



**GULF MIGRATION: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND SOLUTIONS**  
 (A Study of Northern Districts of Telangana State)

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**Abstract**

Many people are moving away from their home town or village to many countries to improve their life standards which we call “migration”. Migration (human) is the movement of people from one place in the world to another to take up residence across a political boundary. Migration is a universal phenomenon. The origin of migration can be traced to the origin of humankind. Migration takes place in two ways: external and internal migration. External migration occurs when people migrate from a country to a foreign country. On the other hand, internal migration occurs from region to region within a country. If we look back to the history we can notice the contribution of migration to the development of countries like America Middle Eastern countries. Migration can be voluntary or involuntary movement. Voluntary is a movement of people from the region to region of the country to country to earn a livelihood. Apart from this is forced migration due to natural calamities. Wars and diseases etc called involuntary migration. In India internal, external, voluntary and involuntary migration can be noticed from the history. But in the past, three decades voluntary external migration has gained momentum due to the complexity of modern human life and fast-changing socio-economic conditions. People are migrating to countries like the U.S.A. Middle East, Canada, European countries, South Asian countries and others to find better occupational opportunities. These migrations vary from unskilled workers to large scale businessman. This paper examines the causes, consequence of Gulf Migration and some of the solutions for a successful migration from Telangana districts.

**Keywords:** Gulf Migration, Causes Consequences and Solutions.

**Introduction**

The word ‘Migration’ has been derived from the Latin migrate which means to change one’s residence. It means the settlement or shifting of an individual or a group of individual from one cultural area or place of habitation to another, more or less permanently. Migration is a basic social process. As Durkheim has shown in the early stages of social growth, it has been the foremost factor in the division of labour and specialization of functions. Migration assumes a special significance in the context of developing societies which are in the process of renovating their social structure and where every aspect of life is undergoing change. The International Encyclopedia of Social Science defined migration as the relatively permanent movement of persons over a significant distance. Migration is geographic mobility that involves a change of usual residence between defined political or statistical areas or between residential areas of different types. In general usage, the term has been restricted to the relatively permanent change.

**Migration of Indians to Gulf Countries**

After 1970, there was a major shift in the migration trend in India. The oil price increase in 1973 gave rise to a massive investment programmed by the oil-producing Arab countries, an increase in demand for labour. These oil-producing countries permitted the immigration of workers from other countries. This process resulted in a massive emigration of workers from India to Gulf countries. The boom in the software industry from 1990 to 2000 also motivated the computer professional to migrate to the USA, European countries, South Asian Countries and Gulf countries

The migrant workers in the Gulf itself are 7 million (Government of India. Population of Overseas Indians (2015), Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, New Delhi). Further, millions of households in the country receive financial support from family members working oversea. The Gulf region has enjoyed tremendously sustained growth in productivity over the last three decades. A major factor behind this productivity has been the easy availability of an educated skilled and at the same time cheap workforce.

S.No	Migrated Country	No. of Migrants (In Lakhs)	Percentage
	Saudi Arabia	2 8, 00, 000	35.68
	UAE	2 6, 30, 000	33.52
	Kuwait	7, 58, 615	09.67
	Oman	7, 07, 850	09.02
	Qatar	6, 00, 000	07.64
	Bahrain	3, 50, 000	04.46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78, 46, 465</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Government of India. The population of Overseas Indians (2015), Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, New Delhi



## Migration from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

In Telangana, migration is not a new issue, many people from Telangana has been migrating to Bombay and other parts of the country. Gulf migration started in the 1970s, due to requirements of the labour force for oil production and other activities. Gulf migration has been a problem for any Government because of many reasons. In Telangana, Gulf migration is high from northern districts such as Karimnagar, Sirisilla, Jagityala, Siddipet, Nizamabad, Kamareddy, Nirmal, Adilabad, and some parts of Manchiryal district. Whereas in Andhra Pradesh, migration to Gulf countries occurs from Kadapa, Chittoor, East Godawari, West Godawari. The uniqueness of Gulf migration from Andhra Pradesh is that female migration is high compare to male migration.

Unfortunately, in united Andhra Pradesh (Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh) or the separate state of Telangana, there is no official and authentic data of Gulf migrants. Hence the two states have not made any policy on Gulf issue. Many non-governmental organizations and voluntary organizations are exposing the problem by doing many activities still, the governments have not taken any steps towards the solution of the problem. According to the Migrants Rights Forum and Gulf Migrants Rights and Welfare Forum, there are 1.5 million Gulf migrants in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states.

## Literature Review

Raj, H. (1981, pp.212 and 213) pointed out the positive and negative effect of migration. But the common effect of migration is generally seen in the distortion of the demographic structure at both the places (origin and destination).

Bogue, D.J. (1969, p. 753) also suggested that there are positive and negative aspects of migration. According to him positives and negatives are associated with 'pull' and 'push' factors operating at the destination and origin places of migrants. The negative effect of migration is seen in the spreads of disease too.

The studies directed amid the late 1970s and mid-1980s; were for the most part small scale level studies looking at the profiles of vagrants, their financial foundation, reasons for movement and the effect of settlements because of town surveys E.T.Mathew and P.R.Gopinathan Nair,1978).

The financial effects of Gulf Migration on Kerala is a theme, which pulled in extensive consideration from market analysts and demographers. A conclusion was landed at by another study taking into account a statewide overview (K.C.Zachariah, E.T.Mahew and S.Irudaya Rajan,2001).

Issues associated with return migration, for example, the reasons for return, the financial foundation of the returnees, the present movement status of the returnees and the issues confronted by them is another zone where various studies are accessible (P.R.Gopinathan Nair.1986; A.C.K.Nambiar, 1995; B.A.Prakash, 2000; K.C.Zachariah, P.R.Gopinathan Nair and S.Irudaya Rajan,2001). Among the studies directed so far on Kerala displacement, the investigation of K.C.Zachariah, et. all gives a nitty-gritty taluk savvy, region shrewd estimation of travelers and return exiled people and point by point monetary and demographic examination. The study depends on a specimen overview of 10,000 families covering all taluks of Kerala (K.C.Zachariah, E.T.Mathew and S.IrudayaRajan, 1999). These studies give rich data about the issues of migration from India and especially Kerala to the Gulf nations taking into account essential data gathered structure vagrant family units.

## Objectives of The Study

The paper is mainly aimed to focus on the following objectives.

- ❖ To understand the causes and consequences of Gulf migration in Telangana.
- ❖ To examine some of the solutions for the successful migration to Gulf countries.

## Scope of The Study

The scope of the study is to analysis the gulf migration process, common causes, consequences and some successful solutions of Gulf migration in Telangana state.

## Limitations of The Study

Migration is a vast area and very few studies have been conducted on Gulf migration. The present study focus is on Gulf migration causes, consequences and solutions of Gulf migration in northern districts of Telangana state.

## Research Methodology

The present study is of theoretical and makes use of secondary data. The relevant secondary data has been collected from journals, book, various previous studies and websites. This is an exploratory research design and it is used to seek insights of Gulf migration it causes consequences and some of the suggestions for a successful migration.



### Causes of Gulf Migration from Telangana Districts

In India after the Kerala state, second-highest people migration to Gulf countries from Telangana that to in the north Telangana districts migration is high compare to other districts of Telangana. As per secondary data and review of various literature related Gulf issues in Telangana, the key causes of Gulf countries migration are;

- Lack of job opportunities in the Gulf migrated area.
- Lack of land distribution if those have land they don't have proper irrigation facilities.
- The people from Karimnagar and Nizamabad not skilled in particular work.
- There is no financial assistance from the Government to start self-employment.
- Lack of industries to get job opportunities.
- The literacy rate is not up to mark in this area.
- Family member encouragement to go to Gulf countries.
- The people those have worked and working is getting good respect and value in their home towns.
- Some sections of youth want to go abroad to visit Gulf countries some are interested in flying air.
- The local Gulf Agents and sub-agents encouragement.
- People want to earn more money in a short period choosing Gulf migration the best option.
- Family members and friends at Gulf sending visas to others.
- Some section of the youth feel shame to doing some kind of jobs here but they are doing any kind work at Gulf countries like toilet cleaning and sweeping etc.
- Youth who failed in SSC and Intermediate (10+2) is interested to move Gulf countries, it became tread in these areas.
- The private money lenders encouragement in providing financial assistance to who want to go to Gulf countries.
- Those who once succeeded in Gulf they wanted to again and again.

### Consequences of Gulf Migration in Telangana

Migration can be hugely effective in improving income, education and participation of individuals and families, and enhancing their children's prospects. Nurses, political refugees, construction workers, academicians and computer programmers and other people on the move towards within or across international borders. On the other hand, most of the people move in search of better opportunities, hoping to combine their talents, which recourses in the destination country to benefit themselves and their immediate family, who often accompany or follow them. Local communities and societies as a whole have also benefited both in places of origin and at destinations. The diversity of these individuals and the rules that govern their movement make human mobility one of the most significant issues facing the world today, especially during the global recession.

In the case of Gulf migration in Telangana especially in erstwhile districts of Nizamabad and Karimnagar People from this area are not well educated, they don't know the immigration process like passport, type of visas (company visa, tourist visa). So they just go without knowing much when they reach Gulf they will come to they were created by local Gulf agents and sub-agents. When they return from Gulf countries forcefully the home town welcomes them with financial problems, family problem, and social problems. Here the pressure will start on repaying liabilities which was taken to go and they will sell land, house and gold. Those don't have assets they are committing suicides. In a recent survey in every month 8 to 10 people committing suicide for Gulf agents cheating and other reasons. Those are doing jobs at Gulf countries they face health, psychological, physical problems due to heavy work and no rest. Another side the fear of family member welfare those are living at home country.

### Some of The Solutions for Successful Gulf Migration

- Society and individuals should have awareness about the process of Gulf migration and the relevant legislation and culture of Gulf countries.
- Migrants should be aware of the visa and types of the visas and Indian embassies' addresses and contact numbers and other important official phone numbers.
- To improve the awareness among the people, the Government should conduct awareness campaigns and meetings in affected areas. Especially awareness has to be created among the people concerning the migration by establishing counselling centers affected areas
- To know proper information about Gulf migration, and the issues of Gulf migration, Government of India and State Governments should maintain a proper system in the district collector's office and Mandal offices.
- According to the Immigration Act (1983), sub-agents are not allowed in the Gulf recruitment process. So, Government should take serious action against illegal, local agents and sub-agents. For the identification of such agents, the Government should establish a task force. The Government should punish the illegal agents who cheat the people in the name of Gulf migration.
- To improve the healthy Gulf migration, the Government and NGOs should encourage and strengthen the Government recruitment agencies.



- Most of the people were migrating to Gulf countries for manual works and unskilled works. Therefore, to impart and improve their skills, Government and NGOs should organize skill development programmes and job-oriented training programmes for the workers who are willing to go to Gulf countries for employment.
- The state and central Governments should start special employment programmes to control the Gulf migration and job should be provided to the returnees from Gulf countries by initiating special schemes.
- State Governments should encourage youth towards self-employment and provide financial assistance to the youth.
- Every recruiting agency should pay insurance policy for the migrants, those who want to work in Gulf countries.
- The State Government should encourage the research in issues of Gulf migration.
- Establish a separate Government system for Gulf migration process and problems. A special system should be established to bring dead bodies from Gulf countries in case of death of the workers and other related issues.
- To solve all the issues establish a separate ministry for overseas affairs (NRI) in Telangana State.
- The returnees from the Gulf countries should form a welfare association of them, to monitor and evaluate the issues related to the Gulf returnees and also such kind of associations should provide proper guidance for the persons who are willing to migrate to Gulf countries in search of employment.
- The welfare associations of the returnees from the Gulf countries must-have social networking and they should together represent their issues to the state Government and also the central Government
- There is a need for effective organization, which is monitored by the Government to train manpower according to the requirements of the industries, organisations and other agencies in Gulf countries, and to send them to Gulf countries by fulfilling all conditions so that the workers will not be trapped in legal complications.

### Conclusion

By and large Gulf migration is not a problem if the candidate gets the proper job and good salary it will help family and country by reducing unemployment and to improve the living and financial standard. But the individual and the society should be aware of Gulf migration, visa systems and acts in Gulf nations. The Governments also take proper action against illegal and cheating Gulf agents. The Government must conduct awareness programmes on Gulf migration.

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