forced many

Telugus to immigrate (Bhat, 2010). Though the agriculture remained one of the major sources of livelihood in this region, due to dry weather conditions along with low irrigation facilities people are shifting to urban areas and also migrating to Gulf countries for employment or in other words to search for their livelihood options. Social aspects caste system also influenced people to migrate; Scheduled caste communities felt insecure at native because of caste discrimination (by respondent in field –East Godavari).

As it mentioned, the section is a field study; this section mainly discusses the status of the Gulf returnees in the Karimnagar, Nizamabad, and East Godavari and West Godavari districts. In order to achieve this, it deals with the socio-economic background of the Gulf returned migrants. The primary data for this study was collected from four districts. This study has also supported by some of the secondary field surveys conducted in other parts of India on the same subject. Kerala is the best example and comparison of the Gulf migration because the state had send large number of migrants to the Gulf countries.

When we talk about international migration, we must know migration is success or failure, success and failure is the important issue in migration literature in economical terms. Every individual think he/she will be success with his migration at least in terms of good salaries; we find large number of failure cases than success. They returned because of failure with different reasons like fake visas, company failures, compulsory expatriation, low wages and harassment by the employers.

One of the reasons for return migration is due to over (excess) supply of foreign labour in Gulf countries. Due to huge competition among foreign labour in Gulf countries the Government and the Gulf companies started reduction in salaries and wages of casual labour.

In the year 2007 there was around 70,000 returned immigrants from UAE to India, most of the return migrants are illegal, they may be over staying or working with Visit visa. (Indian News, 5 Nov, 2007). Most of the returnees do not have return fare to come back home. The Indian consulate in Dubai arranged for the return of a large

of the impoverished workers through special schemes, which allowed them to pay when they returned home. “The Andhra Pradesh government however brought back 13,000 penniless migrants at government cost in special chartered flights” (ICTs by IANS, August, 2008).

As Gmelch (1980:138) points out “Unfavorable economic conditions in the host society, such as recession or layoffs and unemployment within a single industry, as the primary cause of return” Dubai economic crises (Financial down turn) effected the construction companies in Dubai (UAE) and it lead to large scale return migration. Crises in Dubai economy effected directly to construction companies, most of the companies stopped their projects with huge economic crises in Dubai.

In this study majority of the return migrants are from Dubai (UAE). Respondents said that they were explained companies send back in between the contract period without any prior intimation or notice. Crises in economy created companies to stop their construction projects without intimation to labours, it showed large impact on the migrants and their families.

**Table: 4.20: District of Return Migrants**

<b>District</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
East Godavari	12	8.8
Karimnagar	100	72.99
Nizamabad	20	14.59
West Godavari	05	3.6
Total	137	100

Source: Primary Data

The researcher selected four districts for this study to access the information of return migrants. Among 137 respondents, 72.99 percent belongs to Karimnagar district, 14.59 percent from Nizamabad district, 8.8 percent from East Godavari district and 3.6 percent from West Godavari districts. Sample selection was random

and we used snowballing technique method for finding return migrants. Sample size in Karimnagar district is high, because in that particular period Karimnagar district witnessed the high rate of distressed migration. Purposefully we have selected more sample size in Karimnagar, this district has the highest migration rate compare to other three districts.

### **Age of Respondents**

In the present study, it is observed that more than 70 percent of the Return migrants are under the age group of 18-40 years and the rest of them are above the age of 41 years. Age becomes one of the important criteria for the Gulf migration. Those who are migrating to Gulf countries are mostly for working in construction sites as manual labourers, and domestic workers in houses. These manual kinds of jobs are risk and hard; and only physically fit candidates can work, for that reason mostly young people migrate to Gulf countries. Therefore, majority of migrants to the Gulf countries happen to be young in age, young in age is those who are physically fit and able to work, and old age people generally settle down at their native when they get certain age the position which they are not able to work. Nambiar's study (1995) revealed that in Kerala 49 percent of the migrant workers were in the age group of 21-30 and two third of the migrants' belonged to the younger age group of up to 30 years. Another study by Jain (2007) noticed that 84 percent of migrant were under 35 years of age and in that 50 percent of the workers were unmarried. In addition, Rahman's (2001) study in Bihar among Gulf immigrants estimated that the average of the migrants' age is 34 years. Survey conducted by Swadeshi Jagaran Manch in two districts, i.e., Karimnagar and Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh, in the year 2009 reveals that 49.61 percent of the Gulf immigrants are young age below 30 years. "Largely because of the long hours and often harsh working and living conditions, the majority are young (more than two-thirds are 20-35 years old)" (Arnold 1984: 298).

**Table 4.21: Caste composition of return migrants**

<b>Caste</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
General	19	13.9
OBC	82	59.9
Scheduled Caste	35	25.5
Scheduled Tribe	01	0.7
Total	137	100

Source: Primary Data

Among the 137 respondents 59.9 percent of them are OBCs, 25.5 percent are Scheduled caste, 13.9 percent are a general category and one Scheduled tribe. Majority of the returnees are marginalised castes among the society. In our general assumption it is observed that more than 80-90 per cent of women migrants from Andhra Pradesh are Scheduled caste women. Caste played a crucial role in the Gulf migration from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Only 13.9 per cent of the people are belongs to General category which includes Muslims.

### **Religious Background**

The study districts are predominantly a Hindu- populated, i.e., most of the migrants belong to the Hindu community. Though there are Muslim and Christians who are migrated to Gulf countries but Hindus constitute majority among the study area and also in study sample. Studies conducted by Nambiar (1995) in Kerala, and Rahman (2001) in Bihar say Muslims are more than Hindus to the Gulf because Muslims are educationally backward and most of the unskilled migrants were Muslims from these regions.

**Table 4.22: Religious back ground of return migrants**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Hindu	121	88.3
Christians	10	7.3
Muslims	6	4.4
Total	137	100

**Source: Primary Data****Table 4.23: Country of migration**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Bahrain	13	9.4
Kuwait	21	15.3
Oman	19	13.8
Qatar	08	5.8
Saudi Arabia	12	8.7
UAE	64	46.7
Total	137	100

**Source: Primary Data**

The return migrants have returned from different Gulf countries, 46.7% of them are returned from UAE, 15.3 % returned from Kuwait, 9.4 % from Bahrain, 8.7% from Saudi Arabia and 5.8% from Qatar. Major migrant receiving country is UAE among the six Gulf countries; Dubai is the major source of employment for Telangana migrants.

**Table 4.24: Migrants population share in GCC labour force**

Country	1975	1985	1990	1990	2008
Saudi Arabia	42.9	64.9	59.8	55.8	50.6
Kuwait	69.8	81.2	86.1	82.0	83.2
Bahrain	39.5	58.0	51.0	63.2	76.7
Oman	34.1	64.2	70.0	61.7	74.6
Qatar	80.6	89.7	91.6	87.1	94.3
UAE	84.8	89.5	89.3	90.4	85.0
GCC	50.6	69.8	67.7	64.1	66.9

Source: Timothy and Sasikumar, 2012

Since 1975, UAE is the prime destination for migrant workers. Dubai is the major centre for development of infrastructure (Example: Burj Khalifa, Burj Al Arab, Dubai International airport, Expo 2020) in the GCC region which is located in UAE. For all the development projects, UAE received large number of foreign workers. Large number of migrants from AP and Telangana worked in these projects.

**Table 4.25 Job category of return migrants**

Job Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Carpenter	11	8.0
Mason	27	19.7
Driver	33	24.1
Electrician	09	6.6
Housemaid, Domestic workers as car divers, watchmen etc	57	41.6
Total	137	100

Source: Primary Data



Among the 137 respondents, 41.6 percent of them worked as domestic workers they are house maids, car drivers, watch men, gardeners and etc. 24.1 percent are company drivers, 19.7 are mason (check for spelling) , 8.0% are carpenters and 6.6% are electricians. Majority of them work in the construction related activities

### **Year of Migration**

According to Prakash (1998) the Indian migration to Gulf countries may be classified into four phases. The initial phase of steady growth between 1976 and 1979, the peak phase between 1980 and 1983, the declining growth phase between 1984 and 1991 and the revival phase between 1991 and 1995. Though the migrations to Gulf countries started in the early 1970s, but in this study sample majority of the respondents are migrated in the recent past.

**Table 4.26: Emigration clearance granted to ECR category persons in 2016**

<b>Country of migration</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Bahrain	2%
Kuwait	9%
Oman	10%
Qatar	8%
Saudi Arabia	43%
UAE	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>97%</b>
Other ECR Countries	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Compiled from Ministry of External Affairs (2017)<sup>30</sup>

<sup>30</sup> [https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/attach/1\\_Overview.pdf](https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/attach/1_Overview.pdf) (me)

### Year of return

77.37 per cent returned between 2010-2012, 16.05 returned during 2006-2009, 4.37 are between 1990-1999 and 2.18 percent between 2000-2005.

**Table 4.27: Year of return**

Year of return	Number	Percentage
1990-1999	06	4.37
2000-2005	03	2.18
2006-2009	22	16.05
2010-2012	106	77.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data

Among 137 return respondents 77.37 percent returned in years between 2010-2012, 16.05 percent returned between 2006-2009, 4.37 percent returned in years between 1990-1999 and 2.18 percent returned 2000-2005.

**Table 4.28: Who prompted to migrate?**

	Number	Percentage
Family Member	36	26.2%
Villager/Friend	33	24.0%
Friends/Relatives abroad	50	36.4%
Recruiting agent/middleman	17	12.4%
Yourself	01	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data

Among 137 returnees, 36.4 percent of them promoted by friends and relatives abroad, 26.3 percent of them promoted by family members, 24.0 percent of them promoted by fellow villager or a friend, 12.4 percent of them promoted by recruiting agent, and only 1 has taken his/her own decision. Damon and Wisniewski (2015) argue migration decision is a household, not individual, decision and the term household refers to the migrant's household of origin.

**Table 4.29: Source of finance for return migrants**

Source	Number	Percentage
Family members	04	2.9
Personal savings	04	2.9
Borrowing from friends/relatives	11	8.0
Loans from money lenders	103	75.2
Loans from Banks	-	-
Sale/Mortgage of landed property	-	-
Sale/pledging of financial assets	04	2.9
Sale/pledging of ornaments Jewellery	11	8.0
Government assistance	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

75.2 percent of the return migrants depended on money lenders for their migration, 8.0 percent on friends and relatives for financial support of migration, 8.0 percent of sale/pledging of gold jewellery, 2.9 percent on sale/mortgage of the land, 2.9 percent on family members help and other 2.9 percent on personal savings.

**Table 4.30: Job received as promised**

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	110	80.3
No	27	19.7
Total	137	100

**Source: Primary Data**

Among 137 respondents, 80.3 percent of the migrants received the job which is promised before migration, 19.7 of them did not receive the job which is promised before the migration. The promised job and the job which they did in the Gulf was different, some are promised to work in authorized company but they worked for a supply company, some are forcefully worked in desert as shepherds, camel docks. We can see the deskilling in this category; many migrants faced this kind of problems from Karimnagar district. Educated migrants also migrated as labours to the Gulf, due to unemployment at home.

**Table 4.31: Decision of spending money of return migrants**

Who spend	Number	Percentage
Spouse	26	19.0
Parents and Spouse	109	79.6
Children	02	1.5
Relative	-	
Any other	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

Return migrants use to send the remittance to the family members at home, 79.6 percent of the migrant families decision of spending money is by parents and spouse. 19. percent only by spouse, 1.5 percent by children. The wives of the migrants mostly reside with their in-laws, with some moving from non-nuclear to nuclear households (Ganguly and Unisa, 2013).

Rahman (2001) found in his study titled "Indian labour migration to the Gulf" that about 77 percent of the migrants were married at the time of their migration, 21 percent of the migrants are unmarried and 2 are divorced or separated. The majority of migrants are married males who are predominantly of rural origin (Arnold 1984:298). "Remittances from international migrants are an important source for many household in the developing world" (Damon and Wisniewski, 2015).

### **Problems in Host country**

Migrants in Gulf countries from India face different kinds of problems though the problems start in the process of migration and they also face difficulties after migration also. They face difficulties in accommodation, food and salaries, women face problems in working (explain) and abused by owners occasionally. In the early stage of immigration women face problems in communication the illiterate women from India know only the mother language they speak in the host country the language is different they face many problems in this case, meanwhile they learn Arabic from owners. Lakshmy Devi (1998) study in Kerala among Gulf returned women immigrants revealed 33 percent of the women in the unskilled category faced physical, mental or both kinds of harassment during their stay in the host countries. The difficulty with domestic workers is that they get atomized, living with the employer and his family, a situation which is extremely vulnerable and exposes her to exploitive abuses.

### **Reasons for Return Migration**

Immigration to Gulf countries is Contract type return is compulsory, Gulf countries give work permit for limited period of years and after that they have to return home by any chance. The maximum Visa time for single term is 2-3 years, migrant can

renewal his visa for next term with agreement by company/owner. Nambiar study in Kerala reported 44.47 percent of the immigrants returned with expiry of visa and visa cancellations as the reasons for return, and others labour problems 13.13 percent, family problems 4.47 percent, low salary 7.16 percent, Gulf war 12.84 percent and ill health 6.86 percent and the rest 11.04 percent stated different reasons.

**Table 4.32: Salary received by migrants at the time of their return**

<b>Salary (INR)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1,000-5,000	28	20
5,001-7,000	30	21
7,001-9,000	24	17
9,001-12,000	35	25
12,000 above	20	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field survey**

Among 137 respondents, 25 per cent of them received 9,000/- to 12,000/- rupees salary per month, 21 per cent of them received 5,000/- to 7,000/- rupees salary per month, 20 per cent of them received 1,000/- to 5,000/- rupees salary per month, 17 per cent of them received 7,000/- to 9,000/- rupees salary per month, 14 per cent of them received above 12,000/- rupees salary per month, when the time of their return.

Table 4.33: Causes of return from Gulf countries to Kerala

Country	No Job	Reduction Salary	Immigration law	Health Problems	Others	Total
UAE	25	11	2	6	3	47
Oman	5	5	2	4	4	20
Saudi Arabia	3	3	2	1	-	9
Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait	1	1	-	-	2	4
Total	34	20	6	11	9	80

Source: Prakash, B A, (2000)

Nambiar (1995) study of re-immigrants from Middle East to Kerala accounted 81.49 percent as return of failure. Prakash B A, (2000) study in Kerala reveals the causes of return shows in the table. They are return of failures because they may come with tour/visit visa, and others returned with different reasons it is also the return of failure because less wages, Health problems, company failure.

Among the 137 respondents, different factors influenced migrants to return home. 27.7 per cent of the respondents said due to compulsory expatriation they have returned, 22.6 per cent returned because expiry of the contract period, 21.1 per cent of them return due to low wage in the host country, 9.4 per cent of the returned due to personal problems at home, 4.3 per cent returned due to agent cheating (fake promises), 2.1 per cent returned due to hard working conditions, 2.1 per cent returned due to nonpayment of salaries, one returned due to hostile climate and one returned due to harsh behavior of employer.

**Table 4.34: Reasons for return migration**

Reasons for return	Number	Percentage
Expiry of contract	31	22.6%
Compulsory expatriation	38	27.7%
Low wages	29	21.1%
Ill Health	12	8.7%
Problems at home	13	9.4%
Poor working conditions	3	2.1%
Harsh behavior of employer	1	0.7%
Hostile climate	1	0.7%
Cheating of travel agent	6	4.3%
Nonpayment of salary	3	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data**

### **Impact of Gulf migration on Returnees**

Persons those you migrated to Gulf countries from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are economically poor and young in age, 70 percent of the migrants are below 40 years of age. So the returnees are also in the same age group below 40 to 50 years. Gulf migration on the large number of returnees made them as “Gulf victims”. when a non respondent asks us why you came to filed we use to answer them that we came here to interview Gulf victims. From some years in Telangana the term Gulf Victims (Gulf Baditiulu) was a major social problem. In the years 2007-2009 there was huge economic crisis in the Gulf, which lead migrants to return home between the contract period. Most of the returnees from Gulf countries are were Gulf victims because of huge debt burden and unemployment, impact of the Gulf migration on the returnees sometimes forced them to commit suicide with huge Gulf debt<sup>31</sup>, this was a serious problem because the victims are in the age group of below 40-50 years, this is very crucial age in life. “Within the state Telangana, Karimnagar district has recorded the

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<sup>31</sup> Debt incurred for Gulf immigration is called as Gulf debt.



highest number of suicides, with 1,363 persons ending their lives in 2008, and 840 till September 2009. The problems that Gulf migrants face could account for the large number of suicides in Karimnagar which has a large population of men employed in the Gulf, surmises CID IGP, Mr S. Umapathi”<sup>32</sup>.

Most of the return migrants in the study region are seeking help from the government to clear their debts and some are expecting employment and some applying loan for self employment. The return migrants though unskilled before migration, after working in the Gulf countries they gained some knowledge and became skilled with working experiences.

## **Media**

To give the information regarding Gulf migrants, their problems and prospects, print and electronic media are now covering special bulletins. The Telugu newspaper *Andhra Jyothi* has a special column called Gulf Lekha (Gulf letter) the news items covered in this column is by a representative who is in Gulf. Similarly, Telugu electronic (TV News channels) media are now covering special bulletins for Gulf victims in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Large number of the migrants now following social media, by using Facebook and WhatsApp. Media is playing a crucial role in the lives of the migrants, projecting problems of the victims. In the Gulf large number of people follows the native media.

## **Conclusion**

The chapter discussed about the background of the intending migrants, migrants in the Gulf region and return migrants in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Regarding the socio-economic characteristics of the migrants, it is found that the majority of the migrants married before migration. Majority of the migrants are backward castes and Scheduled caste, their level of education is low and some are even illiterate, migrants are employed prior to migration. Family structure of the

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<sup>32</sup> ([www.valmikifoundation.org](http://www.valmikifoundation.org), 2010).

migrants is mainly nuclear family. This chapter discussed about the reasons for migration and the sources of migration to Gulf countries. It also discussed about the living and working conditions of migrants in Gulf countries, living and working conditions are the critical factors most of the migrants lived in labour camps provided by companies, domestic workers live in the owner house with provided food. Working conditions of migrants are critical and hard, women has to work as maids for 10-12 hours a day by cleaning house, cooking, washing clothes, taking care of children and elderly persons.

Returnees faced server health problems (issues) due to hard working conditions in the Gulf, large number of cases identified in Karimnagar who encountered Paralysis. Families of the migrants face lot of emotional and psychological pressure in absence of the migrant.

Hence to conclude, several problems faced by migrants in Gulf countries such as accommodation, salary, discrimination by employers/owners and duration of stay. Companies often delay in paying salaries; small companies at times stopped their projects without any intimation to workers because of economic recession, as a result migrants has to return back to home within contract period.

As we discussed earlier return migration is compulsory for Gulf migrants. The policies of the host countries are not allowed the migrants to settle down permanently even they work more than 10 years. Majority of the people from the Telugu states migrate for employment purpose, to earn money in host country. However, while discussing about the 'return' we have to consider whether it is success or failure, migrants may expect good economic conditions before migration but the situation in the host country differ from person to person.

This study shows that there is a failure of job, limited work permit, hard working conditions, less salaries, ill-treatment by owner in the Gulf for which most of the migrants returned back. The main reason for the failure is something beyond job loss that is sometimes lies in the process of migration. More than 70 percent of the

respondents depended on debts with huge interest amount and the amount earned in host country was paid for interest only hence they could not able to save their salaries. Less duration of stay is also another factor of failure, they could not able to earn sufficient amount with limited time period of their stay in the host country. Another factor is the lack of awareness, most of the migrants migrated with tourist/visitor visas knowingly or unknowingly, illiterate immigrants are less aware of the visa process and they completely depend on agents. Agents are more concerned about commissions and they cheat these poor illiterate immigrants, competition among agents in the rural area created them to dupe the poor migrants. There are other factors which effected migrants to return home such as the Kuwait War in 1990 and Dubai (UAE), decline of oil prices and its impact on Saudi Arabia economy in 2016. Because of Saudi Arabia crises so many construction companies stopped their projects in between without any further information to foreign workers.

Because of failure in emigration the return migrants are commonly called as Gulf victims in the Telangana districts. The returnees are expecting help from state government to clear their debts and to searching for self employment. Political parties demanding funds for the Gulf victims those who committed suicide and those who are under huge Gulf debt. Government started special department in the district called NRI cell in Karimnagar district and TOMCOM for orientating the migrants, but most of the migrants are less aware of this programs.

Respondent: Vatadi Laxmi Kumari (East Godavari)





Plate 4.2 Respondent Passport and here photos in Gulf and present photo.

Vatadi Kumari is a return migrant from Gulf says because of family problems she has to migrate to the Gulf. She is widow women with two daughters and unable to maintain her family at home, migration to the Gulf was the only hope for her to maintain her family. She decided to migrate to the Gulf, she migrated as domestic servant to Qatar and she use to get 9000 rupees salary. When she first migrated to the Gulf she was in cultural shock regarding the culture, dress code, language, food and climate, after few months she could assimilate the culture of the Gulf. She also explained how she use to dress in the Gulf. She migrated to the Gulf for three times, when she was in Qatar her owners took her to UK for working in her daughter house for 5 months. Now she returned home to take care of her daughters who are getting elder, when she was in the Gulf her daughters were with her parents and with her salary they could study. Now she is finding difficult to maintain her family without any regular work at home. Though she wants to migrate again to the Gulf but, she is more concerned about her daughters. If she gets good salary in the Gulf she is planning to migrate again for the future of her children. She says, if I do not migrate to the Gulf; it is difficult to do my daughters marriage. For the sake of my daughters marriage I have to migrate again. If we don't migrate to the Gulf it is very difficult to sustain at home without any work, though we do work the wages are very low.

## **CHAPTER - V**

### **Socio-economic Impact of Gulf Migration**

This chapter examines the socio-economic conditions of Gulf migrants in the two Telugu speaking States of India. The chapter argues that, although the return is a necessary outcome of Gulf migration it has mixed results for returnees: while for some the journey is highly successful, for others it is a failure, the latter being the common experience of most of the migrants. A part from economical issues study area witnessed larger socio-psychological impact on families "left behind". Because of their failure in securing jobs in the Gulf countries, large number of the returnees was now called 'Gulf victims' in the villages of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Emigration to the Gulf Countries**

Although Indian migration to the Persian Gulf started as early as the 1930s after oil was discovered in the region (Khadria 2006; Pradhan 2010), it was in the early 1970s that the large scale migration took place as a result of the price hike of oil. The consequent earnings of large revenues accelerated the process of industrialisation and social change in the GCC states characterised by massive investment in social and economic infrastructure necessitating the service of a large number of foreign workers.<sup>33</sup> For a brief period during the 1990-91 Gulf War "the number of low-skilled Indian workers in the Gulf had to leave countries due to Indian government restrictions" (Khadria, 2010: 67), however, when the situation normalized the emigration from Andhra Pradesh had again picked up as the demand for labour in the GCC countries increased and diversified across many sectors from construction to services sector, oil and manufacturing, etc (Breeding, 2011). In order to avail of the opportunities, Indian workers began to migrate to the Gulf countries. "At present, out of 15 million expatriates in the Gulf region, South Asians constitute around 9.5 million, of these, Indians are the

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<sup>33</sup> According to Leonard (2005) the historical ties between South Asia and some of the Gulf States even goes back to eighteenth century.

largest group"(Jain and Oommen, 2016: 17). Other estimates given by (Sasikumar and Timothy, 2015) 22 million migrants in GCC countries, nearly 30 per cent are from India. In 2016 the expected total stock of Indian migrants in the Gulf is estimated at 8.4 million (MEA, 2016).

Migration of Indians to the Gulf is different from migrating to other developed countries like the USA, UK and Canada. Migrants are recruited purely on contract basis as the “Gulf oil countries do not allow family reunion and settlement” (Castles 2000: 277). Although it is difficult to know the exact size of the migrant workers in the GCC countries, available information suggests that it was about 12.5 million in 2002; of this total, there were 3.5 million non-Gulf Arabs, 3.6 million Indians, 1.7 million Pakistanis, almost one million Bangladeshis, more than 700,000 Filipinos and over 700,000 Sri Lankan (Rahman, 2010). According to Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA 2007: 3) “Indian technicians, nurses, teachers and other professionals handle almost the entire services sector in the Gulf. Around 70% are engaged in semi-skilled and un-skilled work; while 20-30% comprised of professionals and other white collared workers”. Migration from Kerala accounts for more than 50 per cent of the total stock of Indian migrants in the Gulf, with Tamil Nadu ranking second, followed by Andhra Pradesh (Prakash 1998; Zachariah *et al.* 2002) from Telangana<sup>34</sup> and Andhra Pradesh districts like Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Medak from Telangana; East Godavari, West Godavari and Kadapa (YSR district) from Andhra Pradesh had huge out migration to Gulf Countries.

Pradhan (2010: 95) categorised the Indian expatriate community in the GCC states into four broad groups: (a) unskilled workers, employed in construction companies, municipalities, agricultural farms, and as domestic workers; (b) skilled and semi-skilled workers; (c) professionals, such as doctors, engineers, accountants, employed in government and private sectors; and (d) businessmen. The respondents covered in the present study belonged to the category of

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<sup>34</sup> In October 2016, Telangana State divided 10 districts into 31 districts. (Karimnagar - Jagatiyal, Rajanna Siricilla, Peddapalli), (Nizamabad - Kamareddy), (Adilabad- Komarambheem, Mancherla, Nirmal), (Medak - Siddipet, Sangareddy), These districts are the major Gulf migrant sending areas.

semiskilled and unskilled workers out of which many were even illiterates. Because of the lack of education, these migrants faced various problems in their migration process, in the host country itself and then also after return to their home country. This study explores the internal dynamics of this migration process and its effects on migrants and their families.

### **Telugu Emigrants in the Gulf Countries**

The largest single groups of Indian workers especially Telugus in the Gulf are in the construction related activities, laborers are employed in the building of housing project, dry dock facilities, roads, airports, and industries. They work for Indian, British, American, Cypriot, and Arab companies. Indians are recruited for the entire spectrum of construction work (Weiner, 1982:8). The number of Telugu construction workers was at its peak in the late 1970s, but declined thereafter, partly because of construction work is largely short term - one to two years - but it is common for construction companies to move their labour force from one project to another.

Construction workers live near the construction sites in barracks provided by the employers, with their own canteen and medical facilities; those are usually called as labour camps. Except for the senior engineering and administrative personnel, workers on construction projects come to Gulf without their families. A second large group of Migrants are employed by private sector firms in industry and in services. They are also employed by Gulf governments and by government maintained institutions. Hospitals recruit doctors from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Nurses are recruited from among the Christians of Kerala and Sri Lanka, civil engineers from India to help design highways, communication and electric power points. Employment in government sectors has less job security than employment in the private sectors since gulf governments are on the lookout for qualified local Arabs who can take over positions held by foreigners (Weiner, 1982:8)

The characteristics of labour migrants differ depending on both the origin and destination countries of the workers. The migration tradition from India to Gulf countries has existed for many centuries but the present migration from 1970s is different from previous migration. The majority of migrants are married males who predominantly belonged to rural areas of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Telugu emigrants to Gulf countries belong to three categories of labour: professionals (e.g., doctors, nurses, engineers, architects, accountants, and managers), semi-skilled workers (e.g., craftsman, drivers, artisans, and other technical workers), and unskilled laborers in construction sites, farmlands, livestock ranches, shops and stores, and households (domestic labour) (Khadria, 2010:67). There may be contract migrant workers, guest worker, project-tied workers, temporary workers, highly skilled workers, and/or illegal workers. Finally, some are directly employed by local Arab families as *Ayah*, cooks, sweepers, and gardeners (Weiner, 1982).

### **Socio-economic Characteristics of Migrants**

India had a vast reservoir of all types of workers (Naidu, 1991) from highly skilled workers to low paid unskilled laborers. The majority of migrants to the Gulf countries are males. Female workers are less as compared to their male counterparts and they have very less job opportunities unlike as nurses, teachers, and domestic servants (Jain, 2007). Millions of migrant workers are employed in the Middle East countries; they range from poorly educated (uneducated) to highly educated professionals like doctors, engineers and semiskilled professions like nurses. By and large a majority belongs to the category of less educated workers are engaged in manual jobs. For the same reason they are less aware of their rights and privileges and even if they are aware of their rights and privileges, they are incapable to assert and fight for their rights. In other words this would mean that most of them are - vulnerable to exploitation. The most tragic part of all this is that most of them belonged to economically weaker sections from the underprivileged section of the society of the region (Nambiar, 1995). The push factors that motivate emigration to go Gulf countries like the high density of population, scarcity of land for cultivation,



industrial backwardness, high prevalence of unemployment and poverty. Similarly, the pull factors that attract the migrants to Gulf countries are the high wages which allows more savings (Prakash, 1998). Telugu emigrants to the Gulf countries constitute two major class segments: 1) skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, and 2) professionals and entrepreneurs (Jain, 2007). As discussed earlier, the majority of Telugu emigrants are unskilled labourers working in construction related works and other categories like domestic servants. "Every year nearly 30,000-40,000 housemaids go to the Gulf; of them, 60-70 percent are from YSR Kadapa, East Godavari and West Godavari districts" (*The Hindu* November 14 2015).

### **Process of Emigration**

Emigration of workers to the Middle East countries, which are by and large of purely temporary in nature, takes place under the provision of Emigration Acts which lay down conditions of recruitment, passage from India and terms and conditions of work abroad. Although Indian emigrants enter the Middle East countries through legal and illegal channels, They get their jobs through: a) relatives and friends already in employment in the host country (informal network), b) authorized private recruiting agencies, c) Government recruiting institutions, d) contractors or companies in India who have taken up construction work in the host country, and e) direct application to the employer.

Process of emigration plays a crucial role, because most of the migrants emigrate through private recruiting agencies and those agencies make fraud by taking money from the migrants and they give tourist visa to the migrants and send them to host countries. Informal, family and personal networks are also major source for getting visa and work permits, Job category also depends on the networks. Sub-Agents (Unauthorized agents) in the rural areas are the crucial players of sending migrants to the Gulf countries. Large number of migrants depends on sub-agents for getting visa and work permit.

## **The Locale and the Context**

The field work for this study was carried out in four districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana-Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts from Telangana, East Godavari and West Godavari from Andhra Pradesh. Telugu migrants are mostly those who have low agricultural land and some of them are even landless. Even those having agricultural land are unable to cultivate and seek profits due to droughts and low irrigation facilities. Apart from this, natural calamities like famines and floods, shrinking of the cottage industry and lack of employment opportunities forced many of them to migrate to urban areas and also to emigrate to the Gulf countries (Bhat and Sahoo, 2005). As a result of shrinking of cottage industries and traditional caste occupations, many backward caste communities (especially the youth) lost their livelihood and this has compelled them to search for new occupations. Caste discrimination and harassment has caused many women to opt for migration over current conditions from coastal Andhra region. The alternative was to move to different cities within the country and also immigrate to Gulf countries, through personal networks.

Migration from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh started with internal migration especially “from the rural areas of Telangana districts to the coal fields of Godavari khani, textile centres of Gujarat and Maharashtra” (Sampath, 2006: 6). Male migrants used to migrate to Bombay (present day Mumbai) to work in industrial and construction sites and from there they used to gather information about the opportunities available in the Gulf countries. Naxal (Maoist) movement in Telangana in the 1960s and early 1970s led large scale out migration from rural areas to cities as well as to Gulf region. This trend was noticed mainly during the 1980s and 1990s (Azeez and Begum, 2009). Once these migrants had reached the Gulf, they would send information to their children, relatives and neighbours about the opportunities available there. Such migrant ‘networks’ would facilitate further migration (Gold 2005). As Gardner (2011: 9) mentioned “chain migration through personal contacts, often arranged by other family members or acquaintances already in the Gulf, remains a strong link to attract people to the

Gulf”. Several scholars have discussed the role of personal networks in migration. Vertovec (2002: 3) for instance, pointed out that “for migrants social networks are crucial for finding jobs and accommodation, circulating goods and services, as well as psychological support and a strong source of getting social and economic information”.

### **Life in the Gulf**

Working and living conditions of migrants are influenced by the host society. Immigrants in the Gulf countries face discrimination in getting salaries and sometimes are ill-treated by their own people (Frontpage, 2012). Hence, the process of recruitment, wages, terms and conditions of work were the critical factors that affect the living conditions of migrants in the Gulf countries (see Jureidini, 2003). For instance, salaries paid to Arab migrants and Non-Arab migrants differ significantly (Kapiszewski, 2006). Migrants have to live in labourers’ camps which are in some cases located near to the work places ., However in other cases camps are located in isolated areas far away from their work place. Majority of respondents in this study said that the camps were mostly temporary in nature and that the living conditions were unhygienic with no proper sanitation being maintained.<sup>35</sup> In a single room more than 10 people used to live together. If a migrant decided to live outside the camp he would have to bear the cost of the dwelling which is unthinkable for an unskilled and daily wage labourer since the employer won’t pay extra money.

Although some companies provide medical and housing facilities to the workers, it however depends on the policy of the company. Some small companies prefer to recruit workers illegally so that the employer need not have any liability of providing accommodation and extend medical facilities to illegal migrants. Some of the respondents said that they were ‘illegal’ (*kallivalli*<sup>36</sup>) in the host country because they had entered in the country on tourist visas. Tourist visas create

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<sup>35</sup> As Bruslé (2009-2010: 4) pointed out, the conditions of labourers’ camps “greatly depend on the willingness of their employer to provide them with proper conditions. If the employer is not of a large company, workers share rooms in some derelict buildings in the centre far from the town”.

<sup>36</sup>An Arabic word commonly used in the Middle East.

several problems such as they cannot earn money legally and more serious problem they have to face in the host country after the expiry of their tourist visa which cannot be extended. This may result in severe punishments, deportation or even they could be sent to jail. In 2007 it was reported that there were around 70,000 migrants who had to return from the UAE alone and most of these migrants were illegal because they had overstayed beyond the term of their visa (*Indian News*, 5 November 2007).<sup>37</sup> Many respondents of the present study revealed that there were instances when Indians were sent to jail. Here the role of Recruiting Agents (RAs) cannot be undermined as they play an important role in the migration process. In the present study it has been found that, the construction and services sectors were the main employers of migrants in the Gulf. Working hours in unskilled professions make matters even more complex and worse. Gardner (2011: 10) pointed out that “migrants are often forced to work long hours than those mentioned in their contract they signed in the sending country, a large number of migrants reported that they never received any payment for working overtime. Working hours vary from company to company; sometimes migrants do not have any time limit and they have to work until the work is completed on a particular day.

### **Problems Faced by Indian Migrants in Gulf Countries**

High level committee on Indian Diaspora (2001) identified general problems and hardships of NRIs in Gulf region:

- (i) Agreements signed with the labourer and the representatives of the employer are often ignored on arrival of the labourer in the gulf. Skilled workers are forced to work as unskilled workers;
- (ii) Employers sponsoring visas for labour sometimes do not receive them on arrival and leave them to defend themselves;

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<sup>37</sup> Shah (2008: 6-7) defined an irregular or illegal migrant in the GCC countries as: 1) a person may enter the country illegally (either without required documents or with fictitious documents), 2) the person may become illegal through overstaying after the contract is over and the legal residence period has expired, and 3) when a migrant worker takes up employment for a person other than the sponsor.

- (iii) Several months of work many have to devoted initially to the settlement of debts incurred in meeting the fee extorted from them by their recruiting agents in India
- (iv) Salaries are often not paid when due; sometimes not paid for several months towards the end of the contractual period;
- (v) Working hours are much longer than the general norm of 8 hours a day;
- (vi) To provide accommodation to migrant workers is a difficult task. . Shepherd's and agriculture workers have to work in remote areas with minimal or no contact with the outside world. This often leads to serious psychological problems;
- (vii) Workers who want to return to India on completion of the contract, or due to an unforeseen circumstances like sickness or death in the family often find that exit formalities are inordinately delayed; and
- (viii) On their return to India, illiterate workers, often with little or no knowledge of the facilities available to them under baggage rules, are often harassed and exploited by the customs authorities at Indian airports.

These are the common problems of Indian emigrants to Gulf countries identified by the High Level Committee on Indian Diaspora (MEA, 2001).

As we discussed, Indian migration to Gulf countries is strictly regulated, the work permit is given for a period of limited number of years on contract basis. Migration to gulf countries is completely different from migration to other countries like the USA, the UK, Australia and other developed countries. Nearly 70% of the Indians who migrated were either unskilled or semiskilled workers engaged in construction works in the early 1980s (Ministry of Labour, 1996). Most of the Indians who migrated to Gulf are illiterates or semi-literates and few educated professionals. First, we have to study that, what are the socio-economic factors which influenced migration. Here the problem is that Indians migrated to the Gulf are less educated and economically poor so they face different problems

in completing the process of migration and also different problems in host society like non-payment of salary, over time work, poor housing accommodation, no medical facilities, and ill-treatment by employers at work place, women face discrimination by employers and sexually abused, there were a few cases reported where women were also involved in trafficking, "Though this trafficking racket is spread across India, it is concentrated mostly in the south- in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka"(Hindustan Times, December 12, 2016). Socio-economic and cultural factors prevailing in the study areas are the major reasons for migration, most of the respondents in this study were socially backward. Due to caste system (hierarchies) in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the early 1970s forced many to migrate to different parts of India and to the Gulf countries. The migrants preferred to emigrate from the villages to find work for the livelihood.

Another problem faced by the majority of Indian migrants is that the employers impound the passport and/or visa of the migrant workers and they cannot take it back till the period of their contract is not over. There is also a large-scale irregular migration to Gulf countries. This irregular migration is generally through unscrupulous agents who bring people to the country without valid visa and through difficult terrain/land and dangerous land routes. Some migrants are brought on visitor/tourist visa and they overstay after the granted period of stay. Such migrants may easily become prey of factory owners requiring cheap labour. They grab them and allure them good job. They use them like abounded labour. These workers are not allowed to leave the factory premises. The labourers themselves will be cautious not to go outside the work place with the fear that they might be caught by local police for not having proper visa and may be sent to prison. A major problem in the migration process is that the migrants have to wait for Visa and work permit for many days after paying processing fees. They have to wait to get Visa for 2-4 months without work. Some migrants are taken to Mumbai to wait for Visa. Sometime they have to wait for a longer duration. It has also been reported that a large number of police cases have been filed in local police stations, due to clashes between agent, money lenders and migrants.

Though, migration, economically help large number of people for sustaining their livelihood, but a huge social cost is attached to it. If the migration process has not been completed properly, it may have adverse impact on social life of the migrants and their families.

### **Victims in the Gulf**

Large number of migrants from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are detained in the GCC states for break of laws of these GCC countries. These are mostly due to lack of awareness amongst the migrants or exploitation by the overseas employers. Due to different circumstances large numbers of Indians are kept in Jail, an estimate of 3,975 Indians are languishing in the Gulf jails.

**Table No 5.1: Number of Indians in Gulf Jails**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of persons jailed</b>
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	1,810
<b>UAE</b>	1,214
<b>Kuwait</b>	586
<b>Qatar</b>	180
<b>Oman</b>	101
<b>Bahrain</b>	84
<b>Total</b>	3,975

Source: Rajya Sabha Question Number. 3885 (Date 6-04-2017)

### **Socio-economic and Psychological Impact of Migration on Families "left behind"**

The concept, New economics of migration tells “migration decision are not made by isolated individual actors, but by larger units of related people typically families or households –in which people act collectively not only to maximize expected income, but also to minimize risks those in the labour market associated

with a variety of market failures, apart from those in the labour market” (Massey, et al, 1993: 436).

In the case of the Gulf migration from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, migration decision is not only influenced by economic factors, larger social and multiple motives involved in it. Study area witnessed large scale socio-economic and psychological impact on families "left behind".

### **"Left behind" Children**

Majority of the Gulf migrants said, we are migrating to the Gulf for the better future of their children. Most of the remittances are used for children education, because of the Gulf migration large number of migrant families able to send their children in it English medium and private schools. But the perception of the left behind children is different; they feel loneliness, sadness and insecure feeling when their parents are away from home. We observed mixed reactions in children left behind, children of female migrants are missing the care and love of the mother and children of male migrants are missing the moral support and guidance from father.

In the absence of the parents there are some cases where children are motivated in to wrong directions; consuming alcohol, academic failure, school drop outs and behavioral changes. For instance, children from migrant families tended to be more likely to have assets and facilities such as computers, laptops, smart phones and two wheeler vehicles (bikes) compared to those non-migrant parents. With these assets children are motivated into wrong directions in the absence of the parents, misuse of these assets resulted negative impact and behavioral change in the children. Children at young age attracted with modern life style and misuses the remittances sent by parents. There are some children who are attracted with opposite sex and involved in love affairs in very young age.



### **"Left behind" Wife**

In nuclear family during the absence of the husband, the wives may take over numerous other roles in order to maintain the family functioning, such as handling more agricultural tasks, child care and acting as family head. Women also gets consumption and decision making power regarding the remittances. But in crisis situation, she is abused and harassed by money lender. When husband could not send the remittances, women have to answer the money lenders.

In joint family women live under the control of the family head (In-laws), in-laws will receive the remittance send by husband and the family is maintained by the in-laws. Newly married women are always under control of the in-laws; mother-in-law always keeps an eye on the women left-behind and suspects the women movements. Due to these issues there are large numbers of family problems which lead to divorce.

Women left behind receive lot of social pressure in the society, there are some cases in the rural areas of Telangana were women faced eve teasing by fellow villagers, some women are abused and harassed. Due to misunderstanding regarding remittances send by husband, women encounters clashes with in-laws.

### **Left behind Parents**

Elderly parents face a lot of problems in the absence of their children. Health care and moral support is the larger issue for parents, they feel loneliness. Unexpectedly when an elderly parent death the migrants are unable to attend the funeral, family experiences huge psychological pressure in those situations.

*Women Respondent: From Guduru Village of Karimnagar district now Rajanna Siricilla district, says my husband migrated to Saudi in 1998, due to economic problems in the family. He left Gulf country as a construction labour and stayed for five years in Gulf and returned after five years, and re-migrated after six months of leave. After two years he returned home for doing elder daughter marriage, and went back to the Gulf after three months. He uses to send remittance for every six months for household maintenance and children education, and for our daughter marriage, we have taken debt from money lenders and his remittances paid for clearing the debt. Later the remittances sent by my husband was in-sufficient, due to financial problems and misunderstanding regarding the remittances we had clash each other when he returned home we had differences and clashes. Due to the clash he left the home and children and married other women, I am leaving with my children at my parent's home.*

### **The Issues of Return Migrants**

After the term of contract is over each migrant has to return to his home country. A migrant worker can neither stay in the country after the completing the period of contract nor can he get permanent citizenship of the country. As per rule of the land no immigrant can own property even if he stays legally in the host country for more than ten years.<sup>38</sup> It is observed that most of the migrants had clear objectives at the time of emigration what they have to achieve and how long they would stay in host country. Migrants always expect that they would earn good money. Some also hoped that they would be able to migrate to another country. However, in these areas it is not so easy to get success too often. Getting employment in a foreign country for a semi-skilled and skilled immigrant is a lifetime opportunity. In recent times it is also observed that because of the increasing number of foreign workers in the Gulf the recruiting companies in

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<sup>38</sup> Although in many cases it was found that the immigrants continue to stay in the Gulf and keep sending remittances to their families to keep them economically well-off over generations (see Ali 2011; Gardner 2011; Vora 2011).

collaboration with the Government have reduced the salaries and wages of semiskilled and unskilled workers. As Rajan and Narayana (2011) argued, “the global crisis has affected the GCC economies through falling oil prices, property and equity prices, investors’ confidence on the market conditions is at the lowest level As the GDP grows in the GCC, countries the economies would boom and the influx of migrant laborers from South Asia would increase. As is well-known that Economic recession slows down the flow of migrants and lead to poor remittances”.<sup>39</sup> Several migrants reiterated that, they wanted to return back to India even a little earlier (as they faced difficulties in accommodation and food due to financial problems) but they could not return s they could not afford the airfare as they did not have any savings. In August 2008, the Indian consulate in Dubai, for instance, has arranged for the return of large numbers of impoverished workers through a special scheme. More recently, 35 illegal immigrants from Andhra Pradesh were provided free air tickets by the Gulf -Telangana Welfare and Cultural Association (GTWCA) and extended amnesty by the government to return to India. They “did not carry the authorised travel documents and the legal residence permits. They were poor and could not afford to purchase the air tickets” (*The Hindu*, 25 January 2013, p.4).

As was stated earlier, the main reason for migration to Gulf countries is unemployment at homeland and related economic factors. This situation continued for even after return with having gained work experience of several years in the Gulf. Before migration, these migrants were already in a weak position, then the economic downturn hit them in the Gulf itself and as a result they were forced to return to India: but they returned at the condition which was not improved either got worsened since at the return of migrants they had to repay their debt which was taken to purchase the air tickets; give visa fee and a hefty amount to the agent for arranging job in the GCC country<sup>40</sup> mounting visa-related

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<sup>39</sup> The recent crises in Dubai economy, for instance, affected directly the construction sector. Since most of the construction companies have ceased their work it resulted in the forceful leaving of all temporary workers.

<sup>40</sup> India’s economy has grown rapidly with a growth rate of 7 to 9 percent during post liberalization and post financial crisis period. Unfortunately, the growth has been uneven during last two decades across states.

debts. Majority of migrants felt that they were not satisfied with their present life as they are still under debt – the money they borrowed at the time of their migration to the Gulf has not yet been cleared. Migrants depended on money lenders and friends as a source for money for visa and travel expenses. And during their stay in the Gulf countries they worked as on daily wages or labourer for less salary and hence they could not save enough money to clear their debts.

Among those migrants who could not find any job in India , they were planning for re-emigration to the Gulf. The question arises why they want to re-migrate to the Gulf when their previous experience in Gulf country was not good and satisfactory. Many of the migrants cannot repay the debt even if they engage themselves in agricultural work in the village; while others opined that they would like to re-migrate because of prestige issue and social factors.<sup>41</sup> Reintegration is another problem for the Gulf returnees; gulf beneficiaries generally do not have any problem with re-integration, but the problem is for the so-called ‘gulf victims’. Gulf beneficiaries are those who worked in the Gulf and earned enough money that they saved and sent back to their families as remittances, while Gulf victims are those who could not benefit (economically) with the Gulf migration at all but ended with the additional burden of paying their previous debt. Gulf victims have a lot of problems in re-integration because they have to first cope-up with debt issues. Sometimes they plan to re-emigrate only to avoid the pressure from the moneylenders. Some of the respondents (name changed) described their visit to the Gulf and shared the experience of their return.

Many return migrants are now the ‘Gulf victims’ as they were burdened with huge debts. One of the consequences was that it forced many of them to commit suicide. An article on an internet blog revealed that “within the state of Andhra Pradesh, only the Karimnagar district had recorded the highest number of

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Though it had multiplied incomes but has caused increasing insecurity, particularly, among low-income groups in rural areas.(Sahu, 2011).

<sup>41</sup> Social factors like the issue of ‘prestige’ involved in migrating to a foreign country, this has influenced many migrants from the village to go abroad (see Ali 2007).

suicides, with 1,363 persons ending their lives in 2008, and 840 till September 2009... the problem that the Gulf migrants faced could account for the large number of suicides in Karimnagar” (Reddy, 2009).

## **Case Studies**

### ***Case: 1***

*Jalender (Nizamabad) says that “poor economic conditions of the family are the major reason for migrating to Gulf Countries. However, after reaching there I got low wages compare with what the agents told us before leaving. Moreover, I had also faced problems in food and accommodation. I spent one lakh rupees for visa which was having three years of validity but they send me return after two years of work that too by paying fewer wages. Agent said that he is responsible for sending the person to Gulf countries after that he is not responsible. More working hours and less and irregular payments made us worsen than anything. Earlier working in Gulf countries was good but it is changed. Now the companies are sending migrants back more than 2000 thousand a day. After returning from the host countries we are selling our land to repay the debt, but the debt is still continuing. Government should support us financially. Once, government officials came to us but not given any thing. In this region, agents are also one of the reasons for huge migration; because due to their personal gains they have been motivating the unemployed and landless labour to go Gulf Countries”.*

### ***Case: 2***

*One of the respondent Katakam Ravi (Karimnagar) worked in desert, said that “I went to Gulf for the purpose of driver job but there in Gulf they made me as a shepherd in desert. I had worked 24 hours a day and there was no time to eat and take rest properly. My salary was 300 DH with irregular payment but, I spent 1.20 lakhs for visa.*

*There was no electricity in the room where I lived. They did not allow me to come back to India, my passport was with them in UAE, and embassy didn't care us. I was kept in jail for two months, because I came out from my owners without intimation. After coming from jail my friends gave money for return ticket, my Visa debt is still there to pay.*

*I will not go to Gulf again; we are being cheated by agents and they are charging huge money for Visas and at last they are giving tourist visa which are valid for more than 3-4 months. In these circumstances, we need help from the government.*

*After return from the Gulf I am working as auto (taxi) driver, were I am getting 250-500 rupees per day.*

### **Case: 3**

*Respondent from Karimnagar (Gangaram) said that "I had borrowed Rs. 80,000 from the money-lender and migrated to the Dubai to work as a labour eight years ago. I had worked 10 hours a day and got 550 DH salaries. We were in rent house, rent was 100 DH and for food we had spent 100 DH per month. Rs. 3000 rupees I used to send to my home for 2 to 3 months". Health care will by our self in host country some companies will give health insurance. Now in gulf there are more worker and less employment opportunities for labour therefore, most of the companies are sending the migrant labour to their home countries. My first visit was happy but the second visit was loss, I lost all my money because of immigration. Company was fail and we are back to home without any remittances. While return we are back with the help of government. Embassy will send out without pass port, they send us on some Id proof like ration card. After return I am working in village Panchayats office as sweeper I get 5,000 rupees per month that will be paid once in 3 months. With that money I have run my family and also clear the Gulf debt, I have*

*huge debts because of Gulf migration. Now it is more than 1 lakh rupees to be cleared, when will I clear my debts?*

## **Conclusions**

In recent times Gulf countries have also started restricting the inflows of foreign workers despite the fact that “foreign workers have helped in the rapid transformation of the infrastructure as well as institutional development in the Gulf” (Shah 2008: 3). Gulf countries are also planning to impose tax on remittance outflows. Due to decline in Oil price in the recent years and high unemployment in Gulf countries for their youths to the government imposed Taxation on the remittance of the migrant workers. "The GCC has agreed to introduce VAT following costly military campaigns and a drop in global oil prices" (*Times of India*, Dec 15, 2015).

This chapter discussed several factors which have resulted in migration and return migration of Indians from the Gulf. Similarly re-integration for returnees becomes a serious problem, as they undergo social, economic and psychological pressure when they are burdened with debt. The majority of migrants had taken personal loans with a huge interest amount on it so the amount increased. The amount earned in the Gulf was so meagre that all their savings and remittances were used in order to pay off the interest, leave alone to clear the basic amount of loan. This study contradicts the study conducted in Kerala where Osella and Osella (2000: 119) found that the “Gulf migration offers to some the chance of rapid and vast accumulation of wealth their newfound wealth and access to consumption may dramatically alter their status and their relationships with others, and offer them the chance to forge new identities”.

The present study is in no way comparable with Kerala migrants’ study, mainly for two reasons: Kerala migrants were educated. Many of them were highly qualified and employed in Kuwait and other Arab countries as professionals holding senior positions. Whereas, the present study focuses on semi-skilled and

skilled migrants in which mostly are either uneducated or not much educated and are working as labourers or some small jobs?

It may be concluded that, less duration of stay was one of the factors for not being able to earn sufficient wealth. Since their stay was cut short, the migrants could not achieve what they had hoped to achieve in terms of financial gains at the beginning of their emigration. Another factor was the lack of awareness of the process of migration among migrants. Since many of the migrants were illiterate and were not aware of the visa process, they completely depended on the agents. And the agents were more concerned about their commissions – because of competition among the agents – some lured the potential migrants to arrange them lucrative jobs in the Gulf countries with attractive emoluments. Many of the emigrants on reaching the host country found that all was not the same as the agent had shown to them. Only then they realised that they were cheated by the agent. Because of them being unsuccessful in getting good job and attractive salary at the destination the returnees on their return to their village/ district were nicknamed as ‘Gulf victims’. Although, in recent time, the Government of Andhra Pradesh started special departments in the district called "NRI Cell", "OMCAP", "TOMCOM", and also started several other special programmes (see Migrant Forum in Asia, 2012) towards orientating the Gulf migrants, the migrants are less aware of these programmes. Hence, it is suggested that the Government should take further necessary steps to popularize these programs in the districts.

Generally people migrate for better economic prosperity; the same is followed by migrants in the Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. But the result in these cases is negative; migrants initially think that they will get good salaries in the Gulf countries compared to India. Though they may get better salaries as compared to India, but the entire migration process is huge enough than to expect ant savings from the salaries they receive in Gulf country. Because of huge amount spent on visa and work permit, they could not save money for their future. For the amount spent on visa and work permit, and air ticket some took loan from money lenders at high interest rate. The remittances sent by the emigrants to their left-behind



family were not sufficient for the maintenance of the family. In such situation paying interest regularly on the loan taken was out of question. This resulted in increasing the loan amount unabated. Some migrants who travelled on a tourist visa knowingly or unknowingly because of less processing fee, faced problem in host country on their arrival. Working in Gulf countries with a tourist visa is illegal and it lead to arrest by the police and put them in the jail, or deportation.

Due to failure of the immigration process, a number of the return migrants commit suicide as they are unable to re-pay huge debt. This is a serious problem observed these days in districts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Immigrants are also facing psychological problems, most of the migrants are below 40 to 50 years and the debt burden affects the whole life of the young males in the district. There are thousands of Gulf returnees in these districts and most of them are “Gulf victims”.

The Gulf returnees are expecting help form the state government to provide employment and clear their debts. Gulf returnees are expecting help from Government in order to resolve their problems. Some of the expectations of the respondents of the present study, from the state Government are:

- (i) There should be special funds available to Gulf victims in the event of mishaps,
- (ii) The loan should be given to migrant at a very nominal interest. It may be remembered that a migrant may eventually become a source of earning of foreign exchange which may ease the situation of the balance of payment of county's loan;
- (iii) All the agents in the district should be registered by the state government. These agents should advertise the vacant vacancies in Gulf countries and should have correct knowledge about the employer, nature of job, working hours, promised salary, duration of employment, whether accommodation available? Other perks and facilities available to the employee, if any,
- (iv) To check exploitation of the clients, the agent should put on a chart displayed at his office giving the fee (standardized) of each tasks; and

(v) It is advisable that the signed contract of the employee and the employer should be endorsed by the councillor at the India Embassy in the country. This should be mandatory.

(vi) In the event of any complaint of the agent by the emigrant, the Indian government should entertain the grievances against the agent and if found guilty, the agent should be punished and his licence may be cancelled.

It is suggested that future policy on emigration of labour from the state should consider the above issues. There are so many Indians who are working in host countries and are facing serious problems like living on foot paths and under the flyover bridges.

## **CHAPTER - VI**

### **Summary and Conclusion**

Indian migration to Gulf countries began since the days of Indus Valley civilization. But the recent migration from the 1970s is different from the earlier migrations. The global rise in oil prices and the oil boom in Gulf countries since the 1970s increased the demand for foreign labour. The first phase of migration to Gulf countries was slow and later it increased with huge development in construction related works. Since the 1970s, the Gulf countries have remained the principal destination for Telugu migrants. The major destination countries for Indians are the six GCC countries called Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE (United Arab Emirates). These GCC countries follow similar policies toward its immigrants. Another feature of this process is that the labour migration to Gulf countries is completely temporary in nature. Gulf policies do not allow immigrants to get permanent residency. The work permits are given on the basis of contract terms. No single immigrant is allowed to settle down even though they stay more than 10 years, unlike in the Western countries (the USA Green Card).

Indian migrants in Gulf countries range from low paid unskilled workers to highly skilled professionals and business persons. The majority of the immigrants are engaged in construction related works and domestic workers followed by semi-skilled workers like nurses, and drivers. Female workers are working as domestic maids, care workers, and nurses. Skilled professionals such as doctors, engineers, and business persons are mostly from Kerala state. Most of the migrants are from Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar and Utter Pradesh. Kerala is the highest sending state of workers followed by Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh (Telangana) to the Gulf countries.

The present study is focused on Telugu migrants, especially from the Karimnagar, Nizamabad, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. Karimnagar district and Nizamabad district in Telangana are the highest sending districts of migrant workers to Gulf countries; previous migration history of internal migration was the base for Gulf migration from these districts. Poor economic conditions, unemployment and failure of cottage industries especially handloom industry lead to internal migration from these districts to Bombay (Mumbai) for working in power loom and different manufacturing industries. How this internal migration led them to migrate to Gulf countries? In Bombay migrants gathered information regarding Gulf employment and started migrating from there through their personal networks.

In the introduction chapter we have provided the background of the study, different concepts being used, scope of the study, objectives, methodologies, importance of the study, fieldwork experience and the limitations of this study. As we discussed migration is a complex phenomenon, it differs from person to person, period to period and region to region. There are different push and pull factors influence migration. Gulf migration is also a complex phenomenon in this region, most of them migrate for a better economic life but it differs from person to person, some are benefiting and some are failure.

Chapter two of this dissertation discussed the brief history of Indian emigration and different patterns of Indian emigration as suggested by various Indian Diasporic scholars. Indian emigration is divided into different phases such as indentured labour migration, kangani/maistry labour migration, free or passage migration, migration after independence (brain drain) and the recent immigration to Gulf countries. This chapter, after analysing briefly the history of Indian emigration, focused on recent immigration to Gulf countries since the 1970s. The main aim of the chapter was to describe the background of Indian immigration to Gulf countries and the socio- economic background of migrants.

Chapter three discussed about the socio-economic profile of the study region Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. It explains the brief profile of the four study districts and the history of migration.

Chapter four of this dissertation is focused on empirical findings. The chapter discussed about the background of the Intending migrants, migrants in the Gulf and return migrants in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Regarding the socio-economic characteristics of the return migrants, it is found that the majority of the migrants were young males who are below 40-45 years, and married before migration. Majority of the migrants were Hindus and from backward castes, their level of education is low and some are even illiterate, more than 75 percent of the migrants are employed prior to migration, family structure of the migrants is mainly nuclear family.

Reasons for migration for the majority of respondents are socio-economic backwardness, culture/previous networks and unemployment. Some of the respondents explained the micro level factors like Naxalism, caste discrimination also a reason for migration in the early phase. Countries of destination for the respondents are all the six Gulf countries; however, a majority of the migrants went to the UAE (Dubai). Previous migration network is one of the factors that led them to migrate to the UAE, and secondly, the construction related works in the UAE is huge compare with other GCC countries. Though migration to the Gulf countries started from the 1970s, there are large numbers of migrants in who went in recent years. Large numbers of persons who are migrating from selected districts are circular migrants<sup>42</sup>.

The major problems faced by migrants are the cost of migration; most of the migrants are from poor economic background, more than 40 percent of them

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<sup>42</sup> Circular Migration: The fluid movement of people between countries, including temporary or long-term movement which may be beneficial to all involved, if occurring voluntarily and linked to the labour needs of countries or origin and destination (IOM), <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>. Accessed on 01 June 2017.

incurred above 1 lakh rupees for the migration process, all this amount were taken as debt (loan) from money lenders, more than 50-60 percent of the migrants depended on money lenders with huge interest amount on it for raising fund for immigration process.

Source of visa is the crucial factor for the Gulf migration, illiterate poor migrants depend on agents for the visa; majority of the respondents depend on agents. Agents act as the middle men for providing visa by taking commissions from the migrants. Sometimes the agents cheat the migrants by taking a huge commission and providing fake visa like (tourist/visitor visa) instead of working visa. Mostly of the recruitments are done at Mumbai, agents tell migrants to go to Mumbai for medical check up during the recruitment process. Most of the migrants had to wait for months in Mumbai to obtain the visa; sometimes they do not get a visa because of agents' cheating. 24-25 percent of the respondents in this study waited more than 4- 6 months for obtaining the visa and permit. Agents are playing crucial role in this issue, without the interference of agents people cannot migrate because the power of attorney for working visa is with agents and they refer aspirants who are willing to take visa from the embassy. But there are sub-agents who are working for registered agents. They are cheating poor rural people by providing fake visas like tour/visit visa, sub agents are making a lot of money from poor people. The Majority of the sub agents in the rural areas are return migrants. Another problem is with money lenders, money lenders give loan with huge interest on it as we discussed like Gold loan system.

Working and living conditions in Gulf countries is a serious problem faced by the immigrants in this study, more than 61 percent of respondents worked as construction related workers and they had to work for more than 10 hours a day. Women domestic workers do not have any time limit they have to work all the day except night times. The average monthly salary is 6000-7000 rupees per month; immigrants send remittances home on regular basis, but the remittance sent home was not satisfied by the family members back home because of huge

debt and interest on it, as the livelihood of family was completely depended on the remittances. Transfer of remittances is done by money transfer agencies, every major village in Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts have a money transfer agencies.

Accommodation in Gulf countries is another issue which is not satisfied by most of the respondents; in a single room they had to stay more than 10 members, with single toilet and unhygienic atmosphere. Women migrants have to sleep in hall or balcony they do not have proper bed to sleep and have to be adjusted in a corner of the house. Accommodations for construction labour were given by owner/company called as labour camps (barracks). Labour camps are located outside of the main city, and they had to travel by company bus for construction sites which starts at 6.00 o'clock in early morning, workers had to follow queue for getting into the bus. Some companies do not provide food and workers had to prepare food by themselves in the labour camps, sometime they prepare food in the night for the next day because they can save time in the morning. Women face lot of problems in their first visit because of communication (language) problems with owners. Women discrimination is lot in Gulf countries; they are cheated and abused by owners regarding work and salaries. Sometimes they are sexually abused and physically harassed. Salaries are low for women in Gulf countries and owners refuse and delays in paying salaries. There are some cases who are forcibly involved in trafficking. There are some movie dialogues in Telugu like *I will sell you for Dubai*; we can understand how trafficking taking place in Gulf countries.

There is no scope for immigrants in the Gulf countries to interact with the local Arabs because they stay outside the city. They do not get time to go to city and interact with local Arabs. Women can interact with owners but only regarding work, cooking and cleaning, women can easily learn Arabic language within 5 to 6 months because they all ways have to interact with members in house.

Thus to conclude, several problems faced by migrants in Gulf countries such as accommodation, salary, discrimination by employers/owners and duration of stay. Companies often delay in paying salaries; small companies sometimes stopped their projects without any intimation to workers because of economic recession, as a result migrants have to return home less than a year.

Return migration from Gulf countries is mostly because of return of failure for the migrants, most of the respondents in this study have not satisfied with their migration. They could not clear their debts and some even faced problems by going through a tourist visa. Company failures in recent years led immigrants to return home permanently. Economic recession (Financial crisis) in UAE made many Indians to return back home. The host governments (receiving countries) also responsible for the problem they allowed many visit (tour) visas for the sake of making money, they get money on visa approval any for that they allowed many migrants to visit those countries. If it exceed they arrest the irregular migrants who came with visit visa and send back to India, but the process still continuing.

Generally people migrate for better economic prosperity, the same followed by migrants in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. But the result in this case is negative; migrants initially thought that they will get good salaries in the Gulf countries compare to work in India. Though they get better salaries than in India, the amount spent for immigration process is huge than the salaries. Because of huge amount spent on visa and work permit, they could not save money for their future. The amount spent on visa and work permit is taken as debt from money lenders with huge interest on it, the remittances were totally spent on paying the interest. Some migrants even travel with a tourist visa knowingly or unknowingly because of less processing fee and they faced problem in host country when they arrive. Working in Gulf countries with a tourist visa is illegal and it led to arrest by the police and put them in the jail.



Because of failure in the immigration process, large number of the return migrants are committing suicide<sup>43</sup> due to huge debt burden; this is a serious social problem in Telangana districts, migrants are also facing psychological problems, most of the migrants are below 40 to 50 years and the debt burden affects the whole life of the young males in the district. There are thousands of Gulf returnees in these districts and most of them are “Gulf victims”<sup>44</sup>.

Chapter five discussed about the socio-economic impact of migration on the migrants and their families. This chapter discussed several factors which have resulted in migration and return migration of Indians from the Gulf. Similarly re-integration for returnees becomes a serious problem, as they undergo social, economic and psychological pressure when they are burdened with debt. The majority of migrants had taken personal loans with a huge interest amount on it so the amount increased. The amount earned in the Gulf was so meagre that all their savings and remittances were used in order to pay off the interest, leave alone to clear the basic amount of loan.

The Gulf victims are expecting help form the state government to provide employment and clear their debts. Gulf victims are expecting help from Government in order to resolve their problems. Some of the expectations of the respondents in this study from the state Government are: 1) there should be special funds for Gulf victims, 2) 25 paise interest loan for Gulf victims, 3) special employment scheme for Gulf victims, 4) help in bringing the dead bodies

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<sup>43</sup> "Indians make up the majority of the suicide victims in Oman, new data has revealed. According to data released by the Public Prosecution, Indians made up 15 out of the 25 suicides registered in 2016". Ahmad Al Kharousi, a sociologist, said that suicide cases are most common among those belonging to blue-collar workers who have low wages. "Low wages and unpaid bank loans are the common triggers for suicide, thinking that they would be relieved of the burden" , (Gulf news, <http://gulfnews.com/news/gulf/oman/indians-make-up-majority-of-suicides-in-oman-1.2006229>, Accessed on 05 April 2017).

<sup>44</sup> "Gulf victims have a lot of problems in reintegration because they have to cope with debt issues. Sometimes they plan to re-emigrate only to avoid the pressure from the money lenders" (Sahoo and Goud, 2015: p.209).

of immigrants who have died in Gulf countries, 5) taking action against fake agents, 6) following up of the issues faced by the migrants in the Gulf countries.

Hence, protection of vulnerable women migrants is a key concern. Central to this pre-departure orientation for awareness generation on 1) The rights of workers, especially freedom from gender-based discrimination and violence 2) Skill development; 3) Legal channels for migration, 4) Grievance redressal; 5) Mechanisms for safe return and rehabilitation.

Therefore it is suggested that future policy on immigration from the state should consider the above issues. There are so many Indians who are still in host countries facing serious problems some are living on foot paths and under the fly over bridges.

Another serious problem is crisis in Arab world it may be economic and political, the economic (Dubai crisis)<sup>45</sup> and political crises (civil war) is seriously effecting Indians in Arab countries. It is not a new phenomenon in 1990-1991 war between Iraq and Kuwait was a serious problem for migrants. Civil revolutions are forcing the migrants to return home, there are some 530 Andhra Pradesh migrants returned from Libya in 2011, there are still some migrants waiting to come back home. What is the situation of the migrants who are coming back, most of them spent huge amount on migration process and now they are returning back to home without any remittances. In June 2017<sup>46</sup>, three Gulf (Saudi Arabia, UAE and Bahrain) nations have closed ties with the GCC member nation Qatar, due to Qatar alleged support of the Muslim brotherhood and terrorism. The migrants who migrated to Arab countries are mostly unskilled or semiskilled workers who are less educated. What is the situation of these migrants now?.

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<sup>46</sup> "2017 June- Diplomatic crisis as Saudi Arabia leads an air, land and sea blockade by Arab countries, in an attempt to get Qatar to cut its alleged connections with terrorism and distance itself from Iran", <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14702226>. Accessed on 8 June 2017.

The main aim of this study to analyse the whole process of the Gulf migration, the social factors of migration and the impact of the Gulf migration. Study observed macro and micro level of the socio-economic factors and the process of migration. Caste, region, culture, social networks, family and gender played an crucial role in the whole process of migration. It is observed, social cost of migration is a crucial player in the whole understanding.

### Future Projections

According to NSSO data carried out in 1993-94 and 2007-2008 and With various assumptions and projections on the stock of emigrants (Kumar and Rajan, 2014) they estimated the total stock of emigrants shown in the below table.

**Table 6.1: State-wise Projections of stock of emigrants**

State	1993	2007	2010	2011	2021
Andhra Pradesh (Telangana)	76,292	599,570	821,454	900,185	1,306,869
Bihar and Jharkhand	118,464	246,643	290,644	306,648	452,704
Kerala	754,544	2,152,571	2,301,223	2,336,411	2,262,674
Tamil Nadu	129,058	685,510	933,359	1,028,057	2,018,599
Utter Pradesh and Uttarakhand	106,462	617,818	893,341	1,007,325	3,050,206

*Source: compiled from scenario III (Kumar and Rajan, 2014)*

The above table shows the estimates of the migrants, except Kerala every state have a steady growth.

## **Policy recommendations**

Migrants who are leaving to Gulf countries from India are not so rich or highly skilled, they are mostly low paid unskilled and semi skilled labour, they migrate not to gain huge salaries or luxuries in host countries they are migrating because they do not have any employment opportunities at home. They know they are spending huge risk on their migration but no other option. There are some cases who are migrating because to avoid previous debt burden. They personally not benefited with their migration but country of origin gaining huge revenue through remittances, government is not in a position to maintain database on migrants and provide rehabilitation for victims. Government of India started few programs to help the migrant workers and students studying abroad like MADAD<sup>47</sup>, eMigrate.

The host countries should also show some concern on these poor migrants, at least they should control harassment on female and crime on women workers by putting criminal cases on owners. They have to control Kafel (Sponsor) system, increase tenure of work permits (longer duration of stay), and decrease the cost of visa charges. Ban on recruitment fees and other charges to workers is an important reforms required in the labour markets from India.

The countries of origin should control agents and mainly sub agents in rural areas. To control local money lenders banks should give loan for migration or government should help for cost free migration. Government should take care of migrants those who are still in host countries without any work waiting to return home. Countries of origin and countries of destination should have strong agreements regarding the expatriates and their working conditions and there should be strong policies regarding migration issues. As we discussed Gulf migration is a complex phenomena, we find poor low paid Indian contract worker

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<sup>47</sup> MADAD- is a online grievance cell, Consular Services Management System, Maintained by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

to rich Indian billionaires. Orientation and pre migration counseling is compulsory for intending migrants (prospective migrants).



Plate 3 .Migrants having meals in sharing room in Gulf

## Gulf migrations still continues

OUR BUREAU

**Karimnagar:** Neither the formation of separate Telangana State nor the tightening of immigration laws by the Gulf countries could hamper the immigration of Telangana unemployed youth to Arab countries in search of jobs.

Earlier only uneducated and technically skilled people used to migrate but now even highly qualified people also treading the gulf path due to lack of employment opportunities in the State.

MTech graduate Vinod, who migrated to Dubai five months ago, is facing hardships as the agent duped him. A resident of Thakkallapalli of Malyala mandal, Vinod was promised a job in a five star hotel but was forced to work in the construction field after going there.

He explained all the troubles he is facing in Dubai. He said that he was promised 1000 dirhams salary along with food, accommodation and other facilities but after landing here no facility was provided. Moreover, there are no fixed working hours, he lamented. Similar is the case of

**Earlier only uneducated and technically skilled people used to migrate but now even highly qualified also treading the gulf path due to lack of employment opportunities in Telangana State**

Bella Srikanth, a native of Bhupathipur of Raikal mandal. A degree holder, Srikanth was promised a salary of 800 dirhams and another 200 dirhams for food. But after going there, he is not getting salary regularly. The case of Gajula Rajesh and Srinivas is also same.

The agent had promised the four of getting them jobs in a five star hotel but they were forced to engage in construction field. Realising that the agent duped them, they wrote letters to their parents.

Scores of people, who have been migrated to oil countries on visiting visa, are staying illegally in those countries. According to unauthorised statistics, about

two lakh people from Telangana were staying illegally in the UEA.

With a view to give an opportunity to the illegal occupants to return to their home countries, a special drive would be held during December every year. As part of the drive, Saudi, Bahrain and Qatar governments would conduct raids in migrant localities and pick up illegal occupants to send them to their home countries. If anybody refuses to return or tries to escape from the police, they would be sent to jail. As many as 1,200 such migrants were reportedly arrested since the beginning of this month. It came to know as some of the arrested people informing the matter to their family members and sending videos through smart phones.

Gulf Welfare Members Society president Shaikh Chand Pasha said that every year, there would be a special drive to conduct raids and send the illegal migrants back to their home countries. Cases would not be registered against illegal occupants that were caught in December, unlike other months, he added.

THE HANS INDIA

Sun, 27 December 2015  
epaper.thehansindia.com/c/7855683

Plate 4. Hans India paper cutting about Gulf Migration

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CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF INDIAN DIASPORA  
UNIVERSITY OF HYDERBAD

**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR INTENDING MIGRANT WORKERS**

**1. Personal Information**

1.1. Name (optional):

1.2. Present address (optional):

1.3. Age: 18-30 ☐ 31-40 ☐ 41-50 ☐ 51-60 ☐ 61 above ☐

1.4. Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

1.5. Marital Status: Married ☐ Unmarried ☐ Widow ☐

1.6. Religion: Hindu ☐ Muslim ☐ Christian ☐ Others ☐

1.7. Caste: General ☐ SC ☐ ST ☐ BC ☐

1.8. Place of Birth: Village/Town

Mandal:

District:

State:

1.9. Occupation in India:

Agriculture Labour ☐ Daily wage earner ☐ Domestic Worker ☐

Private sector Job ☐ Government Job ☐ Business ☐

Unemployed ☐

## 2. Educational Background

### 2.1 Educational qualification:

Below 10<sup>th</sup> Class ☐ SSC/10<sup>TH</sup> pass ☐ Intermediate ☐  
ITI/Diploma ☐ Degree ☐ Illiterate ☐ Others

### 2.2 Where did you receive your education?

- (a) In Your place of birth ( )  
(b) Outside your place of birth in the same district ( )  
(c) Out side the state ( )  
(d) Out side the country ( )  
(e) Any other, please specify

### 2.3 What type of education you aspired for?

Professional (Doctor/ Engineer) ☐ Technical (ITI/Diploma) ☐ Teacher education ☐  
Degree/Post Graduation ☐

### 2.4 Did you get the education which you aspired?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, give reasons

### 2.5 Did you get any financial support for your education?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, from Whom

- (a) Parents ( )  
(b) Brothers ( )  
(c) Relatives ( )  
(d) Fellow villagers ( )  
(e) NGOs ( )  
(f) Government ( )

### 2.6 Did you get any Scholarship from the state or central Government towards your Education?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, Please explain  
**3. Family background**

3.1 Type of Family: Nuclear ☐ Joint ☐ Extended ☐

3.2 Composition of the Family:

Sl.No	Relation with self	Sex	Age	Education	Occupation	Income	Martial status	Place of stay

3.3 How many members of your family are living outside India?

One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ More than three ☐

Please give details:

Sl. No	Relation with self	Sex	Age	Education	Occupation	Income	Martial status	Place of stay

3.4 Did any of your family members influenced you to migrate?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, how they influenced/ motivated you? Please discuss in detail:

#### 4. Migration & Expectation

4.1 Please give the name of the country in the Gulf were you are willing to work

Saudi Arabia ☐ Bahrain ☐ Kuwait ☐ UAE ☐ Qatar ☐

Oman ☐ If any other place, please specify

4.2 Please mention the year of migration to the Gulf?

Year

4.3 Occupation in the Gulf:

Agriculture labour ☐ Business (Please explain about your business)

Daily wage labour (please explain what kind of work)

Private job (please explain what kind of job)

Government job (please explain which company/sector)

Construction labour

If any other work, please specify

4.4 Please tick the following factors that influenced/ motivated you to move out from your place of origin.

Limited opportunities at home ☐ Better employment opportunities ☐

Low wages at home ☐ Higher salary abroad ☐

Low social status ☐ Expectation of Better working conditions ☐

Low economic status ☐ Expectation of Better Living abroad ☐

Family disharmony/discord ☐ Higher amount of savings from abroad ☐

Low standard of Living ☐

Loneliness at home/joining family abroad ☐

If any other factor, please specify

4.5 How much money you spent for your migration (getting Visa and Passport).

1) < 50,000 ☐

2) 50,000 ☐

3) One lakh ☐

4) > One lakh ☐

4.6 Did you receive any financial support for your travel to the gulf country?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, please mention the source of your funding?

Bank loan ☐ Debt from money lender ☐ Debt from friends ☐

Selling of agricultural land ☐

If any other sources, please specify

4.7 Who helped you in getting your Visa?

Agent ☐ Friends ☐ Family Members/Relatives ☐ Government ☐

If any other source, please specify

4.8 Which of the following factors are instrumental in getting you job?

(a) Your own efforts and merit ( )

(b) Your family support ( )

(c) Your friends and relatives help ( )

(d) Network through government agencies ( )

Any other factors, please give details.



4.9 How much time it took for getting the Visa and work permit?

< 6 months ☐ 6 Months - 1 year ☐ 1 year - 2 years ☐ More than 2 years ☐

4.10 What will be your job and designation?

4.11 Please explain in detail the type of work and working conditions in Gulf country where you are going to work.

4.12 Working hours of your job in the Gulf country:

< 8 hours a day ☐ 8-10 hours ☐ More than 10 hours ☐

4.13 What is your monthly salary in the Gulf?

4.14 Have you undergone any special training? Yes ☐ No ☐

4.15 Are you joined in Pravasi Bharathiya Bheema Yojana? Yes ☐ No ☐

4.16 Would you still migrate if similar job opportunities and comparable wages are offered in India? Yes ☐ No ☐

4.17 Are you aware that it is illegal to travel overseas for employment on “visit Visa” or a “Tourist visa” ? Yes /No

**Field notes**

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF INDIAN DIASPORA  
UNIVERSITY OF HYDERBAD

**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR THE RETURN MIGRANTS**

**2. Personal Information**

1.1. Name (optional):

1.2. Present address (optional):

1.3. Age: 18-30 ☐ 31-40 ☐ 41-50 ☐ 51-60 ☐ 61 above ☐

1.4. Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

1.5. Marital Status: Married ☐ Unmarried ☐ Widow ☐

1.6. Religion: Hindu ☐ Muslim ☐ Christian ☐ Others ☐

1.7. Caste: General ☐ SC ☐ ST ☐ BC ☐

1.8. Place of Birth: Village/Town

Mandal:

District:

State:

2.9. Occupation in India:

Agriculture Labour ☐ Daily wage earner ☐ Domestic Worker ☐

Private sector Job ☐ Government Job ☐ Business ☐

Unemployed ☐

## 2. Educational Background

### 2.1 Educational qualification:

Below 10<sup>th</sup> Class ☐ SSC/10<sup>TH</sup> pass ☐ Intermediate ☐  
ITI/Diploma ☐ Degree ☐ Illiterate ☐ Others

### 2.2 Where did you receive your education?

- (a) In Your place of birth ( )  
(b) Outside your place of birth in the same district ( )  
(c) Out side the state ( )  
(d) Out side the country ( )  
(e) Any other, please specify

### 2.3 What type of education you aspired for?

Professional (Doctor/ Engineer) ☐ Technical (ITI/Diploma) ☐ Teacher education ☐  
Degree/Post Graduation ☐

### 2.4 Did you get the education which you aspired?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, give reasons

### 2.5 Did you get any financial support for your education?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, from Whom

- (a) Parents ( )  
(b) Brothers ( )  
(c) Relatives ( )  
(d) Fellow villagers ( )  
(e) NGOs ( )  
(f) Government ( )

### 2.6 Did you get any Scholarship from the state or central Government towards your Education?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, Please explain  
**3. Family background**

3.1 Type of Family: Nuclear ☐ Joint ☐ Extended ☐

3.2 Composition of the Family:

Sl.No	Relation with self	Sex	Age	Education	Occupation	Income	Martial status	Place of stay

3.3 How many members of your family are living outside India?

One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ More than three ☐

Please give details:

Sl. No	Relation with self	Sex	Age	Education	Occupation	Income	Martial status	Place of stay

3.4 Did any of your family members influenced you to migrate?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, how they influenced/ motivated you? Please discuss in detail:

#### 4. Migration & Living Conditions in the Gulf

4.1 Please give the name of the country in the Gulf where you are working/worked?

Saudi Arabia ☐ Bahrain ☐ Kuwait ☐ UAE ☐ Qatar ☐

Oman ☐ If any other place, please specify

4.2 Please mention the year of migration to the Gulf?

Year

4.3 Occupation in the Gulf:

Agriculture labour ☐ Business (Please explain about your business)

Daily wage labour (please explain what kind of work)

Private job (please explain what kind of job)

Government job (please explain which company/sector)

Construction labour

If any other work, please specify

4.4 Please tick the following factors that influenced/ motivated you to move out from your place of origin.

Due to land shortage for agriculture ☐

Due to lack of job opportunities ☐

Not getting suitable job based on your education ☐

Due to the poor economic condition of the family ☐

To repay the family debt/loan ☐

If any other factor, please specify

4.5 How much money you spent for your migration (getting Visa and Passport).

1) < 50,000 ☐

2) 50,000 ☐

3) One lakh ☐

4) > One lakh ☐

4.6 Did you receive any financial support for your travel to the gulf country?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, please mention the source of your funding?

Bank loan ☐ Debt from money lender ☐ Debt from friends ☐

Selling of agricultural land ☐

If any other sources, please specify

4.7 Who helped you in getting your Visa?

Agent ☐ Friends ☐ Family Members/Relatives ☐ Government ☐

If any other source, please specify

4.8 Which of the following factors are instrumental in getting you job?

(a) Your own efforts and merit ( )

(b) Your family support ( )

(c) Your friends and relatives help ( )

(d) Network through government agencies ( )

Any other factors, please give details.

4.9 How much time it took for getting the Visa and work permit?

< 6 months ☐ 6 Months - 1 year ☐ 1 year - 2 years ☐ More than 2 years ☐

4.10 Are you satisfied with your work (job) in host (Gulf) country?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, give reasons:

4.11 Please explain in detail the type of work and working conditions in Gulf country where you are working/worked.

4.12 Working hours of your job in the Gulf country:

< 8 hours a day ☐ 8-10 hours ☐ More than 10 hours ☐

4.13 What is your monthly salary in the Gulf?

4.14 Do you send money home?

Yes ☐ No ☐

4.15 How much money do you send? Rs.

4.16 How often you send money to home?

- (a) Once in a month ( )
- (b) Once in a three months ( )
- (c) Once in six month ( )
- (d) Once in a year ( )
- (e) On the occasion of celebrations ( )

4.17 Do you think the amount you are sending home satisfies your dependents/family members?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, indicate the reasons for their dissatisfaction

4.18 What is the frequency of your visit to the India?

- (a) Once in three months ( )  
(a) Once in six months ( )  
(b) Once in a year ( )  
(c) On some important occasions ( )

4.19 Type of accommodation in the Gulf country:

- (a) living own house ☐  
(b) living in rented house ☐  
(c) live in Barracks at work place ☐  
(d) If any other, please specify

4.20 Are you sharing your accommodation with your fellow workers?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes,

2 members in a room ☐ 3 members in a room ☐ 4 members in a room ☐

More than 4-5 members ☐

4.21 Please specify what are the reasons for sharing your room with others?

## 5. Social Interactions

5.1. Do you interact with local people in the place of your stay in the gulf?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, how do you interact with them please specify:



5.2. Are there any Indians working in your company?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, give number

5.3. Do you interact with co workers/colleagues of your community at work place?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, how often?

Frequently ☐ occasionally ☐ during meetings ☐ during elections ☐

If no, give reasons:

5.4. Do they share their problems and experiences with you?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, how do they share? Please explain:

5.5. How do you spend your leisure time in the Gulf?

(a) Visiting friends ( )

(b) Reading novels / newspapers ( )

(c) Watching TV/going out for movie ( )

(d) If any other, please specify:

5.6. Did you experience any discrimination in your work or personal life in the Gulf?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please explain.

## 6. Return Migration

6.1 When did you return to India?

6.2 How many years you have been in the Gulf?

6.3 Please elaborate in detail about your experience in the Gulf?

6.4. What are the reasons for your return?

(a) Retirement from work ( )

(b) Job contract cancelled/over ( )

(c) Not satisfied with the work ( )

(d) Not satisfied with the salary/wages ( )

If any other reasons, please specify:

6.5 How do you cope up with your return? Please explain:

6.6 Are you engaged in any type of work after your return?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, what type of work is it? Please explain in detail:

6.7. Are you getting any financial or other support from the government after your return?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please explain in detail:

If no, what are your expectations from the government?

6.8 Please give any extra information which you would like to share:

**Thank You**



Field work in UAE (Dubai)



Field work in UAE (Dubai)



Field work in Karimnagar



Field work in Nidadavolu Mandal, West Godavari (A P)



# గల్ఫ్ లో మహిళల కష్టాలపై అధ్యయనం

స్థానికం

మోర్లాడ్ : ఉపాధి కోసం గల్ఫ్ బాట పట్టిన మహిళలు అక్కడ ఎదుర్కొంటున్న కష్టాలపై రీసెర్చ్ సొసైటీలు అధ్యయనం చేస్తున్నాయి. కేంద్ర విదేశాంగ శాఖ సూచన మేరకు మూడు రోజుల పాటు నిజామాబాద్, కరీంనగర్ జిల్లాలోని పలు గ్రామాలలో రీసెర్చ్ సొసైటీల బృందం పర్యటించి వివరాలు సేకరించింది. మోర్లాడ్ కేంద్రంగా పని చేస్తున్న గల్ఫ్ రిటర్నింగ్ మెంబర్స్ వెల్ఫేర్ సొసైటీ రీసెర్చ్ సొసైటీలకు బాసటగా నిలిచింది. ఉపాధి అవకాశాల కోసం ఇటీవల మహిళలు ఎక్కువ సంఖ్యలో గల్ఫ్ దేశాలకు వెళ్లి ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారు. కేరళకు చెందిన రీసెర్చ్ సొసైటీ జ్యోతితోసెఫ్, ఉస్మానియా యూనివర్సిటీలో వివిధ అంశాలపై రిసెర్చ్ చేస్తున్న మరో ఇద్దరు యువకులు రెండు రోజుల క్రితం జిల్లాలో పర్యటించి గల్ఫ్ వెళ్లిన మహిళలు ఎదుర్కొంటున్న పరిస్థితులను గురించి

రెండు జిల్లాల్లో పర్యటించిన రీసెర్చ్ సొసైటీలు



గల్ఫ్ నుంచి తిరిగివచ్చిన మహిళతో రీసెర్చ్ సొసైటీలు

అధ్యయనం చేశారు. మాక్లూర్ మండలం గుత్తకు చెందిన ఓ మహిళ కువైట్ లో పని చేయడానికి వెళ్లిందనే విషయం తెలుసుకున్న బృందం ఆమె కుటుంబ స్థితిగతులపై అధ్యయనం చేశారు. అలాగే మోర్లాడ్ మండలంలోని తిమ్మాపూర్, గుమ్మిర్యూర్, మోర్లాడ్ లోను

పలువురు గల్ఫ్ బాధిత కుటుంబాలను కలిశారు. కరీంనగర్ జిల్లాలోని ఇబ్రహీంపట్నం మండలం వరకొండ, జగిత్యూర్, ధర్మపురి, బీర్పూర్, దమ్మన్నపేట్ తదితర ప్రాంతాలలో ఈ బృందం అధ్యయనం చేసింది. ఈ సందర్భంగా జీఆర్ఎంఎంబిఎస్ సొసైటీ చైర్మన్ చాంద్ పాషా 'సాక్షి'తో మాట్లాడుతూ గల్ఫ్ లో మహిళలు పడుతున్న కష్టాలపై అధ్యయనం చేయడం వల్ల అనేక విషయాలు బహిష్కరణయ్యే అవకాశముందన్నారు. రీసెర్చ్ సొసైటీలు తమ నివేదికను ప్రభుత్వానికి అందజేస్తే మహిళలు గల్ఫ్ కు వెళ్ళకుండా చర్యలు తీసుకునే అవకాశం ఉందన్నారు. గల్ఫ్ కు వెళ్లాలనుకునే మహిళలకు ప్రభుత్వం ఇక్కడే ఉపాధి చూపితే బాగుంటుందన్నారు.

LIFE ON THE EDGE

## Rustic innocence of Gulf workers poses a threat

Unaware of local laws, many land in jail for no fault of theirs

PINTO DEEPAK | DC HYDERABAD APRIL 27

Six-year-old Siddharth, who sees his cousins being dropped to school daily by their dad, also wants to be taken to school by his father. He keeps telling his mom Lakshmi that he won't go to school if his dad does not.

Little does he know that his father, Motam Naresh from Jagtial district, who was working as a daily wage earner in Saudi Arabia, is now behind bars after being found in possession of banned tablets and sentenced to life imprisonment (24 years).

He's not the only one. There are at least five persons from Jagtial and Nizamabad districts who have been caught with the same tablets.

Doctors say the tablet, called Tramadol, is a pain-relieving drug that is banned in Gulf countries. Due to the high price difference, people take it with them from here, not knowing the consequences and in the process they get trapped.

Naresh had taken two two strips of Tramadol tablets with him for his personal use and was arrested by local police for bringing the tablets into the country as it was an offence. "Naresh was unaware of this, but he was still arrested," his wife Lakshmi said.

Naresh's parents said that they have submitted representations to the External Affairs Minister and Telangana minister K.T. Rama Rao and they have assured them of help, but nothing happened.

Dr Rajesh K., a general surgeon, said this Tramadol is widely used as a pain reliever. Its use is banned in the Gulf. People travelling from here, being mostly illiterate, are unaware of this and end up being arrested. They should apprise themselves of the dos and don'ts before they travel," he said.

Migrant rights activist Ramith Kadarla said that those planning to go to the Gulf to work should be given clear instructions on what they should not carry.



Motam Naresh's daughter Meenakshi, son Siddharth, mother Shankaramma and wife Lakshmi wait for his release from a jail in Saudi Arabia.

## Youth given counselling to let go of 'Gulf dreams'

DC CORRESPONDENT HYDERABAD APRIL 27

In many parts of the state, for instance Jagtial, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, a job in any of the Gulf countries is an attractive dream and an ideal opportunity to overcome financial troubles.

But things are changing. For instance, Metla-chittapur village in Medtally mandal has started counselling its youth against the Gulf fantasy. The village has more than 850 families - of these, over 600 persons on an average of one from each family are working in Gulf countries.

Sarpanch S. Rajender Reddy says that there are many from the village who went to the Gulf to clear their debts by borrowing large sums of money, but who are still in debt.

A group of people from this village who are working in Gulf countries have created a WhatsApp group and are helping each other and also involving themselves in their village development.

Jyotula Pramod, who recently completed his

## RIGHTS ACTIVISTS WANT 'GULF MARTYRS' HONOURED

DC CORRESPONDENT HYDERABAD APRIL 27

Migrant rights activists in Telangana are observing International Workers' Memorial Day (April 28) as Gulf Martyr's day in memory of the migrant workers who lose their lives in Gulf countries due to various reasons.

They said out of the deaths of NRIs across the globe, more than 80 percent deaths are in the six Gulf countries which are a part of Gulf Cooperation Council, but still the state and central Governments

are turning a blind eye to their welfare and confining themselves to doing something only whenever there is an issue.

Migrant Rights' Council vice-president M. Bheem Reddy said that India was exporting manpower and importing fuel, which is becoming a business for them, but for the migrants and their families back home, it is an issue of life.

As per police records, every year more than 200 bodies of Gulf migrants arrive at RGI Airport.

graduation, said that he had been planning to go to the Gulf to work, emulating his father, but after seeing the situation there, dropped his plan.

"I dreamt of something big but after seeing how our people are struggling there just for money and living away from family, I

changed my mind. I have decided to work hard here itself and make my parents happy," he said.

Mr Reddy said that to change mindsets, students are being counselled by explaining the benefits for which they are eligible from the government.

# Saudi employer torturing my wife: AP man

Sushil.Rao@timesgroup.com

**Hyderabad:** Javadala Marthamma, a 39-year-old woman from Andhra Pradesh who was allegedly trafficked to Saudi Arabia, is being tortured by her employer, according to her husband Javadala Chittibabu.

What is more tragic about the whole episode is that the victim is unaware of the death of her mother Mariamma, who passed away following a massive heart attack in West Godavari district on Tuesday.

"As it is, my wife is suffering at the hands of her employer, who has been beating her every day. Though I spoke to her on phone today (Tuesday), I could not muster courage to inform her that her mother was no more," Chittibabu told TOI.

Marthamma was first taken to Qatar and then to Saudi Arabia in September last year by an illegal agent on the promise that she would be paid Rs 20,000 per month.

"We can eke out a living here. I want my wife back from the clutches of her employer," said Chittibabu, who has two school-going children from his marriage to Marthamma. Both the children are also quite worried about their mother and they too want her back. "Please, someone rescue my mother," urged Marthamma's younger son Raj Kumar.

Once in Saudi Arabia, Marthamma was allegedly made to work from early morning till late in the night. "They beat her up every day if she asks for some rest. Not just that, they are starving her," Chittibabu said, explaining the problems that his wife was facing in Saudi Arabia. In a desperate attempt to get her back to India, the family has been trying to get in touch with the agent who had taken her there but his phone is switched off.

*Times of India 24.05.2017*



Javadala Marthamma

## 4 TELANGANA

THE NEW  
INDIAN EXPRESS

Fri, 30 October 2015

epaper.newindianexpress.com/c/7070079

### Kin Seek Return of Bodies of the Dead from Saudi

Express News Service

**Hyderabad:** Members of the families of the 15 persons who died in Saudi Arabia under suspicious circumstances have called on the deputy secretary of NRI cell in the Telangana State Secretariat here on Thursday and submitted a representation requesting the authorities to bring the bodies to their native places.

The family members, led by Chand Pasha of Gulf Returnee Welfare Association, submitted the representation in which they stated that the 15 persons who had gone to Saudi Arabia, with help from fake agents, for their livelihood but were found murdered years ago but the Saudi government did not bother to send the bodies to India.

Pasha said D Satyanarayana of Adilabad district had visited Saudi four years ago. He won a Rs 20-lakh lottery prize. He wanted to return to India with the prize mon-

***Several of the emigrants were found mysteriously murdered years ago but the Saudi govt did not bother to send the bodies to India***

ey to perform his daughter's marriage.

But he was found murdered in his room under suspicious circumstances two years ago. The body is still in the mortuary and the Saudi government is not willing to send the body to India.

Similarly, one Syed Syed of Nizamabad went to Saudi Arabia year ago and died there. And there has been no proper communication to the family members ever since.

Pasha sought Telangana government's intervention for bringing the bodies from Saudi Arabia.



# Taxed Indians return from Saudi in droves

Expats Have To Pay 100 Riyals Per Month

Sushil.Rao@timesgroup.com

**Hyderabad:** The nearly 41 lakh Indian population in Saudi Arabia is bracing for the 'dependent fee' that comes into force in the kingdom from July 1. With this tax — 100 Riyals per month for each dependent — likely to burn a hole in their pockets, most families are now forced to send their dependents back home. Indians are the largest expat group in Saudi Arabia and there are at least 10 lakh Telugus from AP and Telangana employed there.

"Some families who I know have made plans to return to Hyderabad as they feel they cannot afford to stay there any longer," said Mohd Taher, a computer professional from Musheerabad, Hyderabad, who lives in Dammam. Migrant rights activist Bheem Reddy Mandha said that several Telugus had already sent their families back to India in the past four months. "The men have become 'forced bachelors'," he said.

Saudi Arabia gives family visa to anyone with a salary of 5,000 Riyals (90,000 approx) per month. So, an Indian expat with dependent wife and two children will have to pay a total of 300 Riyals (5,400 approx) a month. Moreover, this tax is set to go up by 100 Riyals per dependent every year till 2020. That means by 2020 a family would have to shell out 400 Saudi Riyals for each dependent every month.

To top it, this fee has to be paid in advance.

For instance if a man's dependent wife is to stay in Saudi Arabia for one year, a total of 1,200 Riyals has to be paid in advance at the time of renewal of the Iqama (residence permit). So, for a family of three dependents (wife and two children), the employee will pay the advance tax

*Times of India, Hyderabad 21.06.2017*

## GULF DREAMS GOING SOUR

### FEE FUNDA

- 100 Saudi riyals/month per dependent. Amount to be hiked by 100 riyals every year till 2020
- **Payment** in advance, before renewal of residence permits



### RIPPLE EFFECT

- Employees forced to send their families home
- If families stay back, savings set to be hit. Consequently, the remittances from Saudi may fall
- Any family visiting may add to the financial costs. A round trip ticket for three (wife, 2 kids) costs about 60,000. Now, a three-month stay (wife, 2 kids) will set back the family by another 900 riyals (16,200 approx)



### FUTURE TENSE

- The hike in salaries is minimal
- Unlike earlier, there are fewer jobs available
- From July 1, cost of several other things, including beverages, tobacco etc to go up too



“These are early days to make an assessment of the actual implementation & impact”  
**Consulate General of India | Jeddah**

of 3,600 Riyals or 64,800 per year (approx).

Apart from this tax, life in Saudi Arabia is set to get tougher. From July 1, prices of beverages will go up by 100% and tobacco products will also become costlier.

With a number of workers having been laid off in Saudi Arabia because of the fall in crude oil prices, thousands of Indian workers have had to return with continuing uncertainty. Indians employed in construction, IT, medical infrastructure and other sectors are believed to be rethinking their plans on staying back in Saudi Arabia.

Mohd Yousuf Ali, who has been employed in Saudi Arabia for the last 25 years, said: "Hundreds of people have already sent their families away to India because of the dependent fee. They had to rush so that their children could take admissions in schools back in India." Ali is from Sultanabad in Karimnagar district in Telangana and lives in Jeddah with his wife and two children.

While some companies

are reportedly planning to compensate their employees for the 'dependent fee', most have no option but pay it themselves.

Asked what effect the 'dependent fee' would have on Indian expats in Saudi Arabia, a senior official in the ministry of external affairs (MEA) said nothing could be said as yet. "But it will affect all expats," the MEA official told TOI.