CHAPTER 2

HISTORY OF MIGRATION
2.1 Introduction.

Migration is one of the oldest activities undertaken by the mankind. Many scholars see Adam and Eve’s expulsion from the Garden of Eden as a representation of an act of migration. Perhaps the first ever forced migration! Throughout history, adventurous men have migrated in search for better prospects. One of the Indian states where the people have shown a distinct propensity for migration is Kerala.

Globally, Keralites may rank as one of the communities showing the strongest tendencies to migrate. However, the migratory patterns among Keralites are part of a larger global migratory trend. According to the United Nations, ‘international migrants today stand at about 185 million compared to only 80 million in 1970’. This chapter attempts to review the history of migration, with an emphasis on Kerala and the Middle East region.

2.2 YEAR 6,000,000 TO 50,000 B.C.

The earliest human-like apes were the australopithecines that lived in Africa about six million years ago and walked in an upright position. They migrated to all over Africa and Eurasia and continued to develop, evolving into the Homo sapiens or the modern day human. About two million years ago, some of them living in East Africa began to make tools from stones, build simple shelters and use long bones as weapons.

The Homo erectus (upright man) who lived about 1.8 to 0.3 million years ago is considered to be the most direct ancestor of modern humans. They were the first to discover the use of fire.
Before 700,000 B.C., human beings lived only in Africa. It is believed that some 3.3 million years ago the precursors of Homo erectus appeared in Africa. In the period between 1.5 million years and 50,000 B.C. Homo erectus and Homo sapiens moved to the continents. The oldest human fossil in Europe was found near Heidelberg and was determined to be dated 650,000 B.C.\(^5\)

The probable motivation for this migration may have been food and shelter. There were numerous herds of animals found in Europe. Further the caves of France and Spain might have afforded them shelter.\(^6\)

Men have lived in India since the second interglacial period from 400,000 B.C. to 200,000 B.C. Five of the six large ethnic groups which make up the population of India today appear to have been already well established by the third millennium B.C. Probably the earliest people were the Negritos, followed by the Proto-Australoids, the Mediterranean peoples, now mainly associated with Dravidian culture, the Mongoloids, of the north-east and northern fringes and the western Brachycephals. Harappan goods have been found in Mesopotamia and textual reference there suggest that the traders of the country known as Meluhha were at that time in regular commercial contact with the Middle East via the land of Dilmun (probably Bahrain).\(^7\)

**2.3 YEAR 50,000 TO 10,000 B.C.**

During the period 35,000 to 8000 B.C. thanks to the favourable climate after the last ice age (80,000 to 35,000 B.C.) Homo sapiens slowly moved northward in Europe to regions surrounding Denmark and Sweden. Around 10,000 B.C. people moved into England and Ireland. During this time, Homo sapiens also settled in northern Germany, Scandinavia, Poland and Russia.\(^8\)

The original inhabitants of Canada emigrated from Asia during the Ice Age at least 25,000 years ago. Many bands of people crossed what is now the Bering Sea, when the sea levels were lower. The Inuit of Canada, whom Europeans once called Eskimos,
arrived 4,000 years ago to the Arctic coast.\(^\text{9}\) Details regarding the Prehistoric Migratory Routes are portrayed in Plate - II.

**Plate - II**

**Prehistoric Migratory Routes**

The Middle East region has served as a destination for migrants ever since early human beings began to disperse throughout the world. A discontinuous belt of relatively fertile land runs along the southern slopes of the Elburz Mountains of Iran and is followed by an ancient route that in the opinion of some anthropologists was one avenue by which certain types of early men spread into Western Eurasia. Further to the west, the route divides, one branch turning southwest into southwest Persia and Iraq and the other continuing through Azerbaijan to Asia Minor. A zone of steppe land in the inner Anatolia completes the link between central Asia and Europe. More strongly marked is the steppe area of the Fertile Crescent which links Western Persia, Iraq, South east Anatolia and the Levant. Through this route numerous invaders from the east and north reached the shores of the Mediterranean and the Nile valley.\(^\text{10}\)
2.4 YEAR 10,000 TO 1,000 B.C.

The Neolithic revolution of 10,000 – 3,500 B.C. ushered in a radical new way of life. Humans abandoned their nomadic hunter-gatherer existence and began to settle in permanent villages.\textsuperscript{11}

From a paleontological point of view, the prehistoric period of Kerala is almost a blank. There is no evidence of Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age man. However there is sufficient evidence to show that Neolithic or new Stone Age man inhabited Kerala. The people of these days gathered roots, tubers and honey and lived on them. Their diet also was supplemented by animal meat. They used leaves or barks of trees as clothes, a custom still in vogue among some of the hill tribes of Kerala such as the Kanikkars, the Malavetans and Malapandarams. On the basis of the study of the dominant physical characteristics of humans, it has been concluded that four different racial strains are present in the population of Kerala. They are Negrito, the Proto-Australoid, the Mediterraneans and the Aryans. According to some speculative theories the Nairs are the descendants of the Nagas of Eastern India and the Ezhavas are immigrants from Sri Lanka\textsuperscript{12}

Through excavation conducted in Mettipaddi of Kerala, some Carnelian beads, iron equipments and pots were found which are given in plate – III. These are believed to be of Iron Age.
Plate –III
Excavations from Mettipadi of Iron Age.

Source: Collection of Dr. B. Ramesh.
Around 8000 B.C., the people of Near East introduced agriculture. This in turn prompted a new wave migration of people who were looking for new fertile land and hence they moved further into Europe between 8000 and 4000 B.C.  

The Middle East region saw the rise of its first farming communities nearly 10,000 years ago. They settled first in the fertile crescent of Mesopotamia, now in Iraq. They grew wheat and barley and kept goats, sheep, pigs and cattle. The first people to settle in the Middle East region were the Sumerians, who built a number of independent cities and states.

With the spread of agriculture, there arose a requirement for certain kinds of materials and tools, which were not available everywhere. This need created a migration of merchants and craftsmen.

In the Middle East by around 4000 B.C., a round-headed race migrated from the mountain zone of the north into the riverine land of Mesopotamia. This is termed the Akkadian migration. By about 2500 B.C., men who are less markedly round-headed and probably belonging to an Iranian sub race migrated from the northeast to the shores of the Mediterranean. These people developed the civilisations we now know as the Phoenician and Canaanite. In about 1,350 B.C., Aramaeans pushed through Damascus into Syria and North Palestine.

Kerala has had trade contacts with the West and the Middle East since 3000 B.C. Cotton cloth from Malabar was exported to Egypt in about 2600 B.C and Phoenicians visited the coast of Malabar in about 1000 B.C. in search of ivory, sandalwood and spices. Muziris in Kerala was a very important seaport during this period. This was an Indo-Roman trade centre and urban settlement along India’s western coast. Muziris finds mention as a busy trade centre frequented by Greek and Roman merchants for pepper and cinnamon in the works of Roman naval official, Pliny the Elder, the Alexandrian geographer Ptolemy and also Tamil Sangam literature. Commonly held belief was that this legendary port was in Kodungallur, on the banks of Periyar. Recent excavation has produced sufficient
evidence that this port was in Pattanam of Ernakulam District and about 8 km away from Kodungallur. Specimen obtained from site through excavation includes Mesopotamian torpedo jar—a long distance transport container, a Yemenite storage jar, west Asian glazed pottery of Islamic medieval period, Indian red and black ware, rouletted tiles, bricks, a few beads and semi-precious stones. The torpedo jar must have reached India via the Gulf while Yemenite storage jar, produced in the Hadramawt region of Yemen, is being found for the first time in Pattanam. According to Dr. Rajan Gurukkal, an authority on Muziris and Director of School of Social Sciences, Mahatma Gandhi University, new evidence of habitation will shift the search for legendary Maziris city to the south of Periyar, around Pattanam.18

The Sumerians of 3500–1800 B.C. were the true pioneers of civilisation. They developed cities in the fertile area located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Mesopotamia. As there were no natural barriers, it attracted invaders like Ubaidians, Semites and the Sumerians themselves.19

During 2800 B.C., the Indus Valley civilisation flourished in North West India (Now in Pakistan). A pictorial representation of the same is given in Plate – III. These people had many contacts with the Sumerian civilization of that period and there is even some evidence of an Indian colony, probably of merchants, in Akkad. Manufacturers from the Indus Cities reached even the markets on the Tigris and Euphrates. Conversely, a few Sumerian devices in art, Mesopotamia toilet sets and a cylindrical seal were copied on the Indus. This civilization was connected and traded with its sister civilizations in Persia, Mesopotamia and Egypt.20
The Aryans, a band of tough warriors and shepherds, fled from their home lands in southern Russia due to a natural disaster or civil war. They spread to Anatolia, Persia and India.\textsuperscript{21}

When Aryans entered India about thousand years later, India was already civilized, as evident from the ruins of Mohen-jo-Daro in the northwest. It is also clear that Dravidians, who were possibly the descendants of Indus Valley civilization, had a rich civilization in South India and perhaps in North India as well.\textsuperscript{22}

Famous books that Aryans produced in those days as Vedas and Upanishads during Vedic period and Ramayana and Mahabharat during the Epic period portrays valuable information about their life style. The studies of Dr. M. Witzel and other Indology experts,
give valuable support to the 'Aryan Migration Theory'. The Vedas, which form the earliest Indian literature, consist largely of hymns to the Aryan gods, but they give an insight to the life of the period 1500 B.C. to 400 B.C.

Aryans expanded southwards in India in around 800 B.C. In Kerala the Aryans overpowered the Dravidians, centuries before the Christian era. The Nambuthiri Brahmins may be regarded as the later elements among these Brahmin immigrants. Aryans were different from Dravidians in respect of their language, physical traits, religious faith and intellectual ability.

It is believed that there was a close trade relationship between Kerala and North India during Indus Valley Civilisation of third millennium B.C. Several typical Kerala products found their way to Indus Valley and from there to the countries of West Asia through an overland caravan route. This in turn attracted men to Kerala from those countries.

Possibly there was no gap between Indus Valley civilisation and the migration of Aryans as tribes and peoples came to India from the Northwest from time to time and got absorbed in the Indian society. In the ages that followed there came many other races: Iranians, Greeks, Parthians, Bactrians, Scythians, Huns, Turks (before Islam), early Christians, Jews and Zoroastrians. They came, made a difference and finally got merged into India.

During 2000 B.C., Hebrews, who were a desert tribe, swept into the Fertile Crescent, which is the great semicircle of well-watered land stretching from Egypt to the Persian Gulf through Palestine, Syria and the Tigris-Euphrates valley, along with the main trade routes. They pursued a semi-nomadic existence till 1300 B.C. with their herds of sheep, asses and goats.

The Ramayana mentions Kerala as one of the countries to which Sugriva sent his emissaries in search of Sita. According to Mahabharata, the Chera King rendered assistance to the belligerents in the battle of Kurukshetra by supplying provisions and
large quantities of fighting men. The beautiful description of Kerala contained in Kalidasa’s Raghuvamsa bears evidence to the fact that the land was known to writers in North India by the 4th century A.D. These facts prove that there was inter migration between Kerala and North India during these period.

The stretch of land of land between Quilon and Mangalore remained uncultivated during the reign of the Chera King of the erstwhile Keralam, when the Brahmin warrior Parasu Rama visited the land of Keralam, established himself there, organised a Brahmin community, introduced a new system of Government and lived there a considerable period of time. Despite the tale that Kerala was reclaimed from sea by Parasu Rama, according to P.Shangunny Menon, he is the one who ‘established cities, towns and villages and invited people from various countries and peoples the land throughout.’

Second millennium B.C. saw an Indo-Aryan invasion of Europe and Middle East. This is traced to sight changes in environmental conditions within the steppe lands of Eurasia.

From about 1400 B.C., a flourishing civilisation existed in Yemen with its capital at Main. In 950 B.C. a tribe called the Sabaeans invaded the fertile Yemen uplands and established their capital city at Marib, the legendary capital of the Queen of Sheba. Later the Himyarites, who moved the capital to Zafar, south of the modern city of San’a, succeeded the Sabaeans. Yemen used to export to Middle East and Europe myrrh, frankincense, cinnamon and numerous other aromatic herbs. The route by which they exported came to be known as the Incense Trail.

After 1300 B.C., the fortunes of Hebrews suddenly changed for the worse and Sethos I, who reigned in Egypt from 1319 -1301 seized them as slaves. He made the Hebrews to work in brickyards and to rebuild some of the cities. Later Hebrews found a new leader in Moses, who led them out of Egypt. Joshua succeeded Moses as the new leader and finally Hebrews tribe migrated and settled in Israel during the period 1250 to 1225 B.C.
During the period 1225 to 1020 B.C., new settlers of Israel faced many external threats including those from Philistines. They were sea-people from Greek islands, which had settled in a confederation of five cities on coastal plain as Gaza, Ashkelon, Ashdod, Ekron and Gath. Other threats were from Canaanites, original inhabitants of Israel, who later settled in Moab and Ammon across the Jordan and from Midianites and their camel riders.

Tribal people from the west, Chaldeans, migrated into Assyria and Babylonia from about 1100 B.C. Babylon was a seafaring nation and their boats travelled as far as India.

2.5 YEAR 1000 TO 500 B.C.

The period 1020 to 926 B.C. saw the reign of three able kings of Israel, Saul, David and Solomon. David conquered Philistines, Edomites, Moabites Ammonites and Syrians. King Solomon had a merchant navy that controlled the Red Sea traffic. He had also monopolised the trade in horses and chariots between Egypt and Syria.

King Solomon of Israel is said to have sent in 1000 B.C. a fleet of ships manned by Phoenicians and obtained from Kerala coast a rich cargo of spices and other commodities.

After Solomon's death, the country was divided into Israel in the north and Judah in the south. In 721 B.C. the Assyrian Empire defeated the Northern Kingdom and 27,000 prisoners were deported. By around 625 B.C., Assyrians were defeated by Babylon. In 598 B.C., Babylon and Judah's 18-year-old King Jehoiachin and leading citizens were deported to Babylon defeated Judah. In 586 B.C., Jerusalem was defeated and thousands of its citizens were exiled to Babylon.
The period between 800 and 400 B.C. saw the growth of several culture and religion. The Greek culture developed in southeastern part of Europe and the Celtic culture became predominant in other parts of Europe. Germanic became dominant in north and northeastern Europe. Each culture had their own territory and political organisation and slowly they emerged into states.

The caravan trade from Yemen began in the Eighth century B.C. The caravan route was about 3,000 Kilometres and it transported goods from India as well. Trade reached its zenith between Fifth and Third century B.C. In Second century a sea route was also opened.

In 800 B.C. the Steppe tribes reached Europe and moved up to Northern Romania and Ukraine. In the period 750-700 B.C., Sumerians fled to the west and to the Asia Minor. During the same period Scythians moved towards Europe and also to the north of Russia. By 600 B.C. they even reached Caucasus and Mesopotamia. Later Poland and Danube area became the house of Scythians. In 600 B.C. one group of Germans came down from
the Baltic and another group from Danube area and they reached Italy and southern part of Gaul by 200 B.C. However, the Romans defeated them. In 539 B.C. Cyrus the Great, founder of the Persian Empire, conquered Babylon. The next year he issued an edict emancipating the Jews. About 42,000 members of the Babylonian community prepared to return to Palestine, taking all their wealth, contributions from those remaining in Babylon, and, according to tradition, contributions from Cyrus himself. Led by Zerubbabel, a prince of the house of David, the expedition journeyed to Jerusalem. 

2.6 YEAR 500 TO 1 B.C.

The years 400 to 200 B.C. saw the growth of Greek colonies. Migration took place from Greek cities due to economic reasons. They had to conquer new markets and hence they had to establish intermediate stations on the trade routes. Some of the people from conquered areas were brought to Greek polis to work as slaves. During this period, Greek politics had its own democratic system and new type of migration also took place due to politics. Some people were banished from Greek cities due to political difference and they found new colonies along with their supporters.

In the late 4th century B.C., the dominant power in the ancient world became Macedonia, under Alexander the Great. A pictorial presentation of the Routes of Alexander the Great is given in Plate – V. After the Macedonian subjugation of Persia in 331 B.C., Judaea became a province of Alexander's empire. According to tradition, Alexander showed a special consideration to the Jews—thousands of Jews migrated to Egypt after the founding of Alexandria. With the growth of commercial opportunities under the united empire, Jews migrated to colonies throughout the known world: to the shores of the Black Sea, to the Greek Islands, and to the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea. These migrations assumed such large proportions that they became collectively known as the Diaspora (Greek, “dispersion”). Far removed from the centre of Jewish life in Judaea, the emigrants had to learn and use the Greek language, rather than Hebrew, and adopt Greek customs and ideas.
In 326 B.C., the Alexander the Great raided North India and thus bringing the Greek influence to India. \(^{46}\)

**Plate - V**

*Route of Alexander the Great*

The Roman expansion was the major cause of migration during the period 400 B.C. to 500 A.D. In 272 B.C. Italy came under Roman rule. Sardinia, Sicily and Corsia also came soon under Roman rule. Later Emperor Augustus brought Spain and Gaul under Roman rule. Romans also moved to British Islands in 43 B.C. This expansion caused migration as soldiers and officials moved to the conquered areas to provide defence and administration. \(^{47}\)

It is believed that Jainism reached Kerala through the followers of Chandragupta Maurya (321-297 B.C.) who accompanied him to Silappadikaram. There were several Jain shrines in ancient Kerala and some of them continue to exist even today as Hindu shrines. The Kudalmanikka temple, Irinjalakudda, the Bhagavathi temple of Edakkal hill and the Kalli temple of Perumbavoor as some of the converted Jain shrines. \(^{48}\)

During the period 268 to 226 B.C. Emperor Ashoka ruled almost the whole of India and parts of central Asia. He despatched Buddhist Missionaries to different foreign countries and propagated Buddhism. A pictorial presentation of the spread of Buddhism is given in
Plate – VI. In 525 A.D, Bodhidharma, the Patriarch of Indian Buddhism left India to settle in China. During this period Buddhism got introduced to Kerala as well. Some of the major temples as Kurumba Bhagavati temple of Kodungallur and the Vadakkunnathan temple of Trichur seem to have been Buddhist shrines in ancient days.

The Indo-Scythians came from Northwest and settled in Punjab in 200 B.C. In 100 B.C., Pallavas organised expeditions and found colonies in Malaysia and Eastern Islands.
2.7 YEAR 1 AD TO 500 AD

The Egyptian pilot, Hippalus, discovered the monsoon winds in 45 A.D that facilitated direct oceanic voyage between Kerala and the Persian Gulf area and this opened a new vista in Kerala’s history of foreign contact. The hoards of Roman coins unearthed from Kottayam and Eyyal in Kerala testify to the ancient trade contacts with Rome.

Christians left the Roman Empire because of persecutions. Migration of Christian refugees brought Christianity to new areas. This persecution ended only in 312 A.D when Emperor Constantine was converted to Christianity. Christianity and Judaism reached Kerala in the first century A.D.

The history of Christianity in Kerala for two or three centuries after the mission of St. Thomas is almost lost in obscurity. An eminent Christian scholar, Pantaenus, head of the Alexandria school of Theology is said to have visited Kerala in the 2nd century A.D. During this period the Church in Kerala had practically no contact with Rome or the Western countries and its only link was with the Church of Persia through trade channels. In about 300 A.D Daud, the Metropolitan of Persia visited Kerala.

The ancient copper plates in the possession of the Syrian Christians of Kottayam and the Jews of Cochin contain grants, which were made by three of the Cheraman Perumals, including the last Perumal, Bhaskara Revi Varma. First of these plates were executed in the year 230 A.D, gives to the Christian merchants 'the lordship of Manigramam'. Tradition states that the Syrian Christians came to Kerala in two bodies, one party landed near modern Quilon and another at Kodungallor.

Thomas Cana, a Christian merchant, came to Muziris in 345 A.D along with several Syrian Christian families drawn from such places as Jerusalem, Baghdad and Nineva and settled there. The new settlers also brought with them their own Bishops and priests. The Sassanian Shapor II viewed this immigration as an offshoot of the persecution of
Christians in the Persian Empire. The immigrants received a warm welcome from the ruler and a suburb of the port town was reserved for their settlement.\textsuperscript{58}

The period from 4\textsuperscript{th} to 7\textsuperscript{th} century is termed in history as period of migration of nations. In this period most of the tribes found fixed places to live and the roots of the European states were made. For example the Franks and Burgundians settled in France and the Angles and Saxons in England. Three big waves of tribes intruded into Europe during this period. The first wave consisted of Huns (200 B.C.-400 A.D), Goths (300-400 A.D) and Avaren. (500 A.D) Second wave was by Slavs (600-1000 A.D), Steppe-tribes and Arabs (800-1000 A.D) and the third wave composed by Viking, Norse (800-900 A.D) and Magyars (10\textsuperscript{th} Century A.D).\textsuperscript{59}

The Huns invaded India in 450 A.D and in 495 A.D Toroman, the Hun, established himself in North India.\textsuperscript{60}

During Second and Third century, South-East Asia excluding northern Vietnam, came under Hindu-Buddhist influences from India. Early trade routes appeared to have linked India with southern Burma, central and southern Siam, lower Cambodia and southern Vietnam. Indianisation also occurred in Java and southern Sumatra.\textsuperscript{61}

\textbf{2.8 YEAR 500 AD TO 1000 AD}

In 600 A.D, Arabs reached Baluchistan and in 710 A.D they conquered Sindh. In 1000 A.D, Mahmud invaded North India and he annexed Punjab. In 850 A.D Chola Empire established in South India and they conquered Ceylon, Gaur (Bengal) and Burma during the period 1013 to 1044 A.D.\textsuperscript{62}

The 7\textsuperscript{th} Century A.D has recorded an outward Islamic migration from Central Arabia.\textsuperscript{63}. As Arabs and Turks after their conversion to Islam, expanded in various directions and established their rule over a far-flung areas, encompassing territories in Asia, Africa and Europe. The Muslim elite developed a feeling that they belong to a conquering race and had a right to rule over non-Muslims.\textsuperscript{64} A pictorial presentation of the Islamic Empire in A.D. 700 is given in Plate – VII.
The Arabs conquered Spain in 711 A.D and also provinces of Byzantine Empire. In the 9th century Sicily came under Arab control.

According to Dr. G. S. Khwaja of the Archaeological Survey of India, some missionaries led by Maalik Bin Dinaar, a Sufi saint from Basra and a contemporary of the Prophet Mohammed came to Kerala in the 7th Century A.D. They presented themselves in the Court of Cheraman Perumal, a Zamorian dynasty king, in 642-43 A.D. The King was impressed with Malik’s interpretation of the Islam religion and he embraced Islam and became Abdullah Sameri. He undertook Haj pilgrimage to meet Prophet Mohammed at Mecca. On his way back he died at Zulfar, a coastal town in Yemen. There is some controversy about the date of this incident. According to Duarte Barbosa, the Portuguese linguist, the King’s pilgrimage is said to have taken place in 825 A.D. 65 66

This incident is documented in an old manuscript in the Indian Office Library, London that has reference number Arabic 2807, 152-173. M. Hamidulla also quoted this in the
book 'Mohammed Rasulullah'. The Kerala Ulppathy narrates that Cheraman proceeded to Mecca, met the Prophet, embraced Mohammedanism, lived some years there, married the daughter of the Arabian king, had children by her and died at that place. This statement according to Shungunny Menon appears to be false, as prophet was not born when Bhaskara Revi Vurmah perumal died.

In Salalah, Oman there is a tomb of an Indian King, attached to a small Mosque and in the middle of an evergreen coconut garden. According to the local Keralites this tomb belongs to Cheraman Perumal (Plate – VIII). Salalah is a port town with Monsoon rain and greenery identical to Kerala. It has cultivation of Kerala as Coconut, plantain and Jackfruit trees. These trees also reached this desert through trade channels.

Plate - VIII
Tomb of Cheraman Perumal

The great march of Sankaracharya of Kalady across India to propagate Advaita philosophy signifies the migratory trend of Keralities even in the Eighth century A.D. Born in the Kaipally Illam at Kalady in 788 A.D, Sankara mastered Vedas and Sastras and accepted sanyas at the age of eight. His life mission was to purify Hinduism of its irrational practises and establish the supremacy of Advaita philosophy. He formed four Sankara Mutts at Puri, Dwaraka, Badarinath and Sringeri. At the age of thirty-three, Sankara attained Maha Samadhi in 820 A.D.
Indian doctors were popular in Arabia in 7th century A.D. In 809 A.D. Caliph Harun al-Rashid suffered from a severe disease and the Arab physicians of Baghdad who were well versed with Greek medicine were unable to treat him. An Indian doctor named Manikya was invited from India who treated and cured the disease of Caliph completely. Later he was attached to a teaching hospital of Baremika in Iraq. He also translated several medical books from Sanskrit to Arabic and Persian.\(^7^2\)

In 795 A.D one group of Syrian Christian prelates and immigrants under a Bishop named Thomas migrated to Kerala. In 823 A.D another group under Mar Sabrisho (Mar Sapir Iso) and Mar Paroz also reached the shores of Kerala. Both these groups settled in Quilon where the Syrian Christian community had already carved for itself a place of honour under the active patronage of the rulers. The Christian migrants who were in the forefront of trade assisted the development of Quilon harbour.\(^7^3\)

By the 7th century, small Hindu temples were being built in lower Cambodia, notably at Angkor Borei and also in central Java. Early temples of probably Buddhist origin have been excavated in southern Burma. Palembang, a centre of Sanskrit culture, in southeast Sumatra emerged during this period, which was probably the maritime capital of Srivijaya.\(^7^4\)

The great 9th century temple of Shiva at Prambana (Plate – IX) in Java shows both the extension of Hindu influence and the remarkable artistic and architectural achievement of Indonesian civilisation at this period. Only the great mosques of Damascus, Kairouan and Cordoba compare in scale and magnificence with this temple.
King Kyanzittha (1084-1112) built Ananda Temple at Pagan (Plate – X), Burma, which is supposedly an imitation of great cave temple of Ananta, Orissa. According to Burmese chronicles, the King learned about the Indian temple from the visiting mongs and decided to build this massive temple. The Pagan was sacked by Mongol invaders and later by Shans in late 13th century.75
In 1300 A.D Marco Polo visited India. This Venetian traveller also visited Northern Kerala and made a specific mention of the flourishing trade in spices like pepper and ginger and the influence of the ruler, Kolathiris.

In August 1329 Pope John XXII constituted the Bishopric of Quilon with Friar Jordanus of Severic as its head. Thus Quilon became the first Latin Bishopric of Kerala. Before that many Latin Christian missionaries preached and baptised many in Quilon and surrounding areas.

Sheikh Abu Abdullah Mohammed Ibn Battuta who visited Kerala in 1342 stated that there was Muslim settlement in every port, which he visited along the Malabar Coast (Plate – XI). Most of those he named came from southern Arabia and the Persian Gulf-the Yemen, Oman, Bahrain, Baghdad and Persia. Born in 1304, Ibn Battuta left home at
the age of 21 to Mecca and later proceeded to North Africa, Middle East, Central Asia and finally to India.\textsuperscript{80}

Muslim Traders, Preachers and holy men who set out from India and Arabia propagated Islam in South-East Asia. Malaya and Archipelago, along the main trade route between western Asia and Far East, welcomed Asia and Far East and welcomed the Muslim merchants from India.\textsuperscript{81}

According to the \textit{Fort St. George Records}, Moors or the Moplahs or Mapillas are supposed to be descendants of Arab immigrants on the West Coast and the Calicut Zamorin promoted the Arab settlers.\textsuperscript{82}

The Kerala Muslims had developed an Arab-Islamic culture unlike northern and central India where a Turkic-Persian variant developed. It was this Arabic variant that was carried by Muslim traders into South East Asia, as is partly proved by the presence of the Shafi'i school as the dominant legal tradition among the Muslims of Indonesia. Till the 12\textsuperscript{th} century Malayali Muslims were more associated with Arabia and Islamic South-East Asia due to trading.\textsuperscript{83}

In Malaysia also Islam reached through Malabar (Plate – XII). Sheikh Ismail, an Arab, on the direction of the Sharif of Mecca, proceeded to the Malayan Archipelago on missionary work via Malabar. From Malabar Fakir Mohammed, a Sufi also joined him. These old relations between Malabar and Malaya are evident from the names of some vessels which are common in both languages. They include Sampan (same in both languages), Parao (or Perahu in Malay), Pathamari (or Petemari in Malay), Kappal (or Kapal in Malay) and Sambuk (same in both languages). Many Malabar Muslim traders settled down in Malaysia, married locally, assimilated into the local community and ultimately lost their Malabar identity.\textsuperscript{84}
Plate - XI
Muslim Settlements in Kerala.

Muslim Settlements in Kerala c. 1498

Kasaragod - sites of first Kerala Mosques (Zayn al-Din)
Cannanore - sites of later Muslim settlements, partial list (Zayn al-Din)
- Muslim settlements visited by Ibn Battuta (1342 – 44)

Source: Stephen Frederic Dale
During the period 1000 to 1350 A.D population of Europe doubled. But the plague that attacked between 1347 and 1351 wiped out a third of the population. The farmers suffered a lot due to famine, plague, and high labour cost and low commodity price. Many abandoned their land and migrated to elsewhere.

Between 9th and 14th century A.D 300,000 to 400,000 German Farmers, knights and inhabitants of the Hanseatic cities moved to Silezia and surrounding area. In the 13th century Jews were forced to leave England and France. In 1270 Italian merchants, scientists and missionaries migrated to China, where Mongols, who ruled that region (Plate – XIII), protected them. However, the power of Mongols declined in the 15th century, which forced the Italians to leave the country.
In the 11th century Vikings migrated to North America. During 11th to 14th century some 100,000 French migrated to England. This was caused by the defeat of England in 1066 A.D by Normandy. In 1400 A.D Irish also migrated to England. The Crusades or the attempt to spread Orthodox Christianity also caused large waves of migration during the period 1099 to 1244 A.D. Some 200,000 men, mostly French migrated to Jerusalem, Cyprus and Constantinople.

The reign of Ravi Varma Kulasekhara from 1299 to 1314 A.D was a significant epoch in the economic history of Venad. Quilon not only retained its old commercial glory unsullied, but it also developed into the foremost port on the west coast. Hundreds of ships from abroad including those from China called at this port. It was during this period the Malayalam proverb Kollam Kandavanillum Venda was coined which means that one who has seen Quilon cares not for his house. Marco Polo visited it in the 13th century, who called it Coilum.
In 1290 King Edward I of England beggared and expelled the English Jews. King Charles VI of France followed the English example in 1394, virtually ending Jewish history in France until modern times. During the period of Black Death in 14th century, massacres of Jews were common throughout Europe, on the charge that Jews had caused the plague by poisoning Christian wells. The Spanish Inquisition, instituted in 1478, persecuted the Marranos, and in 1492 Spain expelled the Jews. Their expulsion from Portugal followed in 1497.89

In 10th to 15th century, the Turks found the Ottoman Empire that caused migration of Turks over large part of Eastern Europe. In the 13th century A.D, a small group of Mongols known as the Ottoman or Osmanli invaded and migrated into parts of Asia Minor and South East Europe. By the second half of 14th century they reached Thrace. In 1453 they took over Constantinople and destroyed Byzantine Empire. By 1566 the entire north coast of Africa as far as Algiers had been occupied, together with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Anatolia and Iraq. Further, Austria and whole of southeast Europe between Croatia and lower Don also came under their influence.90 By 16th century Ottoman controlled the entire Arabic speaking areas of Asia and North Africa (except Morocco) as well as most of South-Eastern Europe.91

In May 1498 Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut, commencing the migration of men from Portuguese to Kerala. They initially entered into treaty relations with the Kolathiris who provided them with trade facilities at Cannanore and other ports.92 Due to the constant hostility with the Arab traders of Calicut, Portuguese made Cochin as their head quarters, which they later shifted to Goa.93
2.10 YEAR 1500 AD TO 1700 AD

Kunjali Marikar-I, the Naval chief under Zamorin of Calicut rounded the Cape Comorin and raided the Portuguese settlement at Nagapattinam on the East Coast in 1533. Before that he took control of Kotta in Ceylon, whose King Bhunaneka Bahu was a Portuguese protégé. Kunjali Marikar-III or Pattu Marakkar became almost a terror to the Portuguese authorities and his ships acquired complete mastery over Indian Ocean from the Persian Gulf to Ceylon.

The Portuguese persecuted the Jews of Kerala and forced them to leave their ancient settlement at Kodungallur in 1565 A.D. They scattered to Mattancheri, Ernakulam, Chennamangalam, Parur and Mala. The Portuguese persecution ended only when Dutch took over Cochin in 1663.

Indians started arriving in South Africa in 1653, when Dutch merchants sold Indians as slaves in the then Dutch Cape Colony.

In 1680 A.D, Travancore was under the weak reign of Umayamma Ranee and a Mogul Sirdar conquered the southern part of Travancore and camped at Manacaud. The incident is called Mukilan Pada. Though he did not try to convert Hindus, people were forced to adopt some Mohamedan customs.

Travancore had commercial dealings with foreign nations from the remotest period and pepper, cassia, areca nut and other products were bartered for Chinese, Arabian and Roman goods. These nations included the Greeks, the Egyptians, the Romans, the Danes, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the English. The Romans had toleration to promulgate Christianity and grants of land were bestowed for erecting churches. The Danes were permitted to erect a factory at Edavaye. The Portuguese were allowed to establish as merchants at Poracaud, Quilon, Neendakara and other petty ports. The Dutch received aid to establish all along the seacoast between Kulachal and Cochin.
English had a grant of some land at Anjengo where they built a factory and fort in 1695.\textsuperscript{100 \& 101}

The Jewish exiles from Western Europe found refuge in the eastern part of the continent. Thousands of Spanish Jews migrated to European Turkey, which preserved the Islamic policy of toleration, and Constantinople became the site of the largest Jewish community in Europe during the 16th century. Most of the Jews expelled from England, France, Germany, and Switzerland settled in Poland and Russia; by 1648 the Polish community included more than 500,000 Jews. The Polish Jews came to possess their own autonomous organization within the Polish Kingdom and became the centre of Jewish activity. The persecutions of 1648-1658, carried out by followers of Bohdan Khmelnytsky (c. 1595-1657), leader of the Cossacks in the Ukraine, in which countless Jewish communities of Poland were destroyed, and a decline of eastern European Jewry was initiated. Jews then being barred from the professions, craft guilds, farming, and large commercial enterprises were forced to live by petty commerce.\textsuperscript{102}

With the gradual increase in political and social freedom following the Protestant Reformation, tolerance for Jews was re-established in the West. The new freedom came first to England, where the migration of Jews was encouraged, after 1650, by the Commonwealth under the military and political leader Oliver Cromwell. Jews were also encouraged to settle in the English colonies in America by such influential men as the philosopher John Locke and the colonial preacher Roger Williams.\textsuperscript{103}

\subsection*{2.11 YEAR 1700 AD TO 1800 AD}

In 1741 some Dutch prisoners of war were so overcome with the kind treatment they received at the hands of the Maharaja of Travancore, Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal, that they resolved to serve him and were enlisted in Maharaja's army. Some of their descendants are still to be found in Travancore. One of them, D'Lanoy of Flemish origin roused to the position of a General in Travancore army and served the army till his
death in 1777. \(^{104}\) Maharaja constructed Seevelipura, a building surrounding the pagoda for which he brought 4,000 masons from Madurai, Trichinappilly, Tinnevelly and other places. \(^{105}\)

In 1786, migration of Indians to Malaya commenced with the foundation of Penang. \(^{106}\) Migration became significant only in the later half of nineteenth century following the establishment of British power in Malaya. Under an indenture system of labour migration, from 1866 and until the abolition of the system in 1910, a total of 122,000 labours migrated and predominantly from South India. Since 1938 emigration took place on free basis and men from Malabar and Coromandel Coast formed the majority of emigrants. The Kerala migrants in Malaya steadily increased from 17,190 in 1921 to 34,896 in 1931, 44,339 in 1947 and 72,971 in 1957. \(^{107}\)

In France the National Assembly enfranchised the Jews in 1791, as part of the democratic concepts of the French Revolution, and Napoleon, during his military campaigns, opened ghettos and emancipated the Jews as he marched across Europe. A revival of repression occurred after 1815, when the states once subject to Napoleon refused to retain his policies, including that of Jewish emancipation, which they regarded as a tendency to liberalism. This temporary reaction, however, lasted only for a few decades and in the 1860’s Jewish emancipation in Western Europe was nominally secure. \(^{108}\)

In Eastern Europe, on the other hand, the previous policy of Jewish tolerance was reversed, and Poland and Russia instituted official policies of Jewish persecution to offset any possible liberal tendencies. Such persecution equaled that inflicted on medieval Jews, particularly after the partition of Poland and the incorporation of eastern Poland into the Russian Empire between 1772 and 1796. The new Russian territory contained most of the Polish Jews, for whom severe restrictions were laid down. Jews were forbidden to live outside specific areas and their educational and occupational opportunities were rigidly circumscribed. In addition, the imperial government encouraged and even financed
periodic massacres of Jews, called pogroms, in order to divert the attention of the Russian populace from their discontent with the feudalistic system still prevailing in the late 19th century. The government instituted even sterner anti-Jewish measures as it tried to isolate and render ineffective any possible political influence by Russian Jews, who were importing western European ideas and knowledge into Russia. This intense persecution endured until the Russian Revolution, which overthrew the Czarist regime in 1917. As a result of the pogroms, about 2 million Jews emigrated to the United States, between 1890 and the end of World War I, from areas under Russian control. Other colonies of eastern European Jews were founded in Canada, South America (notably in Argentina), the Union of South Africa and Palestine.  

Jewish immigration to the western hemisphere began almost immediately after the founding of the first American colonies. Numerous Sephardic Jews (of Spanish or Portuguese descent) first settled in Brazil; only Marranos were permitted, however, and persecution by the inquisition resulted in their subsequent flight from Brazil. The first North American community of Jews was established in 1654 by some of these Brazilian Marranos, thenceforth openly professing Judaism, in the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam (now New York). At the time of the American War of Independence, about 1780, the Jewish population of the colonies numbered an estimated 2,000. During the greater part of the 19th century, most Jewish immigrants to the United States came from Germany, after 1815 as a result of anti-Jewish feeling following the downfall of Napoleon and after 1848, following an unsuccessful German revolution. By 1880 about 250,000 Jews lived in the United States. During the next 40 years almost 3 million Jews came to the United States, mainly from Eastern Europe. This flood of immigrants constituted the population of entire communities and even provinces. Large-scale immigration ceased in 1924, when quota restrictions were enacted.  

Towards the end of 18th century, Diwan Kesav Pillai under Travancore Maharaja Rama Varma encouraged migration to Travancore that helped the economic growth of the state. In Alleppey he cleared beach of jungle, built a warehouse and a few shops at government
expense and invited merchants from various places, in Travancore to establish them at the new port. He induced a couple of rich and influential Kutch and Sindh merchants of Bombay also to migrate to Alleppey. To effect the permanent settlement of Hindus, a pagoda was built in the interior and Brahmin cloth merchants were invited from Tinnevelly and other commercial towns to this new port town. He also gave a base of influential native Christian, Mathoo Tharagan, bring and sell timber from Malayattoor and other forests. The Dewan also introduced improvements into the town of Kottar by inviting a number of weavers, dyers, painters and other industrious workmen from Tinnevelly and Madura to settle there. Kottar became very rich and important and it soon becomes the grand depot for the supply of cloths for the whole of Travancore.

In the Ottoman Empire, the Muslim subjects were engaged in Military duties were as trade and commerce were largely taken by non-Muslims. The 18th century French traveller C.F. Volney wrote in 'Travels through Syria and Egypt in the year 1783-1785, of the same ethnic division of labour in the Arab Provinces of the Ottoman Empire.'

Christopher Columbus, Italian-Spanish navigator who sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean in search of a route to Asia but achieved fame by making landfall, instead, in the Caribbean Sea. Between 1492 and 1504, Christopher Columbus made four voyages from Spain to lands he later called the "New World" (Plate – XIV). On his first voyage, he explored parts of Cuba and Hispaniola in 1492 and 1493. From 1493 to 1496, he continued to explore those regions and also ventured to Puerto Rico and Jamaica. On his third voyage, from 1498 to 1500, he sailed along the northern coast of South America. On his final journey in 1502, Columbus explored the coast of Central America. He caused the first ever migration of Europeans to American continent.
Like the Turkish and Persian empires, Mughal India was an Islamic State. It had in 1700 an estimated population of 180 million of which 2/3rd were non Muslims and mostly Hindus. In 1739-40 Persian army under Nadir Shah invaded India, defeated the Emperor Muhammad at the battle of Kamal and then occupied Delhi.\textsuperscript{115}

In 1788 Tippu Sultan conquered Malabar and ordered the conversion of all Hindus to the Mussulman faith. The Hindu portion of the population of Malabar, including the royal family of the Zamorin of Calicut, migrated to Travancore and became naturalised citizens of Travancore.\textsuperscript{116}

About 1797 the English conquered the Dutch and annexed Cochin and Thangasserry, near Quilon and other Dutch possessions passed into the hands of English.\textsuperscript{117}

The year 1798 was considered as the year in which history of Modern Middle East commenced with conquests of Egypt by Napoleon. This brought many French Scholars to Egypt coast. According to Hans Henle, Napoleon woke up the Oriental Prince from his thousand-year sleep.\textsuperscript{118}
During the period 1650 to 1750 many Indians migrated to England. They were mostly sailors or employed with East India Company.

Between 1788 and 1867, 150,000 British convicts were deported to Australia. Exploration of the Australian interior and the rise of a strong wool-exporting economy facilitated English settlement from 1820's. Britain established the colony of South Australia in 1836 and the colony of Victoria in 1851 (Plate – XV). The discovery of gold in the latter year in New South Wales and Victoria caused a rush of prospectors from overseas that nearly tripled the European population of Australia within a decade. 

Plate - XV
British Settlement in Australia.

During the same period Swiss, Germans, Dutch, Scots, Swedish and Spaniards migrated to France due to economic reasons. Dutch were mainly engaged for drainage of French areas. Spaniards worked in agricultural sector and Swish, Irish and Scots worked in French army. Swedish brought to France the skill of producing resin and tar. These
foreigners were mainly employed by the French well to do classes and these foreigners always surrounded French Nobility. But the French peasants and labourers were upset as these foreigners received better economic benefits than them.

Further, during this period many men from Germany, Belgium and Nordic countries migrated to Netherlands to work as soldiers, servants and temporary labourers as wages in Netherlands was almost double of their home country.

In 1730 on the request of King Frederick William I, many Salzburg farmers migrated to Prussia, who made the area more prosperous.

The 18th century saw some massive migration from Germany. During the period 1748 to 1786, 240,000 Germans migrated to Hungary and France. 1763 to 1800 saw some 37,000 Germans moving to Russia.

16th to 18th century saw some massive migration in Russia. Policies of Ivan the Great (1462 to 1505) and his successor Ivan the Terrible (1533 to 1584) caused new migration of farmers to southeast of the country. The government encouraged this flow initially as it would strengthen the newly conquered territories. Later, men migrated voluntarily due to better economic prospects. During the reign of Peter the Great (1682 to 1725) and Catharine II (1762 to 1796) the Russian empire expanded further. With the victory over the Ottoman Empire, Russian empire expanded up to Black Sea. Later in 1579 Siberia was also added to their reign. These expansion prompted Russian men to move to the South and the East.

Tipu Sultan of Mysore made a declaration against social customs as Polyandry and the matrilineal law of inheritance in 1788 from Kuttippuram of Kadathanad. The Kuttippuram proclamation created deep resentment and fearing forcible conversion, thousands of people migrated from Malabar. About 30,000 Brahmins alone fled to Travancore. Raja Rama Varma alias Saktan Tampuran became the ruler of the province of Cochin in 1790. Latin Christians, who earlier enjoyed many tax privileges under the protection of
Portuguese and Dutch, refused to pay the enhanced land tax. Ruler took many harsh measures against Latin Christians and many were either deprived of their land or expelled from the Kingdom.  

British soldier-scholar-diplomat, John Malcom, who sailed into the Persian Gulf early in 1800, found that the powerful Wahabi tribe operated fleets of shallow-draught dhows, which often included vessels of 300 tons. The 300 ton vessels had about twenty guns and a crew of 100 to 300 men. They swept with pitiless persistence from the Gulf to the Arabian Sea and as far as the coasts of Sindh and Bombay and even Malabar, pillaging, murdering, and burning as they advanced.  

2.12 YEAR 1800 AD TO 1850 AD  

In 1816 the Travancore Ranee Gouree Parvathi Bhai sanctioned the erection of a large Protestant church at Alleppey and the Church Mission Society to commence its operations at Kottayam. The London Mission was permanently established at Nagercoil during this year. These missionaries established educational institutions, which in turn attracted many European teachers.  

The estimated population of Muscat in the 1820’s and 1830’s was around 12,000 of which one tenth was made up of chiefly of Banyans- the Jews of the East and other Hindus from Gujarat and Bombay who acted as brokers, general traders and custom agents for the Sultan.  

In those days ‘Muscat boasted a curious admixture of Indian architecture in the shape of Hindu shops and warehouses, which the owners gilded and decorated with traditional Hindu fantasy, in bizarre contrast to the sordidness of their immediate surroundings’.  

In a report filed by the British Captain Freemandle in 1830, it was stated that Bahrain had many Banyans- the Hindu merchants who carried on most of the legitimate trade of the Gulf.
The Indian traders had major role to establish the trade and communication links between Dubai and India. The pearl trading attracted Indian merchants from 17th century onwards.  

Sayyid Fadl, the Mambram Thangals of Tirurangadi is said to have blessed Mapilla mujahidin’s who carried out the Mapila revolts and thus encouraged such attacks. He was expelled from Malabar District in 1852. After 1852 he spent much of his time in Mecca and the neighbouring town of Ta’if, where he was involved in Ottoman-Arab politics, including a dispute in 1856 in which he is said to have struck the Governor of Mecca during the proceedings of a religious court. Later he became the Amir of Zufar, a principality tenuously connected at this time to the Sultanate of Oman. In 1875, possibly at the invitation of local tribes, he became ruler of this eastern Arabian principality with his capital at Salah. Sayyid Fadl was thrown out of Zufar following a tribal rising in 1879 and although he sought the help of Ottoman Sultan to regain power, the British foiled his attempt. He spent most of his last fifteen years on Ottoman stipend. Thus a migrant from Kerala even becomes a ruler in the Middle East.

The largest slave migrations were probably those compelled by European slave traders operating in Africa from the 16th century to 19th century. Some 20 million slaves were consigned to the American markets. It ended only in second half of the 19th century.

Indian workers have been migrating for centuries to join the labour forces of several countries. Indian migration in the modern times can be traced back to 18th century when the slavery was abolished and colonial rulers required labour to work on plantations.

During the period 1838 to 1917 some 551,000 indentured Indians were brought to the islands of the Caribbean and to the colonies on the northern coasts of the South American continent. These Indians migrated as replacements of slaves who were released after the abolition of slavery. Soon it turned out to be a new system of slavery, which was abolished in 1921.
2.13 YEAR 1850 AD TO 1900 AD

More than one-century back, Muscat had Indian settlers. The British Political Agent at Muscat in 1880 put the figure at 600,000 for the tribes and 200,000 for non-Omanis elements as Indians, Africans and Persians.\textsuperscript{134}

In 1878, British naval transports rushed battalions of Sikh warriors to Malta as a warning to Russian Army.\textsuperscript{135}

In 1882 restrictions were introduced in USA to close door to Chinese immigrants and in 1907 an agreement was concluded with Japan that restricted Japanese migration as well. Similar restrictions were imposed even earlier by the Australasian states and over the course of years many barriers were set up by American nations and British dominions to exclude further Asiatic immigration. Thus for most part, Asiatic movement was confined within the limits of Asia itself.\textsuperscript{136}

The USA Act of 1882 made it possible to exclude persons who might become a public charge. Gradually the body of restrictive legislation was expanded until under the acts of 1921 and 1924, a quota 150,000 per year was established for immigration as a whole from Asia, Africa and Oceania. McCarran-Walter Act of 1952 reaffirmed the quota principle, added occupational preferences and provided wider powers to prevent immigration deemed contrary to US national interest. But apart from token quotas for Indians, Chinese, Filipinos and special dispensations for wives and children of U.S citizens, Asians continued in effect to be excluded.\textsuperscript{137}

Restrictive legislation was also developed in the British dominions and in the Central and South America. There was assisted migration from Britain to the dominions under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922. However, other migrants found it increasingly difficult to migrate to the dominions.\textsuperscript{138}
It is estimated that around 60 million Europeans migrated to the labour-scarce, resources abundant New World countries as USA, Canada, Argentina, Brazil and Australia, in the second half of 19th and early 20th century in what is termed as ‘Age of Mass Migration’. This period up to the onset of the World War I is also termed by economic historians as the first wave of globalisation. This was also a period of rapid growth of international trade, boosted by a decline in transport and communication costs associated with the development of the railway systems, steam-ship, electricity and the telegraph.  

After the first Indian Independence struggle or 'Sepoy's Mutiny' of 1857, a large number of Muslim Sepoys escaped to the North West frontiers, joined the Indian Mujahids, who lived round about Peshawar and organised raid against British.  

By the beginning of 18th century Muslim society of India was composed of descendents of Turkish, Afghan, Persian and Arab immigrants and of Indian Muslims who had embraced Islam indifferent regions and circumstances. The influential and well to do Muslims of Bombay and Madras Presidency town were mostly descendants of Arab merchants.  

The migration of Indians to South Africa in the 19th century was rapid following the banning of slavery throughout the British Empire in 1833-1834. In those days the present South Africa consisted of four British colonies as Natal, Transvaal, Cape Province and Orange Free State. Natal received the highest migrant Indians and the first batch of Indian indentured labourers arrived in Natal in November 1860. The first Indian to Transvaal in 1881 was Sheik Abubakar who opened a shop of Pretoria and was very successful. The indentured labourers on the plantations were mainly from Bihar, East UP, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. They were followed by Gujarati Traders who went as ‘free passengers’. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi’s arrival in 1893 to South Africa made a big transformation to the Indian expatriates.
2.14 YEAR 1900 AD TO 1950 AD

International migration from India during the colonial period was mainly in the form of indentured labour recruited by the British planters for employment in countries such as Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Fiji, Mauritius, South Africa and West Indies. This migration that had begun during the second half of the 19th century lasted till about the end of the First World War. During the 1920’s and 1930’s, Indians migrated on their own risks to countries in East Africa and the Middle East for trade and for skilled and white-collar jobs. Since independence, Indians migrated to advanced industrial nations of Europe, America and Australia. They included professional, technical and administrative professionals with high academic qualifications and experience. Migration of Indians to the Middle East for employment and petty trade began from 1920’s. Following the discovery of oil, Indians occupied most of the white collar and technical positions in the oil companies owned by the British Companies.\(^\text{146}\)

In the Nineteenth century, United States of America expelled Asians, and in the Twentieth century, at times excluding Japanese, Chinese and Indian immigrants from obtaining citizenship. After 1920, the United States shut the door on Europeans too, even turning away some Jews fleeing Nazi persecution in the 1940’s.\(^\text{147}\)

During the period 1838 to 1917 some 551,000 indentured Indians were brought to the islands of the Caribbean and to the colonies on the northern coast of the South American continent. After the abolition of slavery, there was the large-scale abandonment of the plantations by the ex-slaves. Even before the abolition of slave trade in British Empire in 1807, attempts were made to bring labourers from China, Portuguese and liberated African slaves from North America. But they all failed as the workers from China and Portugal were traders, fishermen or cultivators of vine and the ex slaves of North America who found the living conditions and wages to be much lower. It was at that time that Mauritius brought in Indians as indentured labourers and it was very successful. There were favourable reports of the supposedly tractable nature of the Indian labourer.
and of his dedication to agricultural work. The migrants from India to this region were from either Calcutta port or Madras port with around 23 per cent from Madras area.

Palakkad and Tirur, which had been a part of Madras Presidency, was figured as recruitment centres of workers for Mauritius and the West Indies colonies at that time. However, the migration was only on a limited scale. The Census Report of this period has recorded migration of 22 persons to Mauritius, 64 persons to Burma, and 207 persons to Ceylon. Those who thus left through the ports of Cochin, Pondicherry and Madras included agrestic slaves belonging to ‘untouchable’ class, poor women deserted by husbands, practising prostitutes and Brahmin widows who are not permitted by tradition and custom to remarry.

India and China were the main suppliers of indenture labour to the erstwhile European colonies of Caribbean and African countries. It is estimated that 3 million Indians migrated to different parts of the world between 1800 and 1945. Out of these, 2.2 million went to Ceylon, Burma and Malaysia; 420,000 to East Africa and Mauritius; 400,000 to the West Indies and Fiji; and 50,000 to United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada and other countries.

Initially the number of Keralites among the Indian migrants to Ceylon was very negligible. It was only 24 out of 145,751 in 1906 and 19 out of 140,190 in 1907. Tamils formed the overwhelming majority of the plantation labour in Ceylon. The Mopla Muslims of Malabar were in majority among the non-estate workers of Ceylon. They worked as retail distributors, hoteliers, peddlers and petty shopkeepers. In 1931 total number of Keralites from Malabar and Cochin in Ceylon was only 13,011. Migrants hailed mainly from Chirayinkeezhu-Varkala and Pathanamthitta-Chengannur area. Skilled and unskilled workers hailed from the former region while white collar workers came mainly from the later region.

The Travancore-Cochin state was consistently an area of in-migration, mainly for men from Madras state, probably due to the hospitality offered by rules and the scope
plantation work. The net migration increased from 10,000 to 67,000 during the period 1901 to 1931. 155

Thousands of Hadhramis of Hadhramaut, which now forms Yemen, had immigrated to the Dutch East Indies, where the prospects of making money were considerably better than in Arabia. This pattern of emigration had developed during the World War I and continued afterwards. The Hadramis remained in the Indies until they had made sufficient money and then returned to spend the rest of their lives in Arabia. 156

The British had depended on Indians for every aspect of their activities in the Gulf. Indian Army units provided the Political Residents with escorts, and guarded their Agencies and Consulates. Indian servants looked after the British households and Indian clerks were employed in Government and business houses and owing to their command of English had a virtual monopoly of white-collar jobs. 157

As a precaution to prevent Kaiser's army from marching to India, in 1906 the Committee for Imperial Defence had plans prepared for the occupation of Basra. This included a proposal to populate southern Mesopotamia (Iraq) with Indian immigrants. 158

In 1918 Britain had a third of a million fighting men distributed across Middle East. 10,000 men were protecting the oil wells of Persia. Small detachment of British and Indian troop garrisoned towns and guarded railway lines. At one point India provided 180,000 men for Middle East units. 159

There were small but thriving Indian Communities in the Middle East region long before the discovery of oil. Gujarati and Sindh merchants bringing textiles and gold from India and East Africa have been involved in the region's trade for centuries. Along with their Arab partners, they dominated the financial and commercial sector of Trucial coastal states. 160 Indian divers have always been recruited for seasonal work in the pearling industry of Trucial States. 161
In the Nineteenth century there was a notable presence of Indian civil servants in areas under British control. Many Indians were in employment of companies under British administration even before the Second World War, and were disproportionately represented in workforces over whom the British had relatively strong control, as in Kuwait and Qatar. Their number grew with the invention and growth of oil exploration.

Until 1920 Iraq had hundreds of Indian civil officials. Sir. Percy Cox, the British High Commissioner of Iraq substituted most of them in 1920 with Iraqi civil servants.

Between 1917 and 1937 the number of Indians in South Africa, including industrial employees, mine workers, and government and railway officials—declined drastically. About 1.2 million people of Indian origin are at present settled in South Africa including roughly between 800 and 1,500 Keralites, including those working as doctors, teachers and accountants.

Between 1850 and 1914, about 55 million Europeans left for America or Australasia. The Great Atlantic Migration from Europe to America commenced in 1840 with mass movement from Ireland and Germany. These were caused by the failure of the potato crop in Ireland and lower Rhineland, where millions had become dependent upon this single source of nutrition. The immigrant workers possessed better skills and competed with American natives. Without this migration during 1910 American wages would have been higher by 11 to 14 per cent.

Indian migration to Burma commenced in a significant scale in 1852, when lower Burma was annexed to British India. In 1880 about 40,000 Indians and in 1883-84 about 83,000 Indians were assisted to enter Burma. According to the Census data of 1931, Burma had 3,205 Malabaris and 9,441 Kakas (Moplas). The migrants from Malabar worked as labours of estates, construction field, mines and factories. The Mopla Muslims of Malabar formed the bulk of the non-estate workers. After the independence of Burma
on January 4, 1948, Indian population steadily got reduced from 0.6 to 0.7 million to 0.25 million due to various nationalisation measures.\textsuperscript{171}

From 1938 onwards, Indian labourers started to migrate to Malaya on free basis and contrary to the earlier indentured labour basis. Men from Malabar and the Coromandel Coast formed the majority of the non labour categories as professionals, commercialists and teachers. The Indian population in Malaya was 621,847 and 599,616 in 1931 and 1947 respectively. A split up of Indian population in Malaya is given in Table No. 2.1. It shows that the share of Keralities steadily increased from 3.7 per cent of all Indians in 1921 to 8.9 per cent in 1957.\textsuperscript{172}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Emigrant</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1947</th>
<th>1957</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamils</td>
<td>387,509</td>
<td>514,778</td>
<td>460,985</td>
<td>634,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malayalis</td>
<td>17,190</td>
<td>34,896</td>
<td>44,339</td>
<td>72,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telungus</td>
<td>39,986</td>
<td>32,536</td>
<td>24,093</td>
<td>27,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Indians</td>
<td>25,495</td>
<td>39,637</td>
<td>70,199</td>
<td>84,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Indians</td>
<td>470,180</td>
<td>621,847</td>
<td>599,616</td>
<td>820,256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sinnappa Arasaratnam (1970)\textsuperscript{173}

Since founding in 1819, Singapore rose through diversity. State even encouraged ethnic groups to retain the cultural and religious diversity. Today it has about 75 per cent Chinese, 15 per cent Islamic Malays and seven per cent Hindu Indians. It also has sizable Japanese and Anglo American communities.\textsuperscript{174}

Mass exodus of Keralites to Singapore commenced around 1937. Most of the workers hired for the construction of Singapore Naval base were Malayalis. It is estimated that Singapore had in 1977 about 24,000 Malayalis.\textsuperscript{175} According to 1947 Census, 16 per cent of Indian population of Singapore was Malayalis.\textsuperscript{176}

The largest mass expulsion is probably that imposed by the Nazi Government of Germany, which deported 7 to 8 million people including some 5 million Jews who were
later exterminated in concentration camps. After the Second World War, 9 to 10 million ethnic Germans were more or less forcefully transported into Germany and about 1 million of minority groups were forcefully exiled to Central Asia by the Soviet government. \(^{177}\)

Since World War II, large long distance migrations have occurred from developing countries to industrialized countries of the west. Some 13 million migrants have become permanent residents of west Europe since 1960's and more than 10 million have been admitted legally to USA. \(^{178}\)

During the Second World War, numerous Keralites were recruited into British Army as soldiers, military officers and civilian clerks. Integration of Travancore-Cochin state in July, 1949 and formation of Kerala in November, 1956 opened up wide opportunities to Keralites to corner employment in the military and civilian services in the rapidly expanding government in Delhi. \(^{179}\)

Between the years 1942 and 1944 around 15,000 people migrated from Travancore to Jungles of Malabar. Due to the Second World War, price of rice increased from the pre-war price of Rs.8 to black market price of Rs.45-65 for one bag of 162 lb. Further the British Government of India started to encourage rubber cultivation after the fall of Burma and Malaya, as rubber was required for war purposes. The land lease laws were more favourable in Malabar than in Travancore. These factors encouraged the migration to Malabar. It was estimated that more than 10 per cent of the settlers died due to Malaria as against normal death rate of 1.2 per cent, prevailed in Travancore. \(^{180}\)

During the first half of the Twentieth century, destinations of Keralites were neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra. In 1901, over 80 per cent opted for Madras province, while those who preferred Maharashtra and Karnataka represent 7 per cent and 6 per cent respectively, totalling to 93 per cent. By 1971 it became 40 per cent for Tamil Nadu, 19 per cent for Karnataka and 18 per cent for Maharashtra. By 1991 the share of Tamil Nadu got reduced to 32 per cent. Gujarat had
8,000 Keralites in 1961, 32,000 in 1981 and 45,000 in 1991. Between 1961 and 1991 the share of Madhya Pradesh increased by four times. Delhi and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands also attracted many Keralites. West Bengal and Assam are two states which have become less attractive to Keralites for migration recently. 181

During the first half of the Twentieth century, Indian community with the patronage of British forces were very influential in the Middle East region. Mohammed Al Fahim 182 wrote as follows:

“There were many Indian moneylenders or Banians. As British subjects, the Banians were under the protection of British naval ships that patrolled the area. When disagreements occurred over non-payment of debts the British Political agent pressured the ruling Sheikh to pay up on behalf of the debtor or risk bombardment of his town. Unfortunately this happened on several occasions between 1930 and 1945 in Abu Dhabi.”

As the Second World War raged on, it led to a period of depression in Abu Dhabi as well. As the demand for Gulf pearl was nonexistent, trade was sluggish and food was scare. This forced many men of Abu Dhabi to migrate to Al Ain, Liwa, Dubai, Doha, Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait. 183

The Indo-Pak partition in 1947 caused one of the world’s biggest intermigration between the two countries. The exodus of some 5.4 million Hindus and Sikhs from West Pakistan to India included all the merchants, bankers, and traders, most of the Doctors, Technical personnel and a good proportion of teachers of higher education. In their place there arrived from East Punjab a flood of poor peasants together with artisans and small shopkeepers from Delhi and other towns, which totalled some 6.6 million. On the balance there was an increase of almost one million in population in West Pakistan. But those who came to Pakistan could not contribute anything vital to the economy, while those who were gone represented the cream of the society. 184
After the Second World War and with the Indian Independence in 1947, migration became a way of life to many of the educated youths of the State. Initially the migration stream was confined to other states of India only. With discovery of oil in the Middle East region, it became the favourite destination of Kerala youth. According to a CDS study, the number of Kerala emigrant in the Middle East region during the second half of 1998 is estimated as 1.36 million.185

2.15 YEAR 1950 AD TO 2003 AD

In the post colonial era two patterns of migration emerged from India, one took place mainly towards the industrialised countries and the other one was directed towards the oil rich West Asian countries. The first stream comprised of mainly the professionals including doctors, engineers, scientists, technicians and skilled workers to countries like U.K, U.S.A, Canada and a smaller scale to West Europe, Australia and African countries. Indian doctors and technical workers migrated in large numbers to United Kingdom until the mid 1960’s when the local men met demand.186 Migration to United Kingdom was at its peak during the 1960’s and it slowed down in the 1970’s and stabilised at a much lower level in the 1980’s. In contrast, emigration to North America began in the early 1950’s gathered momentum in the 1960’s when the immigration policies of the receiving countries changed, and reached significant numbers in 1970’s and thereafter.187 1970’s onwards the Indian Migrants started to move towards the oil rich Middle East Countries.

From 1945 onwards, large number of Indians migrated to England. Between 1945 and 1960 Commonwealth citizens had free entry into England. Another reason that promoted migration was that often England was portrayed as a land of milk and honey and 'England houses' appeared in Punjab, which was built with remittances of those who had migrated to England.188 In 1950’s vast majority of Indian migrants of England were of Sikh origin. Others were Hindus of Gujarat, Muslims and Parsees.189

As per Census records of U.K, 223,000 Indians lived in England in 1968. During the period 1945 to 1990, 780,000 people from India migrated to England. The Indian
migrants of 50's and 60's were not generally intent for a long stay in England. Their intention was to earn and then settle back in India for a better life.\textsuperscript{190}

The migration of Indian workers to the Middle East region that started in 1970's is quite important. It helped economically, both India and the Middle East region. It is estimated that about sixty percent of migrants were from Kerala.\textsuperscript{191} Out of the total estimated population of 65,000 in Dubai in 1968, 8,000 to 10,000 were Indians.\textsuperscript{192} Majority of Indians are merchants, professionals, artisans and skilled workers. English speaking Indian clerks and accountants were numerous and most of them were from the State of Kerala.\textsuperscript{193} John Duke Anthony (1975) wrote about Kerala work force as follows:

"In the mid 1970's every Shaykhdom had unskilled foreign labourers including "Keralans" from India. For an average salary of $2.50 –3.00 a day, many of them performed the most physically arduous tasks."\textsuperscript{194}

The progressive trend in the migration of Indians to the Middle East region for the period 1975 to 2000 given in Table No. 2.2 is an ample proof of this phenomenon.\textsuperscript{195}

<p>| Table No. 2.2 |
| Migration to Middle East Countries from India From 1975-2000. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Country</strong></th>
<th><strong>1975</strong></th>
<th><strong>1979</strong></th>
<th><strong>1983</strong></th>
<th><strong>1987</strong></th>
<th><strong>1991</strong></th>
<th><strong>1999</strong></th>
<th><strong>2000</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>32,105</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>88,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>287,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>38,500</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>184,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>27,800</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>34,500</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>380,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.A.E</td>
<td>107,500</td>
<td>152,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the 1992 Gulf Cooperation Council's Market Report of Birks, Sinclair and Associates, the listed migrant non-national population of the 6 GCC states is 7,075,851 of which the Indians topped the list with a total of 1,428,438 people. About a third of Indians were construction workers and the rest included domestic workers, nurse aids, technicians, engineers, accountants and other labourers. The migrant Kerala workers in the Middle East in 1996 were estimated to be 14 lakhs and migrants from Kerala account for about 50-60 per cent of the total stock of Indian Migrants in the Middle East.\(^\text{196}\)

John Duke Anthony has recorded a vivid picture of hardships faced by Keralities in the initial years of their migration to the U.A.E.\(^\text{197}\)

"About half of illegal immigrants from India entered U.A.E through Khawr Fakkan abroad large wooden dhows nicknamed "VC-9s" which sail out of Bombay and Karachi. The fare, including sleeping space on the open deck and a sparse diet of rice and tea for from five to seven days, cost the equivalent of $65 to $85. The Captain customarily makes no comment to land the immigrant safely or to guarantee his successful entry. As a result passengers often find they either have to swim ashore in the dark in the shark infested water or pay additional exorbitant fees for transport on smaller craft which wait for the dhows arriving at Khawr Fakkan.

Once safely ashore, however the worst part of the immigrant's ordeal is transportation to Dubai. If he is not apprehended and detained by local officials and made to pay a fine as a price for his release, he usually falls prey to one of the avaricious taxi drivers who manage to extract the highest possible fare for the trip overland across the Hajar Mountains and who will promise to take him as far as Dubai. Exorbitant fee for this vital leg of the immigrants journey are relatively easy to demand from those without proper entry papers, sufficient amounts of local currency or knowledge of official exchange rate.

Usually, not until the Immigrant reaches Sharjah town, does he discover that the journey ends there and that he if really wants to go to Dubai, he must then contact another driver. Not knowing that the Sharjah-Dubai trip is relatively short, those
immigrants who are not already relieved of their meagre assets are often swindled again. The end result is that once they reach the final destination, they are willing to accept almost any job from any employer at any wage that will allow them to survive and hopefully, to save some thing to send back home. In the interim they live a life of great hardship with few amenities and join the anonymous thousands of other illegal immigrants scattered throughout the U.A.E. Politically and legally without a voice, and in many cases feeling psychologically both haunted and hunted. Most of these immigrants dare not to engage in political or labour dissent for fear of being discovered and deported."

The formation of Israel in 1948 resulted in the migration of hundreds of thousands of Jews to that state which also displaced 720,000 indigenous Palestinians to neighbouring countries, mainly Jordan. A vast majority of Jews of Kerala also migrated to Israel, making most of the old Jewish settlements of Kerala defunct.

One political development that caused migration was decolonisation. During the period 1922 to 1975 many colonies of England, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Germany, Belgium and Italy became independent states.

The first countries to regain independence were in Middle East: England lost Egypt in 1922, Iraq in 1932, Trans-Jordan in 1946 and Palestine in 1948. France lost Syria and Lebanon in 1946.

In Asia, Netherlands released Indonesia in 1949, France let go Vietnam in 1954. England granted independence to India (1947), Ceylon (1947), Burma (1948), Malaysia (1957) and Singapore (1958).

Due to the decolonisation, people who had been officials in these countries for the colonial powers went to their home countries and so did locals who had worked with them. Many people from ex-colonies migrated to their former motherland to get a better education or to find a job.

In Sixties many East African Asians migrated to England. Of that 62 per cent were Hindus, 19 per cent Sikhs and 15 per cent Muslims.\textsuperscript{201}

Another interesting migration was from Surinam to Netherlands. In 1954 Surinam, the Antilles and the Netherlands signed the Statutes of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Hence the people of Surinam had full Dutch citizenship and could migrate to Netherlands when the country became independent in 1975. A total of 237,000 people migrated to Netherlands, which was 33 per cent of the total population of Surinam. Further 84,000 from Antille also moved to the Dutch during the same period.\textsuperscript{202} Between 1945 and 1990, 500,000 people migrated from West Indies to England.\textsuperscript{203}

Indian immigration to USA increased from 4,713 in 1900 to 3,87,223 in 1980 primarily because of liberalised immigration laws initiated by President Kennedy in 1965. This law, PL 89-236 of 1965 allowed Indians to migrate in equal number as other countries. Up to 1924 the annual quota for Indians was only 100, which were increased to 1200 in 1946.\textsuperscript{204}

During this period, a significant proportion of migration took place under the aegis of bilateral agreements between governments. One of the earliest bilateral recruitment programmes was the Bracero programme, which from 1942 to 1966 admitted around five million workers from Mexico to United States. During 1950’s and 1960’s a number of European countries also established programmes that actively recruited workers overseas. France encouraged the long-term settlement of workers arriving first from southern Europe and then from North Africa. In the 1960’s the West German government set up recruitment offices in the major source countries-Italy, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia- initially looking for seasonal workers and then Gastarbeiter to work on short-term contracts. Between 1960 and 1966, 3.6 million foreign workers reached Germany under
this scheme. By the mid-1970s the bilateral system collapsed due to global recession due to the oil shock of 1973.205

An increased migration to USA is noticed in 1980's and 1990's, compared to previous decades. This is termed as the Second wave of globalisation by economic historians. While there were about one million migrants per decade in the 1940's and 2.5 million in the 1950's, immigration rose to near about 7.5 million migrants per decade in the last two decades of the 20th century.206

In China, the relaxation of restrictions in the movement of labour and also the new economic policies of 1980's that fuelled economic growth, cause the movement of some 70 million temporary labourers from rural areas to urban areas. It is also estimated that during 1990-1991 some 20 million Chinese nationals might have trekked from western to eastern China for job.207

During the 1980's 3 to 4 million Afghans fled from the war zone of Afghanistan. 1971 saw some 10 million refugees moving from the then East Pakistan to India. More than 1 million refugees have fled Vietnam, Cuba, Israel and Ethiopia since the Second World War.208

From late 1989 to 1996, it is estimated that 670,000 Russian Jews arrived to Israel, increasing the total Israeli population by 11 per cent and the labour force by 14 per cent. Given the size of the Russian immigration and its degree of educational attainment, the immigration shock represented a substantial upgrading of the total labour force in Israel and relative downgrading of the labour force in the Russian economy and society.209

Both Europe and Japan saw their share of foreigners and foreign-born residents rise sharply in 1990’s. Even countries with historically low number of non-natives saw sharp increases. Migration into Spain, Italy, Portugal and Finland grew so fast that it is today considered as ‘the new immigration countries’. Germany saw the percentage of non-native in its work force more than tripled from 1986 to 1996. Germany’s foreign-born
portion of its population rose from 7.5 per cent to nine per cent during this period. Japan also is attracting much immigration, including substantial illegal immigration.210

Migration of Indians to Afghanistan has taken place over the last several centuries, mainly from undivided Punjab. They were mostly retailers and traders. After the take over of the country by Mujahideen and later Taliban the size of the Indian community that was estimated to be 45,000 in 1990 had been reduced to 1000 in 1996. After Operation Desert Storm in 1991 the Indian Expatriates came down to a handful in Kuwait. Indian community in Libya also declined from 40,000 in the mid 1980’s to about 12,000, mainly due to the economic slow down.211

In 1990, as a consequence of the conquest of Kuwait by Iraq, about 1.80 lakh Indians were repatriated from Kuwait and Iraq.212 The conquest of Iraq by American and British forces in March-April 2003 caused return migration of Indian expatriates from the affected region.

Today Sri Lanka has apparently become a paradise for people smuggling to Europe. In July, 2003 Sri Lankan police arrested 486 men including Indians who were attempting illegally to migrate. These illegal immigrants invest about Rupees five lakh each for their one way journey. They use to arrive in Sri Lanka as tourists and taking advantage of the visa-on-arrival facility and move to the southern town of Kandy in small batches. From there they board in ships or trolleys to travel to Red Sea and then onward to European shores. In this attempt, the migrants were often turned away by European coast guards. Some of them were detained and deported back to their native land. It is suspected that an international racket, including Greek and Italians, is behind this people smuggling.213

The Indian population in Fiji was estimated to 1.34 lakhs in 1951.214 South Africa has about 1.2 million Indians of which 800 to 1200 are Keralites. Botswana has about 800 Keralites families now. Kenya has now about 400 Keralites. Prior to expulsion of Asians by Idi Amin, Uganda had 500 to 800 Keralites working as teachers, doctors and salesmen. Now there is hardly any Keralites in Uganda. Tanzania has about 400 Keralites including Muslim traders from Malabar, who permanently settled in Zanzibar. Today Kenya have
400 to 800 Keralites who are either employed as engineers and accountants or having their own business. As per a 1983 estimate, USA has 7,000 Malayali families with an estimated population of 35,000. Kerala population in Canada is estimated as 3,000 persons.\(^{215}\)

A pictorial representation of migrants in different countries and as a percentage of total population in 2000 is given in Plate - XVI. It is found that Canada, USA, Middle East and Australia are some of the countries with migrant population above 10 per cent of the total population. India has less than one per cent migrant population.

Plate - XVI
Migrants as Percentage of Total Population by Countries, 2000


It is estimated that today there are over 86 million economically active migrants the world over, of which some 32 million are in the developing regions. The International Labour Organisation’s region – wise estimate regarding the migrant workers, in 2000 is given in Table No.2.3. The region is as defined by the UN Statistics Division and
estimate of migrants is as per the United Nations Population Division figures published in 2002.

Table No. 2.3
ILO Estimate of Migrant Workers by Region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Migrants</th>
<th>Migrant Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>174.9</td>
<td>86.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The International Migration Report of 2000 as prepared by UN Population Division has listed out twenty countries with highest percentages of international migrants. Of this, seven countries are in the Middle East region. This includes UAE with 73.8 per cent and Kuwait with 57.9 per cent. The percentages of migrants in different countries with population of one million or above are illustrated in Figure – II - i.

Figure- II - i
Countries with the highest percentage of international migrant Stock, 2000

World Migration Report, 2002 of the United Nations stated that some Middle East countries have the maximum percentage of migrants. They include UAE, Qatar and Kuwait. The projected population of these countries for the year 2050, with and without migration is exhibited in Table No. 2.4. It is projected that there will be shortage of manpower without migration in most of the countries.216

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.A.E</td>
<td>2,606</td>
<td>1,922</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>3,709</td>
<td>3,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>20,346</td>
<td>5,255</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>59,683</td>
<td>57,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>8,751</td>
<td>8,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>1,914</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>4,001</td>
<td>3,263</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


According to the estimates of the Government of Kerala 1998, Kuwait has 1.25 lakh Keralites, Saudi Arabia eight lakhs, Qatar one lakh, Bahrain 1.25 lakhs, UAE 3.5 lakhs and Oman one lakh.217

Dr. Karan Singh, former Indian Central Minister and ex Indian Ambassador of India divided the Indian migration into three colossal waves.

- The first wave washed Indians on the shores of south and Southeast Asia. In fact countries like Burma and Indonesia do reflect to a large extent, an Indian cultural influence in their monuments' temples and lifestyle even today.
- Subsequently in the 19th century, when India was still a British colony, the second wave of migration took place. The direction of this stream was towards countries like Mauritius, Fiji, Guyana, Trinidad and Surinam. In this instance, a majority of the immigrants did not leave their native land of their own volition, but were sent to those places as indentured labours. The going was very rough for them and
survival instincts were honed purely by the law of the jungle—*might is right*. In spite of receiving the short end of the stick, they overcame their handicaps to emerge winners.

- And finally, there was the wind that awoke Indians to the idea of making it in the land of opportunity. Where one earned reward in direct proportion to one's enterprise and sweat of the brow.

USA has more than one million Indians who are considered by Fortune International as the richest foreign-born group. In the next few years one physician out of every eight in United States will be of Indian origin. Further according to Fortune, Indians own 60% of the retail stores of UK. Indians account for a tenth of Hong Kong's export. In Canada 800,000 people of Indian origin live, accounting for one in every 30 Canadian citizens.

The Indian community in different countries during the period 1994-95 and 2001 is given in Table No.2.5. The highest growth percentage is found in Saudi Arabia, UAE, USA, Canada and Burma.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table No. 2.5</th>
<th>Indian Community in Different Countries, 1994-95 &amp; 2001 (in ‘000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDIANS RESIDING ABROAD</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
<td><strong>1994-95</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>70.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>771.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>21.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>852.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>40.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>229.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>330.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>40.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDIANS RESIDING ABROAD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surinam</td>
<td>175.90</td>
<td>150.46</td>
<td>-14.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>465.25</td>
<td>500.60</td>
<td>7.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>500.21</td>
<td>1678.77</td>
<td>235.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>46.30</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>-98.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>74.93</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>-98.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma (Myanmar)</td>
<td>330.84</td>
<td>2902</td>
<td>777.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1177.07</td>
<td>1665</td>
<td>41.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>3827.12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>103.83</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>195.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>1034.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>65.12</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>30.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EUROPE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>42.08</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>54.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>32.05</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>103.70</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>109.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>790.39</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>51.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIDDLE EAST</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>59.16</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>119.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>35.21</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>-99.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>115.88</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>154.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>36.88</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-66.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>204.29</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>52.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>67.76</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>93.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>251.81</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>495.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>256.55</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>270.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen (PDR)</td>
<td>104.41</td>
<td>100.90</td>
<td>-3.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCEANIA &amp; INDONESIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>99.61</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>90.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>386.75</td>
<td>336.83</td>
<td>-12.91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Indian Diaspora spans the globe and stretches across all the oceans and continents. It is so widespread that the sun never sets on the Indian Diaspora. There are about 10,000 or more overseas Indians in 48 countries. In 11 countries, there are more than half million persons of Indian origin. The population of Indian Diaspora is estimated to be about 20 million. Perhaps among the Indians, Keralites are the one with most migratory trends. 10 million Keralites are living outside the state and the total population of the state is 30 million. According to a survey conducted by the Economics and Statistics Department of the Government of Kerala in 1999, 75 per cent of overseas Keralites are based in UAE and Saudi Arabia. The total migrants from the State were estimated in this survey as 1.14 million and its break up is given Table No. 2.6.

Table No. 2.6
Keralites Employed in Different Countries, 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other African</td>
<td>2436</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Americans</td>
<td>9376</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>18,729</td>
<td>1.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The term Diaspora is of Greek origin. It referred originally to a dispersion or scattering of Jews beyond Israel, mainly in the 8th to the 6th century B.C. It is now commonly used in a generic sense for communities of migrants living or settled permanently in other countries, aware of its origins and identity and maintaining varying degree of linkages with the mother country.
### Keralites Employed Abroad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>2956</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>3613</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asians</td>
<td>5569</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EUROPE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1779</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Europeans</td>
<td>4066</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>2619</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIDDLE EAST</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>69,739</td>
<td>6.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>49,625</td>
<td>4.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>90,075</td>
<td>7.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>54,379</td>
<td>4.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>408,358</td>
<td>35.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>409,473</td>
<td>35.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCEANIA &amp; INDONESIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Incl. Others)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,140,134</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### 2.16 SUMMARY

United Nations Population Division in July 2002 estimated that there were 185 million people living for 12 months or more outside their country of birth or citizenship in 2000, up from 120 million in 1990. The number of migrants has more than doubled since 1970. Sixty per cent of the world's migrants currently reside in the more developed regions and 40 per cent in the less developed regions. Most of the world's migrants live in Europe (56 million), Asia (50 million) and Northern America (41 million). Almost one out of every 10 persons living in the more developed regions is a migrant. In contrast, nearly one of every 70 persons in developing countries is a migrant. The four countries
with highest percentage of Migrants are in Western Asia: United Arab Emirates (74 per cent), Kuwait (58 per cent), Jordan (40 per cent) and Israel (37 per cent).\textsuperscript{227}

This phenomenon had attracted many researchers who tried to explain international migration through various theories. Some of these attempts will be explained in the next chapter.

In short, most of the migration that took place in the history was in search of livelihood than due to political reasons. Quite contrary to the present scenario, there was a period in Kerala when Arab citizens of Middle East region used to migrate and work in the coasts of Kerala. History even had a Kerala ruler in the Middle East region.

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