

# Role of Diaspora in the Development of Root: A Study from Selected Rural Areas of Lucknow District in Uttar Pradesh in India

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## Abstract

The Indian Diasporas in Gulf countries contributing the development of building of remittances. The migrants are not contributing into development of economy of India but also grass root level comprises to community and households level. In these consequences, present paper explored the role of Indian migrants in the development of community and their households at root. They remitted individual remittances to their households as well as their community at root which led to the demonstration impact of migration in the sample rural areas of Lucknow district. These phenomena created to the culture of migration from rural areas to Gulf countries.

**Keywords:** Migration, diaspora, social bonding, remittances, development.

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## INTRODUCTION

“Migration refers to the relocation of individuals to a new geographical area. These change an individual’s place of residence from country to country, state to state, or town to town are all considered forms of migration” [1]. Process of international migration is being promoted by the modern and cheaper transportation system which reducing the barriers in the way of migration between countries of origin, transit and destination. Further, precarious socio-economic and political conditions forced to people for migration from root to destinations regarding better future for themselves and their families. Numbers of international migrants worldwide has gradually rapidly increased over the past fifteen years reached 244 million in 2015 followed by 222 million in 2010, 191 million in 2005 and 173 million in

2000. Migration unearths the sustainable and comprehensive development in both migrants sending and receiving countries. Remittances are the key for nexus of migration and development due to its contribution in the enhancement of socio-economic development of remittances receiving countries [2]. The GCC countries are the major destination for South Asian migrants with 16.9 million which accounted 60.0 per cent of the total migrant stock of 28.1 million migrants in GCC countries in 2017. Among the South Asian countries, India is the largest origin country with 31.5 per cent followed by 11.0 per cent Bangladeshis, 10.8 per cent Pakistanis, 2.5 per cent Srilankan, 2.3 per cent Nepalese and 1.6 per cent belonged to Afghanistan while rest 40.0 per cent belonged to rest of the world (Table-1).

**Table-1: Stock of South Asian Migrants in GCC Countries**

South Asian Countries	Stock of Migrants	Per Cent of Total
Afghanistan	448806	1.6
Bangladesh	3103607	11.0
India	8904781	31.5
Nepal	665441	2.3
Pakistan	3065435	10.8
Sri Lanka	726331	2.5
Sub Total of South Asian in GCC Countries	16914201	60.0
Sub Total of Rest of World in GCC countries	11224371	40.0
Total	28138572	100.0

Source: Computed by Author from Migrant Stock Data of Population Division, United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2017

The formation of Indian Diaspora communities to across the globe is the result of different ways of migration over hundreds of years by slavery under mercantilism, indentured labour under colonisation and skilled/semi-skilled labourers' migration from post colonial India. The processes of international migration from post colonial India included following two phases of migration: (1) First phase was the migration of highly skilled professionals, workers to developed Western countries and (2) second phase was the migration of semi-skilled and unskilled labour migration to Gulf countries following the oil boom in the Gulf countries particularly from Southern Indian state namely Kerala [3]. Process of labour migration from India to Gulf countries was started with beginning of oil companies followed by discovery of oil in the

Gulf countries but numbers of Indian migrants were small. The process of mass labour migration from India to Gulf countries began due to increasing in the demand of labourers followed by beginning of lavish development projects in the Gulf countries after oil boom of 1973 in the GCC countries [4]. India had enormous surplus labourers that could fill the demand in Gulf countries; hence India government had taken as opportunities regard to supply the unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labourers to Gulf countries [5].

There was total 28.0 million stock of Indian Overseas in the Gulf countries including 11.0 million NRIs (Non-Resident of India) and 17.0 million PIOs (Person of Indian Origin) across the globe (Table-2).

**Table 2: Total Numbers of Indian Overseas Migrants**

Particulars	Numbers of Indian in Overseas
NRIs	11379746
PIOs	17075280
Overseas Indian	28455026

Source: Computed by Author from Population Overseas Indians, Ministry of Overseas Affairs, Govt. of India, 2015

Out of the total global stocks of Non Resident Indian (NRIs), nearly 7.2 million NRIs were living in the countries of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) which accounted 63.4 per cent of the total global stock

of Non Resident of Indians (NRIs). Among the GCC countries, Saudi Arabia is the largest destination followed by United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Bahrain (Table-3).

**Table-3: Numbers of Indian Overseas in Countries of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)**

Countries	NRIs	PIOs	TOTAL	Indian Overseas in GCC Countries in Per Cent
Saudi Arabia	2800000	13	2800013	38.8
U.A.E.	2000000	2349	2002349	27.7
Kuwait	758615	1096	759711	10.5
Oman	707850	880	708730	9.8
Bahrain	350000	2500	352500	4.9
Qatar	600000	677	600677	8.3
Total	7216465	7515	7223980	100.0

Source: Computed by Author from Population Overseas Indians, Ministry of Overseas Affairs, Govt. of India, 2015

The huge labour strength of temporary migrant labourers led to growth in the countries of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the Middle East region. Temporary migrant labourers do not have right to citizenship as well as accumulation of the property during the migration in the Gulf countries. Apart, temporary migrant labourers are not allowed to keep their families during the migration in the Gulf countries. Above all these phenomena determined to huge inflow of remittances from GCC countries to labour sending countries [6]. It is analysed that total outflow of the estimated remittances from GCC countries was \$108985 million which accounted nearly 18.1 per cent of total global remittances of \$ 580594 million in 2015.

Among the GCC countries, Saudi Arabia was the largest remittances sending country with \$ 46,982 million remittances followed by \$ 32,425 million from United Arab Emirates, \$11663 million from Kuwait, \$10,721 million from Qatar, \$ 4516 million from Oman and \$ 2698 million from Bahrain (World Bank 2016). India, Pakistan and Bangladesh are three major labour exporting countries of South Asia. These countries combined received total \$ 60,472 million remittances from GCC countries which accounted 55.3 per cent of the total out flow of \$108,985 million remittances from GCC countries. Among them, India received largest remittances followed by Pakistan and Bangladesh (Table-4).

**Table-4: Remittances from GCC Countries in 2015**

Remittances Receiving Countries	Remittances from GCC Countries in million (\$)	Remittances from GCC Countries as Per cent of Total
India	38,578	35.3
Pakistan	13,466	12.3
Bangladesh	8,428	7.7
A= Total remittances from GCC countries to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh	60,472	55.3
B=Total remittances from GCC countries to rest of the world	48,513	44.7
A+B= Total remittances from GCC countries to across the globe	1,08,985	100.0

Source: Computed by Author from World Bank Remittances Matrix Data 2016.

In 2015, India received total \$ 68910 million remittances from across the globe. India received largest remittances from United Arab Emirates followed by United States of America, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, United Kingdom, Oman, Canada, Nepal, Australia and Bahrain. These countries accounted

around the 90.0 per cent of per cent of the total inflow of remittances in India. United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Saudi Arabia accounted 53.2 per cent of the total inflow of remittances in India in 2015 (Table-5).

**Table-5: Inflow of Remittances in India from abroad in 2015**

Top Eleven Remittances Sending Countries to India	Volume of Remittances in Million(\$)	Per cent of Total
UAE	13,745	19.9
USA	11,736	17.0
Saudi Arabia	11,253	16.3
Kuwait	4,688	6.8
Qatar	4,292	6.2
United Kingdom	3,895	5.6
Oman	3,259	4.7
Canada	2,913	4.2
Nepal	2,890	4.1
Australia	1,944	2.8
Bahrain	1,341	1.9
Subtotal (a)	61,955	90.0
Subtotal from the rest of the world (b)	6,955	10.0
Total:(a)+(b)	68,910	100.0

Source: Computed by Author from World Bank Remittances Matrix Data 2016

Countries of Gulf Cooperation Council are the largest destination for Indian migrant labourers those are working as temporary contract labourers in the labour market of Gulf countries. Out of the total stock of Indian migrant labourers in the GCC countries, around the 70.0 per cent of the migrant labourers were working as unskilled and semi-skilled labourers and rest as skilled/professional jobs hence, Temporary Indian migrant labourers are the key for development of remittances in India [7]. Out of the total inflow of remittances in India in 2015, GCC countries accounted 55.8 per cent of the total inflow of the remittances in India including to 19.9 per cent from UAE followed by 16.3 from Saudi Arabia, 6.8 per cent from Kuwait, 6.2 per cent from Qatar, 4.7 per cent from Oman and 1.9

per cent from Bahrain and rest 44.8 per cent of the remittances were received from developed western countries namely United States, Canada, United Kingdom and Australia (Table-6).

Based on the above description present paper explored the

## OBJECTIVES

- To examine to the route of labour migration from Lucknow
- To analyses the impact of migration on migrant households and community at root

**Table-6: Regional Pattern of Inflow of Remittance in India in 2015**

Remittances Sending GCC Countries	Inflow of Remittances in India in Million (\$)	Per cent of Total
Bahrain	1,341	1.9
Kuwait	4,688	6.8
Oman	3,259	4.7
Qatar	4,292	6.2
Saudi Arabia	11,253	16.3
United Arab Emirates	13,745	19.9
Total Remittances from GCC Countries	38,578	55.8
Total Remittances from Rest of the World	30,332	44.2
Total Remittances in India	68,910	100.0

Source: Computed by Author from World Bank Remittances Matrix Data 2016

## METHODOLOGY

### Sampling and Technique for Collection of Data

In the initial phase of labour migration from India to Gulf countries was led by mainly from Kerala and other south Indian states. At present, northern states in India namely Uttar Pradesh is ranked first in emigration clearance of labour migration from India to GCC countries in Middle East region [3]. Trends of labour migration from India to Gulf countries are shifting from Kerala to North Indian States namely- Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It is being occurred by increasing trend of migration among Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to Gulf countries which surpassed the trend of unskilled labour migration from Kerala to Gulf countries. Apart this, proportion of skilled labour migration among Emigration Check Not Required (ECNR) passport holders are inclined relative to unskilled labour migration among Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders in Kerala because vocational training institutions of Kerala trained skills

in youth of Kerala before migration to Gulf countries [8]. The trend of migration from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries is characterised by less educated and low skilled labourers relative to skilled and educated labour migration from Kerala to Gulf countries [9]. Labour migration from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries are functioning due to wage inequalities and low growth rate of employment in unorganised sector. Low skilled labourers are paid low wage rates in Uttar Pradesh therefore, poor and less educated labourers are migrating to Gulf countries with hopes of greater income relative to root. Apart these, registered and private requirement agencies are providing important role in the facilitating labour migration from Uttar Pradesh to Gulf countries [10]. It is analysed that Lucknow district is ranked first in out of three top districts in labour migration from Uttar Pradesh to GCC countries in same years. Hence, Lucknow district is selected as root to examine the process and consequences of labour migration according to the objectives of the research (Table-7).

**Table-7: Top Three Districts of Uttar Pradesh in Labour Migration to GCC Countries in Selected Years since 2008 to 2017**

Year	Total numbers of labour migration from Uttar Pradesh to GCC countries	1 <sup>st</sup> rank in labour migration to GCC countries Labour migration from district to GCC countries in numbers and as per cent of total labour migration from U.P	2 <sup>nd</sup> rank in labour migration to GCC countries Labour migration from district to GCC countries in numbers and as per cent of total labour migration from U.P	3 <sup>rd</sup> rank in labour migration to GCC countries Labour migration from district to GCC countries in numbers and as per cent of total labour migration from U.P
2008	135567	LUCKNOW 32,300	23.8 DEORIA 8889	6.5 AZAMGARGH 7867
2009	124341	LUCKNOW 36158	29.0 AZAMGARGH 7406	5.9 DEORIA 5968
2010	136542	LUCKNOW 47000	34.4 DEORIA 6701	4.9 AZAMGARGH 6764
2011	156023	LUCKNOW 55259	35.4 AZAMGARGH 7896	5.0 DEORIA 7580
2012	189002	LUCKNOW 70424	37.2 AZAMGARGH 8708	4.6 KUSHINAGAR 7556
2013	214712	LUCKNOW 108914	50.7 BARELY 10625	4.9 KUSHINAGAR 5597
2014	226738	LUCKNOW 88778	39.1 BARELY 9472	4.1 KUSHINAGAR 8736
2015	234201	LUCKNOW 29414	12.5 KUSHINAGAR 20393	8.7 DEORIA 17424
2016	141748	LUCKNOW 15796	11.1 KUSHINAGAR 12290	8.6 DEORIA 10787
2017	88450	LUCKNOW 8827	9.9 KUSHINAGAR 8665	9.7 DEORIA 8181

Source: Computed by Author from Emigration Clearances data of Top 50 Districts of India in Emigration Clearances for Labour Migration in notified ECR countries since 2008 to 2017. Overseas Employment Division, Govt. of India (n.d.).

Retrieved from <http://www.mea.gov.in>

### Approaches for the Selection of Sample Area in Lucknow

The sample areas are selected in spells by pilot visit between October 2017 and February 2018 in the rural areas of Lucknow district. There are to be selected 10 migration prone zone villages using to snow ball method.

### List of Visited Villages/Towns during Pilot Visit

I purposively visited above following total 20 Census villages between October 2017 and February 2017 using to snow ball method. These villages are located within 15 kilometre periphery from district head quarter of Lucknow.

**Table-8: List of Visited Villages in Alphabetical Order**

Sr.No.	Name of Visited Villages	Sr.No.	Name of Visited Villages
1	Alinagar	11	Malesemau
2	Allunagar Diguria	12	Mohmmadpur Majara
3	Behat	13	Mutakkipur
4	Bijnor	14	Naubastakala
5	Dhawa	15	Nizampur Malor
6	Fatehganj	16	Paikramau
7	Ghalia	17	Raipur
8	Khushhal Ganj	18	Rasoolpur Sadat
9	Lolai	19	Sadamau
10	Makhdoompur	20	Sarosha-Bharosa

Source: Field Survey, 2017-2018

### List of Selected Sample Areas

Out of the 20 visited villages, I selected 10 migration prone zone villages in the visited rural areas of Lucknow district. These villages are well known for

its migration to Gulf countries because people were migrating from these villages to Gulf countries for purpose of employment. I used snow ball technique for selection of villages.

**Table-9: List of Selected Villages/Towns in Alphabetical Order in Sample Area**

Sr.No.	List of Selected Census Villages in Rural Areas
1	Behat
2	Ghalia
3	Khushhal Ganj
4	Laloi
5	Makhdoompur
6	Malesemau
7	Mutakkipur
8	Nizampur Malhor
9	Paikramau
10	Sarosha Bharosa

Source: Field Survey, 2017-2018

### Tools for Collection of Qualitative Data

The qualitative data is collected by used to following tools of qualitative research design:

- Unstructured interviews
- Passive observation(Non-participant observation)
- Case Study

### Unstructured Interviews

Unstructured interviews are obtained in the forms of In-depth interview, focus group interview, narratives and oral histories in sample areas at root in Lucknow. The information regarding perception of migration, routes of labour migration, process of labour migration and consequences of labour migration is obtained by unstructured interviews from following persons in sample areas at root:

- Representatives of village Panchayat ( local government body of village level)

- Migrant agents those worked as travel agents for supporting to migrant labourers for providing legal support for Passport/Visa, medical certificate, flight ticket and other important information regarding to the process of migration in the exchange of pay
- Operators of “Western Union” money transfer
- Family members of migrant labourers
- Returned migrant labourers from Gulf countries

I interviewed from total 150 migrant labourers and their family members at root. Apart, I taken interviewed from 25 migrant agents and 25 operators of Western Union Money transfer centres in sample areas of Lucknow.



### Passive observation (Non-participant observation)

I involved in the activities of groups of migrant labourers, migrant agents, operators of Western Union money transfer, and family members of migrant labourers but remain a passive observer to watching and listening to its activities. I obtained qualitative information by Non-participant observation method in bus stop, railway station, airports, Muslim boarding in Lucknow, Passport office in Lucknow, regional passport offices in Varanasi and Allahabad. Apart, I obtained information in tea shops, General stores, offices of head of local government body of village and urban areas.

### Case Study

I observed also case study about process and consequences of labour migration from root to Gulf countries. I noted the case study as well as categorized into following two sections:

- Case study about process of routes of labour migration from root to Gulf countries.
- Case study about consequences of migration at root.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Route of Labour Migration

Process of labour migration from India to Gulf countries was started with beginning of oil companies followed by discovery of oil in the Gulf countries but numbers of Indian migrants were small. The process of mass labour migration from India to Gulf countries began due to increasing in the demand of labourers followed by beginning of lavish development projects in the Gulf countries after oil boom of 1973 in the GCC countries [4]. The initial migration from India to Gulf countries in the post colonial period was led by only seven Indian states namely- Kerala, Aandhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Goa, Gujarat, Punjab and Maharashtra. Among them, Kerala accounted more than fifty per cent of total out migration from India to Gulf countries. A vast majority of the labourers migrated to Gulf countries due to unemployment. Migrant labourers migrated to Gulf countries via Bombay (Mumbai) mainly belonged to Kerala and Goa. Migration to Gulf countries was facilitated by Bombay because there was regional passport office and emigration clearance office which provided the facilities of documentation processes for labour migration. There were only five regional passport offices located in India till 1974-75 namely – Bombay (Mumbai), Madras (Chennai), Delhi, Calcutta (Kolkata) and Lucknow. Labourers used migrate to Gulf countries through sea-ports, especially from Bombay until 1964 beginning of air-services to Gulf countries from Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras airport but majority of the migrants migrated through sea-port of Bombay. India government opened regional passport office in Kerala in 1974-75 [11]. Early 1970s, process of migration from Kerala to Gulf countries was led by internal migration because of the most of the migrant labourers engaged in economic

activities in urban centres likes Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai before migration to Gulf countries [12]. In the Chavakkad Village of Kerala, poor Muslims engaged in the economic activities in the India cities for survival of their life but beginning of migration to Gulf countries gave better opportunities and higher wage rates relative to root [13]. At present, out of the total stock of 7.2 million Indian migrant labourers in the Gulf countries, about 20, 70,854 Indian migrant labourers belonged to Southern Indian state Kerala which means that out of the every four Indian migrants were living in Gulf countries, one was belonged to Kerala. There is long history of labour migration from Kerala to Gulf countries due to the historic, cultural, demographic and political factors with established economic ties between Kerala and West Asia [14]. Recently, tendency of youth migration to Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and Calcutta were replaced by migration to Dubai, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other cities across the globe due to glamour of better jobs in the Gulf countries [15].

### Internal Migration

Root of internal migration included intra-state and inter-state migration in India. It is found that destinations of internal migration were varied accordingly to social networks system which determined the route of internal migration. I observed following three type of patterns of internal migration:

- Migration in City Areas of Lucknow
- Intra-state migration
- Inter-state migration

Above three types of migration was interaction toward urban areas due to the availability of jobs with higher wage rate relative to roots. The route of intra-district migration was well known toward city areas from village. It is observed that labourers from rural areas of Lucknow and its neighbouring districts namely Sitapur, Barabanki and Raebareli migrated to city areas of Lucknow. These labourers worked in the bottom segmentation of the labour market according to their level of skills. It is observed that labour square in the Hazratganj area was platform regarding seeking of the jobs for unskilled manual labour. Migrant labourers from other states of India namely Bihar and West Bengal migrated in city areas of Lucknow here they worked as manual labourers in construction site of Lucknow Metro and buildings. It is observed that intra-state migration was not relevant relative to inter-state migration from district Lucknow because a vast majority of the labourers migrated to Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, and Bangalore while only Noida city was destination for migrants those worked in the IT sector and construction sector.

Social hierarchy was also observed in the selection of internal destinations in India. Muslims belonged to upper caste namely- *Syed*, *Sheikh*, *Mughal* and *Pathan* migrated to Delhi and Mumbai relative to city areas of Lucknow. It may be occurred due to social

identities of upper caste. Structure of caste was closely associated with occupation of migrant labourers those belonged to backward Muslim castes namely - *Ansari, Raeen, Quereshi, Nae, Dhunia* to be engaged in their ancestral occupations in their root as well as Delhi and Mumbai. The occupation of dress-making was very prominent in both rural and urban areas of Lucknow because it is a traditional and historical occupation of Lucknow which is known as of *Jaradoji* (craft designing in dress). A vast majority of the upper and backward caste Muslims of were engaged in this occupation in rural and urban areas of Lucknow. Some tailors those worked in the Hazratganj and Aalambaag area of Lucknow told that they earned Rs. Rs.500 to Rs.800 per day in the marriage and festivals seasons relative to Rs.300 to Rs.400 per day in the off-season. They further told that expended a vast share of their income on consumptions of food and non-food items on daily hence, they saved a little amount of income at root. These circumstances forced them for migration to other Metropolitan cities namely-Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmadabad, Surat etc. due to availability of the opportunities of better jobs with high wage rates relative to root. They used to save a significant proportion of their income after expended on consumption in these cities due to higher wages and responsibility of survival of left behind remaining family members at root [16]. I met to three migrant labourers namely – *Juber (32 years), Pappu (28 years) and Abeed (30 years)* at evening in the Hazratganj area of Lucknow city. They migrated from rural areas of Lucknow to urban areas of Lucknow for employment and lived together in single room on monthly rent of Rs.3000 per month. They told that they worked as tailors in showroom of ladies garments under a Hindu lady who was the owner of this showroom. They were paid Rs.500 per day of working since 10 AM to 6 PM in vulnerable conditions. They told that many girls were also working there as beauticians in the showroom on the same working conditions. They were not allowed to out the showroom during the working period since 10 AM to 6 PM. They further told that they were being mentally-physically abused and humiliated by lady owner per day. They were unable to protest because they had not other source of jobs for livelihoods [17].

Processes of migration from urban areas of Lucknow to other cities of India were different relative to processes of migration from rural areas in the perspectives of education, skills and occupation. Migrants from urban areas were higher educated as well as engaged in the skilled occupation relative to migrants from rural areas. Urban migrants possessed to professional degrees likes engineering, management hence they engaged in the professional jobs relative to rural migrants were less educated as well as engaged in the semi-skilled and unskilled occupations in the bottom segmentation of labour market. Migrant belonged to rural areas gained skills of occupations through informal mode during the work from root to

destination while migrants from urban areas gained skills of occupation likes engineering, medicals during their education from formal technical Institutions. The destinations of migration were varied according to skills of the migrant labourers because skilled/ professionals migrated to Bangalore, Hyderabad and Greater Noida apart to Delhi and Mumbai while mostly unskilled and semi-skilled migrant labourers migrated to Delhi and Mumbai. Skilled migrant labourers were recruited by formal recruitment agencies of multinational and national companies with fixed annual packages and other employment related facilities likes free accommodation, travel allowances etc. while unskilled and semi-skilled migrant labourers migrated from root to destinations from help of social networks with their family members, relatives and friends those worked in Delhi, Mumbai and other cities of India and unskilled and semi-skilled migrant labourers to be engaged in the bottom segmentation of the labour market with low wage rates, little employment related facilities in uncertain circumstances of labour market.

Process of labour migration from rural areas to cities of India was functioned by availability of the better jobs with high wage rate relative to root. These labourers used to work as drivers, plumbers, A.C. technicians etc in the cities. Apart, social network system led to the entire process of internal migration from rural areas to Mumbai, Delhi and other metropolitan cities of India.

- Internal migration from villages to cities of India was led by better opportunities of jobs with higher wages at root.
- The entire process of migration was functioned by social network system of migration.
- Social and cultural homogeneity determined the network of migration from route to destinations.

#### **Internal to International Migration from Lucknow**

Internal and International migration was very prominent in the sample study zone in Lucknow. Internal and international migration worked by similar set of economic and non-economic reasons likes unemployment, search of jobs, higher wage rates and social networks of migration. Processes of international migration to Middle East, South East Asia, Europe and America were complex because migrant labourers used to endure more geographical distances along with more economic and psychological cost relative to internal migration. It is found that internal migration led to international migration in both rural and urban framework but processes of internal to international migration was different in the terms of skills, education and channels of migration. It is observed that Mumbai and Delhi was the major transit destinations for migrant labourers from rural areas while migrants from urban areas worked in the Bangalore, Hyderabad apart from Mumbai and Delhi. Unskilled and semi-skilled labourers of rural areas worked in the bottom segmentation of the labour market in Delhi and

Mumbai while skilled/professionals worked in the upper segmentation of the labour market before migration to the Gulf countries. Labourers from rural areas used migrate to Gulf countries from help of their family members, friends and relatives those already worked in the Gulf countries while skilled/professionals used migrate to Gulf countries from formal recruitment agencies of companies those were working in the Gulf countries. It is also found that skilled/professional migrant labourers were more dynamics relative to semi-skilled/unskilled migrant labourers because experienced of jobs in Gulf countries opened the door for migration to labour markets of Europe and America while Gulf countries were the last destinations for semi-skilled and unskilled migrant labourers. It can be due to demand of well experienced skilled /professional labourers in the labour markets developed western countries relative to little space for semi-skilled/unskilled labourers from India to labour markets of Europe and America. Apart, social networks determined the geographical distances for semi-skilled/unskilled migrant labourers from root to Gulf countries. The migrants from rural areas migrated to Delhi and Mumbai for purpose of employment but later then a time lag; they migrated to Gulf countries from help of family members, relatives and friends those already worked in the Gulf countries. It is found that internal migration led to international migration in multi way comprising to enhancement in the skills of migrant labourers, experiences of jobs and experiences of migration. Some migrant labourers told that occupation of Drivers, Welders, Plumbers, Electronic technicians and Motor-Mechanics were more attractive jobs in the labour market of Mumbai and Delhi as well as Gulf countries. The labourers learned skills and experiences of jobs being worked during the migration in Delhi, Mumbai or other cities of India. These entire processes also led to the possibilities to opportunities of better jobs in the perspective of higher wage rates in the labour market of Gulf countries relative to internal labour market in India. These labourers did not gain experiences of jobs but also experiences of migration during the internal migration which contributed in the adjustment in the working-cum-living conditions of migrant labourers in the Gulf countries. It is observed that Delhi was the major destination for tailors due to high demand of skills of *Zaradoji* (Craft-design on dress) in the labour market of Delhi. It is traditional and inherited occupation in Lucknow hence labourers gain skills of *Zaradoji* (Craft-design on dress) their childhood during work in household level. Some tailors told that they used to work of *Zaradoji* (Craft-design on dress) with new technology in Delhi therefore these working conditions enhanced the labour productivity of the migrant labourers which led to international migration to Gulf countries [18].

- Internal to international migration was led by better opportunities of jobs and higher wage rate in Gulf countries relative to Mumbai, Delhi and other metropolitan cities of India.

- Migrant labourers migrated to Mumbai and Delhi with dreams of migration to Gulf countries.
- These cities worked as transit destination for migration to Gulf countries because migrant labourers gained skills of occupation and experiences of migration which helped them for adjustment in the labour market of Gulf countries.
- Internal migration was hopper's stop for migration to Gulf countries.
- The entire process of migration to Gulf countries was led by a well recognised route of labour migration from root to destination.
- These routes of labour migration were developed by social network system of migration between root and destination.
- Migrant labourers followed to these routes of migration on their economic and psychological risk because they migrated from help of their family members, friends and relatives those already worked in the Gulf country.
- Economic matters were not main reason behind the migration from root but also labourers used to migrate in Gulf countries for maintain their social status in root.
- These phenomena created a demonstration impact of migration to Gulf countries which developed the culture of migration from root to Gulf countries in the sample areas of Lucknow.

### Straight International Migration

Labour migration from root to destination without involving in the internal migration for purpose of employment is considered as straight international migration. Pattern of straight international migration was being occurred in following two ways:

- Internal to international migration was replaced by straight international migration when migrant labourers gained higher wage rate with better opportunities of jobs in the Gulf countries relative to internal migration in origin country. Returned migrant labourer named *Ali Ahamad* lived in Lucknow city told that he is working in as tailor in the United Arab Emirates for 20 years. He had been working as tailor for five years in Delhi before migration to United Arab Emirates. Later, he migrated to United Arab Emirates to from help of his relatives those already worked in the UAE. Apart these, *Ali Ahamad* told that he earned Rs. 150,000 per month in UAE in 2016 while he earned Rs.3000 per month in Delhi in 1997-98 [19].
- Internal to international migration was replaced by straight international migration in such migrant households where at least one person was already involved in the process of migration to Gulf countries as migrant labourers either migrant agent or both. Hence, new migrant labourers followed to straight international migration in the place of internal to international migration. Therefore, pattern of Gulf migration in migrant households



designed the straight route of labour migration from root to designations at Gulf countries. Apart from, it is also found that members of some migrant households were involved in both internal and international migration. Mumbai, Delhi and Gulf countries were the major destinations for member of such households.

- Straight international migration from root to destination was positively associated with better opportunities of jobs with higher wage rate in Gulf countries relative to Mumbai, Delhi and other metropolitan cities. In these circumstances, route of labour migration became fade out in the way of migration from root to Gulf countries because labourers preferred to higher wages in Gulf countries.
- Social networks system also played crucial role in the straight international migration to Gulf countries because once labourers to be involved in the international migration then they discarded the route of internal migration due to availability of the information about jobs in Gulf countries. These circumstances led to the straight international migration from root to Gulf countries.
- Process of international migration was more complex and expensive relative to international migration because migrant labourers to be needed travel documents like Passport, Visa, medical certificate, flight ticket etc. Hence, they migrated to cities of India for earning prior to international migration but when they to be involved in the process of international migration they did not like to involve in the internal migration due to higher wage in Gulf countries and glamour of jobs in Gulf countries.
- The process of information technology played a crucial role in the transformation from dual step migration to single straight migration to Gulf countries. Labourers got information about availability of the jobs and other working cum living conditions about labour market in the Gulf countries hence, these circumstances led to the straight international migration.
- Role of migrant agents provided an important way in the straight international migration because labourers used to easily access the necessary documents for migration to Gulf countries. These migrant agents also provided the information about jobs and services for the process of migration to Gulf countries which aspired the labourers for straight migration to Gulf countries.

### Consequences of Migration

Indian Diaspora community contributes in development of their community and households through private remittances and collective remittances [20]. In India, Punjabi Diaspora contributed in the development of their community as well as households at root. They sent the foreign remittances from Middle Eastern countries, United States, Canada, Europe and

Australia. Migrant households used to vast majority of the remittances in items of consumption, branded gadgets and social ceremonies [21]. Patel Diaspora also contributed in development of their root namely Javalpur village in Mehsana district of Gujarat in India through Diaspora Philanthropy. This village know as the name of *Dollariya gaon* (Dollar village) because inflow of the remittances from Untied States positively changed the socio-economic scenario of village as well as migrant households [22]. Gulf migration positively improved the socio-economic development of migrant households in rural areas of Bihar. Migrant households invested remittances into unproductive consumer durables which created demonstration culture among Muslims [23]. The impact of Gulf migration created culture of migration among Muslims in Hyderabad city in India. It determined the economic decision of migrants for migration [24].

The impact of Gulf migration positively affected the socio-economic life of Muslims as well as their households in cluster of these villages. Migrant labourers of these villages those working in Mumbai, Delhi and Saudi Arabia sent individual remittances their households as well as collective remittances for development of their communities at root. Migrant labourers belonged to Muslims remitted to development of their communities which led to cordial relation among them. The operators of "Western Union" branches those working in these villages reported that migrant labourers of cluster of these villages sent individual remittances to their households and community of their villages both [25].

These migrants gave *Zakat* (religious tax) as 2.5 per cent of total individual annual income to poor people of their villages because it was necessary religious duty of every prosperous Muslims. Apart, they remitted collectively from Saudi Arabia for constriction and reconstruction of Mosques, religious schools in their villages. Youth told that religious education was more important than modern education for them. They wanted to know about *Islam and Muslims* because they would go to holy land of Saudi Arabia for livelihoods. Migrants also remitted for organise to religious and social activities in their villages. On the occasion of *Eid-Milad-e-Nabi* (Birth day of Prophet Muhammad), they especially remitted for organising to religious programme to describe about ideas of Prophet Muhammad. They also organised religious programme before migration to Gulf countries as well as after returned to root. They told that it was bless of Prophet Muhammad that they were swift earning in Saudi Arabia. Apart, migrants gave financial support to poor households for marriages of their daughters and gift to their family members, friends, relatives and familiars. These social-cultural and economic activities created a social networks system among Muslims.

These villages were beneficiaries of collective and individual remittances both which positively affecting the socio-economic development of community of village as well as migrant households. It was observed that there were beautiful mosques with around 100 feet steeples which showed Islamic identities of this village. Apart, there were many religious schools where children of this village used to get religious education. Both mosques and religious schools were constructed by collective remittances of migrant labourers those working in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries. People of this village organised religious programmes before beginning of every ceremonies like marriage, inauguration of shops and business and migration to Saudi Arabia. Migrant labourers gifted financial support for marriages of daughters in poor households their village and neighbouring village. It was reported by the migrant labourers that they also collected *Zakat* (religious tax) from rich *Sheikh* (Local people of Saudi Arabia) for development of their community at root. These villages were known as name of *Saudi-village* because Gulf migration positively changed the socio-economic environment of village. Impact of Gulf migration showed in their life style as well as social and economic activities. They developed separate social-cultural and economic identities through their migration to Gulf countries. Muslims had splendid houses, luxury vehicles which showed their physical culture. Migrant labourers used words of *Arabi* language with their native *Hindi* tongue. They were to be dressed in western and Islamic styles both.

They prayed per day after return to Saudi Arabia as well used luxurious consumer durables also. Gulf migration created a jobs market for such persons those working as travel agents for facilitating the migration to Saudi Arabia. Retired migrant labourers contributed through giving their skills and experiences for development of skills among new migrant labourers those were preparing for migration to Mumbai and Saudi Arabia. It is also observed that retired migrant labourers started their own business in this village and neighbouring village which led to development at root. It created job market of local Muslims who could not migrate to Mumbai and Saudi Arabia due to the individuals and other reasons [26].

Muslim community purchased agricultural lands for cultivation where poor Hindus labourers worked as agricultural labourer. Muslims also gave their agricultural land on lease to Hindus peasants. It was interviewed that Muslims were migrating to Gulf countries for sustain their present socio-economic identities following the positive influences of migration to Gulf countries. It was also found that demonstration effect of Gulf migration developed a culture of migration among youth. They expressed that they did not like to engage in other work instead of migration to Saudi Arabia because it had been deep rooted in their

veins. It worked as pull factor for migration to Gulf countries [27].

They were worried that Gulf migration ruined their generation because they had not any other option instead of Gulf migration. Hence, youth did not desire to get education because they thought that they entered in the labour market without professional degree therefore they used to face many hurdles in the entire process of migration.

## CONCLUSION

It is concluded that matters of migration is functioned by multidimensional phenomena based on the ancestral ways of migration which are dynamics in the different time and space frame work. In this study, process of migration is cordially associated with impact of migration because migration contributed the socio-economic development of migrant households and migration based community which created the culture of migration from rural areas to Gulf countries. Process of both internal and international migration is positively associated to each other because both were led by same causes of migration. Finally, it is summarised that the process and consequences of migration is dynamics with changing perspective of migration followed to global economy. Network of migration between villages and destinations determined the distance of migration within specific geographical and social regions

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