

South Asian Migration To Gulf Countries History Policies Development

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South Asian Migration To Gulf

With the Gulf accounting for over 77 percent (Bangladesh) to over 96 percent (Pakistan) of annual out-migration in 2019, it has long been recognised that the reliance of many South Asian countries ...

The many facets of labour migration in South Asia

She refers to an exploitative migration sponsorship system known as kafala ... migrant workers, predominantly from South Asia, have outnumbered Gulf citizens, raising concern over demographic ...

COVID-19 crisis returns spotlight to Gulf migrant communities

Ginu Zacharia Oommen is an Indian researcher who focuses on the South Asia-Gulf migration corridor. He told Al-Monitor, “ The faith of our construction workers in the Gulf is not part of the public ...

Work in Gulf means short-term gains, transient lifestyle

South Asians have a long and honorable history of migration. They took to the high seas for adventure or to escape political persecution for daring to challenge foreign rule. A substantial number left ...

Life And Times Of South Asian Diaspora

By: Gulf Asia Pacific| Gulf Asia-Pacific Pte. Ltd, a subsidiary of Gulf Oil International Ltd, is pleased to announce that it has completed the acquisition of the lubricant blend ...

Gulf Asia-Pacific Completes Purchase of Ocean Tankers Assets

Thousands across the region have been left in limbo because of sluggish immunization campaigns, red tape and closed borders.

South Asian migrant workers are stranded as they wait for vaccines.

Media and political narratives focusing on people moving from the Global South to the Global North are missing a big part of the picture.

Q&A: South-South migration has long been overlooked. Why?

South Asia Southeast Asia | Security Politics Diplomacy ... International Migration Concerns Recent Features Society ... What the G-7 Summit in Cornwall Means for Asia ...

International Migration Concerns

The countries seeking ECR clearance include the Gulf Cooperation ... said migration activists. “The major players in the international labour market, especially the other South Asian countries ...

How Lower Minimum Wage Terms May Hurt Indian Workers In The Gulf

It is a loaded term that refers to thousands of African and Asian workers arriving in Lebanon every year ... The Kafala system originated in the Gulf States, and was introduced in Lebanon following ...

Migration under the Kafala System – When Human Beings Become Commodities

The countries seeking Emigration Check Required clearance include the Gulf ... migration activists. “ The major players in the international labour market, especially the other South Asian ...

How India ’ s move to reduce minimum referral wages could hurt its workers in the Gulf

About 200 million years ago, a 6,000-kilometer-long fracture split Pangaea into two separate and smaller supercontinents, Laurasia (which would later become North America, Europe, and Asia) and ...

Gulf of Mexico 2018

What was supposed to have been a short break in April to visit her parents in Pakistan ended up becoming an indefinite waiting game for Ms Fariha Nasir,. Read more at straitstimes.com.

Gulf ban on travellers from South Asia leaves many stranded, jobless

Top-down migration models use relative changes in sectoral impacts ... Model-based studies have projected that this threshold could be crossed in the Persian Gulf and South Asia during the second half ...

Assessing human habitability and migration

Introduction Migration and the Politics of Reproduction and Health ... Defining agency as a capacity for action and self-transformation that historically-specific relations of South Asian domestic ...

Cultural Politics of Reproduction: Migration, Health and Family Making

The EAAF extends from within the Arctic Circle in Siberia, through East and South-east Asia, to Australia and New Zealand, and stretches across 22 countries. Tens of millions of birds of more than 150 ...

Migratory Birds and Flyways - Asia

Mexican workers have a history of migration from the countryside to the cities ... In comparison with the Persian Gulf States and many Asian and African countries, ¹ there are fewer reported incidences ...

Legislated Inequality: Temporary Labour Migration in Canada

And that ’ s what began Gulf News ’ quest to find the root of ... Moreover, the Memons have altered the dish to their taste, combining South Asian ingredients with elements from the original ...

Khao Suey to Khausa: To Yangon via Karachi

A large great white shark that vanished four months ago from satellite tracking in the Gulf of Mexico has mysteriously resurfaced more than 1,100 miles north, off Delaware. The 8-foot, 9-inch shark, ...

South Asians constitute the largest expatriate population in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. Their contribution in the socio-economic, technological and educational development of GCC nations is immense. This book offers one of the first systematic analysis of South Asia – Gulf migration dynamics and its varied impact on countries such as India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It deals with public policy, socio-economic mobility, remittance policy, global financial crisis and labour issues. Bringing together essays from contributors from around the world, the volume reveals not only the multi-dimensionality of the migration process between the two regions, but also the diversity and the underlying unity of the South Asian countries. This book will be invaluable to scholars and students of migration studies, development studies and sociology as well as policy-makers, administrators, academics, and non-governmental organisations in the field.

This volume explores the reasons behind, and impact of, the migration of South Asian nationals (from India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bhutan and Maldives, Afghanistan and Myanmar) in the Gulf countries (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE and Bahrain). The authors provide a broad overview of the demographics of the phenomenon, its mechanisms, and focus on the contribution of migrants in various sectors including construction, health and education, and the overall labour market in the Gulf. The book also taps into the regional geo-politics and its links to the South Asian Migration in the Gulf. This book is recommended reading to all those interested in international migration and labour issues.

Since the 1970s, Indian workers have flooded into Dubai, enabling its construction boom. Barred from becoming citizens, they comprise the emirate’s largest noncitizen population. Neha Vora examines their existence in a state of permanent temporariness.

India Migration Report 2016 discusses migration to the Persian Gulf region. This volume: looks at contemporary labour recruitment and policy, both in India and in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries; explores gender issues in migration to Gulf countries; and brings together the latest field data on migrants across states in India. Part of the prestigious annual series, this volume will interest scholars and researchers of economics, development studies, migration and diaspora studies, labour studies, and sociology. It will also be useful to policymakers and government institutions working in the area.

South Asians comprise over 15 per cent of all international migrating population, among the highest in the world. The countries of the Persian Gulf are perhaps still the largest recipients of migrant workers. A unique economy has developed between these two regions, with all South Asian nations being major beneficiaries and featuring among the top twenty countries receiving maximum remittances globally. The South Asia Migration Report 2017 is the first of its kind, documenting migration profiles, diaspora, recruitment and remittances, both in individual countries as well as the South Asian region as a whole. It also discusses skilled, unskilled and internal migrations. The volume: includes on-the-ground studies from six nations: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Afghanistan; discusses public policy, effects of global recession on the region and its impact on migration; and examines the process of reintegration of returning migrants. This book will be indispensable for scholars and researchers of economics, development studies, migration and diaspora studies, labour studies and sociology. It will also be useful to policymakers and government institutions working in the area.

In migration studies, the nexus between migration and development in the global South has been meticulously debated. However, a unanimous resolution to this debate has not been found, due to the ever-changing nature of international migration. This book advances knowledge on the global debate on the migration-development relationship by documenting experiences in a number of countries in South Asia. Drawing on the experiences of global South Asians, this volume documents the impact of migration on the social, economic, and political fields in the broader context of development. It also presents a regional experience by looking into the migration-development nexus in the context of South Asia, and analyses the role South Asian migrants and diaspora communities play in the South Asian society. Contributions from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds, including sociology, anthropology, political science, international relations and economics, document the development implications of South Asian migration. Broad in scope in terms of contents, timeline of migration, and geographical coverage, the book presents empirically-based case studies involving India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Nepal and their emigrants living and working in different parts of the world. Going beyond reporting the impacts of migration on economic development by highlighting the implications of ‘ social development ’ on society, this book provides a fascinating contribution to the fields of Asian Development, Migration Studies and South Asian Studies.

This edited volume contains sixteen chapters by eminent scholars on one of the largest migration corridors in the world i.e., between South and South-East Asia and the Gulf region. Asia ’ s trade and cultural contact with the Gulf date back to ancient historical times. Since the 1970s, the economic rise of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries owing to the discovery of oil has inspired a huge influx of migrant workers from Asia. At present, out of roughly 15 million expatriates in the Gulf region, Asians constitute around 12 million (80 percent). The chapters in this book look at migration from countries like India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia and Philippines to the different GCC countries. A few chapters also focus on migration from the India state of Kerala- a state where migration to the Gulf is prominent and where remittances make up over 36 percent of the state GDP. Furthermore, the issues covered range from labour practices and policies, citizenship and state protection, human rights, gender and caste as well as diaspora. This book explores the multifaceted nuances of the ‘ Asia-Gulf migratory corridor ’ and unearths future prospects and strategic implications. The book examines remittance behaviour, changing gender roles of immigrants, social-spatial mobility, migrant policies, human rights, sense of belonging and identity and perception, and the interaction between nationals and non-nationals. The book will be of interest to researchers in the areas of demography, migration and gender studies as well as social science researchers, policy makers, human rights lawyers, civil society institutions working on migration, Gulf studies programmes and centres on South-Asian and Middle-Eastern studies.

In City of Strangers, Andrew M. Gardner explores the everyday experiences of workers from India who have migrated to the Kingdom of Bahrain. Like all the petroleum-rich states of the Persian Gulf, Bahrain hosts an extraordinarily large population of transmigrant laborers. Guest workers, who make up nearly half of the country’s population, have long labored under a sponsorship system, the kafala, that organizes the flow of migrants from South Asia to the Gulf states and contractually links each laborer to a specific citizen or institution. In order to remain in Bahrain, the worker is almost entirely dependent on his sponsor’s goodwill. The nature of this relationship, Gardner contends, often leads to exploitation and sometimes violence. Through extensive observation and interviews Gardner focuses on three groups in Bahrain: the unskilled Indian laborers who make up the most substantial portion of the foreign workforce on the island; the country’s entrepreneurial and professional Indian middle class; and Bahraini state and citizenry. He contends that the social segregation and structural violence produced by Bahrain’s kafala system result from a strategic arrangement by which the state insulates citizens from the global and neoliberal flows that, paradoxically, are central to the nation’s intended path to the future. City of Strangers contributes significantly to our understanding of politics and society among the states of the Arabian Peninsula and of the migrant labor phenomenon that is an increasingly important aspect of globalization.

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