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Title: Gulf Migration and its impacts on Muslim Society: A Comparative Study of Malabar Region and Hyderabad

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FINDINGS

Based on the sample surveys conducted in Malabar and Hyderabad, this study has analyzed the impacts of gulf migration on the Muslim community in these two areas. The gulf remittances sent by the migrants from Malabar has helped the Muslim community to improve their income level, standard of life, the size and quality of the house they live in, the land they own and the consumer durables and household facilities they possess. The study has found out that the migration brought economic stability and development of the Muslim community that was facing poverty, unemployment and economic backwardness in the pre-gulf boom period. The gulf money enabled the Muslim households to enhance education of their children and the health facilities. The economic impacts were not only on the households of the migrant, but significant impacts on the relatives, neighbours, friends, the educational and religious institutions and etc. were held through charity and collective remittances. The study also discussed the popularity of Arabian dress, food and architecture as cultural adaptation. The migration has caused many social problems among the family members of migrants left behind such as the old parents, wives and children. The migration enabled the social mobility of Muslims from agricultural lower class to middle class and played major role in the reformation of Muslims in the region

The gulf migration from Hyderabad also created significant impacts on the Hyderabad Muslims. As in the Malabar region, it improved the economic conditions, housing, land acquisition, possession of goods and services though the impacts are relatively lower. The gulf migration is the one of the factors which helped Hyderabad Muslim community to overcome the economic crisis which emerged after the fall of Nizams in 1947. The study has found that major impacts were held on the Chaush Community of Barkas areas who were part of Nizam's military and struggling to meet their livelihood post-Independence era. The gulf money improved their standard of living and helped them move from the suburban area of Barkas to better parts of the city. The social costs of the migration in Hyderabad are almost same as those of Malabar though the skilled labour migrants, who are higher than those of Malabar, take their family with them. It has brought impacts on the culture especially on the food. The impacts of the collective remittances are found to be lesser as compared to Malabar region