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Socio-Economic Status of Muslim Gulf Migrants of Gopalganj district of Bihar

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Abstract-

Migration is the movement of population from one geographical region to another. Migration is a common phenomenon and a significant part of the population worldwide is migrating due to various reasons. It is of two types namely immigration and emigration. Immigration means a population enters a region from another area and also known as in-migration. Emigration is out-migration which means population leaves an area. Labour migration is so common that, combined, their number will be equal to the fifth most populous country on the planet. India is no exception for the migration with phenomena being very common among youths. Besides several reasons of migration, a plethora of studies focused more on economic reasons for migration. The aim of this paper is to analyze the socio-economic condition of Muslim Gulf migrant family in the district of Gopalganj, Bihar. Core sample of the study 50 migrating persons were chosen from four rural blocks of Gopalganj districts of Bihar. A purposive sampling method used and semi structure interview schedule was prepared for data collection. The study covers events that took place between June 2019 to October 2020. Results revealed that many pull factors like social recognition, respect and status people earn after migration, push factors like family issues, intergroup discrimination, and frustration of silent youths were operating in migration behaviours. Results of present study conclude that migration is the result of interplay of both push and pull factors and improved socio-economic status of the migrant person as well as their family.

Key Words: Migration, Muslims Family, Socio-Economic, GCC, Remittances, Bihar

Introduction

Human migration is not a new phenomenon. It could be traced from the initial phase of human civilization. International labour migration is a growing global phenomenon. It is estimated that 164 million people are migrant workers across the world with a rise of 9 percent from 2013 to 2017 (IOM, 2020). The long-term and growing body of evidence on migration and mobility shows that migration is in large part related to the broader global economic, social, political and technological transformations that are affecting a wide range of high-priority policy issues (IOM Report, 2020). International labour mobility is a means to secure a better life for the migrants and their families. The remittances, skills and knowledge transfers, investments and international business activity that migration generates and contribute significantly to economic, political and social advances in countries both of origin and of destination (ILO, 2010).

According to the Ministry of External Affairs approx. 8.5 million populations migrated in six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries till 2019. They are mainly engaged in semi-skilled and unskilled workers. According to World Bank Report, 2019 India receives maximum remittances that is \$78.6 million nearly half of the remittances orienting from the Persian Gulf. Remittance sends by migrants contributed 3-4 percent of Indian GDP. Bihar itself sends 18 percent of people in Gulf countries (MEA, 2019) out of total Gulf counties migration from India.