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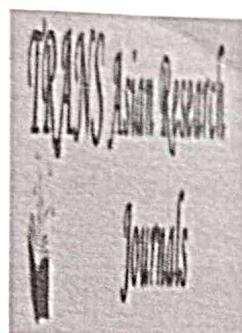
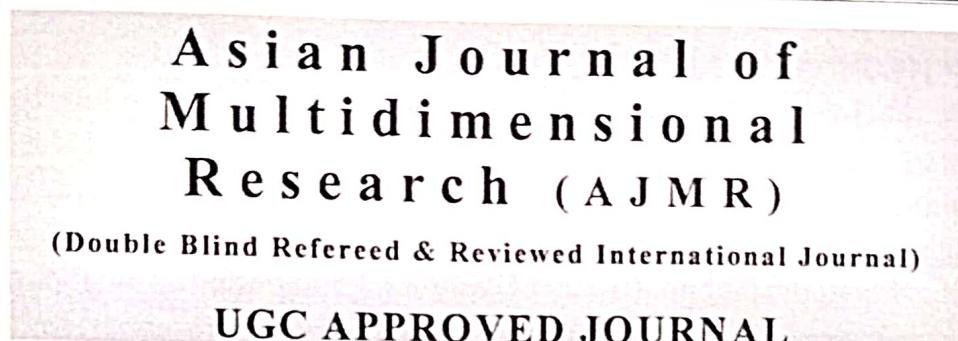
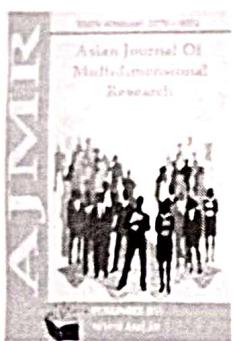
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Contents

1.	THE TRENDS AND SKILL REQUIREMENTS IN THE TOURISM SECTOR IN INDIA M.SUMA, DR. C. SATHYA KUMAR	1
2.	DEVELOPMENT OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS – THE NEEDS OF INDIA DR. D. SREE DEVI, R.S. DIVYA	3
3.	INDIAN MUSLIM MIGRATION TO GULF COUNTRIES – A SWOT ANALYSIS A.AYISHA·DR.R.MALINI	5
4.	ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND URBAN PLANNING DR. B. UMA	9
5.	SKILL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES IN INDIA G. SUJIN, C. SUSEELAN	11
6.	ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND HRM PRACTICES S. SUBHA, DR. E. RAJA JUSTUS	13
7.	ENHANCEMENT OF CIVIC AMENITIES THROUGH RURAL INDIA EMPOWERMENT DR. S. PRABIN, DR. D.M. HEMSILIN NIJA	15
8.	INTELLIGENT URBANIZATION – THE INDIAN CONTEXT DR. C. SURENDRAN, A.CHANDRA	19
9.	ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN INDIA R. PRABAKARAN, DR. M. MAHALAKSHMI	21



INDIAN MUSLIM MIGRATION TO GULF COUNTRIES – A SWOT ANALYSIS

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INTRODUCTION

Migration is moving from one place to another to enhance the living and working condition. Movement of people from their home to another city, state or country for job, shelter or some other reasons is called migration. For decades political and financial pressures have forced generations of educated Indian Muslims to leave their homes and travel as economic migrants in search of a better future overseas. But while continuous migration has helped to bring financial stability, the trend has also exacted a heavy toll on the community at home, according to an Indian politician and member of All India Muslim Personal Law Board. Speaking exclusively to Arab News during a visit to the UAE, Mohammed Adeeb said that economic migration had led to a “brain drain,” and the loss of “leaders and torchbearers” in India’s Muslim community. “Be it partition, when the most of the educated and qualified Muslims crossed the border, and then economic migration to Gulf and now to the US and Canada, Muslims back home have been left without leaders and torchbearers. As a result they have become more vulnerable to political, economic and social challenges.

OBJECTIVES FORMULATED

The following objectives are formulated in order to analyze the “ Indian Muslim Migration to Gulf countries- A SWOT Analysis”

- To analyse the strength of Indian Muslim migration to Gulf countries.
- To exhibits the Weakness of Indian Muslim migration to Gulf countries.

- To identify the opportunities of Indian Muslim migration to Gulf countries.
- To elaborate the Threats of Indian Muslim migration to Gulf countries.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

India has the world's third-largest Muslim population and largest Muslim-minority population. The country is home to about 172 million Muslims, according to a 2011 census. The political elite are generally in favour of liberal migration regimes. And so is business that prefers an (over)supply of labour to a static labour market. The right to leave the home country and to seek work in another country is also supported by the left as it increases freedom and opportunity of workers. Immigration as an opportunity and choice - not a brutal economic necessity - is attractive and desirable. Thus in this research work the authors have made an attempt to study about the "Indian Muslim Migration to Gulf countries - A SWOT Analysis".

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Secondary data has been used for the study. The secondary data have been collected from annual records, guidelines, brochures, web sites and evaluation report maintained by government of India and previous study.

FACTORS FOR MIGRATION

There are many economic, social and physical reasons why people emigrate and they can usually be classified into push and pull factors.

- Push factors are those associated with the area of origin
- Pull factors are those that are associated with the area of destination

(i) Economic reasons

Economic motives loom large in all human movements, but are particularly important with regards to migration.

Pull Factors

- More jobs
- Better jobs
- Higher wages
- The promise of a "better life"

Sometimes this is encouraged by the destination country for example, the 1960's employment campaign in the Caribbean by London bus companies that actively recruited young men to move to London to work as bus drivers, who were then often followed by their families.

Another example might be the "brain drain" to America that occurred in the latter half of the 20th century from several other western countries.

Push Factors

Economic push factors tend to be the exact reversal of the pull factors:

- Overpopulation
- Few jobs
- Low wages

(ii) Social reasons

Social reasons

Pull factors tend to involve forced migration

- Principles of religious tolerance

For example the US attracted religious refugees, such as the Mennonites, who settled in Pennsylvania.

Push factors

- Intolerance towards a certain cultural group
- Active religious persecution

(iii) Physical reasons

Pull factors

- Attractive environments, such as mountains, seaside and warm climates

Push factors

- Natural disasters

STRENGTH OF MIGRATION

- Unemployment is reduced and people get better job opportunities.
- Migration helps in improving the quality of life of people.
- It helps to improve social life of people as they learn about new culture, customs, and languages which help to improve brotherhood among people.
- Migration of skilled workers leads to a greater economic growth of the region.
- Children get better opportunities for higher education.
- The population density is reduced and the birth rate decreases.

WEAKNESS OF MIGRATION

- The loss of a person from rural areas, impact on the level of output and development of rural areas.
- The influx of workers in urban areas increases competition for the job, houses, school facilities etc.
- Having large population puts too much pressure on natural resources, amenities and services.
- It is difficult for a villager to survive in urban areas because in urban areas there is no natural environment and pure air. They have to pay for each and everything.
- Migration changes the population of a place, therefore, the distribution of the population is uneven in India.
- Many migrants are completely illiterate and uneducated, therefore, they are not only unfit for most jobs, but also lack basic knowledge and life skills.
- Poverty makes them unable to live a normal and healthy life.
- Children growing up in poverty have no access to proper nutrition, education or health.
- Migration increased the slum areas in cities which increase many problems such as unhygienic conditions, crime, pollution etc.
- Sometimes migrants are exploited.
- Migration is one of the main causes of increasing nuclear family where children grow up without a wider family circle.

OPPORTUNITIES OF MIGRATION

- Moving more labor to higher-productivity settings boosts global GDP.
- Migrants of all skill levels contribute to this effect, whether through innovation and entrepreneurship or through freeing up natives for higher-value work.

- In fact, migrants make up just 3.4 percent of the world's population, but MGI's research finds that they contribute nearly 10 percent of global GDP. They contributed roughly \$6.7 trillion to global GDP in 2015—some \$3 trillion more than they would have produced in their origin countries. Developed nations realize more than 90 percent of this effect.

THERATS OF MIGRATION

- Returnees often practice conspicuous consumption which is resented by local people as the behavior of the new rich; those without the opportunity to migrate are particularly resentful.
- The receiving country most often views the returnee as identical to the migrant who left years ago; problems with socio cultural reintegration are not recognized and no action is taken in that direction.
- The homeland's economic situation and employment situation may not be strong enough to introduce social programs for returnees.
- Returnees may have trouble finding new friends and community support.
- Returnees are often underutilized in their home countries because the economic system is unable to absorb them.

SUGGESTIONS

- Migrated countries should make necessary arrangements for reducing increases competition for the job, houses, school facilities etc due to influx of workers in urban areas.
- Sometimes migrants are exploited. So the home countries may give proper awareness to the migrated people to prevent them from exploitation.
- Having large population puts too much pressure on natural resources, amenities and services. So the migrated countries should take necessary steps to protect their natural resources.
- To improve social life of people as migrants have to learn about new culture, customs, and languages which helps to improve brotherhood among people.

CONCLUSION

Migration presents complex and interlinked policy challenges for government and the international community. Increasingly, however, these challenges are also being considered as opportunities, and governments and other actors are focusing attention on how to maximize potential benefits of migration in terms of development. Thus it is concluded that, migration of skilled workers leads to a greater economic growth of the region. Children get better opportunities for higher education. From migration Unemployment is reduced and people get better job opportunities. Migration helps in improving the quality of life of people.

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