GEOGRAPHY OF MIGRATION — A CASE STUDY OF GULF COUNTRIES 1960-80

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial fulfilment
of the degree of
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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C E R T I F I C A T E

It is certified that the dissertation entitled, "Geography of Migration:A Case Study of Gulf Countries", submitted by D.B. Damle in fulfilment of nine credits out of the total requirements of twenty-four credits for the degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) of the University, is his original work according to the best of my knowledge and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

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C O N T E N T S

PREFACE

The present M.Phil. dissertation is the result of handwork for a period of about two semesters. It partially fullfils the basic requirements of the M.Phil degree of this university, where the Major Focus at the M.Phil. level is placed on the courses given by the various faculty members. In the preparation of the present dissertation, I am grateful for the help and supervision of Dr. R.C. Sharma, Associate Professor of Political Geography at the School of International Studies of this University.

I am also grateful to my colleagues Mr. Barkatullah Khan and Mr. Arun Dalvi for their cooperation. I thank Prof. Mandavdhare for his constructive suggestion. I express my gratitude to my friends Mr. Pande, Mr. A. Shamkumar, Mr. Deepak, Mr. Sonone, Miss Tara Ramteke and Miss Sharda, who have helped me in several ways.

(D.B.DAMLE)

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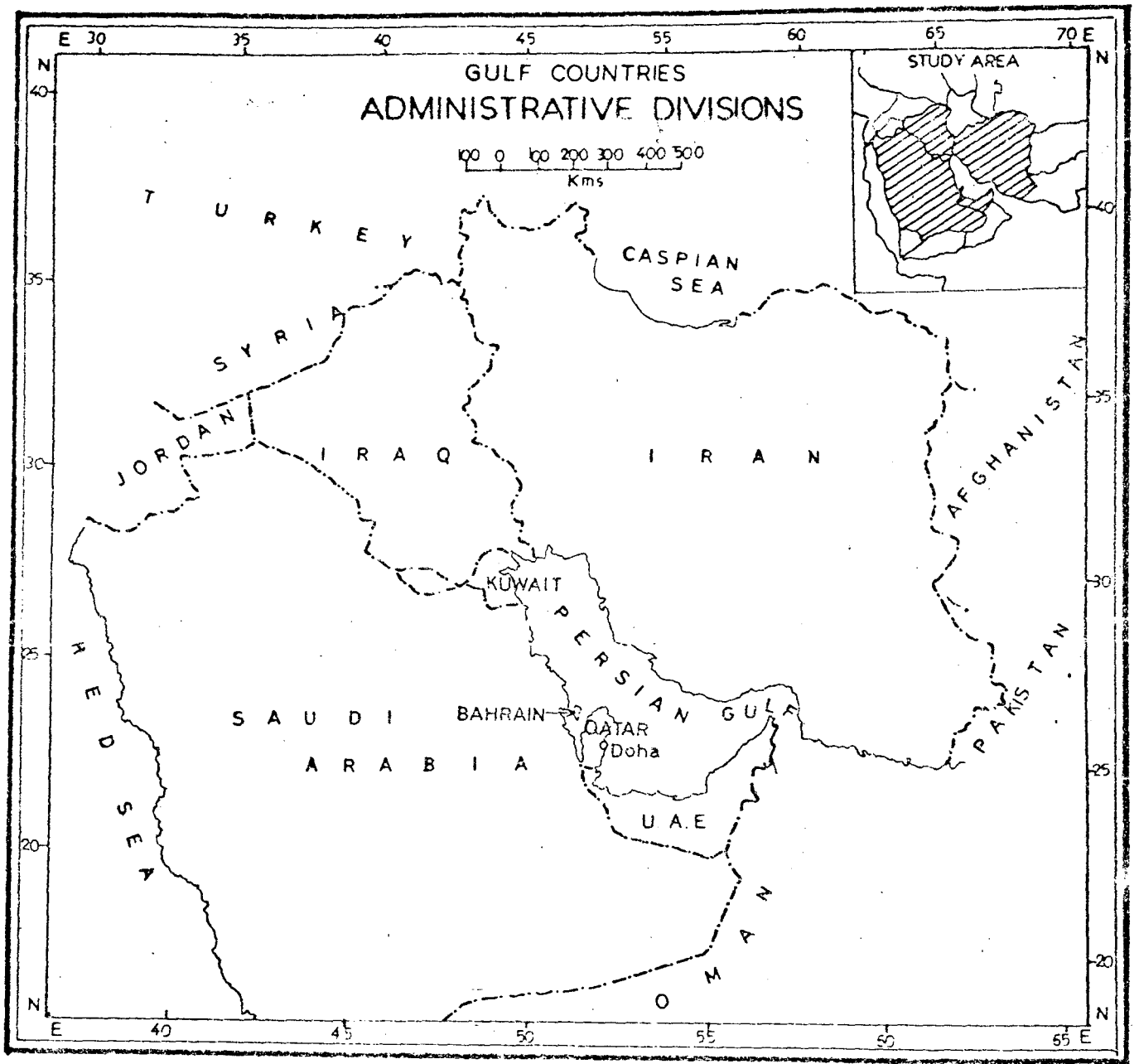
GULF COUNTRIES
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
100 0 100 200 300 400 500
Kms
STUDY AREA
TURKEY
CASPIAN SEA
SYRIA
JORDAN
IRAQ
IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
KUWAIT
PERSIAN GULF
SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN
QATAR
Doha
U.A.E
PAKISTAN
RED SEA
OMAN
E 30 35 40 45 55 60 65 70 E
N 40 35 30 25 20 N
E 40 45 50 55 60 65 E

Fig: 10

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Population migration embodies interaction over space, which may not be merely a direct response to the objective economic circumstances. While taking into consideration the origin and destination of population flows, the 'push and pull' theory throws essential light on the nature and volume of migration, both at micro or macro levels.[1] Most of these theoretical formulations are based on empirical evidences of the rural-urban or the urban-urban migration in the context of developed countries of the world.[2] However, these reflect on the causes and nature of international migrations where the economic conditions, the governmental policies, the social welfare development and other related variables play a significant role in making a choice to migrate. The nature of the social and economic expectations on the part of migrants normally guide individuals to move.

Hagerstrand[3] distinguishes 'active' and 'passive migrants. The active are those who find out suitable destinations with guaranteed future prosperity and the

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1. Morrill has provided a valuable summary of these models and suggests that they may be deterministic and probabilistic in nature, see Morrill, R.L.(1965), Migration and the spread and growth of urban settlement, Lund Studies in Geography series B.26,pp.8-16.
2. Mabogunje, A.L. (1970),Systems Approach to a theory of rural-urban migration, Geographical Analysis, 2, pp. 1-18.
3. Hagerstrand, T. (1957), Migration and Aree, Lund Studies in Geographical Series. B, 13.

passive migrants follow impulses emanating from the persons of acquantances who have already made fortunes. This helps in understanding the general pattern of migrants' behaviour in space. Migration develops population heterogeneity, which normally helps in developing a demographic balance in a region or a nation and it promotes tolerance of social and cultural differences.[4] It exposes to alternative ways of life. The case of Gulf Countries need to be evaluated in the context of the above formulations.

The Gulf region includes lands adjacent to the Persian Gulf, e.g., the countries of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Behrain, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates with a total area of about 24.5 mill. sq. km. and 64 million population (1980). The average density of population is rather very low but the percentage growth rate ranges between 2.0 and 3.4 with exceptionally high growth rates of Kuwait and U.A.E. The region is characterised with extremely arid summer and scanty winter rains, but the climatic unity is deeply marred with the human diversities and economic disparities. It has been predominantely agricultural in character but immediately after the World War II, the oil brought in a transitional phase making the region economically rich.

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4. Gans H.J. (1961), The Balanced Community, Jour. of the Amer. Inst. of Planners, 27, pp. 176-84.

The migration towards the Gulf countries is highly selective and generally more males than females are employed and most of the cases the families do not accompany. This has direct impact on the sex-ratio of the population of the Gulf countries, e.g., the average sex-ratio in the case of Kuwait was 166 males to 100 females in 1965-75. This has some implications on the socio-economic scenario of the Gulf countries.

It is estimated that migrant labour from countries like Turkey, Egypt, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and other Eastern African countries as well as from Sahelian region would increase in the near future. The proportion of East Asians and South-East Asians would also increase, substantially. Therefore, it is expected that the competition for jobs for the migrants would increase and would depend upon the government policies and bilateral relations of the countries of the migrants with the Gulf countries.

Migration has developed population heterogeneity in the Gulf region, both in terms of religion and ethnicity and it should normally promotes tolerance for social and cultural differences as well as set in a demographic balance in the region. Seeing the distribution of jobs in relations to the Arab and non-Arab and muslim and non-muslim migrants, it has developed a different ethos in the region. It has placed some classes of migrants at a higher level of socio-

cultural life in the Gulf. Evidently, it results into socio-cultural conflict situations in which certain classes of migrants do not find themselves at ease and sometimes pay heavily on this account.

In the present study the efforts are being made to analyse the case of migrants in relation to their quality and number and the growing needs in the case of the Gulf countries. The collection of data and information for such study is very essential. The primary information cannot collected for a thesis presented for a M.Phil. degree which has a heavy course structure, and that has to be completed in a short span of 3 to 4 semesters. Therefore, within the time frame only the secondary data is tapped from various sources. It was not possible to get the necessary data from one source, therefore, the problem of reliability became a serious concern. Since one has to study the trends in the migration pattern, the data for many years became essential. However, one faces lot of difficulties in getting the nedessary and reliable data in the case of the Gulf countries which do not have proper census system like that we have in India. The data and information thus collected has been statistically processed and necessary illustrations prepared to support this study. In the case of migration study of the Gulf countries, one cannot be

tempted to use highly sophisticated quantitative tools, as the data base is not adequate. Therefore, only relevant tools of analysis are being used.

The present dissertation is divided into six chapters, including the first chapter as the introduction. The second chapter discusses very briefly the geographical frame of the region and in its second half detailed analysis of the population growth and distribution is presented. The third chapter deals with the agricultural developments in the Gulf region. It is necessary to be discussed, although it may look to be unnecessary at the first glance but taking into account the basic fact that the majority of the population in the Gulf countries is still gainfully employed in the primary sector. In the latter half of this chapter, the impact of migrants is discussed in the case of agricultural developments in these countries.

In the fourth chapter the geographical background and analysis of the industrial development is discussed. It is the very important part of the thesis on the migrants who are mostly gainfully employed in industrial sector of the Gulf economy. The emphasis is on the recent development in industrial sector. The fifth chapter discusses the volume and pattern of migrants in the Gulf region. The

various push and pull factors are discussed and the sources of migration and their destinations are objectively discussed. It deals with the spatial pattern of migrants in the region. The sixth chapter discusses the impact of the migrants on the Gulf countries. The impact is being analysed in two respect, i.e., what has been the demographic influences of the migration and what has been the socio-economic influences on these countries. At the end in the conclusion the main trends and findings are discussed.

In the present study it was not possible to study the influences of the Gulf countries society and culture on the migrants as it would have required detailed field work, which is within the time frame for the M.Phil. dissertation is really impossible. One has to go to these countries and have personal interviews with the cross-section of the migrants. The care of such an important aspects of migrants would be taken while preparing the doctoral dissertation.

The present M.Phil. dissertation embodies analysis of the various aspects of migrants on the basis of information available in different libraries. It would have been ideal if the data and information is collected through the field work. Therefore, the present study is not a complete one. However, it throws sufficient forces on the various aspects of migrants.

CHAPTER - II

CHAPTER - II

GEOGRAPHICAL FRAME WORK AND POPULATION GROWTH, DISTRIBUTION AND STRUCTURE

The region usually includes the area of South West Asia lying adjacent to the Persian Gulf. The South West Asian countries of Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates form the study area.

The physical characteristics give a degree of unity to the region. The most fundamental is the climate. The region is characterized by extremely arid summer and scanty winter rains. The continental effects are so marked in the northern states of the Gulf that it makes them slightly different than the southern states of Saudi Arabia, U.A.E. and Qatar etc. The climates dominates the scene and wipes out most of the possible physiographic impact on the economy of these countries. The population is scattered and dominated by nomades groups except that in river basins of Iraq and Iran.

Diversity is characteristics of the region, when detailed micro-level analysis is done. There are many

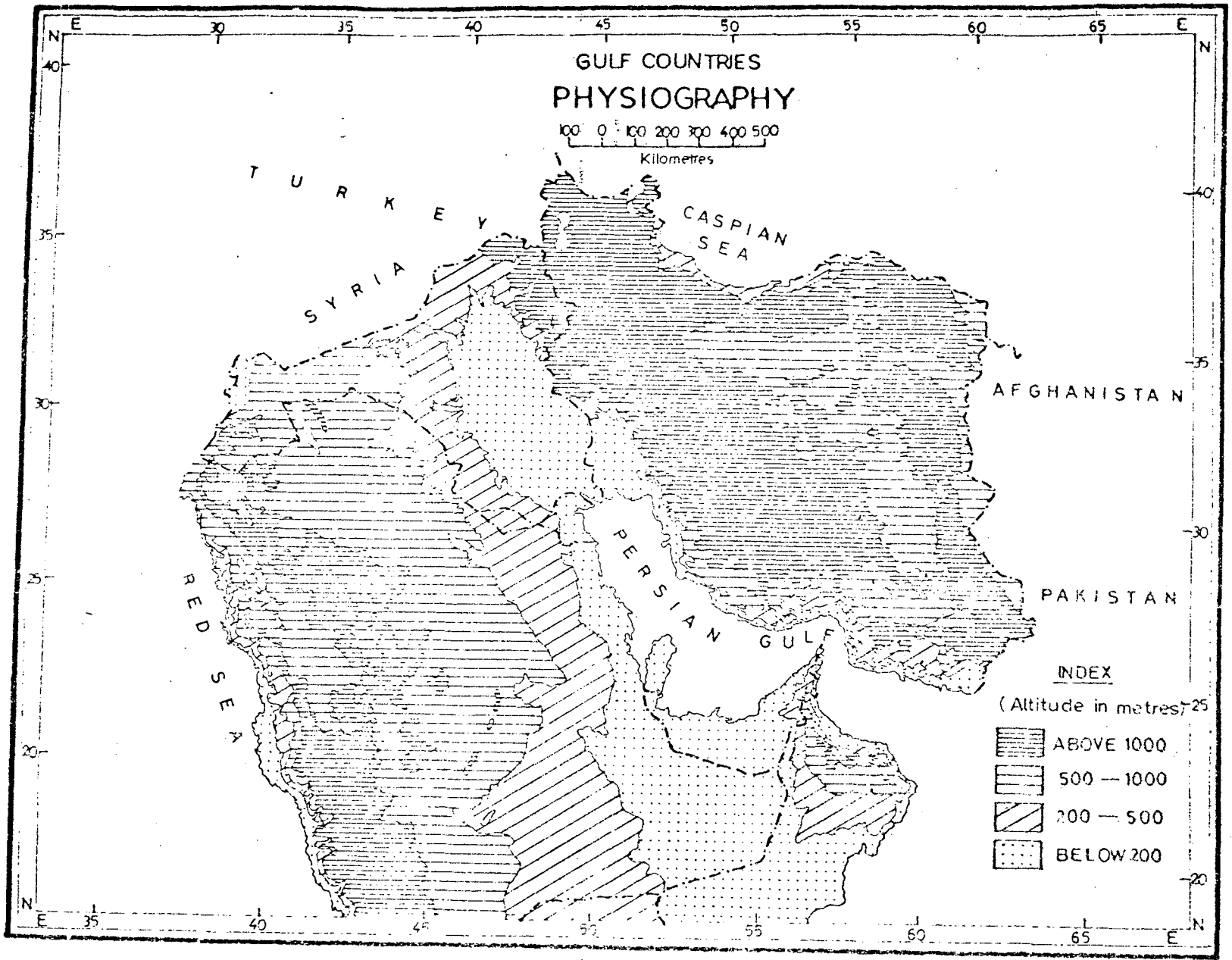
GULF COUNTRIES
PHYSIOGRAPHY
100 0 100 200 300 400 500
Kilometres
TURKEY
SYRIA
CASPIAN SEA
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
INDEX
(Altitude in metres)
ABOVE 1000
500 — 1000
200 — 500
BELOW 200
N
E
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
25
20

Fig: 2-1

common elements of unity and diversity.[1] The imprint of aridity, greatly affecting modes of life, especially postoral nomads and reducing level of population density. There are restricted areas of higher water availability, where much more intensive agriculture and denser population have been possible. Another major element of diversity has been the localized, impact of modern economy, in particular oil industry which has brought immense wealth to a few pockets with striking effects upon migration and natural increase. It is also evident that oil rich states, apart from attracting migrations are able to control mortality resulting into higher natural increase.[2]

The relief factors played an important role on the human occupancy. The region can be divided into a northern mountain belt in Iran and Iraq and the Southern Zone made up largely sandy plains along the southern shore of the caspian sea area the Alburz mountains, which in most Damavand (5610 m) contain the highest peak of the region. Southwards from mount Avarat, overlooking the Tigris Euphrates low lands and the Gulf, stretch the broad Zagros mountains. They attain

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1. Beaumant P. and Blake G.H., The Middle East: A Geographical Study (London, 1976), pp. 3-4.

2. Clarke J.I. and Fisher W.B., Population of the Middle East and North Africa. A Geographical Approach (London, 1972), p. 15.

maximum height of 4,548 metre in Zardkuh. In easter Iran, on the borders of Afghanistan, a very complex pattern of mountain ranges.

The South western corner of the Arabian peninsula has the high plateau formation, the large rivers Tigris and Euphrates form the low land and in the southern parts adjacent to the Gulf coast the relief is minimal. In this latter zone the largest sand sea in the world, the Rubal Khali, is situated. Here some of the dunes are more than 200 m in height. At the eastern most tip of Arabia, a belt of uplands, also called Gebel at Akhdar (Green mt) (3000 m height). This region has always been an extremely isolated part of the region cut off by both sand and water from the adjacent areas.[3]

In this region the calcareous strata are widely found. The Zagros and Elburz are over-whelmingly calcareous in character and many other series are lime rich, other lime stone formation extend eastwards and as far as Iraq. A large number of marls occur. In Iran and Iraq brown, red, yellow, grey or white marls alternate with lime stone beds. The coastal strips and the certain favoured part have rock types which have attributed to the great oil wealth of the area.

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3. Beaumont P. and Blake G.H., No. 1, pp. 18-19.

There are large areas where the limited development of river drainage basins has taken place. In Iran- whilst in some other parts, the drainage system is older and more developed. In this region, there are many rivers which dry up completely during certain season. This latter division is surprisingly extensive, including central Iran. The second feature of the hydrography is the frequency of endogenic drainage. The greatest extent of inland drainage occurs in Iran. The western Zagros shows an even greater elaboration of short, immature streams plunging through spectacular rifts and gorges to reach the plains of Iraq.[4]

The basic reason for the distinctive character of this region is the special and unusual climate. Most of the world experience their rainfall either mostly during summer or distributed throughout the year, only in a very few areas in the winter. This is the mediterranean climate, giving a long intense hot summer, and a relatively mild, rainy winter with occasional cold spells. In the middle-east the only climate type which occur on a large scale are the dry climate, semiarid and arid climates with mild winter types.

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4. Fisher W.B., The Middle East: A Physical, Social and Regional Geography (London, 1976), pp. 15-16.

Weather condition are dominated by the long hot and dry summer, the temperature of the day with maximum of 100°C to 105°F is usual and sometime it crosses 125° F. The second characteristics of this climate is the irregularity and paucity of rainfall much of the entire region has less than 10 inch (250 m.m).[5] As winter progress, many cold air masses are developed over the high Anatolian and Iranian plateau. Much of the Middle East the most important cyclone track is across nother Iraq and Souther Iran.[6] The summer is almost rainless. Humidity in coastal areas makes them unbearable. Another effect is that the intense evaporation from water surface not only due to the high temperature but also because of strong wind and sandy character of much of the region.

Soil is one of the most vital natural resources of any region, for without this agricultural activity is not possible. Most national classificatory systems of the region are now based on the major soil groups approaches. As a result three new approaches are important when discussing the classification of soils: the U.S. seventh approximation and its supplement; the FAO/UNESCO classification, and the various land capability approaches. The seventh approximation has, however, proved to be extremely valuable. We may now

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5. Year Book, Middle East and North Africa 1980-81 (London, 1981), pp. 7-8.

6. Beaumont P. and Blake G.H., No. 3, p. 52.

set out that the various types of soil that occur in the region are Desert zone, lithosols and sand, semi arid to humid areas, Reddesh Brown and Yellow Brown soils, Jerra Rossa and Rendzinas; chestnut and alluvial soils, infill and beach soils.

Considering the sandy character except that in mountainous tract of Iran and Iraq, and the harsh dry climate only expect a stunted vegetation cover in most of the area, which has generated marked nomadic activities based on animals. The vegetation cover seems to be thicker on high mountains away from the coast. The coasts are barren sandy tracts with scattered palms and date trees and green patches in the oases of the area.[7]

Population

The population is sparse largely because of the climatic and other natural conditions. In the desert proper there is little or no more settled population. The settled population is concentrated in the areas of rainfall and irregation.[8] The rapid population growth is one of the major

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7. Fisher W.B., No. 4, pp. 91-96.

8. Kingsbury R.C. and Pounds. M., An Atlas of Middle Eastern Affairs (Great Britain, 1964), p. 26.

characteristics of the region. It has increased at an unprecedented rate. The term natural increase refer simply to the difference between the numbers of births and deaths, but it gives only the half picture of the experience which these countries have, recently. In order to have the full picture one has to account for the facts of migration which is really very dramatic in the Gulf.

Early estimates regarding the population number and the increase are purely rough and much reliance cannnt be placed. Saudi Arabia is estimated to have had a population of one million in 600 AD. Although there is more disagreement concerning the former population of Iraq than any other part of the region. One estimate puts the population of Iraq as high as 20 million in thirteenth to eighteenth centuries. This is quite an incredible figures. By backward extra population from the highest and lowest J.C. Durand estimated 14 million for 1920 for the region. By 1950 the region had approximately 44 million people. After the second world war the growth rates accelerated still further, largely in response to the widespread use of modern drugs and insecticides, and the population of the region can now double in 25 years or less.[9] Total population of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia

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9. Beaumant P. and Blake, G.H., No. 6, pp. 174-175.

and UAE in 1980 was estimated as 63.7 million. This may be compared with figures of 34.7 and 56.4 million in 1980 and 1970 respectively.

From the start of the 20th century estimates of the population of Iran can be checked by a variety of a techniques. After the second world war, the rate of population growth in mid 1960's being estimated at 26 per thousand. Iran has roughly the growth rate of 2.5 per cent during 1900-25, 1.5 per cent during 1926-45, 2.5 per cent during 1946-56. The low rate of growth 0.2 per cent. The intercensal growth rate calculated from the published figure of the 1956 and 1966 censuses is 2.9 per cent.[10] By 1965 the total population increased to 8.2 million. The latest estimate suggests that the population reached a total of almost 9 million in 1970. The rate of population growth, which appears to have risen from the mid-nineteenth century to 1900. Between 1935 and 1947 the average annual rate of population growth was 2.4 per cent, rising to 8.1 per cent between 1947 and 1957 and to 3.5 per cent during the last intercensal period.[11]

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10. Clark B.D., Iran: Changing Population Patterns in Clark J.I. and Fisher W.B. (eds.): The Middle East and North Africa (London, 1972), p. 77-78.

11. Lawless R.I., Iraq: Population Patterns (Clark J.I. and Fisher W.B. (eds.): The Middle East and North Africa (London, 1972), pp. 97-98.

Of course Kuwait population has been increasing at a compound annual rate of more than 8 per cent for the last thirty years. From 1961 onwards that rate was more uniform ranging between 8 per cent and 10 per cent per year.

The growth rate of Kuwait population is more than 6.5 per cent is almost double the natural growth rate of other countries in the region. Non-Kuwaities form about 45 per cent in 1957, 50 per cent of the total in 1960 and a constant 53 per cent, thereafter.[12] According to the first only census of population in Saudi Arabia, the population annual rate of increase was 1.7 in 1963 to 1967.[13] Since the last census the population of United Arab Emirates increased considerably, especially in Abu Dhabi, and by the end of 1972 the population of the federation on a whole can be estimated at some 320,000.[14] It is pointed out that the total population is 63759 thousand in 1980, and 2.6 is an average growth rate of population of these five countries. In Iran the average annual rate of population growth is 2.7 per cent rising to 3.1 per cent between 1960 and 1980.

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12. Khouja M.W. and Sadlev P.A., "The Economy of Kuwait" Development and Role of International Finance (London, 1979), pp. 37 and 39.

13. Gregon R. Me., Saudi Arabia: Population and the Making Modern State (ed.) Clarke J.I. and Fisher W.B., p. 220.

14. Fenelon K.G., The United Arab Emirates: An Economic and Social Survey (London, 1973), p. 6.

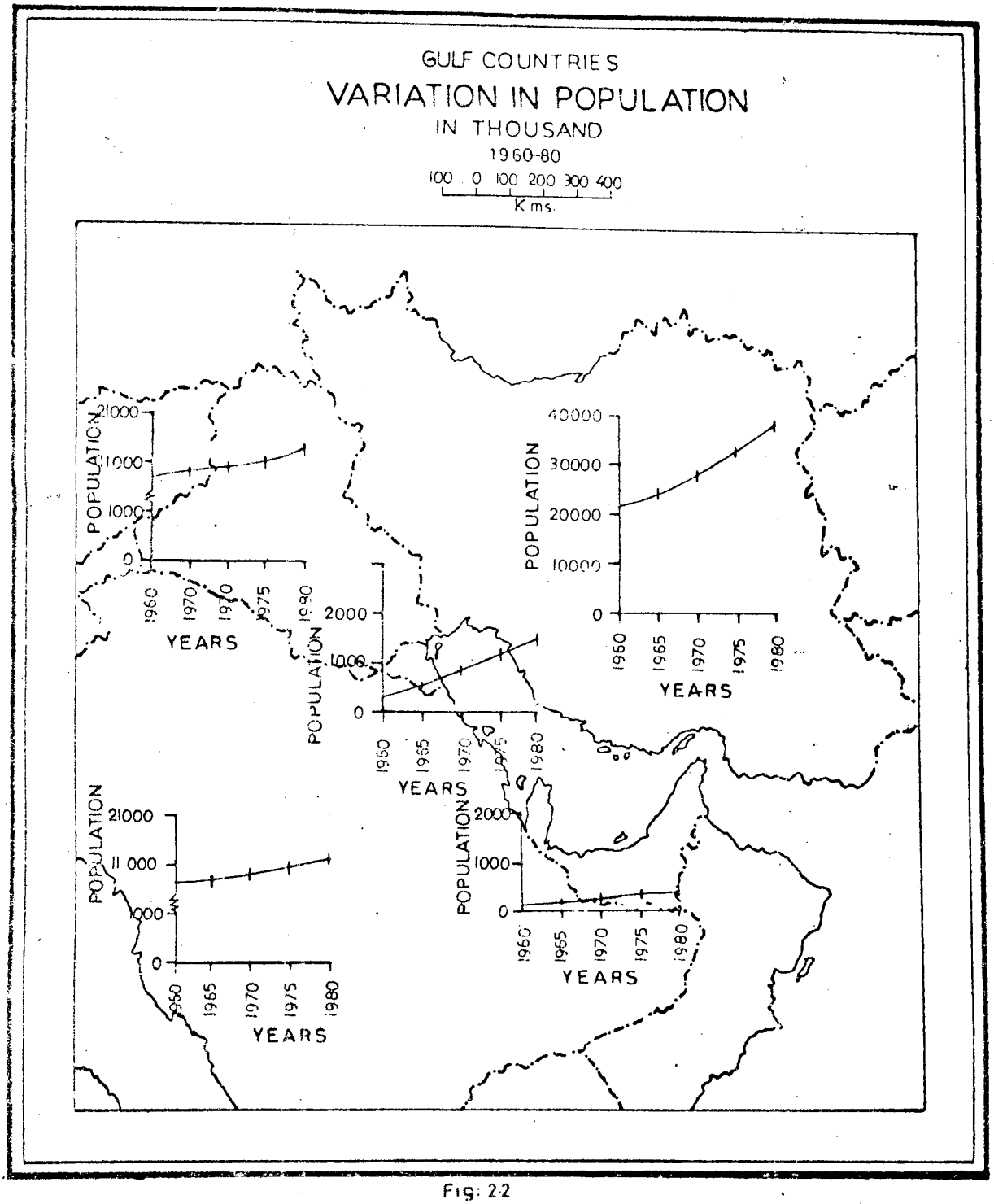
GULF COUNTRIES
VARIATION IN POPULATION
IN THOUSAND
1960-80
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms.
POPULATION
21000
1000
0
1960
1970
1975
1990
YEARS
POPULATION
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
YEARS
POPULATION
2000
1000
0
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
YEARS
POPULATION
21000
1000
0
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
YEARS
POPULATION
2000
1000
0
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
YEARS

Fig: 2.2

As shown in Table No. 2.1, the rate of percentage growth for Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates during the same period 1960 to 1980, has been 3.1%, 3.4%, 5.6%, 3.0%, 3.1% respectively (see Fig. 2.1). This unusual growth in the case of all five countries of this region, is due to the sudden growth of income resulting from the discovery of oil.

The growth of population is in the first place is a function of the demographic factors, e.g., marriage, births, deaths, illness age and sex. (These are not accidental) and physical, biological, Economic, Technical, and Phychological factor.[15] Consequently one would expect the high rate of growth in response to the stages of economic development irrespective of the fact that the development may be based on single aspect. Still another acceleration of population growth is associated with the development of urban culture based upon trade and the processing of goods.

In the Gulf Region, the Birth-rates are high and death rates have only recently fallen to move at moderate level.[16] According to view Schultz, one may say correctly

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15. Garnier J.B., Geography of Population(New York, 1978), p. 4.

16. Schultz T.P., Fertility Patterns and Their Determinants in the Arab Middle East (eds.) Cooper, C. and Alexander, S.S. Economic Development and Population Growth in the Middle East (New York, 1972), p. 104.

"The Social and economic consequences of rapid population growth are only dimly understood today." However, in the case of the Gulf Region when there is shortage of workers to fully exploit the available resources, the case is somewhat different then many parts of the world.[17]

The Birth rates for Middle Eastern specially in the case of the Gulf region population are high, hence the population of these countries, is certainly growing very rapidly. From the 1960 census there is some evidence of decling birth rates among older women, and age of marriage is becoming associate with a moderate reduction in fertility among the youngest women. By the mid-1960s, the population of Iraq appeared to be growing at a rate of about 3 per cent per year.[18] It is clear that birth rates are high. Gross production rates are around 2.8 to 3.4 and there is so far no evidence of fertility decline. The persistence of high birth rates can be attributed to a number of factors. Even in these countries there is a great difficulty in persuading devoted muslims, particularly the less well educated about contraception and so far only an educated minority have benefited.[19] In the region, the

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17. Cooper C. and Alexander S.S., Economic Development and Population Growth in the Middle East (New York,1972), pp. 11-13.

18. Schultz T.P., No. 16, p. 402.

19. Beaumant P. and Blake G.H., No. 9, pp. 176-178

birth rates range from 30 to 50 per thousands, while deaths are 10 to 20 per thousands.[20]

The death rate until recently were also high. The rate of increase which for most countries of the Middle East now exceed 2.5 per cent per annum. This situation examplified in the case of Kuwait which with an overwhelming urban population has the lowest death rates of any muslim country, but with a high birth rate, it has at present a net production rate of 44-66 per thousand i.e. 4.5 per cent natural increase. This is especially true of Kuwait which have crude birth rates of about 7 per cent per thousand, produced by the combine effects of a young' population and good medical care.[21]

In mid 1960s crude birth rates may have declined from about 50 to 40 per thousand (see Fig. 2.3). As a consequences of these two demographic indices the growth rate of population has risen sharply, from 1 to 6 nearly 3 per cent per year. The decline in death rates during the past thirty or fourty years has been the chief cause of rapid population increase. Age structure also plays a significant role in population growth. With decline death rates and high birth rates the population of the region is growing rapidly.

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20. Edens D.G., Oil and Development in the Middle East (New York, 1979), p. 159.

21. Fisher W.B., No. 7, pp. 256-258.

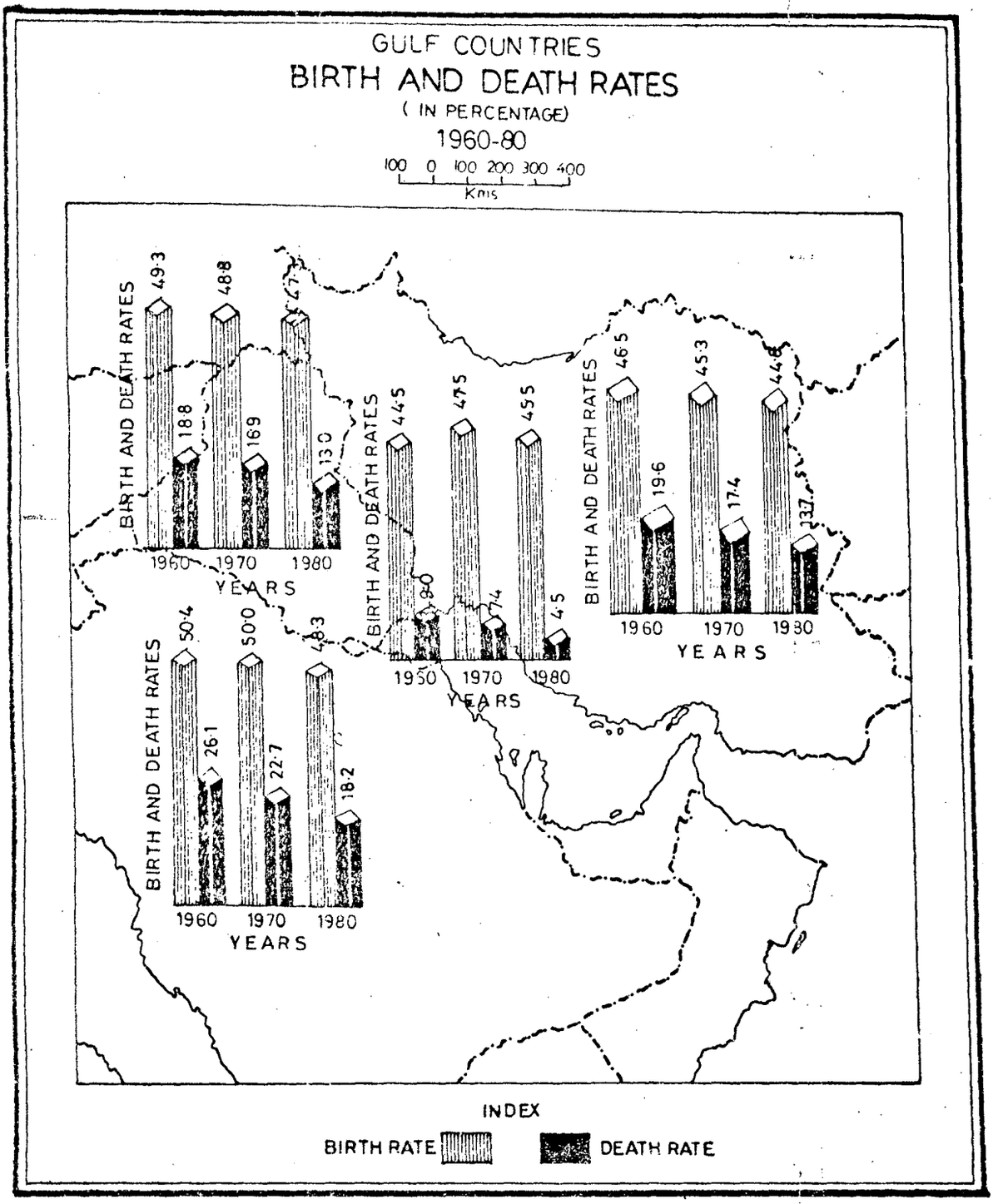
GULF COUNTRIES
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
(IN PERCENTAGE)
1960-80
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
49·3
18·8
48·8
16·9
47·7
13·0
1960 1970 1980
YEARS
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
44·5
8·0
47·5
7·4
45·5
4·5
1950 1970 1980
YEARS
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
46·5
19·6
45·3
17·4
44·8
13·7
1960 1970 1930
YEARS
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
50·4
26·1
50·0
22·7
48·3
18·2
1960 1970 1980
YEARS
INDEX
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE

Fig: 2·3

Between 1950 and 1960 the average annual increase was 2.5 per cent whereas today it has risen to 2.8 per cent. One characteristic of rapidly increasing population is their youthful age structure. Age structure is important because it indicates the ratio of dependent groups to the active population and it also determines future population growth rates (see table 2.3).

As population of these countries have become more youthful, the dependency ratio has risen and this trend implies a growing burden of responsibility for working populations and increasing savings difficulties in the states without large pertroleum resources. The long term difficulty faced by rapidly growing, youthful population.[22]

Migration: In recent years the oil rich Gulf states have grown rapidly as a result of large number of immigrants who now constitute a significant proportion of their total population. The population of Kuwait, for example, doubled between 1957 and 1965. With the influx of Palestinians and Jordanians (amounting to over 30 per cent of all immigrant Iranians, Iraqis, Lebanese, Omanis, Syrians and others).

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22. Edens D.G., No. 20, p. 162.

Note: The dependency rates is the population of less than 15 and more than 64 years of age divided by the population 15 through 64 years times 100.

Non-Kuwait's now present well over half the total population of Kuwait[23], it had risen the total population of Kuwait from 206,000 in 1957 to 49,000 in 1966 an annual increase of more than 10 per cent. After the June war of 1957 their number was estimated to have reached about 1.6 million.[24]

Emigration is also an important feature of much of southern Arabia, where temporary and permanent migration is a traditional response to lack of economic opportunity. A large number of migrant as seasonal harvesters go chiefly to Iraq. The total number of migrants absent from southern Arabia at any one time may be near one million.[25] The distortian brought about this large scale immigration is most marked in Kuwait, and Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

The first census ever taken of the seven trucial states which now compose the UAE was made in 1968, and it revealed a total population of about 180,000. An estimate made in 1972 put the figure at 320,000, the greater part of the increase was the result of immigration in the Abu Dhabi and Dubai of Abu Dhabis reputed population today of nearly 100,000, a good 60 to 70 per cent is probably made up of

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23. Beaumont P. and Blake G.H., No. 19, p. 181.

24. Clarke J.I. and Fisher W.B., No. 2, p. 20.

25. Beaumont P. and Blake G.H., No. 23, p. 182.

foreigners. Much the same is true of Qatar, where possibly half the estimated population of 90,000 consists of foreigners (in Saudi Arabia), there are in additional at least 250,000 foreign labourers employed in the Saudi Arabia.[26] Of course in recent years, net migration has been an important contribution to actual population growth in Kuwait and the Arab state of the Gulf.[27]

Population Distribution

Although population distribution in the region is extremely uneven, and most of the population is localized on a small proportion of its total area. Nearly every country has a large uninhabited area, which is only sporadically situated with oases or mining settlements. Many desert areas, however, have proved immensely valuable source of petroleum. The oil industry has contributed to more urbanization, away from the oil fields than within them. The process of urbanization and growing concentration of population, it may be pointed out that most of the people in the region still live in villages, which form the main nodes of population distribution patterns.[28]

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26. Kelly J.B. Saudi Arabia and the Gulf State (ed) Udovitch A.L., The Middle East: Oil Conflict & Hope, Vol.X (Massachusets - Toronto, 1976), p. 429.

27. Edens D.G., No. 22, p. 159.

28. Clarke J.I. and Fisher W.B., No. 24, pp. 35, 37.

There are considerable areas, e.g. the central Kavirs of Iran, where populations are either non-existent or at most very small in number. On the other hand, in well watered alluvial river-valleys, the population densities are high, for example over half of the population in Iraq is confined to its about 15 per cent of the area.

Adequate rainfall is a principal though not total influencing factor in causing concentration of population. It is obvious also that irrigation potential as distinct from natural local rainfall plays a considerable part in controlling the population distribution; for example Iraq, the 1970 estimate would be 175 persons per sq. Km^2 of cultivated land, rather than 20 per Km^2 for country as a whole.[29]

It is pointed out that the man land ratio gives a crude density of population, but in order to evaluate the population pressure on resources, it is imparative to assess population in relation to the arable and cultivated area and this average density is 26.4 per sq. km. The density pattern of these five countries may be put in the three broad types: Area of dense population with 30 persons per sq.km, are located in Kuwait; Area of fairly dense population; 15 to 30 persons per sq. km. are located in Iran, and Iraq; and Area under 15 persons per sq. km. are located in the Saudi Arabia.

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29. Fisher W.B., No. 21, pp. 254-260.

The overall density of population in Iran is about (28 persons per sq. km.) Kermanshah which is situated on the extreme west of Iran has highest density of population (32 persons per sq. km.). Other provinces have moderate density of population i.e. Luristan has population of (26 persons per sq. km.), Khuzistan (24 persons per sq. km.), Bakhteari (20 persons per sq. km.), Kurdistan (26 persons per sq. km.). The lowest density of population of this belts seen in West-Azerbaijan (16 persons per sq. km.). The rest of Iran is sparse. The density of population is approximately 7 persons per sq. k.[30] Inspite of the geographical difficulties, the people do live with oasis farming and oasis settlement. These types of farming are seen at Qam, Kashauyazd and Kerman.[31]

In 1970 the average density of Iran is(27 persons per sq. km.) the highest density of population in Kuzistan (90 persons per sq. km.) and the lowest density in Baluchistan and sistan. The population densities for the another provinces are Tehran (81 persons per sq. km.), Gilan (35 persons per sq. km.) Mazandaran (11 persons per sq. km.), E.Azerbaijan (32 persons per sq. km.), W. Azarbaijan (33 persons per sq. km.), Kermanshah (32 persons per sq. km.), Fars (10 persons per sq. km.),

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30. Deplanhal x., Geography of Settlement. The cambridge History of Iran, Vol. 1, The land of Iran ed. W.B. Fisher (Cambridge, Oxford, 1968), pp. 409-460.

31. Clarke B.D., No. 10, p. 81.

Kerman (49 persons per sq. km.), Khorasan (7 persons per sq. km.), Isfahan (9 persons per sq. km.) and Kurdestan (7 persons per sq. km.). About the geographical impact on the density of population of Iran.

The conclusion is that there important geographical factors are mostly responsible either for higher density of population or lower density of population i.e. the mountains, the climate and the hydrology.[32] Since the mid 19th century over 70 per cent of all Iraqis lived in the Southern irrigated Zone, for Iraq is truely the gift of its river.

The average densities for the another central and southern regions are 25, 45 and 25 persons per sq. km. but there is a large cultivated area (72, 273 and 276 persons per sq. km.). For the country as a whole the density of area (19 persons per sq. km.) and density of cultivated area (110 persons per sq. km.) compared with the other major irrigated area in the Gulf region.[33] Baghadad has a highest density of population (150 persons per sq. km.) and lowest density in Ramadi (2 persons per sq. km.), Amara (19 person per sq. km.), Arbil (27 persons per sq. km.), Basra (44 persons per sq. km.)

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32. The density of population is worked out on the basis of information of area and population from: (i) Iran Almanak - Tehran Iran: 1963 pp. 68-80. (ii) The Statesman Yearbook, 1971-72 (London Ltd., 1971), p. 1048.

33. Lawless R. I., No. 11, p. 126.

Hilla (68 persons per sq. km.), Kerbela (66 persons per sq. km.), Kirkuk (18 persons per sq. km.), Kut (18 persons per sq. km.), Mosul (19 persons per sq. km.), Nasiriya (36 persons per sq. km.) and Sulaimaniya (39 persons per sq. km.).[34] In Saudi Arabia the population density clearly associated with environmental factors, particularly rain fall underground water resources andlland formation. Thus within an overall population density of (8 persons per sq. km.). The South-western part of the country has the highest density of (29 persons per sq. km.). Most of the population live in desert oases that are separated by vast sparsely inhabited expenses, in 1962-63 the population density was (11 persons per sq. km.).[35]

The population density of Kuwait is high due to immigration, the average density is (50 persons per sq. km.), Ahmadi (756 persons per sq. km.), Kuwait (19 persons per sq. km.) and Hawali (756 persons per sq. km.).[36] But in United Arab Emirates the average density is (15 persons per sq. km.

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34. Density of population is worked out on the basis of information of Area and Population from (i) 1961, Europe Year Book Vol. II (London, 1963), p. 513. (ii) Statesman Year Book - 1971/72 (London, 1971), p.1058.

35. Gregor R. Mc., No. 13, p. 226.

36. Density is worked out on the basis of information of area and population from (i) 1972 Annual Statistical Abstract Govt. of Kuwait, 1972. (Planning Board Pub., Central Statistical Office, State of Kuwait, August 1972).

other provinces is Abu Dhabi's highest density of population (230 persons per sq. km.), Dubai (50 persons per sq.km.), Rasal Khaima (46 persons per sq. km.) Fujaria (22 persons per sq. km.), Umm-alquwain (15 persons per sq. km.).[37] United Arab Emirates, the overall density is (15 persons per sq. km.). It is pointed out that this is much less than that of Iraq (30 persons per sq. km.), Kuwait (50 persons per sq. km.), but it is five times that of Saudi Arabia (3 persons per sq. km.). Abu Dhabi is the best populated country with density of slightly over (2 persons per sq. km.). To make in even broader comparison, Abu Dhabi's population density is one of the lowest in the world.[38]

Population Composition

The population of the region is mainly rural.[39] The percentage of rural pppulation is about 81.36 per cent. The rural population is 32633 (Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia) and urban population is 36,886 thousands confined to 3767232 sq. kms.

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37. Density is worked out, on the basis of information of area and population from : Sadik, M.T. and Sanavely W.P. - Bahrain Qutar and UAE (London, 1972), p. 15.

38. Ibid., pp. 15-16.

39. Robert S. Harrison., cities of the Middle East in Alie Taylore; (ed.) The Middle East (Davan, 1972), p. 18.

In 1800 in Iraq it was probably 15 to 20 per cent of population living in towns over 10,000 population. Towards the end of the century the urban population of Iran was put at 25 per cent.[40] It is clear that rapid urbanization of last hundred years took place from well established demographic base. It is also pointed out that the level and structure of urban population is very similar (see Fig. 2.4). In small states- Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar - urban dwellers constitute the majority and they dominate the nations' life.

In 1900 the overall level of urban population was probably under 10 per cent. Fifty years later it has risen to around 25 per cent. The average annual urban growth rate during the period 1960 to 1970 was probably well above 4 per cent in North Africa and South-west Asia. Compared with a demographic growth rate of 26 per cent.[41] Kuwait have also experienced heavy immigration. The rapid increase of urban population and the persistently high level of rural-urban migration has sometimes led to over urbanisation, unemployment and underemployment.[42]

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40. 'Persia' Encyclopaedia Britannia, 10th ed; (London, 1902), p. 616.

41. Kingsley Davis., World Urbanization 1950-70, 1, Population Manograph series No. 4, (Los-Angeles, 1969), pp. 141-154.

42. Fullard H., "Geographical Digest" 1973(London, 1973), p. 18-22.

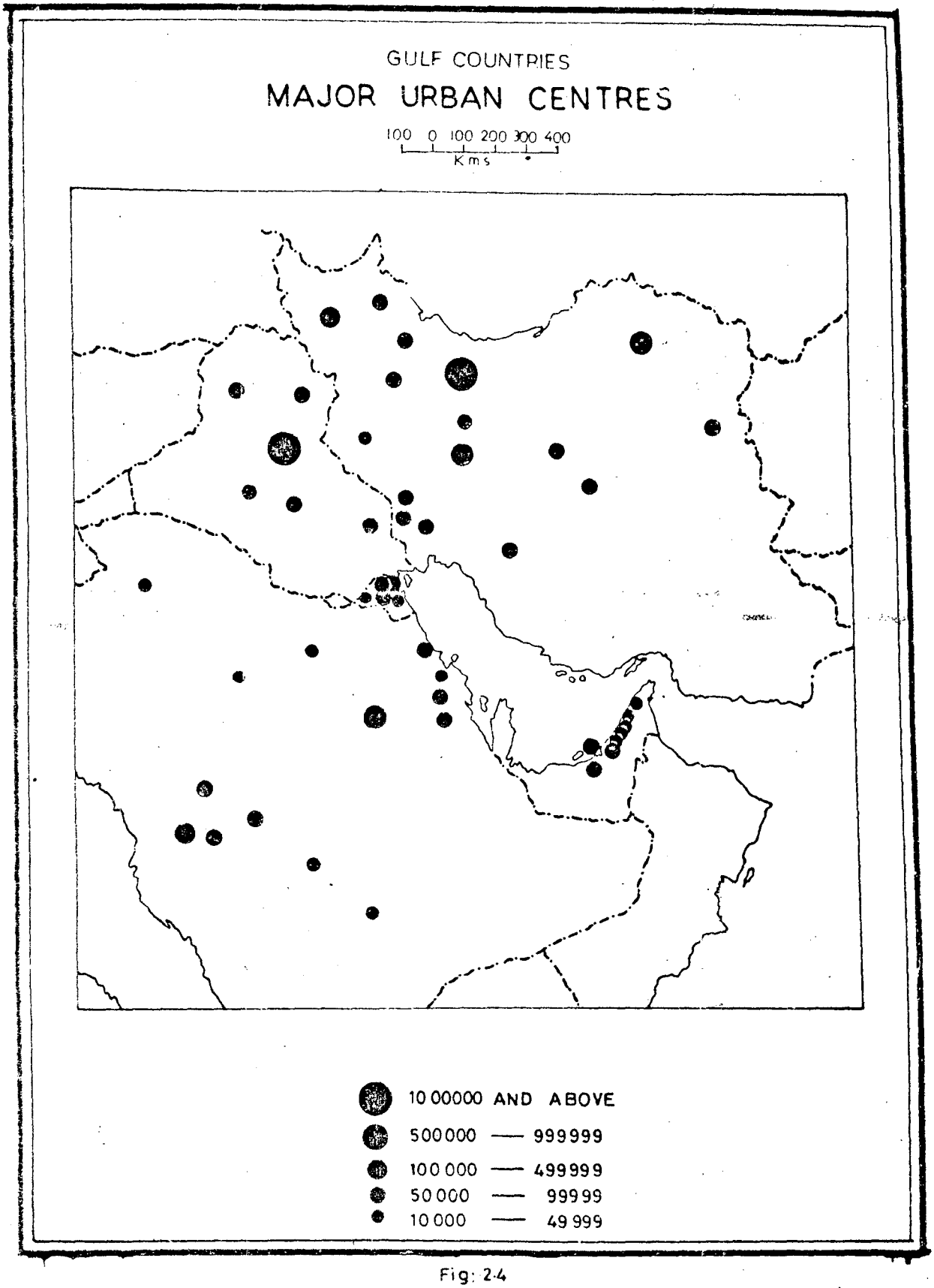
GULF COUNTRIES
MAJOR URBAN CENTRES
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
10 00000 AND ABOVE
500000 — 999999
100 000 — 499999
50 000 — 99999
10 000 — 49 999

Fig: 2.4

Growth of urban population has withessed the same trend throughout the census period and has been as sporadic as the total population. The decade between 1960-1980 recovered a decrease in rural population through the country (Table No. 2.5). But the urban population is increasing rapidly, and the urban population now present 25 to 40 per cent of the total. The urban population expanding faster than rural population. In Iraq, 3.4 per cent pe year compared with 1.4 per cent. There are two cities with more than a million habitants, Tehran, 2.7 million and Baghadad 1.8 million each.[43]

At the present time, therefore, about 52 per cent of the population of Iran is living in rural area, 34 per cent Iraq, 9 per cent Kuwait and 76 per cent in Saudi Arabia. In the case of Kuwait, there is a significant migration from rural to urban areas and even from outside.

Urban population growth has not been primarily due to the natural increase. Although, death rates are more in cities than in the more primitive country side.

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43. Robert S. Harrison., No. 39, p. 18.

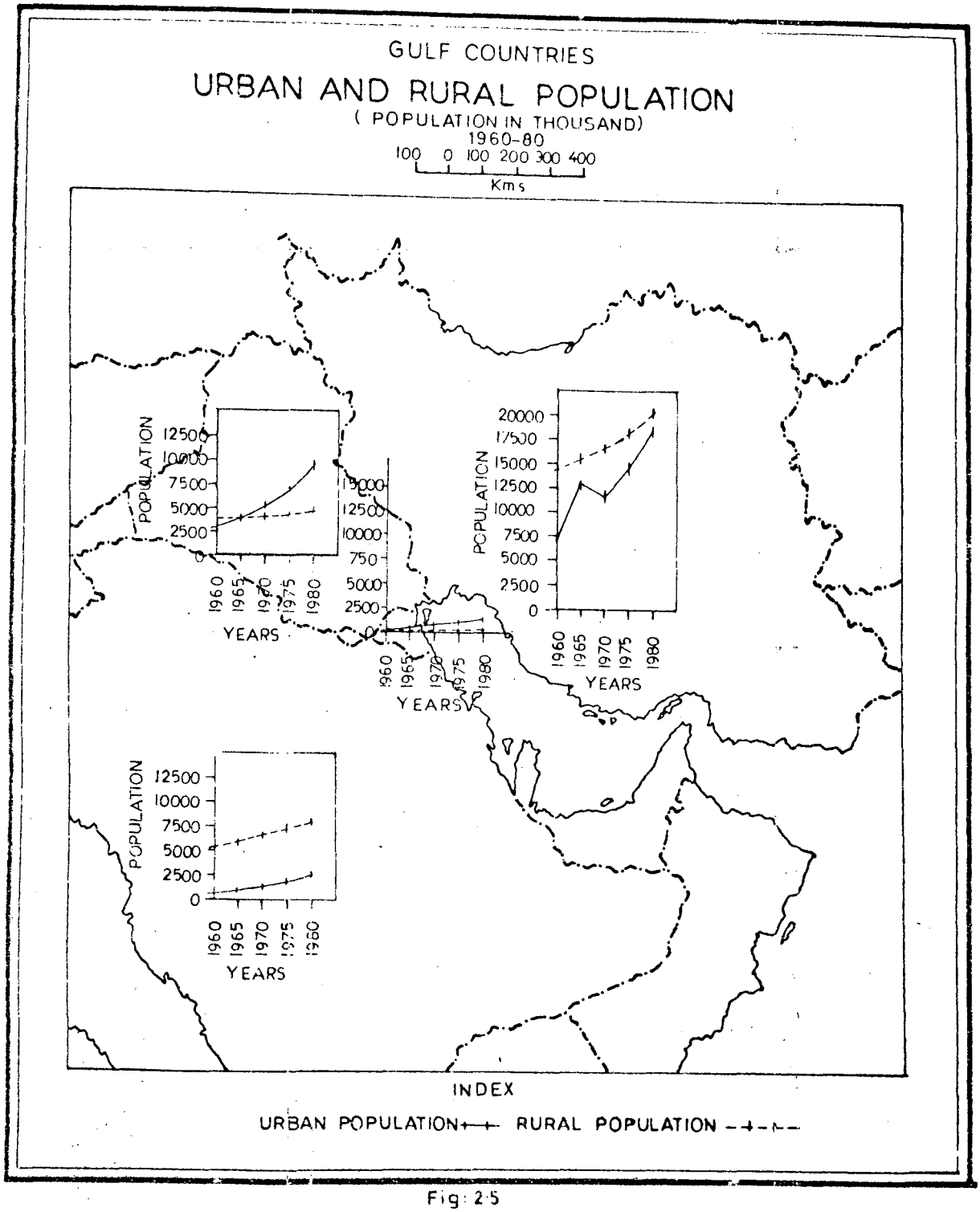
GULF COUNTRIES
URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION
(POPULATION IN THOUSAND)
1960-80
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
POPULATION
YEARS
INDEX
URBAN POPULATION
RURAL POPULATION

Fig: 2·5

The total urban population 30886 thousands, in Iran 48%, 66% Iraq, 91% Kuwait and 29% Saudi Arabia and the average increase rate is 3.9 per cent (1981). Urban growth sometimes extremely rapid, especially in the larger cities. For example - Baghadad grew from 1,056,000 inhabitants in 1957 to 1,745,000 in 1965. Tehran added 1,200,000 inhabitants between 1956 and 1966. Moreover, Baghadad alone comprised 21 per cent of the total population of Iraq in 1965. Urban premacy is most evident in Iraq, Iran, Kuwait and in Saudi Arabia there are three cities roughly similar in size (see Fig. 2.5).

Estimate indicates that the urbanization, the urban shares has become particularly large in Iraq. The causes of rapid population growth are similar to those in the Third World as the large migration accounts for most of the urban rural growth differential.[44] Instead the increase has been a result of massive migration to the cities. Stimulated by over crowding on the arable land and the attractions of urban employment, construction manufacturing and service occupations.

The rate of urban population increase varies with the level of economic development. Modern commercial and industrial cities have had the greatest increase.[45]

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44. Edens D.G.,No. 27, p. 37.

45. Robert S. Harrison., No. 43, pp. 19-20.

Occupational Structure - Out of the total population, the percentage of workers is for 27 per cent Iran, 25 per cent Iraq, 40 per cent Kuwait and 43 per cent for United Arab Emirates, of the total population, the percentage of workers is the highest in Kuwait (40 per cent) and minimum in the case of Saudi Arabia. It is obvious that these countries have a higher percentage of workers.

The industrial classification of the active population referes to the branches of activity, and it is based on the type of establishment, product made or service rendered.[46] Workers have been divided into six categories:

i. Agricultural, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing.
ii. Industrial Activity.
iii. Construction.
iv. Commerce.
v. Transport and Communication.
vi. Others.

The above categories can be grouped in three (group) broad division: (i) Primary Group: Including agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, mining and quarring;

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46. Clarke J.I., Population Geography (New York, 1972), p. 90.

(ii) Secondary Group includes manufacturing both household and large scale; and (iii) Tertiary Group including commerce, transportation and communication and other services.

Of the total numbers of workers 32.4 per cent are engaged in Agriculture, 40 per cent in Industrial activities, and manufacturing and 38.2 per cent engaged in commerce, transportation, communication and other services. In these countries, the major portion of agricultural workers are found in Iraq, Iran and UAE where the cultivation is high. In 1970 out of the 64 percentage labour of Kuwait are engaged in Agriculture, this figure shows a higher percentage of agriculture than other countries. In industries are significant in the case of all countries but more so Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq and in third workers in trade, commerce and transportation the United Arab Emirates is high (see Fig. 2.6) ~~and 2.6~~).

The movement of skilled workers (in Saudi Arabia) from Aramco to other sectors of the economy did not take place, because of the high wage level and relatively pleasant working condition prevailing in the old industry. In 1969-70 about 46 per cent of jobs were held by saudies. In 1967, 86.4 per cent of all ADC employees were arabs and in 1970 Arab constituted 87.6 per cent.[47]

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47. Knaverhase Ramon., Saudi Arabian Economy (New York, 1975), pp. 206-208.

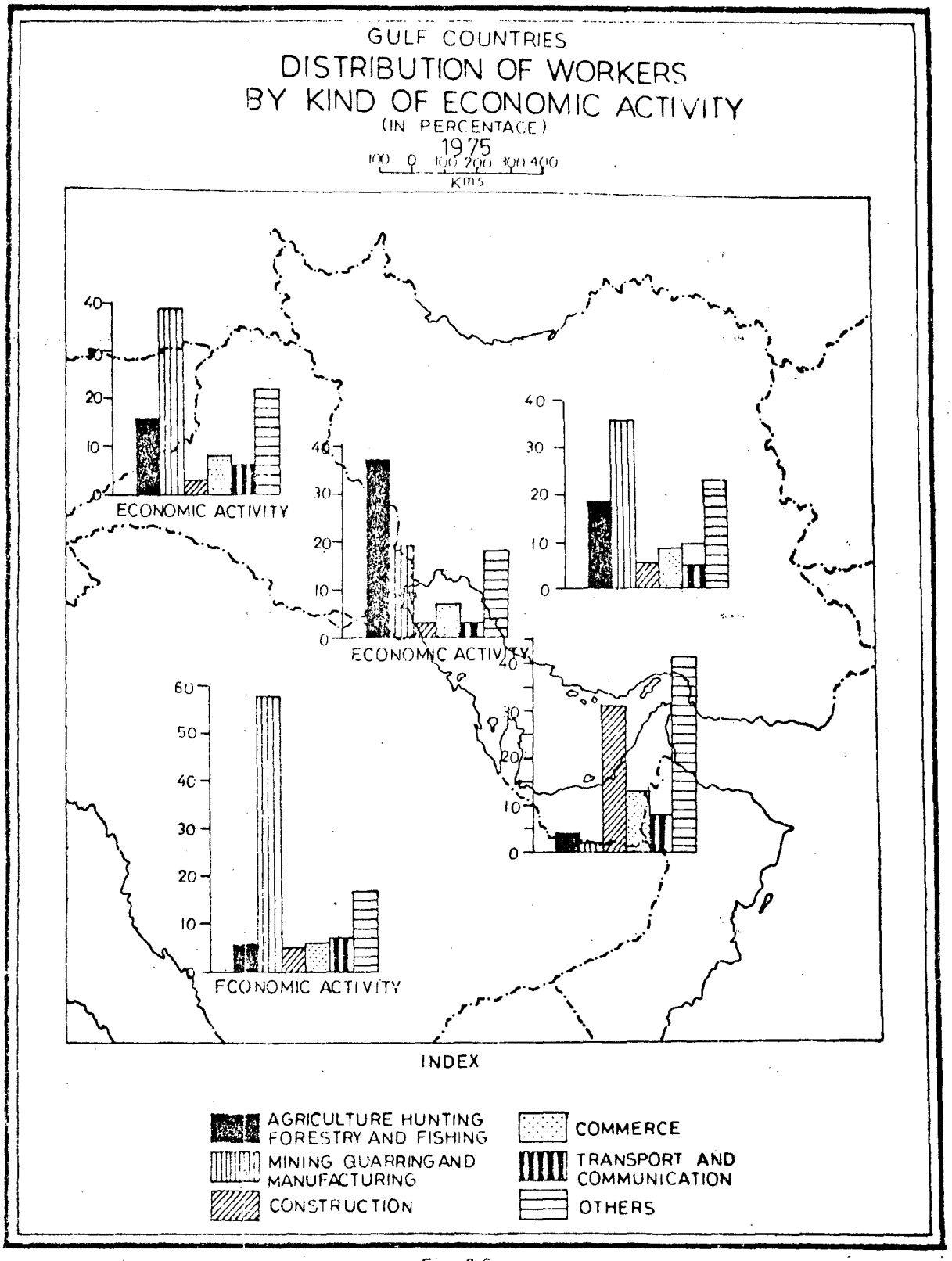
GULF COUNTRIES
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS
BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(IN PERCENTAGE)
1975
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
INDEX
AGRICULTURE HUNTING FORESTRY AND FISHING
MINING QUARRING AND MANUFACTURING
CONSTRUCTION
COMMERCE
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
OTHERS

Fig: 2·6

The percentage of labour force of Kuwait employed in this sector rose from 60 per cent in 1965 to about 64 per cent in 1970 and about 73 per cent in 1975. The second most important section in terms of employment has been construction, followed by manufacturing industries with, respectively 10.6 per cent and 8 per cent of the labour force.[48] In contrast to Iran and Iraq most of the population engaged in industrial and other work.

It is pointed out that according to this occupational structure of these countries, it is clear that the economy is basically depend on industrial activities. The percentage of workers is very low in agriculture structure, while the greater percentage of workers in tertiary group, of course in such as a way industry is playing a very much important role in these countries.

Age and Sex Structure:- The age and sex structure of the population illustrates the dynamics of the population as well as the preserve of population. It also helps to analyse the extent of migration and the resultant concentration and dispersal of population.

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48. Khouja N.W. and Sadler P.G., No. 12, p. 42.

The sex ratio, defined as a member of males, male per 100 females in the population is different in the case of 5 countries.

Iran	-	103.7
Iraq	-	166.8
Kuwait	-	115.5
S.Arabia	-	102.2
United Arab Emirates	-	121.0

The population is usually divided into three groups:

1. Infants and Adolescents 0-14

   This age group largely reproductive and increasingly non-productive.

2. Adults 15-64

   This age group is most reproductive and support to the bulk of the two age groups.

3. The aged 65 and above

   This age group is mostly non-productive and include a high proportion of widows.[49]

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49. Clarke J.I., No. 46, pp. 66-67.

Age structure is important in developing countries because it indicates the ratio of dependent groups to the active population, and it also determines future population growth - rates. With the exception of these countries population, this display very broad because associated with extreme youth with over 40 per cent commonly under the age of 15, indicating a vast potential for future population expansion. Age sex paramid for foreign groups in Kuwait and other states, however, reveal the classic form of an important community in which male migrants from the majority.[50]

It is obvious that the above broad age groups show the high proportion of children (0-14 years) in the age structure. (See Fig. 2.7). It is 46 per cent for the country as a whole and by country highest in Kuwait 47.2 per cent and the lowest 45.2 per cent in Iran. It seems that the demographic structure of an immigrant group is Kuwait depends on the type of employment a migrant can expect on arrival.

Second Group 15-64 years

The proportion of adults in the total population (51.9) is the highest percentage in Saudi Arabia and Iran

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50. Beawmont P. and Blake G.H., No. 25, p. 179.

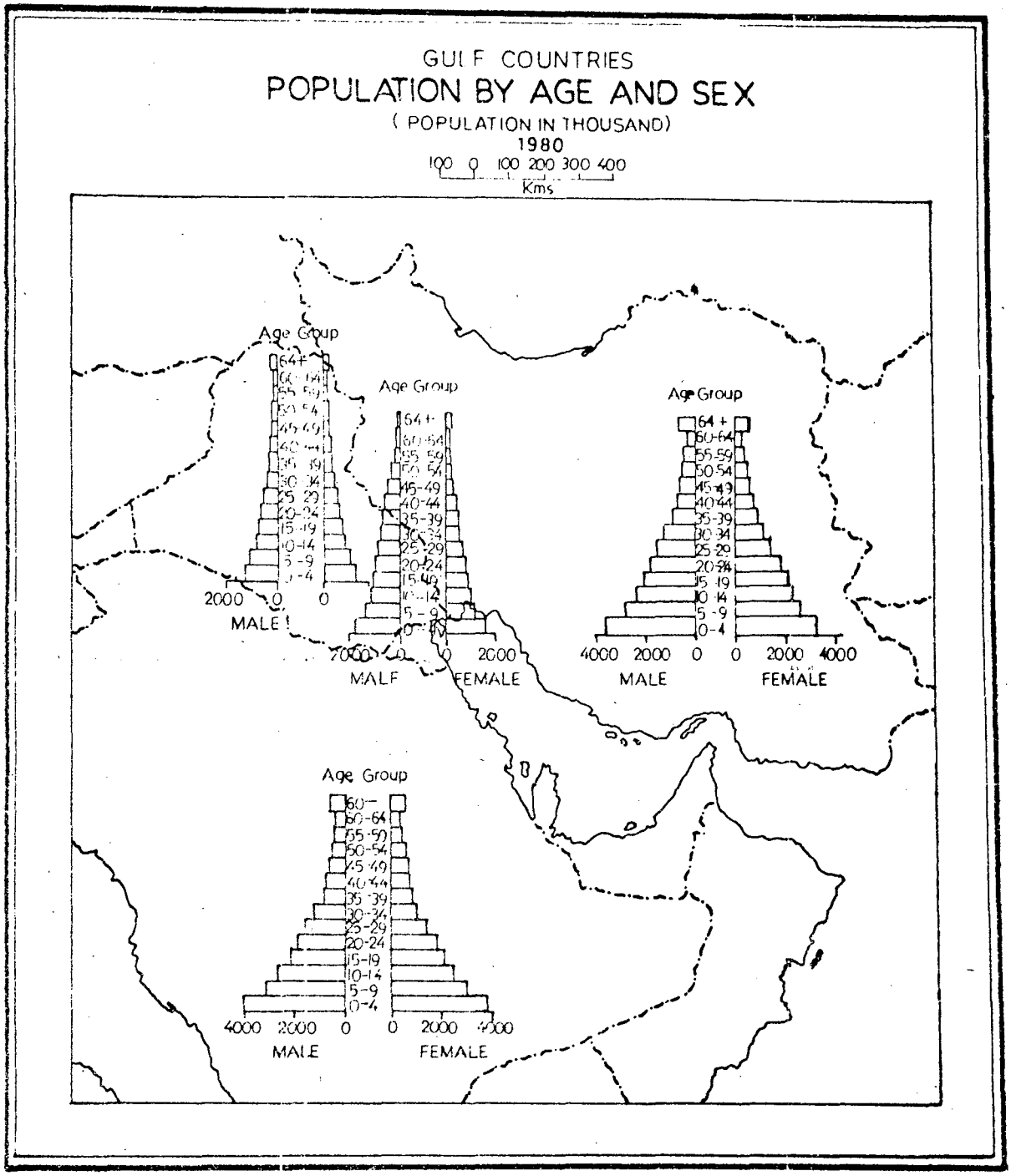
GULF COUNTRIES
POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
(POPULATION IN THOUSAND)
1980
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
Age Group
64+
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
2000 0 0
MALE
Age Group
64+
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
2000 0 0 2000
MALE FEMALE
Age Group
64+
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
4000 2000 0 0 2000 4000
MALE FEMALE
Age Group
60+
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
4000 2000 0 0 2000 4000
MALE FEMALE

Fig: 2.7

and the lowest is in Iraq (50.9). Further in Kuwait the percentage of adults is more in males than females.

Third Group old-65 years and above

The highest percentage is in the case of Iran country (3.1 per cent) and lowest (1.5 per cent) in Kuwait. This group again non-repreductive as well as non-productive.

It has been suggested that the population of these countries has become more youthful, dependency ratio have risen and are now high in relation to the 50 to 60 range found among the more developed countries. The trend implies a growing burden of responsibility for working age population and increasing saving - difficulties in the states without large petrolium resources. The long term difficulty faced by rapidly growing, youthful population becomes all the more apparent when it is recognized that human resource development is an integral part of the economic growth process.[51]

Literacy: Literacy is one of the important indicators of social development. The level of literacy and educational attainment is considered to be an important factor in the process of modernization. Education is an important variable affecting demographic behaviour concerning marriage, fertility, mortality, migration as well as participation

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51. Edens D.G., No. 44, p. 162.

in labour force. The United Nations has defined literacy as the ability of a person to read and write with understanding a short simple statements on his everyday life.[52]

TOTAL LITERATURE AND ILLITERATE POPULATION IN PERCENTAGE (1970)

Country	Literate	Illiterate
IRAN	37	63
IRAQ	26	74
KUWAIT	55	45
SAUDI ARABIA	15	85
UAE	21	79

Source: UNESCO Statistical Year Book, (New York, 1978), pp. 187-88.

These countries have a very low percentage of literate persons, with 30.2 per cent of the total, the greater percentage of illiteracy in Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates compared to other countries. Industrial employment, Migration, it is important and reason for higher illiteracy in these countries. The higher percentage

52. Bhende Asha. A. and Kanitkar T., The Principles of Population Geography (Bombay, 1982), p. 155.

of literacy occurs in Kuwait (55%) and Iran (37%), due to the existence of large number of educational institution and opportunity of employment in industries. Business man also who migrated from outsides (to Kuwait) and impact of the cities development in Kuwait and Iran with many educational institution, seems to be the main reason for higher literacy. The literacy percentage of urban population is higher than rural population.

It is pointed out that, the literacy in Iran has increased from 14.9 per cent of the population in 1956 to 29.4 per cent in 1966. To the end of the fourth plan attempted to increase the literacy rate of the 10-45 age group from 35 per cent in 1968 to 60 per cent by 1972.[53]

The traditional system also contributes to high illiteracy rates, as the subordinates position of women tends to their under-education. Female literacy rates are, with a few exceptions, in excess of 80 per cent unusually high rates of female illiteracy serve to rise average rates (See Table). Although they are generally well below those of female rates, male illiteracy rates are 50 per cent of greater in most part of the region.

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53. Clark B.D., No. 31, p. 93.

Substantial adult illiteracy imposes a serious constraint on the ability of the labour force to acquire the technical skills necessary for modern economic development. In most countries, it is necessary to establish high levels of enrolment progress can be made towards solving the area's skill shortage internally. In general, the problems of illiteracy and skill deficiency are more acute among the oil states than among others, wherein several cases, modern education is well established.[54]

Religious Composition: Most of the inhabitants of these countries are Muslims by religion and speak Arabic. Apart from the muslims population, there are twenty other religious communities, which may be included under the heading of Islam, Christianity, or Judaism, or which developed from monotheistic religions. The religious community also has great importance in the social frame work.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY (1980)
RELIGIOUS IN PERCENTAGE

Country	Shia and Sunni Muslim	Christians and others
IRAN	93% Shia 5% Sunni	2%
IRAQ	90%	10%
KUWAIT	99%	1%
SAUDI ARABIA	100%	-
UAE	96%	4%

Source: Defence and Foreign Affairs Hand Book, (Washington D.C. 1981) pp.286,291,253,517,627.

54. Edens G.D., No. 52, p. 9.

In general, the Shiites predominate in Iran and are numerous in Iraq. The Christians divided into several sects. Roman catholics and numbers of european protestant churches constitute a very small numbers. The great majority belong to the Orthodox Church. There are also communities of nestorian christians in Iran.[55] A country level the Kuwait and Saudi Arabia 99% and 100% muslims, and other muslims accounts for 96%, 93%, 90% in UAE, Iran, Iraq countries, individually. The percentage of christian and other religions is greatest in Iraq country, 10 per cent, and UAE 4 per cent, 2 per cent Iran and only 1 per cent in Kuwait. (~~See Table 2.10~~).

The geographical frame of the Gulf region definitly influence the human landscape and the area of population concentration are mostly either cultivated part or the urban generated as a result of the oil wealth. The migrants have a fair say in the composition of workers in construction, industries and other tertiary activities. Migrants coming with different backgrounds have their impact on the population of these Gulf countries.

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55. Kingsbury R., An Atlas of Middle East Affairs, p. 30.

CHAPTER - III

CHAPTER - III

DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Looking at the region as a whole, the two prominent natural resources are found, in this region - Agricultural land and oil and other minerals. On the basis of the available evidences the economic resources are very much limited[1] and the economy markedly lacks diversification. The industries play a minor role in the economy and engage only a small fraction of the active population of the region.[2] Barring a few countries, practically all the Middle East countries depend upon the oil and it is more so in the case of Gulf countries.

Agriculture

The Middle East is predominently agricultural. About three quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. In most of the irrigated areas, the use of the land is intensive, and the size of agricultural holdings is sometimes rather small, leading to many problems for initiating innovation in it.

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1. Makdise S.A., Natural Resources Economic Structure and growth, in Michael Adams (eds.): The Middle East: A Hand Book (Great Britain, 1971), p.2.

2. "Economic Survey of Middle East, International Islamic Economic Conference, Karachi" (Kitabistan Karachi, 1957), p.2.

The condition and type of farming very greatly but everywhere it is mainly subsistence agriculture carried on by traditional methods and with primitive tools and equipments.[3] Agriculture constitutes the major portion of economy which rests mostly on a system of land tennure, in other words agrarian structure is characterised by a high degree of concentration of land ownership in a limited number of large land owners, and on the other hand large population of tenants and landless agricultural labourers on the others.

Geographical Foundation of Agriculture

Water Supply:- With the increasing reliance of people on agriculture, water and soil grew in importance, first as a basis for pasture and fodder-crops, and second as a basis for an influence, on routes of and settlement. It is obvious that, water is most important in this region. It is the primary need for agro-economic growth as well as for sustaining large population concentration in the urban centres. As a result, water resources have played a crucial role on the siting of settlement and the growth of economic activity in

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3. Kingsbury R.C. and Rounds NJG;, An Atlas of Middle East Affairs (Great Britain, 1964), p.32.

this region. In the past, water resources developed were tended to take place at a local level, with the aim of supplying immediate agriculture and domestic needs either from surface or ground water resources.

There are two major attributes of water first is the quantity and second is the quality. Water quality is normally assessed in relation of chemical, physical and bacteriological characteristics.

The water resources of the Gulf region are considered in two broad categories. (1) water which falls on the region in the form of rain a minor part of which later shows up in the flow or streams and springs. (2) water carried in the region by major rivers which arise outside of the region at which originated along its extreme northern border.

With the exception of opportunities afforded by perennial rivers, agriculture in the extremely arid interior regions depends on ground water supplies. The random availability of this water gives rise to a pattern of scattered water holes and oases, some of which are capable of supporting dense agricultural communities.[4] But the additional supplies

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4. Edens D.G., Oil and Development in the Middle East (New York, 1979), p.7.

of water will be forth coming in the long run under increasing cost conditions. For example in Saudi Arabia where substantial ground water resources have been discovered, the cost rise sharply as less accessible source of water are utilized. Water pumps from shallow wells and bore holes is as much as twice expensive as weater from flowing wells. The normal cost of producing water have been rising steadily. Assuming $ 80 a ton as the cost of the energy input in the mid 1970s, the cost of desalting sea water by evaporation, by distillation, or by vapour compression was $ 3.75 to 4.00 per thousand gallons.[5]

The abundance of river water in Iraq valuable as it is, instead of providing relief to the land problem, in some respect it has accentuated it. Iraq's Major rivers are the Tigris and Euphrates with an annual flow of 38.8 billion cubic metres and 26.4 billion cubic metres respectively. The Diyala, Lesser Zab, Greater Zab and Adham rivers flow into the Tigris between Mosul and Baghdad. It is true of the antiquity, as of today that irrigation from river water is

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5. Middle East Digest, Water Resources: Growing Shovtage and Some Middle East Solution;(Special report on water), April, 29 (London, 1977), p.12.

necessary because rainfall is inadequate.[6] The total amount of river water which is available in the countries of the surrounding Gulf is still not known with any degree of certainty although recently an attempt has been made to tabulate existing data for favourable position of Iraq is clearly seen. No comparable data are yet available for Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE etc. but in these countries river discharges are small and unreliable.

River Water Available

Country	Estimate of total Mean annual flow of major rivers (10^9 m^3)	
IRAQ	76	of which only 20-30x $20-30x10^9m^3$ originates in Iraq.
IRAN	42	$22x10^9m^3$ in Karun and Dez systems in Khuzestan

Among the larger rivers of Iran, for which reliable data are available, the Karun catchment has by for the longest rainoff potential, with a value of $22,000m^3/Km^2$ per annum.[7]

6. Sayigh Y.A., The Economics of the Arab World, Vol.1 (London, 1978), p.29.

7. Beaumont P. and Blake G.H., The Middle East: A Geographical Study (London, 1976), pp. 83-84.

Irrigation

The potentialities of Agricultural development of these lands are determined to a large extent by available water resources. In these countries surface irrigation is important, but on other hand the use of sub-surface irrigation and sprinkler irrigation is also increasing rapidly. In Iraq, Tigris and Eupharates, have an average annual flow of 38.8 billion cubic metres and 26.4 billion cubic metres respectively. In addition to Dams, there are 25,482 artesian wells and 13,769 pumps (with a total horse power of 366.75) by 1970, and 15,734 pumps by 1973. Of course the pumps have increased from 143 in 1921 and 3775 in 1960 to the present high level and 8 million hectare in 1970. Out of this total actually 2.8 million hectares are cropped from year to year. But in the case of Saudi Arabia, or for that matter other Gulf nations, there is no any dry river and since surface springs, where they exist, are already exploited by oasis dwellers. Underground water has been obtained through digging of the artesian well. There are 510 wells for drinking purpose. The cumulative number of wells is around 62,500 (40 per cent) or about 25,000 have engine and pumps.

There are five main irrigation and drainage project, first is AlHasa - irrigation and drainage project (capacity

of irrigation 12,000 hect (2) Faisal model is useful for settlement one canal is of 131 km and second irrigation canal of 305 km and also 52 wells. (3) Wadi Jizam 8000 hect of land in irrigation (4) Abha, it is in the south.

For Kuwait the total supply of underground (water) wells is 4.1 million gallons daily on the average. Consequently, Kuwait has to opt for diselinate the sea water in large volume. There are two fields of water resources, one of these field already produce an average of 17.8 million gallons daily in 1973. The second field is being developed, and the capacity is 6.4 million gallons daily in 1975, although there are 113 wells for water sources[8], In the case of United Arab Emirates, agriculture is mainly dependent on underground water and desalinated water as there are no rivers or lakes. Underground water is transported by a system of underground cannals, known locally as Falaj. Falaj could be found in many parts of the Federation, in the AL-Ain-oasis, in Fujairah, Dubai, Sharjah and Ajman.[9]

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8. Sayigh Y.A., No. 6, pp. 29, 30, 157, 158.

9. Mallakh Ragael EL; The Economic Development of the United Arab-Emirates, (London, 1981), p.36.

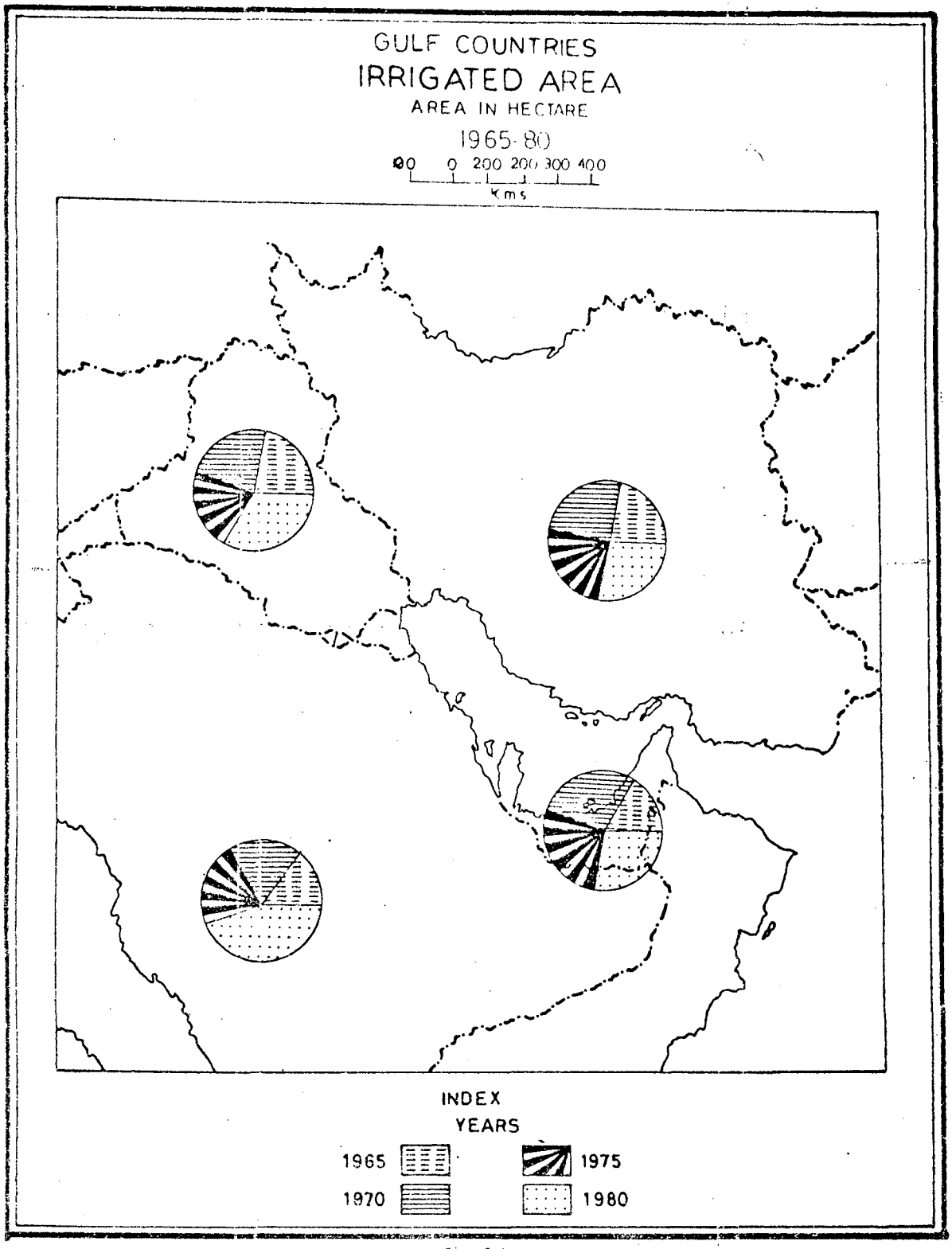
GULF COUNTRIES
IRRIGATED AREA
AREA IN HECTARE
1965-80
200 0 200 200 300 400
Kms
INDEX
YEARS
1965
1970
1975
1980

Fig: 3.1

(Such as Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and UAE) in 1979/80 was 7031 thousand hectare, expected to rise to 6087 thousand hectare by 1960.

Within these countries Iran, and Iraq has a high irrigated area, due to available of river water. The irrigated area of Iran and Iraq is 5900 and 1730 for Iraq, and 395 for Saudi Arabia, 1 Kuwait and 5 hectare is UAE in 1980. But compare to this figure the area of Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia has increasing the irrigated land for there crop - patterns, and the condition of Kuwait and UAE is very poor than these countries due to scarcity of river water (see Fig. 3.1).

Although water is a most necessary factor, it may be difficult to expand the area under cultivation, whether or not the additional water is available. It is pointed out that the comparison of the proportion of irrigated land within the countries are very difficult in terms of the irrigated area, Iran and Iraq stand out as the most important countries, while in Kuwait and UAE cultivation is not possible without irrigation.

Land Use

In the Middle East countries soil and water are basic resources to agriculture. A large part of these (Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and UAE countries) is little used by man. In this region mountains are high in place for comfortable use. Tracts of sand and stone desert provide a physical contrast, but human use is very much rare.[10]

The net shown area under permanent crops of these five countries is 22418 thousand hectares of the total geographical area in 1979/80. Under cultivation 20010 thousand hectares in 1980.

The net amount of arable and permanent cultivable land of Iran and Iraq country is much greater other than three countries, such as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, but Kuwait and Saudi Arabia very much few area under crop pattern (see table 3.3). The net shown area of these countries under cultivation in 1960 was, Iran 358 thousand hectares, Iraq 110, Saudi Arabia 35, and 3 thousand hectares for United Arab Emirates, but in Kuwait there is no permanent cultivated land due to the scarcity of water but in the situation has changed though with variations.

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10. Beaumant P. and Blake G.H., No. 7, p. 67.

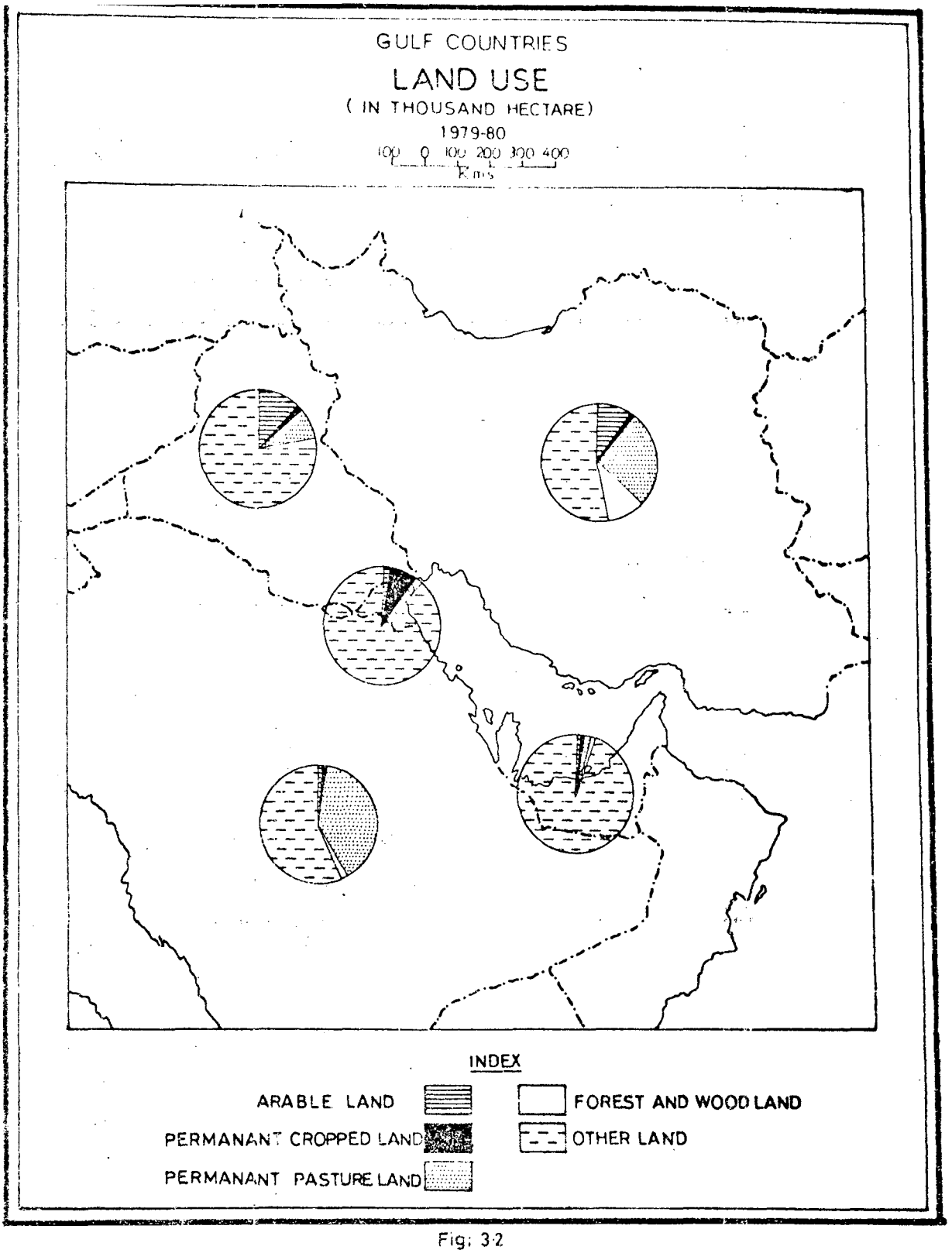
GULF COUNTRIES
LAND USE
(IN THOUSAND HECTARE)
1979-80
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
INDEX
ARABLE LAND
PERMANANT CROPPED LAND
PERMANANT PASTURE LAND
FOREST AND WOOD LAND
OTHER LAND

Fig: 3.2

In 1980 the area under permanent crops and arable land in Iran was 15950 thousand hectares, Iraq 5450, Kuwait 1 thousand hectares, Saudi Arabia 1105 and 12 thousand for United Arab Emirates. Only for Kuwait the pattern is different due to the scarcity of water supply (see Fig. 3.2).

Mostly the river basins like the Mesopotamian Plains, the land is more available for cultivation and it is mainly dependent upon the adequate supply of water. The land devoted to cultivation is generally small. The proportion of arable land and land under permanent crops to total area for 1960/1970 currently amounted to about 7 per cent in Iran, 17 per cent in Iraq. In Kuwait and Saudi Arabia the percentage share is negligible.[11] Agriculture in Gulf states (U.A.E.) is limited due to the scarcity of water, land suitable for cultivated area confined to some favoured localities and oases. There were 12,000 hectares land under cultivation, which was about 0.15 per cent of total area in 1970. This is much below that of Iran and Iraq, but it compares favourably with the percentage of Kuwait.[12] It is

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11. Makdise S.A., No. 1, p. 402.

12. Sadik M.T. and Snavely W.P., Bahrain, Qatar, and UAE (London, 1972), p. 46.

pointed out that a major inhabiting factor to the extension of the cultivated area is the climate of the region, where the desert occupies a vast area of the region.

Cropping Pattern - Farming is a basic to the socio-economic life of these countries.[13] Although with the introduction of arable land irrigation has made it possible to have double cropping system but in a very limited area, whereas the non-irrigated land predominates in the Gulf. The most important agricultural crops are Wheat, Barley, Maize, Rice, Millet etc. Wheat is a chief crop, and harvested in late spring or early summer. Barley is more important crop in Iraq and part of Iran. Rye with some oats is restricted to the colder and hilly parts of Iran. Rice, though much prized, as a luxury, and also its for very high yield per unit of farm land, it needs much heat and abundant water, and is grown in southern Iraq and some parts in Saudi Arabia.[14]

Wheat is generally the most important crops for bread. Cotton is grown everywhere as an irrigated crops. Sugarbeet and cotton grown in cooler and dry farming area, Sunflower are

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13. Beaumont P. and Blake G.H., No. 10, p. 160.

14. Middle East and North Africa, Yearbook 1980 (London,1981), p. 17.

significant in Iran. Some cereals and most of the vegetable are sold off the farm, but a good deal of the income is now obtained by growing specific industrial crops, and so cotton is a most important crop. Sugar cane is grown under irrigation in near tropical conditions in the part of Iran.[15]

Wheat production has become more assured in Iran because of the new land are in under irrigation. Sugar-beet cultivation is well established in Khoransahn, Khuzistan. Wheat and tea are lesser extend, and barley are grown as a steples crops in all most all the region in this country.[16] Wheat and barley are the principal crops of Iraq. Rice and date are the next most extensive single croped area. 3 to 4 per cent of total acerage respectively, and vegetable occupy perhaps 5 per cent of the cropped area.[17]

In Saudi Arabia 17.4 per cent of the area under cultivation are planned under vegetable cover. 59.5 per cent in field crops. Under the cultivation 73.3 per cent were

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15. Beaumont P. and Blake G.H., No. 13, p. 160.

16. Jones H.H. Agriculture in the Middle East in Micheal Adams (eds.): The Middle East: A Hand Book (London, 1971) pp. 417-422.

17. Clawson M. and Landsburg H.H., The Agricultural Potential of the Middle East (New York, 1971), p. 125.

planted in the central and Quaseem region, 23% in perennial crops. Next in importance was the area around Jedda and Mecca, followed by Medina. Among the summer crops, Millet, Sorghem, rice and corn are the most important products, and of the winter crops wheat and Barley account for nearly all production. In terms of area under field crops cultivation the general region accounted for 32 per cent of the total area followed by the souther region, with 25.4 per cent with 18.1 per cent and Taif region with 15.1 per cent.[18] But in the Gulf agriculture occupies a minor role, owing to the scarcity of water. The cereal field crops such as wheat, barley or rice are practically unknown, though traditional at once time such crops were extensively grown, for example in certain parts of the mountain area. The irrigated land under date palms, vegetables, fruits and alfafa. It is important as a cash crops for sale in the market and for growers feeding their own animals.[19] Agriculture in Kuwait is limited to government owned experimental farms and small scale private farms covering an area of about 5 million square meters planted mostly with vegetable. There is a growing interest in live stock and poultry due to the scarcity of water and soil deficiencies. The produced only field crops and

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18. Knauerhase Ramon., The Saudi Arabian Economy (New York, 1975), pp. 113-14.

19. Fenelon K.G., The United Arab Emirates An Exonomic and Social Survey (London, 1974), p. 44.

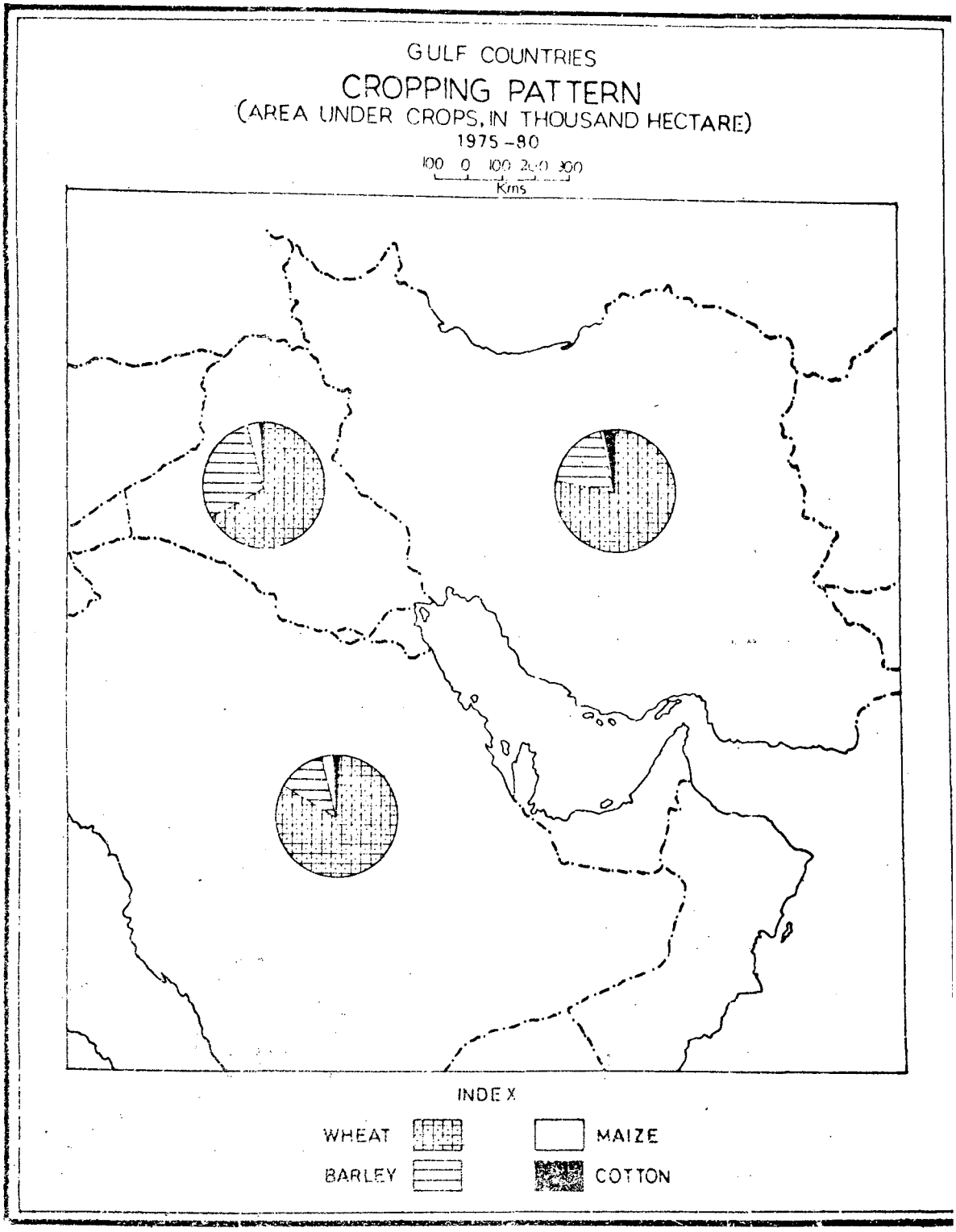
GULF COUNTRIES
CROPPING PATTERN
(AREA UNDER CROPS, IN THOUSAND HECTARE)
1975 - 80
100 0 100 200 300
Kms
INDEX
WHEAT
BARLEY
MAIZE
COTTON

Fig: 33

vegetable respectively.[20]

According to data near about 70 per cent of the total cultivated area under wheat and barley crops, in Saudi Arabia during 1975-80, 84.15 per cent is the highest cultivated area under wheat, Iran 77.96 per cent and 67.84 per cent in Iraq Barley is the second number of cropped area,30.15 per cent highest croped areain Iraq, Iran 14.43 per cent, and 12.87 per cent in Saudi Arabia. The cultivated area under in other crops such as Maiz, Cotton is very much low - than wheat and Barley (see Fig. 3.3)

Change in Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the most important sector in the economies of Gulf countries, when the petroleum earnings are not counted in the national accounts. Local farming produces much of the food consumed in this region. Besides several natural handicaps, generally labour force was also lacking. Several changes have been brought in the agriculture of this region due to various measures being taken to develop agriculture. Production level might be still raised in the

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20. Jones H.B. Agriculture in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and UAE (ed.) Doftari May Ziwar., Issues in Development: The Arab Gulf State (London, 1980), p. 55.

dry farming areas by ploughing up more land with the greater use of tractors. The introduction of crops rotation is another way of increasing production. The rotation of crop system requires a fundamental change in the entire system of land use.[21] New crops with improved agriculture technology and techniques of cultivation are modifying the agriculture bases of the village life in these Gulf countries. Land-reclamation and irrigation schemes are developed to increase the cultivated area and permitting more intensive cropping.[22]

According to (ECWA) United Nations, Economic Commission for West Asia, estimates, during 1961-71 the rate of gross value of agricultural production in Gulf countries was at about 1.3 per cent per annum with per capita agricultural production decreasing at an annual production in these countries widely from year-to-year.[23] By contrast, rice production under irrigation has expanded rapidly, especially in Iran. As to the processing of crops, the production of oil seeds has made little progress, but cotton production has increased considerably. Vegetable crops have shown significantly

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21. Boserup E., The Conditions of Agricultural Growth:The Economics of Agrarian Change Under Population Pressure (London, 1965), p. 48.

22. Fisher W.B., The Middle East: A Physical, Social & Regional Geography (London, 1978), p. 238.

23. ECWA - "Review and Appraisal of Progress in the Agricultural Sector of Selected Countries in the Middle East"(Beirut, April, 1974), p. 10. (U.N.S. New York, 1974).

higher growth rate in this region.[24] Agriculture development requires transformation not only of production system, but also of the composition of the rural population. The large proportion of the working population engaged in agriculture is causing mobility for migration to the urban areas.[25]

In Iran, significant changes in traditional agricultural system have occured only since the end of the second world war. Mostly the changes have been brought about by government action through the programme of economic planning and land reforms, largely financed by the help of oil revenue.[26] The basic change brought out is the westernisation of agriculture production methods. They improved the low yields of crops grown through the greater use of fertilizers, mechanisation as well as improvement of seeds and plants and better crops production. The number of tractors in use has increased from about 17,500 at the beginning of the plan to almost 23,000 in 1973. The use of modern implements has grown, such as

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24. Casodio G.P., Economic Challenge of the Arabs(USA,1976), p.81.

25. "FAO, Population, Land and Agricultural Labour in the Near East, 7th Session of the Near East Commission" (Beirut, March 1974), p. 16.

26. McLanchlan K.S. Land Reform in Iran in the Land of Iran (ed.), Fisher W.B., The Cambridge History of Iran , 1 (Cambridge, 1968), pp. 684-713.

ploughs, disc harrow, and seeder. Undoubtedly, one of the most important aspect of the agricultural change in Iran has been of land reforms, which has resulted in the transfer of land from the wealthy landowners to the smaller farmers.[27]

In Iraq an important change in the agriculture structure of the country has occurred, since the passing of land-reform law in 1959-1960.[28] This had limited size of private holdings upto 1,000 donums (250 ha) of irrigated land and 2,000 donums (500 ha) of rain-fed land. As a result, the large portion of land has been redistributed to the landless labourers.[29] In case of Kuwait, the government has changed the agriculture structure. Almost 30 per cent of the area covered by soil survey in 1968. Mostly, the irrigation system has also changed, and some 200,000 ha. land and some 20000 ha. land is assessed as having good potential for irrigation.[30]

At present the use of traditional techniques continues in many parts of Saudi Arabia. The changes have largely taken

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27. Beaumont P. and Blake G.H., No. 13, pp.456-57.

28. Warriner D., Revolution in Iraq in Land Reform in Principle and Practice (Oxford, 1969), p. 102.

29. Simmons J.L., "Agricultural Development in Iraq", Middle East Journal, 19, 1965, pp. 129-140.

30. Jones H. Bowen., Agriculture in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and UAE, No. 20, p. 55.

the forms of an expansion in the cultivated area, almost exclusively by theuse of irrigation and diversification of cropping patterns. Saudi Arabia has developed the irrigation systems that provide irrigation waters for some 4000 to 6000 ha. Other large dams have been completed at Ad Diriyah, Hurayamala, Almajma'ah and Mil-him, while in 1972 another 4000 ha. of arid-land were being reclaimed in Wadi as Sahba, that it is a greatest significance to the average Saudi farmer. Today Saudi farmers are using the modern techniques with greater mechanization, insecticides and improved seeds.[31]

The Government of United Arab Emirates has in recent years been devoting special attention to the development and improvement of agriculture. It has supplied the farmers with agricultural equipments and provided financial and other forms of assistance. The effect of this policy is clearly reflected in the development and changes that have taken place during the period 1967-70 and afterwards. The government contribution in this respect is as follows:

(a) The government provides every citizen who wishes to work as a farmer with at least thirty donums of land-free of charge.

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31. Beaumont P. and Blake G.H., No. 27, p. 320.

(b) It pays every new farmer a salary of 300 Dirhamas a month for a period of two years from the date of acquisition of land.

(c) Water wells are drilled free of charge in every farm according to the wishes of farmers.

(d) Supply of water pumps and government agency undertaken the free repair of such equipments.

(e) Supply of tractors on free of charge.

(f) Supply of improved seeds and chemical fertilizers.

(g) Finally, government supplies free of charge information and guidance on how to raise the standard of agriculture and to obtain better results.[32]

Obviously, in Gulf countries, the government is investing much more amount to change the agriculture pattern. These countries are demanding labour from outside to work in agricultural sector, as they cannot get domestic labour at the time of harvest.

Mostly, Egyptians and Lebanese play a very important role in the agriculture of these Gulf countries. About half

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32. Al-Otaiba Mana; Petroleum and the Economy of the United Arab Emirates (London, 1977), pp. 21-22.

59

of the work force is employed in agriculture, much of which is at a subsistence level. Near about 400,000 Egyptian labourers are engaged in agriculture sector of this region, notably in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.[33] In Iraq, there are large number of migrant labourers, but mostly from Egypt and Lebenon.

Employment in Saudi Arabia is particularly sought often by Egyptians and a wide range of skilled labour represented again the highest wage rate paid to the agricultural labour which are migrants as well as they are providing housing and other facilities.[34] Secondly, with the use of fertilizer, insecticides and improved implements, the villagers of the Gulf countries are now able to achieve much higher yields for their crops. Some cultivators have become landowners for the first time. Cooperatives have been set up to provide credit and technical advice, to arrange for the marketing of agricultural produce, and some cases to supervise farm production.[35]

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33. Birks J.S. and Sinclain C.A., International Migration and Development in the Arab region (Geneva, 1980), p. 67.

34. Ibid., p. 68.

35. Fisher W.B., No. 22, p. 138.

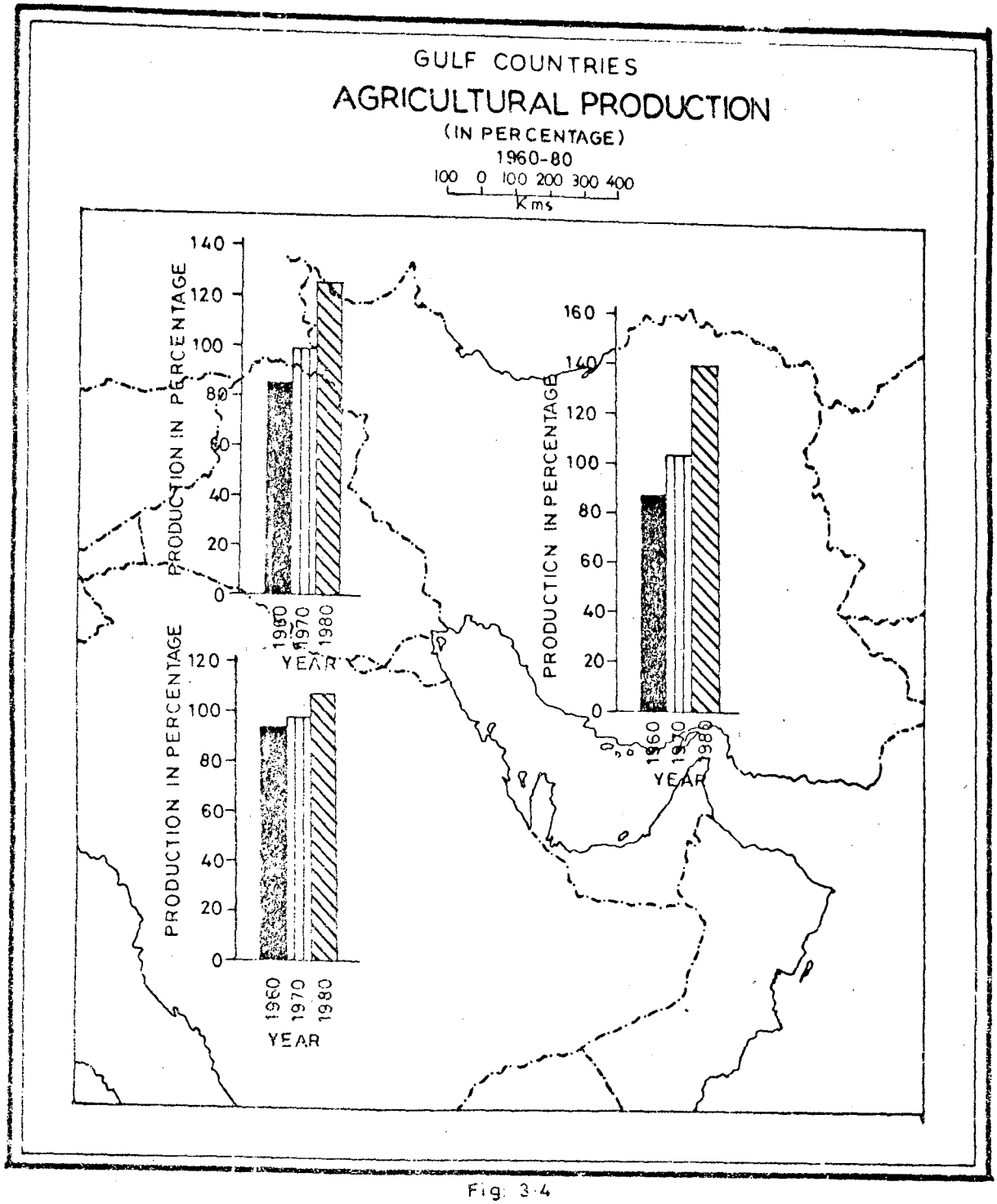
GULF COUNTRIES
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(IN PERCENTAGE)
1960-80
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
PRODUCTION IN PERCENTAGE
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1960
1970
1980
YEAR
PRODUCTION IN PERCENTAGE
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1960
1970
1980
YEAR
PRODUCTION IN PERCENTAGE
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1960
1970
1980
YEAR

Fig. 3.4

60

Agriculture Production - It is difficult to measure the recent change in agricultural production of these five countries in quantitative terms. According to available data the agricultural production has increased in these countries. In 1980 the agricultural production of Iran is 138 thousand tons, 124 thousand tons in Iraq and 103 tons in Saudi Arabia. The high production of agriculture is of Iran followed than Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

The average growth of agricultural production has shown in the table 3.4 since 1960-1980.

The average growth of production of Iraq is 13.51 per cent in 1980, Iran (-2.92 percentage) and (-14.29) for Saudi Arabia. Comparing the production of these countries Iraq is the higher producer than Iran and Saudi Arabia. The output in 1980 is favourable in these countries than the period of 1960 (see Fig. 3.4).

In this region the Tigris and Euphrates are useful for irrigation purpose. The drainage quality is much poor. Through the flooding it has been followed by evapo-trans-

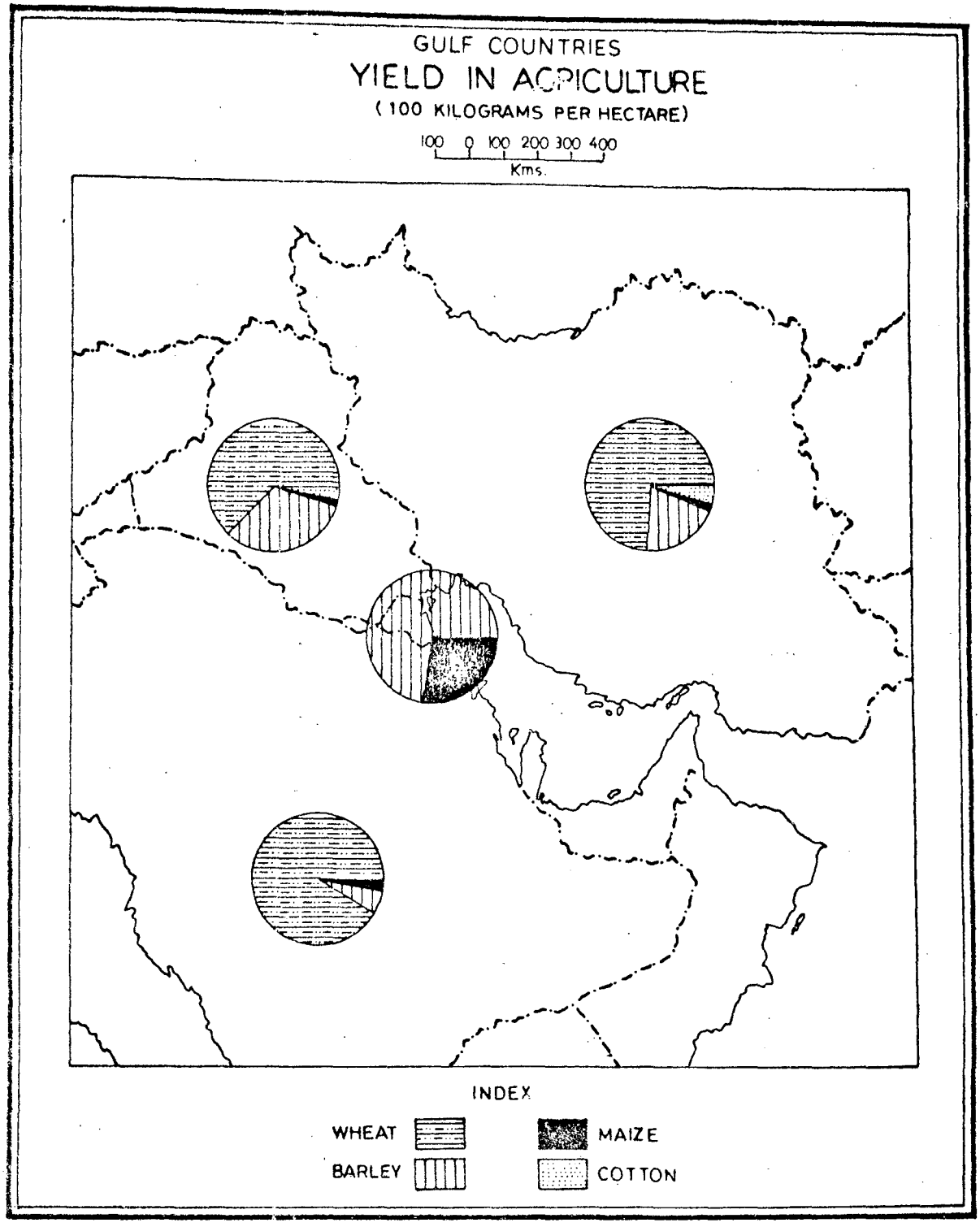
GULF COUNTRIES
YIELD IN AGRICULTURE
(100 KILOGRAMS PER HECTARE)
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms.
INDEX
WHEAT
BARLEY
MAIZE
COTTON

Fig: 3.5

piration of plants leaving a residue of salt in the soil. Some soil have become more salty in the south of Baghdad, due to this , no crops can be grown, but barely can be grown at low yield.[36]

Average annual yields of crops has shown in Table 3.4. In 1975 average Iranian wheat yield is 8.8 percentage per hectare, Iraq 10.6, and Saudi Arabia 12.5 per cent per hectare respectively. At the present time wheat is grown mostly in irrigated area and where the rain water resources available. The average yield of Barley in 1975 is favourable, 6.8 percentage in Iran, 11.6 Iraq, 18.7 Kuwait and 15.6 for Saudi Arabia. The highest average annual yields of Barley is in Kuwait followed by Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Iran. Most of these countries lacking water resources compared to the Iraq (See Fig. 3.5).

The yield of major crops per hectare is relatively low. The production of wheat and barely is favourable. In

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36. Clawson M. and Landsberg H.H., No. 17, p. 117.

general, the level of production and quality of crops are very much low. The handicaps of the heat and aridity are influencing factor and along with the water copiously by artificial means certainsoil, would appear to be capable of becoming more saline. For example, the Karun rivers of South-West Iran. Another example of Tigris and Euphrates, these two rivers carrying double the quantity of salts near their mouth. Temperature is also affecting the agricultural production, during the summer the temperature became high of the 130° to 180°F; which has the effect of destroying organic material within the soil.[37] The lowest labour force occurs in Iran 25 per cent followed by Iraq(34 per cent)and Kuwait. These countries lacks the modern machinery such as tractor as well as incecticides. The large amount tractors found in Iraq, that 19 per cent per sq. km. Iran 15 per cent 12 for Saudi Arabia. The use of nitrogen and phosphate is i

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37. Middle East Year book, 1980 (London, 1982), p. 10.

very low quantity, only Iran is using the favourable commercial fertilizers, that 1.08 per cent per sq. Km., Iraq 0.50, Saudi Arabia 0.20 per cent per sq. Km. The use of phosphate is high in Iran 0.69 per cent per sq. Km. According to available information the highest labour force in Agriculture is in United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. Iraq 0.31 per cent and 0.15 in Saudi Arabia. It is obvious that these useful factors that they are using in low quantity and in traditional equipments.

Yet another factor in Agricultural backwardness is that the system of land holding and forms of tenancy. There are large number of farmers who collectively tend old and wasteful methods. Holding are also very small and scattered, therefore, they can be use the modern ploughs, tractors repairing machinery, and due to this problem they owing of high rents and dues.[38] The low level of output in the region, it is not only due to unfavourable climate, and extreme varibility of rainfall, defective organization and unfavourable land tennure systems.[39]

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38. Middle East and North Africa Yearbook (London, 1980), p. 11.

39. Issawi Charles, The Economy of the Middle East and North Africa. An over view: (ed.) undovitch A.L; The Middle East oil conflict and hope, Vol. X(Toranto, 1976), p. 75.

According to the states statistical data, agriculture plays a marginal role in gross national product in these countries. In 1970 the share of agriculture was under 10 per cent in Iran. So agriculture is more important sector in case of Iran and Iraq, where the contribution of this branch the natural product was 5-10 per cent, but in case of Saudi Arabia Kuwait and UAE the production of agriculture is under 1 per cent.[40] The proportion of the work force creates relatively small part of the national income. For example, Iran and Iraq contribution of agriculture is 5-10 per cent. While in case of Kuwait 2 per cent of the labour force created only 1 per cent of national income.

The gross domestic product is high in Saudi Arabia 60 per cent of the labour force produce 9 per cent of the G.D.P.[41] Therefore, we can summarise that agriculture in terms of man-power is the dominant part of the economy of the Gulf region but in terms of contribution to G.D.P., its role is rather poor. It plays a marginal role. However, it may become an important segment of the economy if proper

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40. Laszlo Lang - Juditkiss., Studies on Development countries (Budapest, 1981), p. 82.

41. Ibid., p. 83.

planning and development is adhered too. Considering the capital accumulation and the power of developing proper infrastructure, the Gulf region could become significant in agriculture. It is a welcomed step on the part of some of the Gulf countries that they are having deep concern for agricultural development. It is a desireable step in the light of the percentage distribution of population in agriculture. The Arab migrants from Egypt, Sudan and Syria etc. could be an ideal input in agricultural development.

CHAPTER - IV

CHAPTER - IV

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The industrial development is still at an embryonic stage, though remarkable progress has been made in the case of the oil rich Gulf countries over the last few years.[1] Implementation of outward-looking industrialisation is based on the establishment of dynamic large scale enterprises, Industrial development planning in the case of the Gulf countries could be taken as the necessary preface for large scale migration of the skilled and semi-skilled labour from other parts of the world. Therefore, this section is of fundamental significance here.

Contribution to GNP

In this region the main contribution to their gross national products come from industries, as opposed to extractive industries. Suppose, if revenue from a oil industry is excluded, the service sector around the public bureaucracies tends to make the largest contribution to GNP. However, the ratio of output to labour in agriculture is lower than in industry, where relatively few workers contribute a disproportionately large share of GNP.

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1. Ghantus Elias T., Arab Industrial Integration (A Strategy for Development), (London, 1982), p. 115.

Table No. 4.1 shows the distinctive pattern and the trend of the contribution of GNP in the Gulf countries. The large contribution is that of industry to the gross national product. In 1970-75, the GNP contribution in Iran was about 48 per cent; in Iraq 47 per cent; Kuwait 73 per cent; and 60 per cent for Saudi Arabia. Within these countries, the largest contribution of gross national production occurs in Kuwait, 73 per cent followed by Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq. In 1960-65, service had a large proportion of GNP, because in that period the industrial sector was not too developed. So, industrial contribution to GNP was less, as well as in agricultural sector the condition was not favourable to the production of crops and hence the contribution to the GNP was less.

If we should not add the oil contribution in the industrial sector then it shows a very less amount of contribution to the GNP. For instance, in Iran, industry without oil for an average only 20 per cent of GNP. Iraq's contribution in industry is 15 per cent; Kuwait 6 per cent and 12 per cent of contribution to the industry in Saudi Arabia. (See Fig. 4.1).

Industry in United Arab Emirates is estimated to contribute only 34 per cent of GNP.[2] The main characteristics

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2. Mallakh Ragaei EL., The Economic Development of the United Arab Emirates), (London, 1981), p. 45.

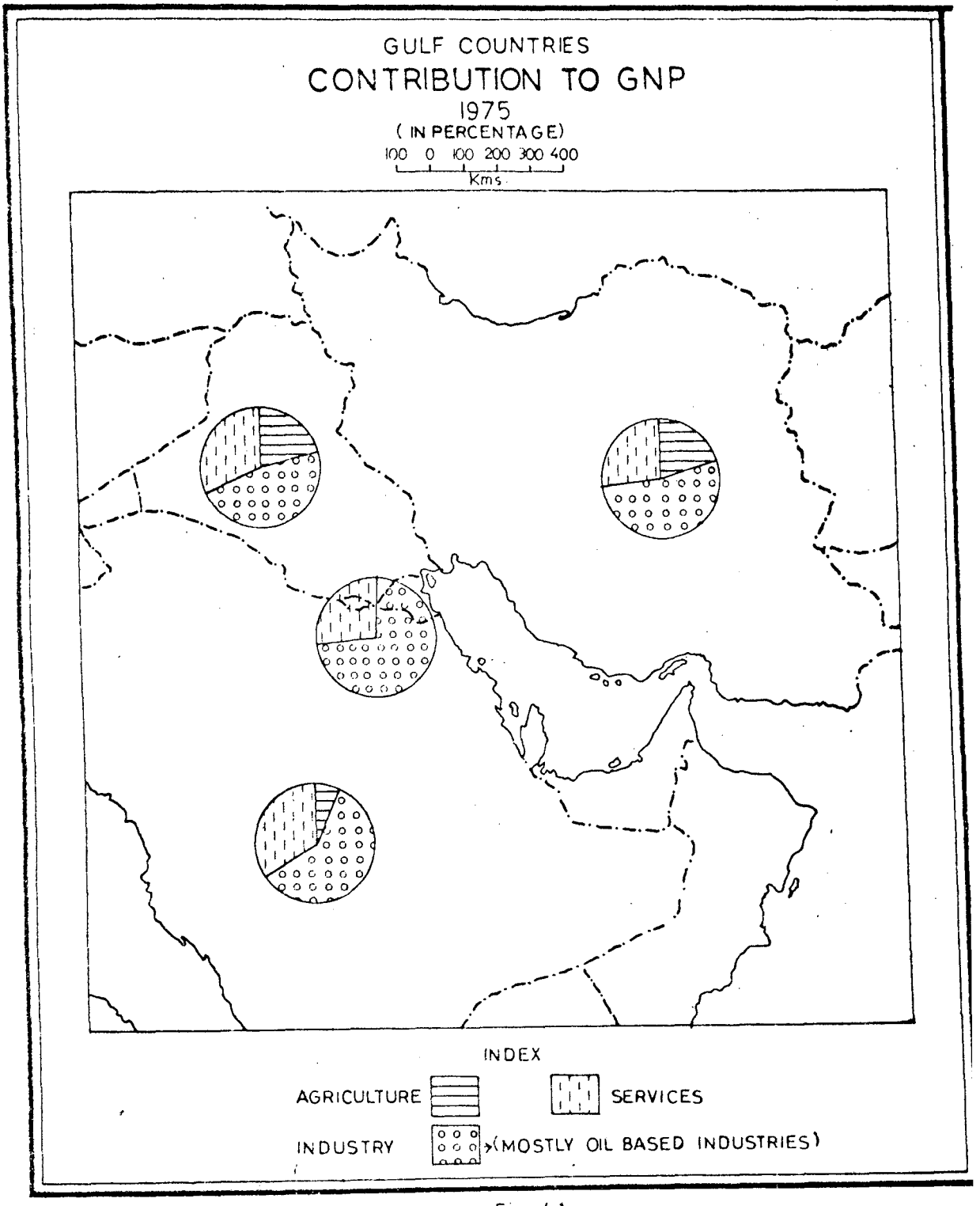
GULF COUNTRIES
CONTRIBUTION TO GNP
1975
(IN PERCENTAGE)
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
INDEX
AGRICULTURE
SERVICES
INDUSTRY
(MOSTLY OIL BASED INDUSTRIES)

Fig: 4·1

of the pattern, that the contribution of oil industry is growing rapidly than agriculture, but the service sector contributes large share in GNP compared to agriculture and industry sector. The small share in GNP of agricultural sector is due to (explained by) the aridity of the region. The neglect of agriculture and under pricing and under-developing of its products and the large size of the oil and service sector.[3]

The main trends are the decline in the share of agriculture and rise in services in particularly every country, the expansion of the oil sector and the sharp increase in the industrial sector. These trends will continue in all these Gulf countries. The growth rate of oil, manufacturing and services is greater than agricultural sector. Usually, it may be about as high as twice; and there is no sign that the governments are changing their basic economic strategy of stressing on the industry, construction and certain public services.

The rapid growth reflects the high level of investment in manufacturing, some 20-30 per cent of total investment. For instance, Iran and Iraq, a proper for higher than that devoted to agriculture which is still so much important in terms of contribution to GNP. Apart from this fact, the industry and agriculture have not grown

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3. Chenery et al in Barbara ward et al. eds., The Widening Gap) (New York, 1971), p. 30.

sufficiently and thus related overall growth rate dominant of the services in the Gulf countries.

Minerals found in the Gulf region as a whole include gold, ~~and~~ silver, and oil. At the movement petroleum is the most important mineral, as well as salt also produce in many localities, and it is also useful not only for reasoning food, but also for chemical manufacturing. Other minerals are more localized in occurrence e.g., chromite is also found in the northern part of the region, and it is a most important mineral after petroleum. The production of iron-ore is high in Iran. Tertiary coal is also found in this region. (See Fig. 4.2(a,b)).

However, the variety of minerals and the scale of extraction mean that Iran has the most diverse resources base in this region.[4] Iran has more Zinc, lead ores, chromite and to a lesser extent of magnize ore. It is one of the richest producers and exporters of oil in the West Asia. Kuwait is the richest country in oil. It is the fourth largest producer in the world followed by Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq. Saudi Arabia is the fifth largest producer of oil in the world. The recent geological survey carried out during the early sixties has shown prospects of finding varieties of minerals. Iraq has good deposites of Gypsum and lime stone, it is also oil rich country.[5] United Arab Emirates is an oil producing country.

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4. Beaumont P. and Blake G.H., The Middle East:A Geographical Survey (London, 1976), p. 238 and 241.

5. Sinha R.K. and Sharma M., Mineral Economics,(New Delhi, 1970), pp. [illegible].

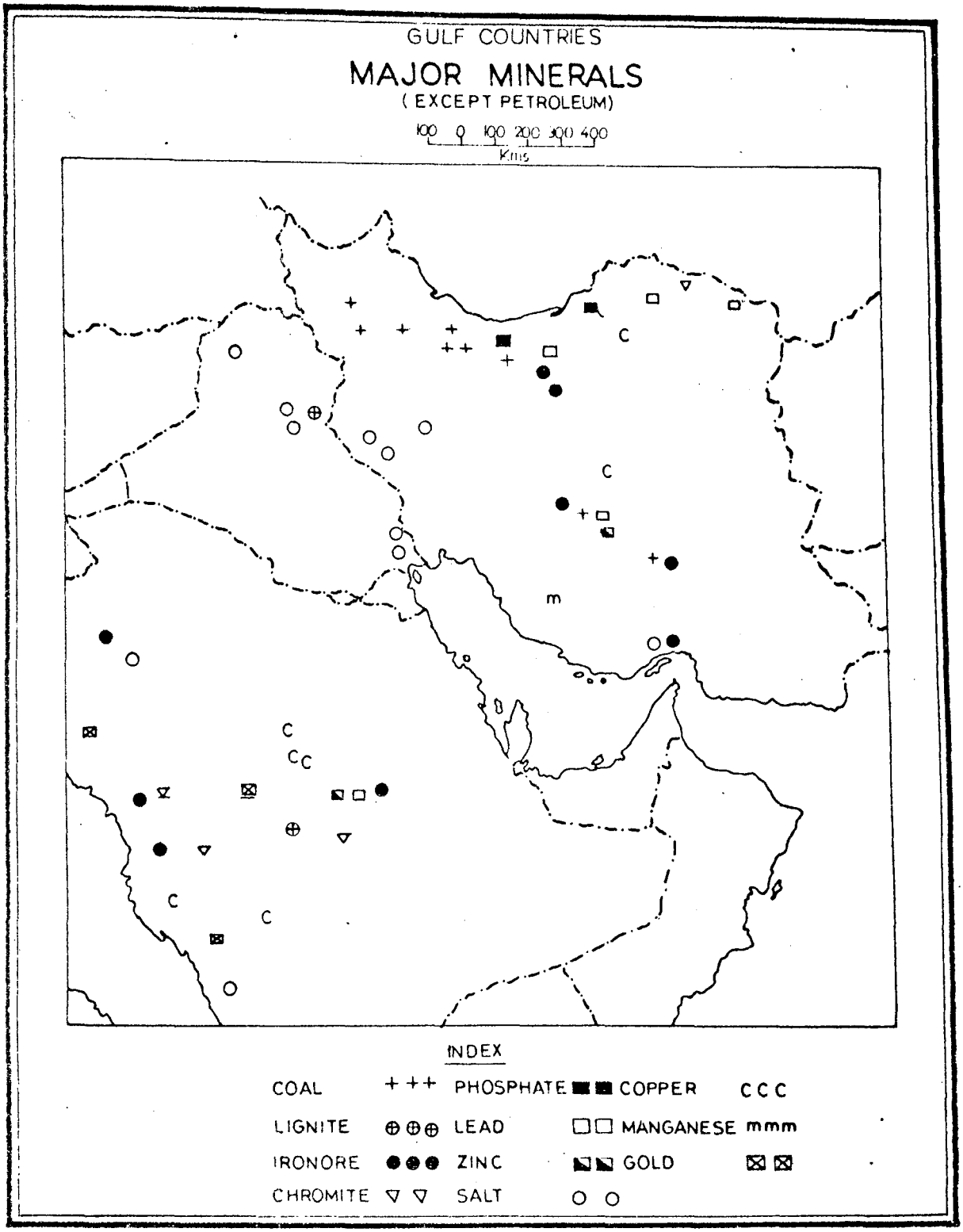
GULF COUNTRIES
MAJOR MINERALS
(EXCEPT PETROLEUM)
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
C
C
m
C
CC
C
C
INDEX
COAL
LIGNITE
IRONORE
CHROMITE
PHOSPHATE
LEAD
ZINC
SALT
COPPER
MANGANESE
GOLD

Fig: 4·2(a)

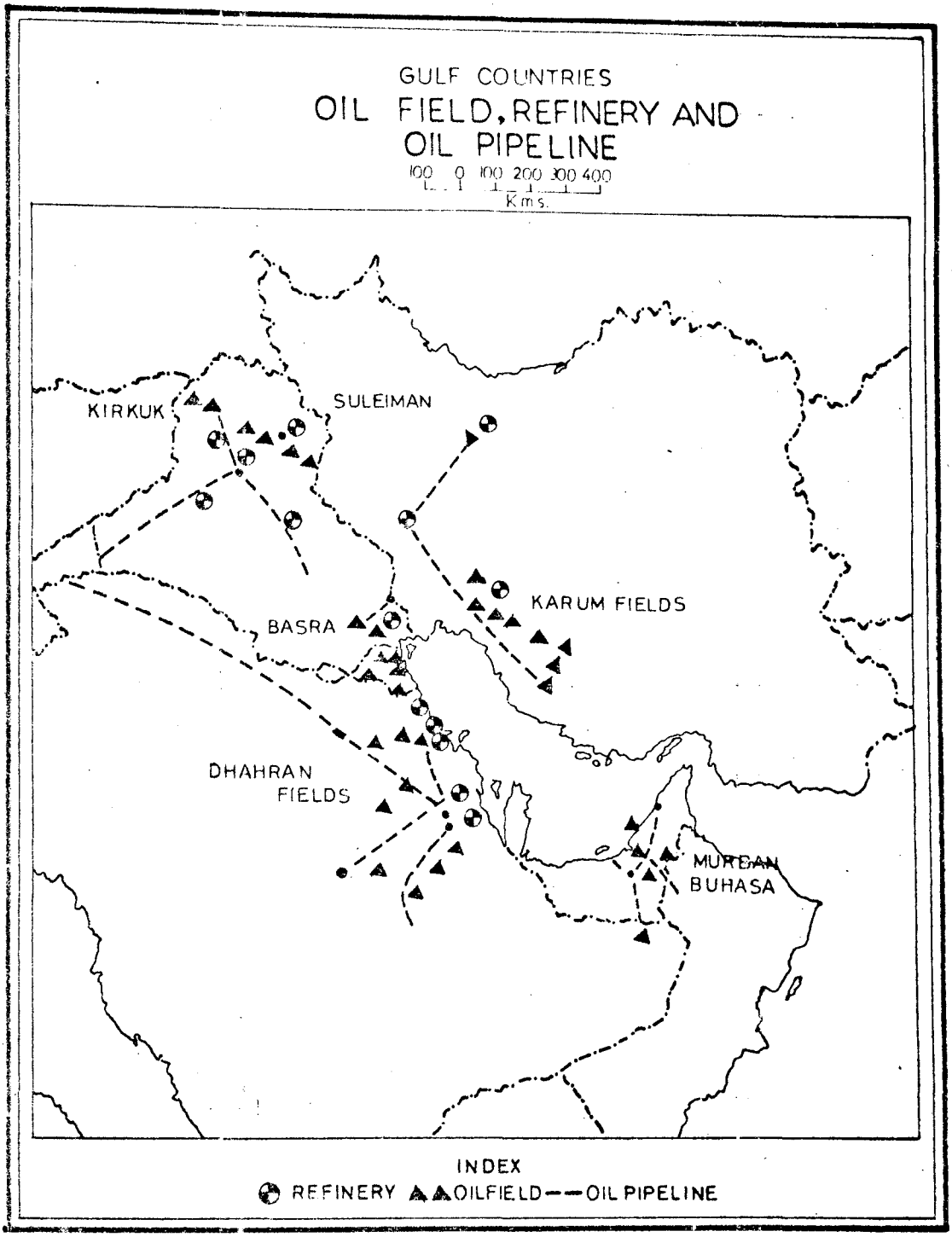
GULF COUNTRIES
OIL FIELD, REFINERY AND
OIL PIPELINE
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms.
KIRKUK
SULEIMAN
KARUM FIELDS
BASRA
DHAHRAN
FIELDS
MUBAN
BUHASA
INDEX
REFINERY OILFIELD OIL PIPELINE

Fig: 4.2(b)

It appears that only hydrocarbon is a abundantly available mineral resources in these countries. The Saudi Arabia for instance have minerals such as gold, copper, iron, phosphate, Zinc, lead and some bauxite.[6] Iran has a considerable reserve of copper, iron ore, coal and some uranium and phosphate, while in Iraq there is now a possibility for the processing of the domestic sulpher and phosphate resources.[7]

The British capital were largely, responsible to open the oil fields in Iraq and Iran. The British Govt. took an interest in the search of oil from the beginning. It arranged for financial support of D 'Arey's search activities, and oil was struck in 1902. In 1909 the Anglo Persian oil company was formed t and refinery was built in the Gulf on the island of Abadan. These events establish on the process of concession and profit sharing by foreign countries and the participation by the concessionaries' home Govt. in Middle East enterprise.[8]

The production of crude petroleum is carried out in many countries but most of the oil output is concentrated in the Gulf that is Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and

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6. Turner L. and Bedore J.M., Middle East Industrialization, (England, 1979), p. 14.

7. Mining Annual Review: 1980, p. 26.

8. George W. Stocking, Middle East Oil (Nashville, Jenn, 1970), p. 10.

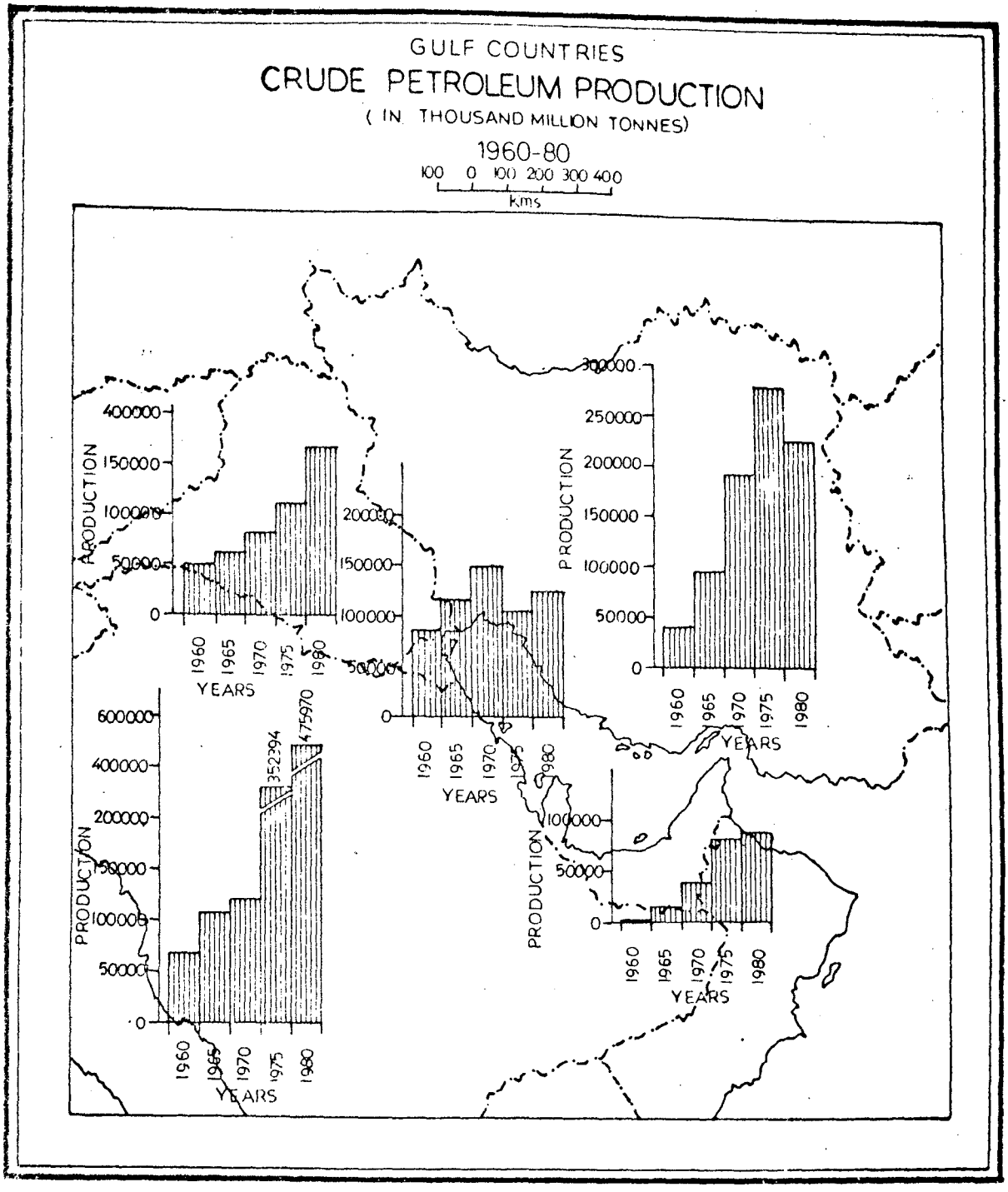
GULF COUNTRIES
CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION
(IN THOUSAND MILLION TONNES)
1960-80
100 0 100 200 300 400
kms
PRODUCTION
YEARS
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
352394
475970

Fig: 4-3

UAE and these countries accounted for 65 per cent of the world's crude oil production in 1960 to 1980.

In 1960 the production of crude oil in Iran 43,491 thousand M.T. Iraq, 4,767, Kuwait 84,820, S. Arabia 64,524 and 0.798 for United Arab Emirates, compare to this figure oil-production in 1980 has increased. The production of these countries in 1980 is 10,13,631 thousand million tonnes. Saudi Arabia is a highest producer of crude oil within these countries. The production of oil in 1980 for Iran was 1,58,265 thousands million tonnes, Iraq 1,68,570, Kuwait 1,25,994, Saudi Arabia 4,75,370 and 89,832 for UAE, Saudi Arabia is a highest production compare to these four countries, and the lowest production found in Kuwait (see Fig. 4.3).

According to the data the estimated highest proved reserve of gas occures in Iran 485,000 (10^9 cuft), followed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates. The production of gas in Iraq is 27450 cuft, Kuwait 30800, and 20775 for United Arab Emirates. The oil reserve output ratio of Iran is highest within these four countries. But GDP is very low. The highest 78 per cent GDP is in Saudi Arabia, in other countries such as Iran 44 per cent, Iraq 58 per cent, Kuwait 68 and 76 for United Arab Emirates.

Although the ultimate size of reserves and the duration of production in these countries are impounderable. There is a greater certainty about relative cost of production. The incremental cost of production is lowest in the world. Oil reserves are providing the exporting countries with the high level of income.

Oil exports provided practically all the foreign exchange earned by these countries. The share of government revenues collected from direct personal taxes and indirect

business taxes is relatively small in a typical oil state. As one would expect, that oil revenues collected from government or foreign production units amount for the preponderance of current revenues, and the contribution of oil resources has been of increasingly great importance.[9]

During the 1960s total revenue collected by the government by system known as the expensing royalties. Under the new arrangement, the royalties were paid by separately taking from the taxes and the production expenses. The result was to give the government yet further increased revenue. By the mid-1960s, these company arrangements were applied to new methods of payments.[10]

The receipt of the Gulf Oil export for each barrel of oil exported, improved from an average of 77.7 cents in 1963 to 87.4 cents by 1974. A major renegotiations of unit price of oil exportes was undertaken in 1970-71 in Tehran during February 1971.[11]

As table no. 4.4 shows the total export of oil of these countries is 1783 Billion Barrel in 1975-80, and 6388 Billion Barrel in 1960, compared to this figure, these countries exported large number of cuantity of oil in 1980

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9. Edens D.G., Oil and Development in the Middle East (New York, 1980), p. 72.

10. Schurr S.H. and Homan P.T., Middle Eastern Oil and Western World (New York, 1971), p. 120.

11. Mclachlan Keith., Oil in the Persian Gulf in Cottrell A.J. (ed.) Persian Gulf States:A General Survey. (London, 1981), p. 218.

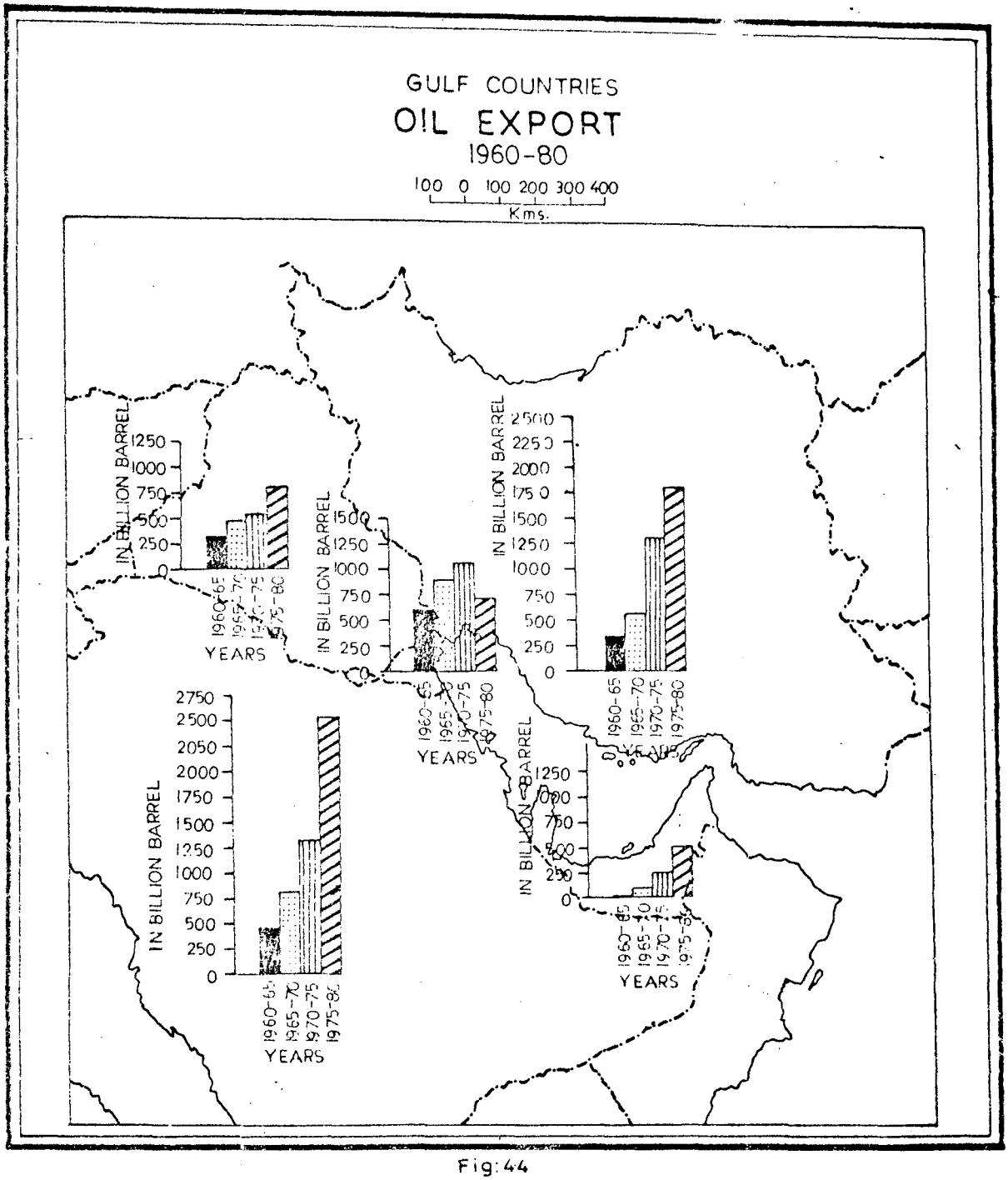
GULF COUNTRIES
OIL EXPORT
1960-80
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms.
IN BILLION BARREL
YEARS
1960-65
1965-70
1970-75
1975-80

Fig: 44

than 1960. In 1980 Saudi Arabia exported large quantity of oil that is 2585 Billion Barrel followed by Iran, 1818 Billion Barrel, Iraq 753 Billion Barrel, Kuwait 719 Billion Barrel and 513 Billion Barrel for U.A.E. In 1960s, Kuwait exported 608 Billion Barrel of oil followed by Saudi Arabia. 474 Billion Barrel, Iran. 356 Billion Barrel, Iraq 339 Billion Barrel and very small quantity of oil it is 6 Billion Barrel exported by United Arab Emirates. It is obvious that in 1960-65 the quantity of oil export is much less than the export of 1980 (See Fig. 4.4).

Table No. 4.5 shows the total revenues of these countries which they received by export of oil. The total revenue in Gulf countries is 117, 900 Million Dollars in 1980, and 1,332 Million Dollars in 1960. Compared to this figure, these Gulf countries received large number of revenue in 1980 than in 1960.

In 1980 Saudi Arabia received large amount of revenue from oil, i.e. 43,450 Million Dollars followed by Iran, 30,700 Million Dollars, Iraq 16,750 Million Dollars., U.A.E. 14,750 Million Dollars and 12,250 Million Dollars, for Kuwait. In 1960s, Kuwait received 445 Million Dollars within these countries followed by Saudi Arabia, 334 Million Dollars., Iran 285 Million Dollars., Iraq 260 Million Dollars and only 2 Million Dollars was received for U.A.E. (See Fig.No.4.5).

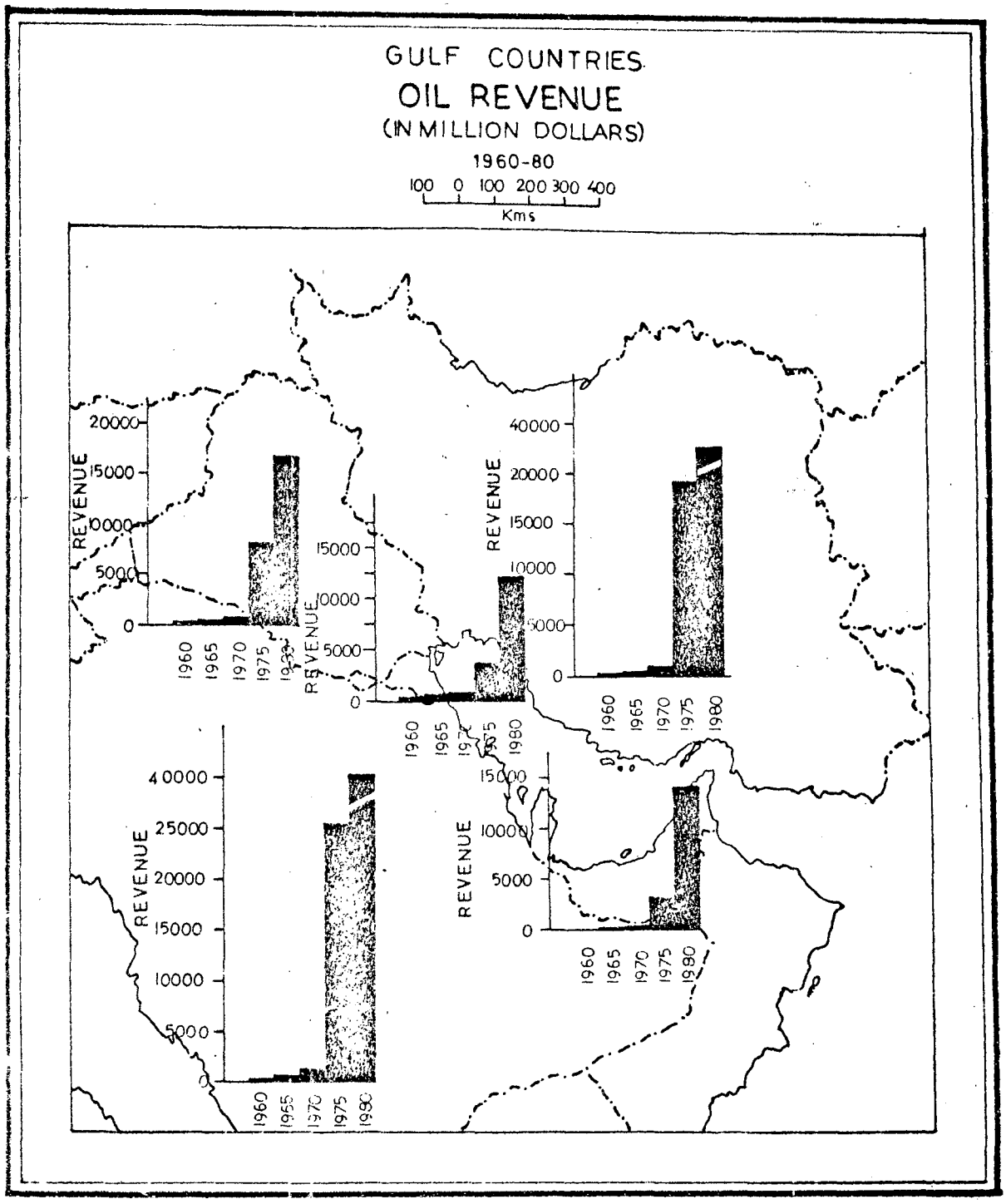
GULF COUNTRIES
OIL REVENUE
(IN MILLION DOLLARS)
1960-80
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
REVENUE
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
40000
25000

Fig: 4·5

It is obvious that in 1960-1970 the revenues from oil in these countries have been much less compared to 1980s estimated oil revenues.

Although, all these five countries receiving revenues of exporting oil, and there are substantial differences in output level among these countries, oil revenues provided means for financially urgent need and social infrastructure development. It is pointed out that these countries received revenue mostly from oil exports, and the amount of these receipts determines that the ability of the recipient countries to buy goods and services more specifically.

Industrial Structure

Among the countries under study, early in this century, Iran was the first country going towards industrialization. The industrial development started after Warld War II. In Iraq a more or less wide spread industrialization process was initiated in 1960s.[12] Today the Arab Gulf region has already been more or less transformed in industrial terms, e.g., The new type of plants operating at Basra and Khoral Zeebair in Iraq. The other huge industrial complexes are

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12. Lasziolang Judit-Kiss, Studies on Developing Countries (Budapest, 1981), p. 82.

arising off the coastal island of Saudi Arabia at Jeebail and Yanbu and the Emirates at Jebil Ali near Dubai Ruwais near these countries have made many attempts to develop their industrial sector, and among them the significant are : first is natural growth phase in the period after World War II, and next is the project boom phase as a result of growing petroleum revenues.[13] In Saudi Arabia, iron, steel and cement industries are being established. In Kuwait progress is being made in petro-chemical and cement industries. In Iraq, textile and food processing and oil refining industries are given importance. Iraq has recently embarked on the implementation of an extensive industrial programme.[14] The industries of Gulf countries are passing through a crucial phase of industrial development. In Iran industrial development has not taken place at uniform rate in the various branches of the Industrial sector. Their growth is mainly in chemical and non-metallic and metal products. Within chemicals, the dynamic products were plastic articles, paints, cosmetics and sharmacenticals. These products grew at rates ranging from almost 20 per cent

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13. Arab Economic Report, 1982 (Beirut), January 1983, p.19.

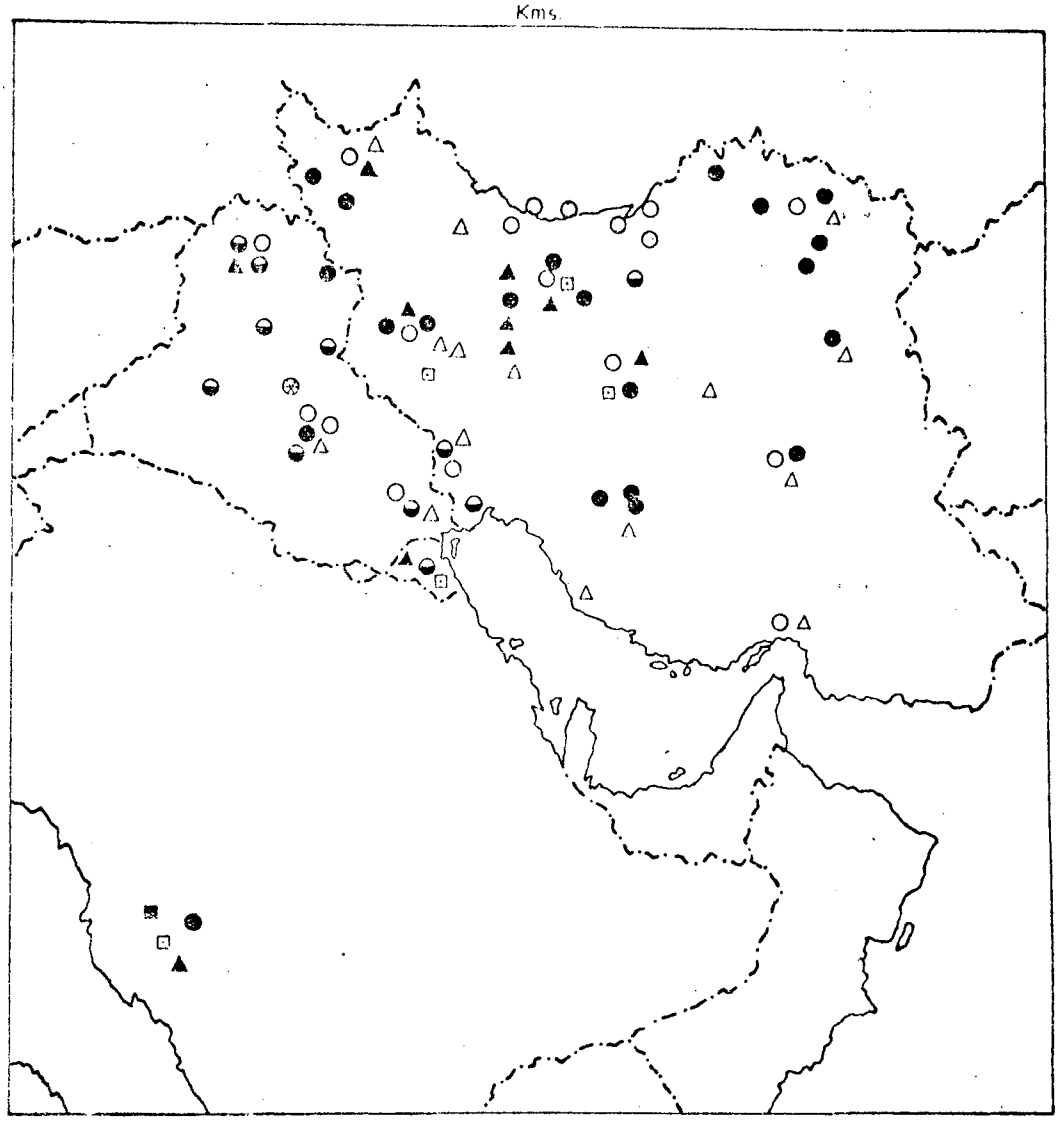
14. "Industrial Development in the Arab Countries", (Selected Documents Presented to the Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries, Kuwait, 1-10 March 1966) (United Nations : New York, 1967), p. 5.

GULF COUNTRIES

MAJOR TYPES OF INDUSTRY

100 0 100 200 300 400

Kms.



INDEX

TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

IRON AND STEEL	■ ■	⊡ ⊡ METALS AND MACHINERY
CHEMICALS	⊗ ⊗	▲ ▲ PETROLEUM REFINING AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
CEMENT	◒ ◒	Δ Δ TEXTILE
FOOD PROCESSING	○ ○	● ● SUGAR REFINING

Fig: 4·6

to nearly 100 per cent per year. Non durable consumer goods continued to contribute the bulk of Iran's development growth. (Fig 4.6)

Iran has made significant progress in industrial development.[15] In 1960-62 there were some 70,000 industrial establishments and 4,430 factories about half of the industries located in Tehran and on the Caspian coast. Textile and food processing accounted for over 60 per cent of industrial output. In 1965-67 government built a steel plant at Isfahan and a machine-tool plant at Arak. By 1967-68, manufacturing industry contributed 13 per cent to the GDP. The annual rate of growth of manufacturing industry during this period was 12.6 per cent. In 1969-70 manufacturing industrial growth rose from 213.6 in 1974-75 to 284.9 in 1976-77. Iran has over 8,000 major factories and plants. The national Iranian steel company produces over 6,00,000 tons of steel a year. By 1977-78 it reached 1.9 million tons annual capacity and it rose to 4 million tons or more in 1980s.[16]

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15. Looney Robert E., The Economic Development of Iran (A Recent Survey with Projection to 1981) (New York, 1973), pp. 8-13.

16. Cottrell A.J., The Persian Gulf States:A General Survey (London, 1980), pp. 621-23.

The main five petrochemical plants are sited at Bandar Shaharpur, Kharg island, Abadan, Shiraz and Ahnas. In 1976-77 these complexes produced 800,000 tons of ammonia, phosphate and compound fertilizer; 600,000 tons fo sulpher, 40,000 tons of polyvinychloride; 16,000 tons of carbon black, and 12,000 tons of detergent alkylate. By 1978-80 the yearly capacity of the plant at Shiraz was 440,000 t tons of ammonia, 550,000 tons of urea, 120,000 tons of ammonia nitrate and 610,000 tons of metric acid.

There were 555 mines in 1960 and it reached to some 7,000 mines operating in 1977. The refineries all are under the control of the national Iranian Oil Company. Among them the world's biggest refineries are at Abadan. The capacity of this refinery is 487,000 barrels a day and it increased by 600,000 barrels a day in October 1977. Construction is the most important industry in Iran. The growth of Iranian industry and its capacity to produce a broad range of goods has been impressive.[17]

The Iraqi Government has shown much concern in developing the industrial sector with the aim of achieving a more diversified and stable economy. Before 1960, there were 22,460 industries and 294 firms. The growth of industrial sector has been noteworthy since the 1958 revolution. In 1964 most of the industries were nationalized.

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17. Ibid., pp. 628-32.

The general establishment for industry set up was six groups respectively, tobacco, and manufacturing, leather and shoe, food industries, building material, textile and new projects. By late 1960s the base of modern industrial sector was quite broad, compared to cement plants, brick kilns, cement and manufacture cotton mills at Mosul and Baghdad.[18]

The other important branches of industrial sector include iron and steel industry. The industrial development of spiral welding pipes plant establishment at Basra started production in 1973 with a capacity of 20,000 tons per year, and the iron and steel complex plant developed at Khorzubair in 1979. In 1980 the work has started on a new steel mill plant, and the production was 19,000 tons spong iron and 27,000 tons of steel pipes in 1980.[19]

In consequence, the government has given high priority to establishment of factories, fabricating goods for the construction sector. The considerable development has been made in cement, asbestos pipe, glass, plywood, concrete and prefabrication in house production.

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18. Dr. McLachlan Keith S., The Planning and Development in Iraqi Industry,(ed.) Daftari May-Ziwar, Issues in Development:The Arab Gulf States (London, 1980),p.88.

19. Arab Economic Report, No. 13, pp. 186-87.

After 1973, the position changed significantly. The 1976-80 plan envisaged construction of 25 factories and all have been completed. The development of ship industry began modestly, with ship repair and fabrication of smaller craft developed in the Basra region. The automobile industry also is growing rapidly. According to Iraqi-Japanese agreement, some industrial projects were finalised in 1975, e.g., Basra chemical fertilizer plant, Rumailah liquified petroleum gas unit and the Basta ethylene plant with an export refinery at Zubayr.[20]

According to the development plan of 1975-80, the goals of government were to complete the projects. Most of the funds for industrial development will continue to go to petrochemicals and chemicals; iron and steel as well as automobiles.[21] There are several industrial sectors which are based on gas and oil under implementation. The liquified petroleum gas sector has developed rapidly which is build at Rumalia, as well as many petrochemical plants have been developed. A light engineering complex in Buguba was under construction. A vehicle assembly and manufacturing complex is also being constructed in Suwaira.[22]

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20. Dr. McLachlan Keith S., No. 18, pp. 97-99.

21. Cotterell A.J., No. 16, p. 634.

22. Ghantus E.T., No. 1, pp. 129-30.

In Kuwait the petrochemical industry company was established in the mid-1960s. The refining and processing of oil, and later on gas, ship building as the main industries represented the first step towards industrial development. Another plant raised the refineries' output of bitumen from 100,000 tons a year to 350,000 tons a year in 1978. The growth of Kuwait National Company has been very rapid with a daily capacity of 180,000 barrels. The growth in national industries today mostly confine into cement product factories, quarry and plants for bricks, cement pipe building farm.[23] The new farms had to be licenced by the industrial development board, which was set up to assist the development of industry, respectively construction materials, foodstuff, furniture, light engineering, printing and industrial gas.

Kuwait industrial and domestic users could draw upon 1,568 MW of power capacity in 1977. The two main power stations are developed at Sheeaiba and Sheewaikh. In 1973-74, manufacturing added 3.5 to the GDP, compared to 68.5 per cent for oil. During 1960-70 industrial production grew at about 11 per cent a year. Between 1972-75, it increased at a rate of 15 per cent respectively.[24]

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23. Cottrell A.J., No. 21, p. 638.

24. Ibid., p. 640.

There were new 31 industries which were developed in 1980. The manufacturing industrial production increased by 20 per cent to Kuwaiti Dinars 439.6 million in 1980, compared to Kuwaiti Dinars 366.3 million in 1979. The growth of petrochemical industry and chemical fertilizers and others have been very rapid. In 1979 production of ammonia reached 502,000 tons as compared with 662,000 tons for urea. By 1979 work has already started for the construction of new five ports project. The development of cement industry is rapid, and it is a main industrial project in Kuwait. Kuwait cement company production is around 1.35 million tons in 1980. Mostly cement industry plays a very much significant role in matching the construction boom.[25]

The industrial development is a subject of urgent importance to Saudi Arabia. Five years ago there were only 300 factories in the Kingdom, but today excluding the huge government establishment there are six hundred new light industries which have been developed since then. Saudi Arabia has set up one of the largest single industrial projects in history with a gas gathering system to capture and use petroleum associated natural gas which was previsouly

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25. Arab Economic Report, No. 13, pp. 247-48.

wasted.[26]

In 1962, the Saudi Government established the general petroleum and mineral organisation (PETROMIN) to develop oil and closely related mineral industries. In 1976, the Saudi Basic Industrial Corporation established the hydrocarbon and mineral-based industries of the second development plan (1975-80) and a number of petrochemical complex and a steel rolling mill in the two rising industrial centres at Yanku and Jubail.[27] Between 1970-75, 261 licences were issued to set up new private industries; over half of them were for food production, chemicals, wood and paper, and 79 licences were provided for foreign-owned operations. The total number of establishment licences were 636 by the end of 1975. The most numerous industries were in metal and metal products with 185 establishments.

The construction and building material industry is a second largest industry which is developing rapidly. The new industries were set up included paints, plastic, shoes; these factories are well-developed at Jeddha, Riyadh and Dammam. The output of cement increased from

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26. Ragael El Mallakh and Dorothea H. al Mallakh., Saudi Arabia Energy, Development and Industrialisation (Massachusetts; Toronto, 1978), p. 21.

27. Ghantus E.T., No. 22, pp. 131-32.

667,000 tons to 11,25,000 tons in 1975 and 11,18,900 tons in 1976. In 1975, 377,000 b/d was refined at the Ra's Tanura refinery. Two small refineries established at Jedda and Riyadh produce 55,000 b/d between them.[28]

During 1974, chemical industries accounted for 34.2 per cent of the total gross value added of the non-oil manufacturing centre against 3.6 per cent in 1968. There are four operating cement industries, that produced a record of 3.0 million in 1980. A total of 1,222 licences were granted to national-owned companies and 416 joint venture industries. However, the number of established industries was 838 with an invested capital of SR 9.3 million.[29]

United Arab Emirates oil has been the catalyst for industrial development and this first began in Abu Dhabi. Out of a total budget collection of BD 296 million was devoted to industry. After 1970-71, activity in this area grew rapidly. Abu Dhabi is an indirect banker of industrial growth in those emirates that taking advantages of federal outlays for development. Abdu Dhabi's first oil refinery, whose capacity is 15,000 b/d opened at Ummal-Nar near Abu Dhat

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28. Cottrell A.J., No. 24, p. 646.

29. Arab Economic Report 82, No. 25, p. 144.

city in 1976, cement factory producing 250,000 tons a year, its capacity is to be trippled and another cement plant in Al-Ain, Nitrogen fertilizers works to be produced 535,000 tons a year. The development of paper industry has started in 1978. The most important new scheme is alluminium-smelter and its produce 135,000 tons a year and costing over $ 600 million.[30]

By the end of 1979 the growth in industrial development in the UAE was marked with 138 in Abu Dhabi, 235 in Dubai, 86 in Sharjah, in addition to 33 in Ras-al-Khaimah, 34 in Ajman, 20 in Fujaira and 2 units in Ummal-Qaiwain. In Fujaira and Ras-al-Khalmah work on two cement plants was launched during the 1980.[31] Abu Dhabi has been concentrating on developing its oil and gas sectors. In the conventional manufacturing sector, in 1980 the UAE is opening region's second aluminium smelter. However, Dubai's ambitions run beyond the manufacturing sector.[32]

Industrial sector in these countries have certain problems of technology, skilled labour and indegenous supervision. In fact, the number of workers in industries

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30. Cottrell A.J., No. 28, pp. 648-49.

31. Ibid., pp. 648-49.

32. Arab Economic Report, January 1981 (Beirut, 1983),

is quite small (Table-7). Iran have the largest shares of the region's industrial population compare to other countries. However, 68 per cent of the active population is in Kuwait industrial sector, in Iraq 33 per cent, Iran 25 per cent, Saudi Arabia,25 per cent and in case of 13 per cent in UAE. United Emirates have a very small number of active population in these industries. While Iraq and Iran have considerable smaller active population reflecting the poor development of their economies. Iran have a higher number of population in manufacturing industries and mining and quarring. If we compare to these figure Iran have a favourable active population than the other Gulf countries.

However, the local human resource is not adequate to the secondary and tertiary sectors, of economy of the countries and therefore, lot of migrants have come to these countries with slightly better technical background.

During the 1960 industrial production increased in all these country. The greater production found in Iran because of their diversified base of resources as well as higher potential for industrial development. The manufacturing industry in Saudi Arabia partly attributed to the industrial development. But in Iraq has a poor performance.

According to data information the contribution of manufacturing industries (shown in the Table given below) to G.D.P. of these countries is 32 per cent in Iran, 9 per cent in Iraq, 4 per cent in Kuwait and 8 per cent in Saudi Arabia. Among these countries Iran has a highest contribution of G.D.P. that is 32 per cent and lowest 4 per cent in Kuwait.

CONTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY TO G.D.P. (1975)
(in percent)

Iran	32
Iraq	9
Kuwait	4
Saudi Arabia	8

Source: United Nations Statistical Year Book, New York-1978,Table-181

The manufacturing section of these countries is relatively small due to scarcity of capital and attractive alternative position of agricultural sector and construction.[33] According to the 1976 data manufacturing industrial share is 10-11 per cent in the gross domestic products of Iran, 7 per cent in case of Iraq and 3 per cent in the case of Kuwait.[34]

33. Beaumont P. and Blake G.H., No. 4, p. 246.

34. Laszlo Lang-Judit Kiss, No. Studies on Developing Countries (Budapest:1981), p. 44.

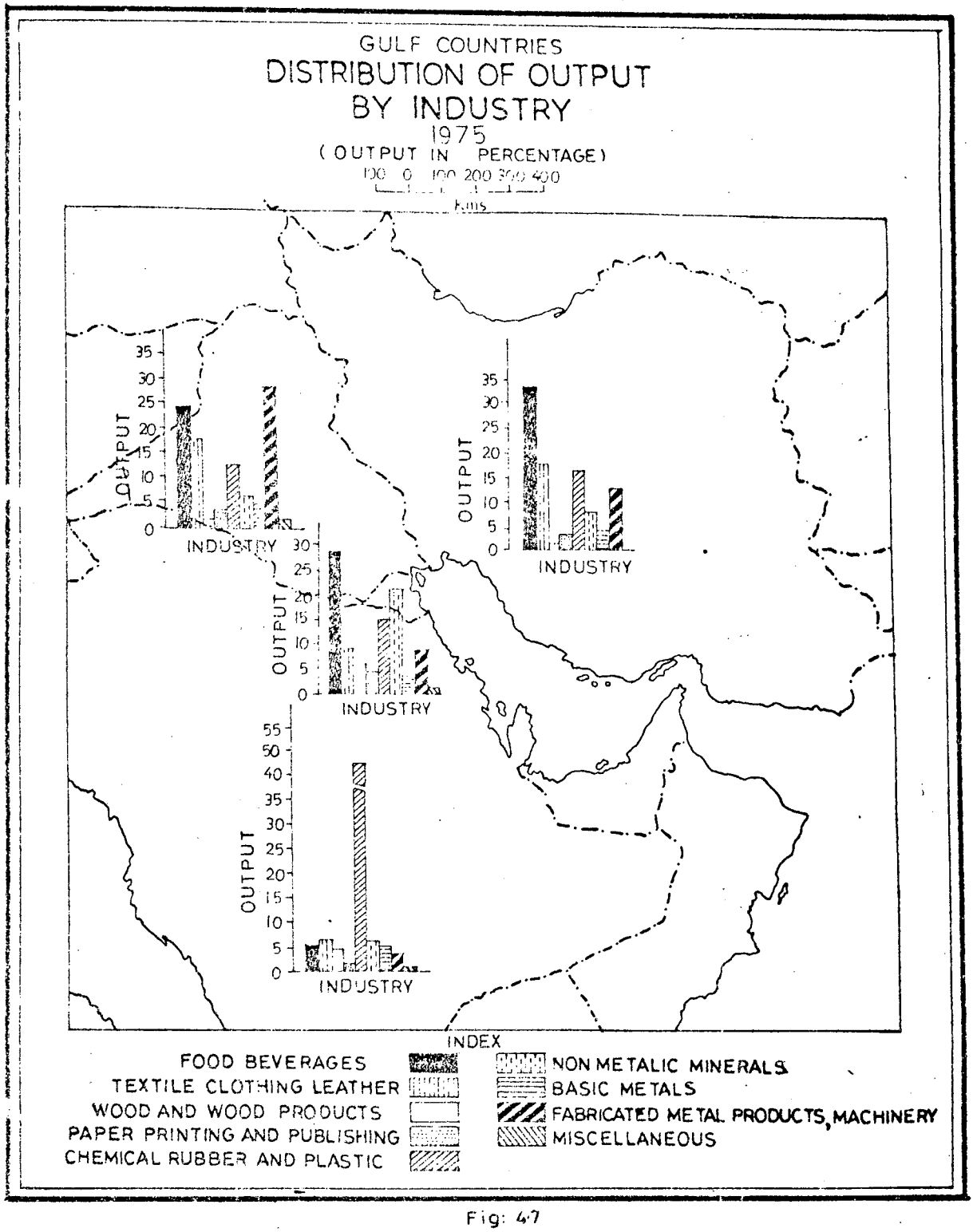
GULF COUNTRIES
DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT
BY INDUSTRY
1975
(OUTPUT IN PERCENTAGE)
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
OUTPUT
INDUSTRY
INDEX
FOOD BEVERAGES
TEXTILE CLOTHING LEATHER
WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS
PAPER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING
CHEMICAL RUBBER AND PLASTIC
NON METALIC MINERALS
BASIC METALS
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, MACHINERY
MISCELLANEOUS

Fig: 4·7

The distribution of output by industry is shown in Table No. 4.6. We note that Iran's manufacturing base of gross output is bigger than these countries. Suppose its total of output is 100 per cent, then the following values for the other countries is arrived at 16 for Iraq, 5 for Saudi Arabia, 8 for Kuwait respectively. Though we are highly obvious that the industrial structure of these countries reflects combined effects.

It is pointed out that the share of these industries, for example Foodstuffs and textiles is higher in Iraq and Iran. It is true for the case of the Iranian textile and clothing industry where 39 per cent of the labour force that they are engaged in manufacturing industry has been producing only 18 per cent of total output in manufacturing. In cases of Iraqi textile it is 18.4 and 29 per cent. Of course one can find the similar difference in food industry of Iraq or Kuwait. (See Fig. 4.7).

In the late 1970s the share of heavy industry in Iran reached upto 52 per cent average of the developing countries, only Iraq process in relative terms that, metal manufacturing capacities average is 9-13 per cent, while the metal industry of the other countries is in absolete terms. On the other hand the share of construction materials in these countries is considerably higher. During the

seventies, a vast number of building materials firms were established in each country.[35]

The industrial sector of this region represents relatively small part of total economic activities. It is most developed in absolute terms,[36] ~~and the national product of in Table - 11~~ . The proportion of the national product in Iran 34 per cent, Iraq 40 per cent, Kuwait 64 per cent and in case of 57 per cent in Saudi Arabia respectively. It is least developed in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, where economic are dominated by oil production and government activity.

It is estimated that the income from the manufacturing industry in Kuwait did not exceed 3 per cent in GNP in 1960, in case of Saudi Arabia it was even less probably.[37]

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL PRODUCT (1970-71)

Country	Employment	% of Industrial N.P.
IRAN	25	34
IRAQ	33	40
KUWAIT	63	64
SAUDI ARABIA	25	57
UAE	13	--

Sources: (1) United Nation Yearbook of National Statistics-1972.
(2) UN Statistical Yearbook-1972-Table-183.

35. Ibid., p. 47.
36. Turner L. and Bedore J.M., No. 6. p. 16
37. Small Scale Industries in Arab Countries in the Middle-East (New York, 1970), pp. 47-48.

However, the size of the labour force in the various size group shows a different and irregular pattern. The few medium and large industries establishment, particularly in Iran, Iraq and Kuwait, and the total employment labour force engaged in the manufacturing industry. Iran 35 per cent, Iraq 39 per cent and 19 per cent for Kuwait.

Small scale industries are mostly developed in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The account of large scale industries relatively large share of the total manufacturing industry, and small share for a modern small scale industries. The large and modern industries have been established under the manopolitics, and concessionary conditions. The government directly support the rising domestic demand for certain commodities, such as refined petroleum production, cigarettes, and cement. From the view point of the economy as a whole their establishment in industrial sector is very much small.[38]

Similarly the rate of manufacturing is also subordinated in relative terms. According to 1976 estimate the share of manufacturing was 10-11 per cent in the gross domestic products of Iran. 7 per cent in the case of Iraq, 3-5 per cent in the case of Kuwait and only 1 per cent in the case of Saudi Arabia.[39]

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38. Ibid., p. 67.

39. Vissilion G.V., International Development in the Middle East, UAE, 1979, Paper-2, Nov. 15-20, p. 19.

The important position of industrial establishment is more pronounced in terms of output and wages paid as well as value added. In the case of Iran the share reached upto 52 per cent average compare to the developing countries. Iraq is in relative process, considerable metal manufacturing capacities, while the metal industries of the other three countries is marginal.[40]

One cannot overlook that the share of construction activity is higher in these countries except Kuwait. This average is higher than the low developing countries. During the 1970s the firms of building material were establish in each country.[41]

The changes in sectoral shares in the value of production indicate the structure of demand for production factors including labours. The data indicates the percentage share by sector of production in 1960-75.

INDUSTRY SECTORAL SHARES IN
THE LABOUR FORCE (MID-1975)

Country	Percentage share by Sector of Production	
	1960	1970
IRAN	23	24
IRAQ	11	10
KUWAIT	34	34
SAUDI ARABIA	18	28

Source: UNS Industrial Year Book(New York,1980),p.80.

40. Laszlo Long-Judit Kiss, No.34, p. 46.

41. Vassiliou G.V., No. 39, p. 28.

It is obvious that the changes in the share of sector of production occur normally in output. The share by sector production in Iran is 24, Iraq 10 per cent, Kuwait 34 per cent and in cases of Saudi Arabia 24 per cent.

Compared with labour in medium and large manufacturing establishment, the small scale industrial labour is generally less productive. Therefore, average output per person and average value added is lower in small scale industry. Similarly, the average wages to per workers is lower. Differences in sectoral shares in production and labour force means different in output per workers in industry.[42]

Most of the small scale industries are not restricted to specific manufacturing activities, but found in all the manufacturing group except of oil refining. In Iraq many small scale establishments are engaged in textile manufacturing. Iraq which has four large farms and numerous establishments that manufacture tobacco products but in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia not at all.

In such case it is probably true that technological requirement has determined the minimum size of establishment. The financial and market is the main obstacles to establish large scale industries.[43] Industries are privately owned

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42. Kuznets Simon, Economic Growth of Nations. (Cambridge, 1971), p. 211.

43. Small Scale Industries in Arab Countries of the Middle East No. 38, p. 54.

for the most part of these countries. This is true particularly for small scale industries. It still remains true in case of Iraq, despite the extensive nationalisation of industry in this country in 1964-65 respectively.[44] Most of the large scale industries are owned by the government. In cases of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the government participate in the ownership of many of the largest industries and fully owned some of the largest industries.[45]

Problems of Industries

The industries of this region are facing lot of problems, and these problems are very peculiar to them as a group. Such problems may be grouped as following headings:[46] such as entrepreneurship and Management; investment, credit, demand and marketing and cost and productivity problems of Govt. Policies.

Management: This entreprenurship and management problem is common to all industries of this region. In these countries there are limited entreprenurial talent

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44. The Industrial Survey Iraq:Central Bureau of Statistics,1967 (Baghadad, 1965), Data derived from Table 3, 32, 44 and 47.

45. "Industrial Planning Programming and Policies in Countries of the Middle East" (Industrial Development and Economic and Social Office Beirut,March 1-10,1966).

46. "Small Scale Industries in Arab Countries of the Middle East", No. 43, p. 52.

to create the large and private industrial firms. Industrial sector of these countries has owned by the individual or by partners who are mostly managers and owners.[47] From the economic point of view the shortage of skilled and unskilled labour is a feature of these oil producing countries. The number of persons engaged in technical skills and other profession is very small. Similarly, the educational working population is very small with a scarcity of scientist and technicians. Therefore, illiteracy is serious problem of productivity in industry.[48]

According to data the higher quantity of skilled labour found in Iran. Iran has a 4960 Scientist and engineers and 1737 technicians per million population. Iraq 4332 scientist and 2451 technicians per million population, 27192 scientist and engineers in Kuwait 4790 scientist in Saudi Arabia and in case of United Arab Emirates there are 2413 scientist and 1897 technicians per million population. In case of educational and medical skills, Kuwait has a favourable medical and educational skills that is 12.5 doctors per 10,000 population and 77.5 second level teacher and 3.5 third level teacher. In case of the Iran there are 3.2 per cent doctors per ten thousand population, 4.0 Iraq,

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47. Middle East Year Book (London, 1980), pp. 54-56.

48. Casadio G.P., The Economic Challange of the Arabs. (England, 1975), pp. 43-44.

3.8 Saudi Arabia and 6.6 in UAE 18.4 per cent second level teacher in Iran, Iraq 15.4, Saudi Arabia 17.4 and 29.0 per cent teacher per thousand population occures in United Arab Emirates. (See Table No. 4.7).

Professional and skilled technical represent the small fraction of the labour force Doctors and Teachers are few in relation to the population.[49] The skilled workers are generally from other countries. Most of them are migrants from Asian countries and they have influence on industrial development in the Gulf.

Capital is one of the important factor of production. The volume of private investment in industry is determined by several factors, such as the total volume of domestic private saving included retained profits, and the size of other available finance whether it is public or foreign General Organisation problem is effecting the growth of industry and it is more acute in small scale industries as well as it is also effective for information and demand trends. Shortage of capital is the great technological book wardness of this region. Therefore, investment can be used as means of infusing not only capital, but it has to be invested on large number of advanced technology.[50]

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49. Edens D.G., Oil and Development in the Middle East (New York, 1979), p. 163.

50. "Small Scale Industries in Arab Countries of the Middle East", No. 46, p. 56.

In fact, they are using uneconomical second hand machinery and equipment.[51]

It has already been noted that the Govt. investing their capital in large scale industries. Other source of credit to industries are the commercial banks, which are now nationalized, for example in Iraq and second source from financial institution which are fully owned by the Government. Industrial credit of this region is jointly owned by Govt. and private section, as well as it closely tied with government ownership of industrial establishment. Due to the unreliable source of finance they cannot import raw material direct from abroad.[52]

Demand and Marketing: The smallness of the domestic market, whether interms of total population expenditure per head is one of the basic limitation of industrial growth. Therefore, many industries do not enjoy the full benefit of economic scale of production.[53]

Trade is main factor of industrialization,[54] although regional trade of these countries is very small. Actually

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51. Issawi Charles, The Economy of the Middle East and North Africa:An Overview, Mathuan, London,1982,p.84.

52. "Financing and Manufacturing Industry in selected country in the Middle East", IDAC-KUW/IV/UN-7, Feb-6, 1966, Beirut, pp. 53-58.

53. "Industrial Planning Profframming and Policies in the selected countries of the Middle East, No. 45,p.162.

54. Mabro R.E., Industrialization, in the Middle East: A Hand Book (ed. M. Adams),(London, 1971), p. 448.

these countries mostly dependent upon trade. Trade is outer orientated and it is beyond the Gulf and that too to the western developed countries. Multi nationals govern the fate of these Gulf countries in terms of trade. ~~The pattern of trade for 1980 is shown in Table.13~~. Only Saudi Arabia is a high export country followed by UAE,Iran, Iraq and Kuwait. The highest export value is 78 Billion dollers in Saudi Arabia, In cases of other countries such as Iran 31, UAE 52, Iraq 23, and 9 for Kuwait. As compared to this figure Iraq has a highest in imports. The import value is 85 Billion dollars for Iraq, 40 Kuwait, 36 UAE and only 8 Billion dollars in case of Iran. We obvious that Iran is lowest imports country.

However, export of raw material such as cotton and other agricultural production is more valuable than the export of industrial goods. Iraq exported only agricultural products and Saudi Arabia exported petroleum and crude oil.[55] In 1966 the contribution of import was more than 20 per cent of GNS. Therefore, petroleum export is more responsible for the favourable balance of trade.

Intraregional trade has much smaller than inter-regional trade. However, most modern industries suffer from weakness of demand marketing problem arising from theinherent weakness of the transport and distribution system is common to industries.[56]

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55. Beaumount P. and Blake G.H., No. 33, p. 253.

56. "Small Scale Industries in Arab Countries of the Middle East", No. 43, p. 59.

Government Policies and Incentives

The government play a direct and active role in the establishment of industries and participating in the capital[57] policies and incentives that effecting industries. The role of Government in financing in industries has already been touched upon the government policies.

Industries face the problem of licence to establish new industries, because the establishment of industry require the approval from the relevant ministry which is based on the recommendation of a special government. Secondly the industrial sector facing the tax exemption problem when they want to imports, such as machinery, equipment, packing material and building material which are useful in establishing a new industry.[58] The direct taxation is also affecting on industrial development.

As an additional incentive to establish industries, these countries offer land to prospective industrialist at low rent. In some cases with options to buy the land are defined e.g., in Iraq, the approved industries may obtain parts of state land on low rent for a period of six years and it may subsequently purchase at market value, Second example for Saudi Arabia also facing the same.

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57. "Industrial Planning, Programming and Policies in selected countries of the Middle East, CIDAC/KUW/IV/UN.6, Part-II (Centre of Industrial Development and UN Economic and Social Office in Beirut, January, 1966).

58. "Small Scale Industries in Arab Countries of the Middle East, No. 56, pp. 62-63.

Industrial areas, which offer land, water,power and other facilities to industry but these things are not common in these country. The Govt. giving them land at a normal rent for a period of 50 years and then supplying water, power and other facilities. Therefore, however only few industries including refinery and fertiliser plants have been established in this region.[59] The cost of construction is high in these countries (about 30 per cent) than the industrialized nations. All types of material they have to import from outside which is useful to industry. Moreover, there is a great problem of gas gathering system, pipe line, port facilities and housing for the workers of a large complex.

The economy of the Gulf countries is being dominated by oil and its products. Imports and exports are guided by the amount of oil produce. The shortage of skilled man-power the various sector of economy specially the tertiary sector is greatly influenced by the migrants. Migrant labour is an important factor in the economic development of the Gulf countries.

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59. "Industrial Estates in Europe and the Middle East", Sales No. 68. II, B. 11 (U. Nations, 1968), p. 47.

CHAPTER - V

CHAPTER - V

PATTERN AND VOLUME OF MIGRATION

The international migration of labour is of crucial significance in this region. In addition to the well known movements of the bedoins, the migration by Arab traders and villagers also involved large scale movements. However, international migration has started in the Arabian peninsula recently in 1940s, when the economic growth began in the Arabian Sheikhdoms and nation states.

Today, the international movement of people in this region is as a result of economic forces and in particular the demand of labour in the oil rich states.[1] By the early 1970s the petrochemical industries and small scale industries have been established in this region. The oil price hike of 1973 transformed the scale of development, and particularly in the industrial field which created great demand for skilled and experienced labour. Every oil rich state plans to have a maximum industrial development. The modern development in each oil rich states varied according to the level of liberal

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1. "Trends and characteristics of International Migration since 1950", Demographic Studies No. 64, (New York, 1979), pp. 3-6.

and modern attitude of the sheikh as well as his ambition for the massive development. Actually it is not the case that the most wealthy are the most modern. For example - The industrial development of Saudi Arabia was slow until 1973. However, after 1973 these all states began to adopt similar development objectives for a faster pace of economic development. To view this point the industrial development programme is increasing rapidly.

Today, atmost all and every oil rich state of the Gulf region try and envisage industrialisation as an essential and central component of the domestic development. Therefore, the demand for labour has grown high.[2]

In most of these countries human skills are scarce in relation to the total population. It opens up opportunities to the other Asian and African countries for the surplus labour which have in abundance. Alongwith the demand for highly skilled persons from the developed countries also increased proportionately. As a result of this in the case of United Arab Emirates, its 25 per cent of the population consists of the foreigners and in the Gulf state as a whole move than half of the work force was made up of foreign workers.

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2. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., International Migration and Development in the Arab Region (Geneva, 1980), pp. 17-18.

The movement of the temporary workers to the Gulf states differed from the previous migration of foreign workers to the Western Europe. Kuwait is one of the country that had massive immigration and so is the case Saudi Arabia, after its economic development, since 1960s. The large number of all kinds of immigration have been attracted to its major cities where the oil industries are located. The UAEs which has opted for a rapid economic expansion attracts large scale flow of the migrants and therefore these migrants decide the basic demographic trends here. The international labour migration has enabled them to achieve a remarkable degree of economic development over a brief period, despite the fact that the population of these countries are small. They are considerably dependent not only on Arab labour but more dependent on workers from Asia and Far East.[3]

However, migration of trained personnel to the Gulf states increasingly being seen by the countries of origin as an unwarranted depletion of their labour force.[4] Again it is suggested that the countries of origin have trained their workers with a considerable cost, sometimes in the skills which the oil rich country attract.

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3. Ibid., No.2, p. 17.

4. Bohning W.R., "Some thoughts on immigration from the Mediterranean basin", International Labour Review, March,1975 (Geneva, 1975), pp. 251-259.

As a result, that the major economic forces and pattern underlying migration for employment are now deeply entrenched. Both countries of origin and countries of employment are considering the international exchange of man-power as one of the most crucial policy issue which is facing at present period.[5] It seems of paramount importance to the country of origin which trains them after putting a heavy cost of infrastructure for training which these developing countries are not able to bear this burden.

Growth in numbers of Migrants Population

The population movement has continued since the early 1950s and immigration has been an important factor in the population growth of these countries as shown in the preceding chapter. Huge involuntary movements of population have taken place in the Middle East after Second World War.[6] International labour migration has grown steadily since the Second World War due to the oil industrial development. There is no doubt that after 1973 there has been a great change in migration. The scale of movements has increased markedly. The population movement is a response to desire

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5. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 3, p. 4.

6. "Trends and characteristics of International Migration since 1950", No.1, p. 3.

for development in the oil states in particular Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and UAE.[7]

The number of migrants grew steadily in response to the development during the 1960s and 1970s, but it is quite smaller than the present total. In 1960 Iraq was a under-employment country which were supplying labour - to peninsula states, but the situation has changed and today Iraq started to import the labour from other states. The number of migrant workers in Iraq is growing rapidly since 1955.[8]

The migrants now come from an ever widening range of countries[9], when the lack of resources and abundance of manpower is the basic traits. Table shows more detail data for the foreign population of these countries. Kuwait represent a special case of country where according to the 1970s census over half of the population was of non Kuwait nationals. Among persons practicing professional occupations, that 85 per cent were non-Kuwaitis; there was a similar high concentration of foreigners among production process workers in industry.

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7. Briks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 5, p. 2.

8. Ibid., pp. 26-27.

9. "World Population Trends and Policies", Monitoring Report 1977, Vol. 1 (New York, 1979), p. 112.

The 1968 census taken in the UAE, showed a total population of 179,000 of which 66,000 (37 per cent) of the population were immigrants. Estimate of the percentage of manpower which came from other countries is about 57 per cent.[10] In the case of Saudi Arabia there is no census data or a reliable migration statistics, but Saudi Arabiais known to have a large immigration of manpower. According to estimate of international labour office, the manpower expert have already estimated that about 400,000 non-Saudies were employed in the country in 1970, that too out of about 1.2 million total employed in this country.[11]

In Iran immigration has been insignificant. According to 1966 census, there is a small fraction of foreign born people, that is only 0.2 per cent of Iran's total population. Recently the rapid economic expansion, however it appears to create a need for foreign technicians and skilled workers.[12] After the Second World War Iranian workers had been drown to the Arab States of the Gulf region, but since the development

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10. Farrag A.M. (ed.), Migration between Arab Countries in Man-power and Employment in Arab countries: Some critical issues (Geneva, 1975), p. 10.

11. Francis O.O.G., "Saudi Arabia on Manpower assessment and planning" (Geneva, 1971), p. 92.

12. Tehran Journal, as Report in U.S. of America, No. 1309, (26 Feb, 1975), pp. 69-70.

has taken place at home, the out migration of skilled persons has declined.[13] According to estimate - Iran has 180,000 immigrants workers from Afghanistan and other 15% workers from the U.S.A. During the last decade of the regime of Shah but now the situation has changed and more of Asians are coming to Iran specially Iran of Ayatollah Khomeini regime. Kuwait and U.A.E. these both countries reported to have some 500,000 expatriate in their population in 1975. Thus over half of the population of Kuwait and U.A.E. are foreigners. In case of Kuwait about 40 per cent of the population is from Jordan and Palestine.[14] During the period of 1965-70 the number of migrants has doubled, that is from 250,000 to over 520,000.

The population of Kuwait increased from 1965 to 1970 census, that is 467,000 to 739,000 and the number of Kuwait increased from 220,000 to 347,000; that the growth rate of Kuwaitis population is the same as for non-Kuwaitis.[15] In 1960, there were 150,000 foreigners in Saudi Arabia with an annual increase rate of 15 per cent(BNCC 1969). There were

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13. Bimchaid, Benham and Mehdi Amani, IRAN,1, (ICREI) Monograph series world population (Tehran, 1974), p.14.

14. "World Population Trends and Policies", Monitoring Report, Vol.1 No. 9, p. 113.

15. Manpower and Employment in the Arab countries: Some Critical Issues Beirut, May (Geneva, 1975), p. 86.

103,000 non-Saudies in four towns of Mecca, Jedda, Medina, and Taif, and the annual increase rate was 15 per cent, and the total raised to nearly 400,000 by 1965-70.[16] In 1975 there were 773,400 migrant workers.

During this period the Arab countries accounted for a 92 per cent of the total work force, but out of this account 25 per cent of the work force in the United Arab Emirates.[17] The total population of UAE is estimated at 320,000 in 1972, and has grown at 9.6 per cent per annum between 1968-1972. During the same period the expatriate population has grown at 15 per cent.[18] In 1975 the growth of population was 14 per cent per annum. Over that period the population doubled every four year and the growth in employment at 19 per cent per annum which is almost equally remarkable.

The table No. 5.1 shows the migrant population in these countries. According to available data the total

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16. Gregor R.Mc., Saudi Arabia Population and the Making of Modern states in Clarke J.I. and Fisher W.B. (ed.), Population of the Middle East and North Africa (London, 1972), p. 238.

17. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 8, p. 76.

18. Manpower and Employment in Arab countries: Some Critical Issues, No. 15, p. 100.

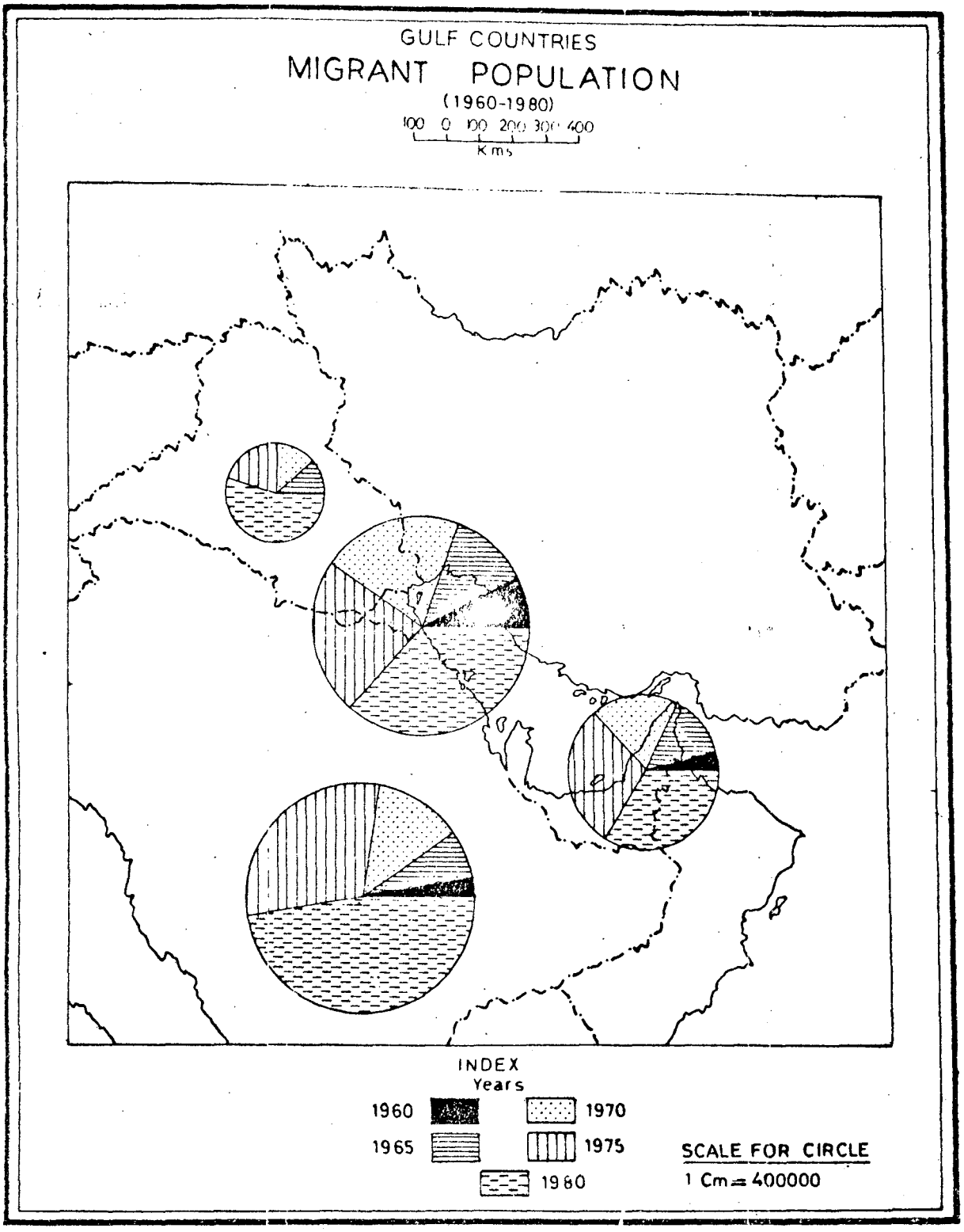
GULF COUNTRIES
MIGRANT POPULATION
(1960-1980)
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
INDEX
Years
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
SCALE FOR CIRCLE
1 Cm = 400000

Fig: 5.1

migrants in these countries were 39,95,309 in 1980 and 375,712 were in 1960 which shows an increase of 3619,597 in decade. In 1970 there were 14,95,491 migrants which shows an increase of 24,99,818 in one decade (1980-1970). In 1980 Saudi Arabia has a 24,23,547 (46.54%). If we compare to this figure the total population of migrants in 1960 and 1970 is very much small than 1980. In 1970 Saudi Arabia has large number of migrants that is 668,000 (12.83%) followed by Kuwait 441,791 (21.12%), Iraq 65,700 (13.19%), and 320,000 (20.38%) for United Arab Emirates. In 1960 there were 159,712 (7.63%) migrants in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia 150,000 (2.88%) and 66,000 (4.20%) for United Arab Emirates (See Fig - 5.1).

The growth of migrants in these countries has been increasing rapidly. If we see the detail abstract, Saudi Arabia has a large number of increase migrants in first and second decade (1960-70 and 1970-80), that the total migrants were 668,000 in 1970 and 150,000 in 1960, and 242,347 in 1980 and 668,000 in 1970 that it shows an increase of 518,000 in 1960-70 and 17,55,547 in second decade (1970-80). The increase in Kuwait migrants population is 282,098 in 1960-70 and 351,971 in 1970-80, Iraq 204,300 in 1980, and for United Ara

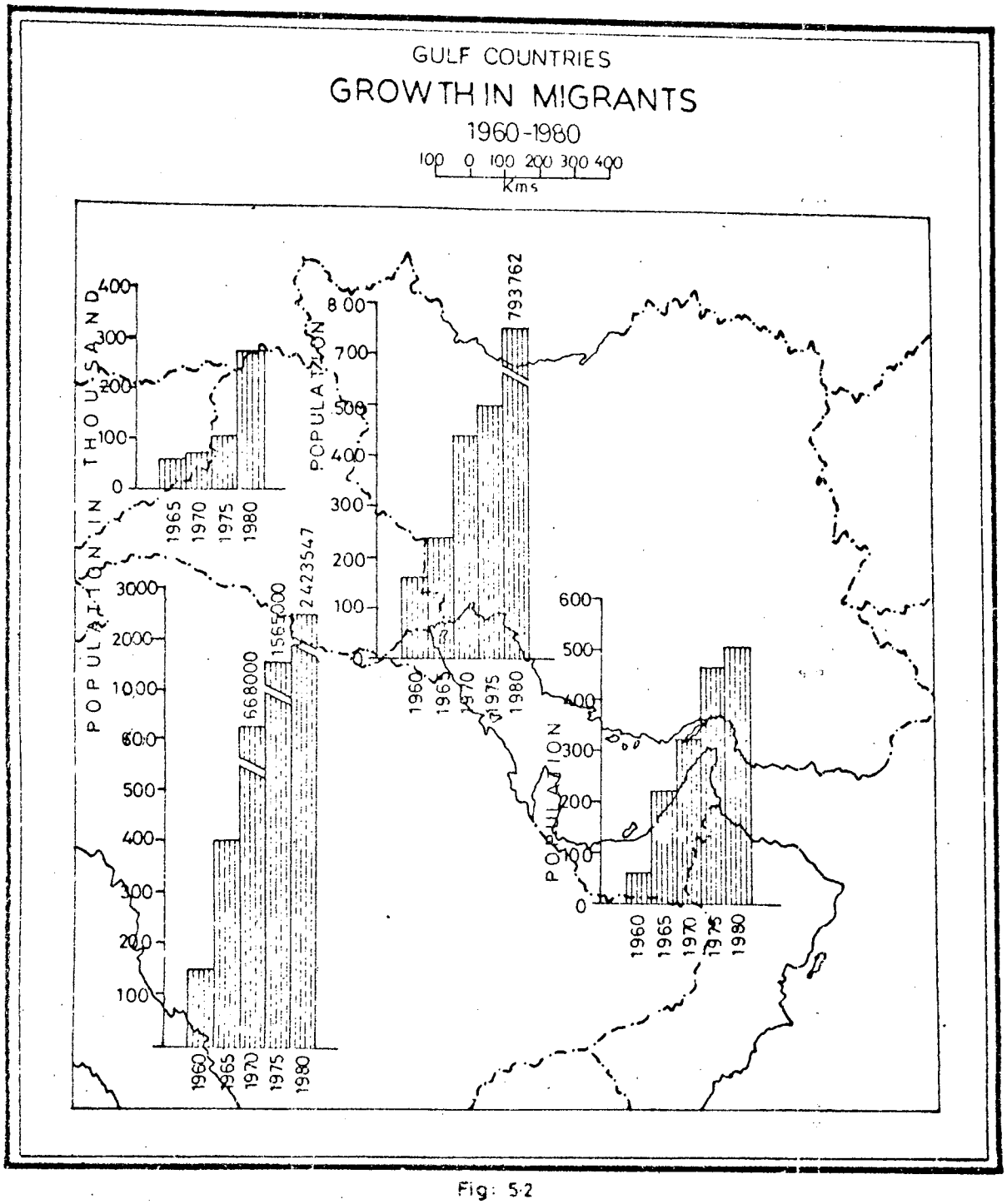
GULF COUNTRIES
GROWTH IN MIGRANTS
1960-1980
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
POPULATION IN THOUSAND
400
300
200
100
0
1965
1970
1975
1980
POPULATION
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
793762
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
POPULATION
3000
2000
1000
600
500
400
300
200
100
668000
1566000
2423547
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
POPULATION
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980

Fig: 5.2

Emirates the total migrants were 320,00 in 1970 and 66,000 in 1960, and in 2nd decade, there were 508,000 in 1980 and 320,000 in 1970, which shows an increase of 254,000 in first decade and 188,000 in second decade (1970-80).

If we compare the growth in number of migrants within two decades, itis obvious that the migrants number has increased rapidly in (1970-80) the second decade. This growth occurs in these countries due to the demand for the high and middle level manpower to work in industrial sector (see Fig - 5.2).

It is obvious as per various estimates and projection that, in any event the major oil exporting countries such as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Iran, Iraq are likely to continue to need substantial immigration during the next two decades. However, the pattern of inflow of these migrants may change, depending upon the regional and international policy framework of these Gulf countries.

Factors and Forces for migration

Today International movement of people in the Gulf states is mainly as a result of economic, social and political forces. At present the population in this region is mostly a result of economic forces, except the large scale

transfer of population, there is significant example of the forced migration and that is the muslim piligrime to Mecca (the Hadj), now over a million people results to a very much important international redistribution of people.[19] Their financial resources have greatly attracted large number of workers from other countries of the Middle East and from non-Middle East countries.[20]

Saudi Arabia case is that, the population became double since 1962-63 to 1975, according to the census, the 1962 the population was 33,02,330 and it increase 70,12,614 in 1975, means this is more than doubled. The main cause of this increase has been migration due to the development of the nation's economy and industry as the revenue from the oil sector expands and improvement of transportation network.[21] The migrants came to this region to seek job in industrial and service occupations and in the case of - relatively fe migrants

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19. Trends and characteristics of international migration since 1950, No. 6, p.3.

20. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 17, p. 8.

21. Fenelon K.G., The United Arab Emirates: An Economic and Social Survey (London, 1974), pp. 6-8.

with special talents, that they may find private employment as traders and - shopkeepers.[22] Secondly they can get high wages as well as good job.[23]

Although purely from the economic point of view the foreign investment is also affecting migration. The case of the involvement of India could be cited in various construction and city development programme. Many private firms are participating in the case of the Gulf countries. As per data, heaviest stakes of Indian firms are in the case of Iraq with an annual turn over of 700 to 800 million rupees. Recently Iran is also becoming an important area for such investment. Even at the government level, bilateral project have given another spurt in increasing the total volume of migrant. The daily advertisement in the national Indian daily paper could be taken as the point to make certain judgement about this.

Political structure also play an important role in the growth of population migration, for example Kuwait and Yeman. Although many political boundaries were conceived

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22. Harrison R.S., Cities in the Middle East (ed.), Taylore Alic in the Middle East (Great Britan, 1972),

23. Fenelon K.G., No. 21, p. 9.

and created after IInd World War, therefore, their supreim position upon the region has played important role to increase the growth of migrants.[24] Hence it is important to make a note that a large scale migration of Palestinians and Jordanians has taken place in the Gulf. They man the various commerical and professional aspects of the economy of the countries. The added advantage to them is that they belong to Arab culture and language. That was Egyptian and Sudanese have this added advantage under other Asian and European migration.

The most important case of population growth is that in view of the size of their population the domestic work force of these countries is very much small due to the low rate of literacy. Secondly women - do not work generally in wage employment in this region, except in limited number of professions, that means in teaching, nursing. But the number of employed women is very small and the non-participation of women labour in the economy of this region is partly a great result of social and religious factors and so, the work force is very much small[25], and therefore then the need of the foreign manpower to work in industrial sector

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24. Clarke J.I. and Fisher W.B., Population of the Middle East and North Africa: A Geographical Approach (London, 1972), p. 18.

25. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 20, p. 20.

is created. The situation changes fast. The case of Iraq could be cited here where most of the man's work in offices etc. is being taken up by Iraqi women. This will increase in other countries with the growing modernization as the Gulf.

Social causes are also important for the growth of migrants population. The categories of professional manpower also shows an increase due to the migration of Arabs and non-Arab muslims. For example, Saudi Arabia has a largest population which are muslims. The most crucial problem arising from this massive needs of foreign manpower is mostly the social impact which an aline labour force might have on the country. For example, many foreigners which they have migrated to Saudi Arabia that they are disturbing the existing unique islamic social pattern of - Saudi Arabia.[26] It is obvious that according to this situation they are giving preference to the muslims, therefore, the fact is that most foreign workers drawn mostly from the islamic countries to this region.

It may be taken as a digression but as an important one. In the sub continent of India the countries have the impact of large scale money under economy in terms of

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26. Fouad Al-Farcy, Saudi Arabia, A case Study in Develoomment (London, 1982), p. 85.

construction of private houses, improvement in rural landscape and mechanisation of agriculture etc. This is proving an economic asset in basis of enhance in having foreign exchange reserve. However, another side effects is that these Islamic countries are creats an ethos of fundamentalist Islamic favour in the small to medium size urban centre and the country side. The case of India is obviously referred here as other like Pakistan and Bangladesh are themselves predominantly Islamic.

Spatial Pattern of Migration

Among the traditional sources of migrants the highly skilled Arab Migrants come from the Levantine states, because there is a long tradition of education, and unskilled labour came from countries where the education system is limited for example Oman and Yeman. The next most important groups of labour come from Asia, Europe, Turkey and African countries.[27] Thevolume and growth pattern is already given in the preceding region.

According to available data the distribution of migrants is uneven in various sectors. The table shows the migrants in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and United Arab

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27. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 25, p. 27.

Emirates to dominate the construction and building sectors as well as services like education, health, banking, insurance and other services.

The largest number of labour force occurs in Kuwait about 74.6% in 1970, followed by United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. The table No. 5.2 shows the distribution of migrant workers according to the economic activities.

Within these countries Saudi Arabia has a large number of migrant workers which are busy with construction (26.3 per cent) and commerce and trade (17.0 per cent) sector, followed by United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, about 24.5 per cent in construction and 16.3 per cent workers are engaged in commerce and trade sector in UAE, but in Kuwait the work force is relatively small that is 14.3 per cent in construction sector and 15.7 in commerce, trade sector.

Agriculture sector is the least to attract the migrants for example, about 1.7 per cent in Kuwait, 7.1 per cent in Saudi Arabia and about 3 per cent workers in United Arab Emirates. Relatively smaller proportion of employed are in mining and quarring, Gas, Ele, and water as well as Transport sector that mining and quaring 1.5 Kuwait, 1.5 per cent Saudi Arabia, and 2.5 per cent in UAE. The

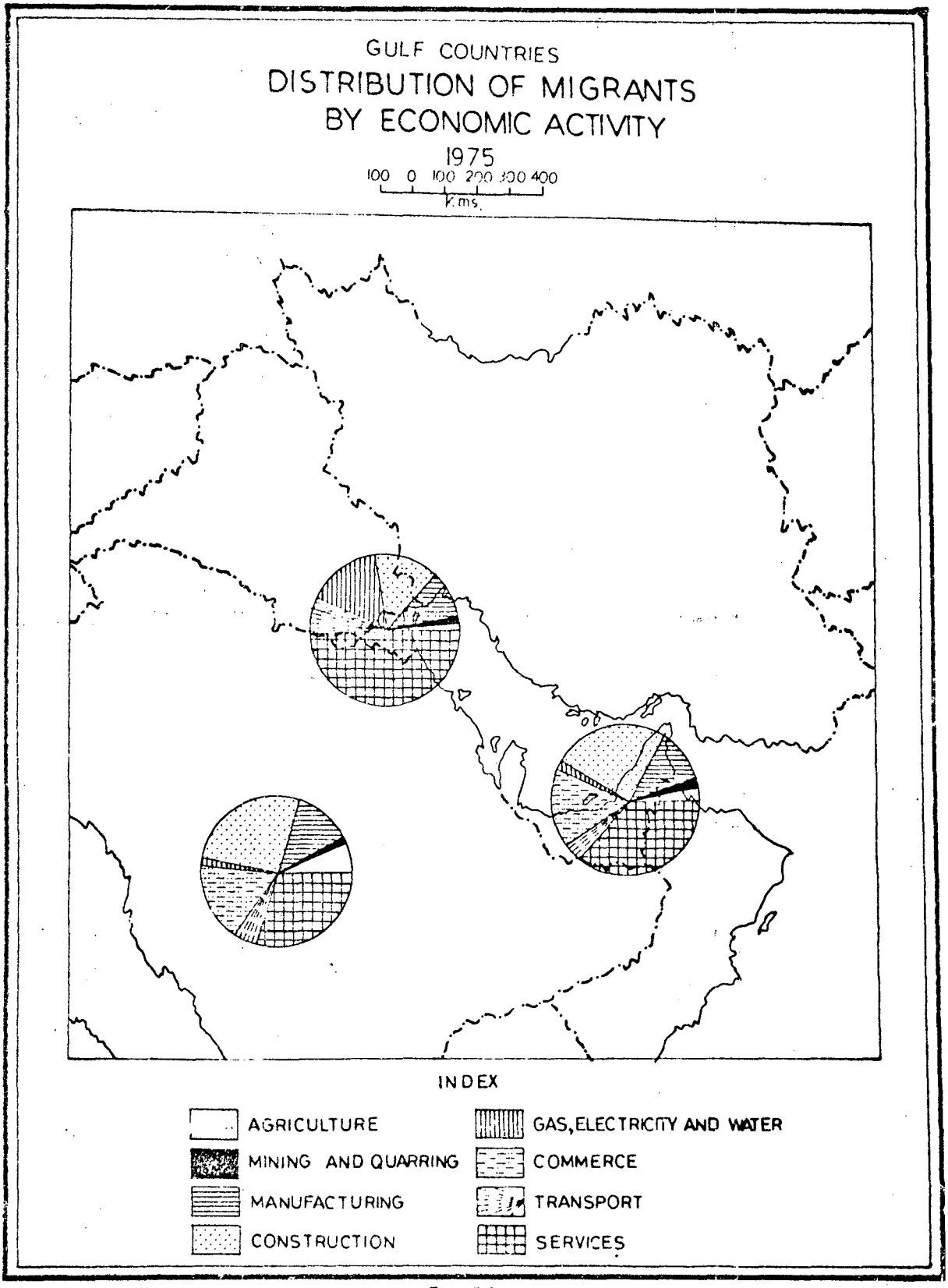
GULF COUNTRIES
DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS
BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
1975
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms.
INDEX
AGRICULTURE
MINING AND QUARRING
MANUFACTURING
CONSTRUCTION
GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER
COMMERCE
TRANSPORT
SERVICES

Fig: 5·3

proportion of labour in Gas, Ele. and Water that is only 2.5 per cent in Kuwait, 1.7 per cent in Saudi Arabia and 2.0 per cent in UAE. About 5.3, 4.9 and 3.9 per cent of work force are engaged in transporting and communication. The largest proportion of migrant workers is in the service sector, about 48.5 per cent in Kuwait, 29.3 per cent in Saudi Arabia and 37.1 per cent in United Arab Emirates. Therefore, the sectoral distribution pattern of the migrant indicate considerable differences among individual countries but it is clear that the tertiary sector is dominantly influenced by the migrants (see Fig. 5.3).

The distribution of Asian migrants among these countries of employment is markedly constrasting with that of Arab migrants. The United Arab Emirates employs, nearly one half of the total migrants and in case of Saudi Arabia it is about one tenth and while Kuwait has slightly fewer.[28] In Kuwait two categories of foreigners are distinguished, that is 120,500 Arab migrants are represented in all sectors, and non-Arab (53,500) are heavily concentrated in construction and transportation sectors. The largest group of Palestinians, is concentrated in manufacturing and public utilities and

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28. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 27, p. 28.

few numbers of in construction and services.[29] The distribution of non-Kuwaitis employment is somewhat different, about 49 per cent of the migrants concentrated are in community and personnel services. In Saudi Arabia only 20 per cent of the foreigners are employed. Non-Saudi Employment in Government is probably much lower. Only 39 per cent of the population are engaged in manufacturing industry.

Yemenis are working as unskilled workers in Agriculture, construction and manufacturing. Egyptians, Jordanian, Syrians and Labanese working in white-coller jobs. Jordanians also as skilled workers and working as unskilled, workers in construction.[30] Between 1965-73 the labour force in UAE grew particularly in oil, trade and in government services. Out of the total migrants, 25 per cent are Egyptians, about 15 per cent each are Jordanians, Palestinians and Omanis and some 20 per cent are non Arabs that is Indians, Pakistanis and Iranians.

It will be noted that nationals are strongly represented in Agricultural sector and in fishing. Secondly, very little national population has participated in secondary activities

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29. Manpower and Employment in the Arab country some critical issues, No. 18, p. 36.

30. Ibid., p. 34.

such as manufacturing, mining and construction sector, but not in oil sector.[31] The situation in Kuwait seems to be typical of other capital rich countries. In a study by M.A. Faris of the Arab labour organization, (it) was pointed that Arab-labour migrants occupied 75 per cent of all top professional and administrative jobs[32], but the recent migrantion stream in the new oil era has become more diversified.[33]

Migrants by country of Residence and origin

As a result the increase opportunities of migration for employment after 1970 are seen favourable by the Government of the countries of origin, as it augments their income and gives employment to the surplus . The migrants of following countries come to the Gulf states from India, Pakistan, Iran, Afganistan. More recently, Koreans and

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31. Fisher G. and Muzaffar Abdul Muhsin., Some basic characteristics of the labour force in Behrain, Datar, UAE and Oman. Mimeographed Feb., 1975 (London, 1975),

32. Faris M.A., "Regional Co-operation and Integration of Arab Manpower Resources. Labour and Migration in the Arab Gulf states" (Kuwait, Dec. 16, 18, 1978).

33. Fadil M.A., Oil and Arab unity (Beirut, 1979), p. 40.

Philippinis have made appearance on the Arabian landscape.[34] Asians, particularly Indians and Pakistanis are coming to the Arabian Peninsula in increasing numbers since 1940s. Europeans are also drawn to this country, and, their participation become increasingly informal after the World War-II. The contribution of Asian labour is considerable in economic development. During the 1970 the Asian participation in the labour market is increasing steadily in employment sector. Of course the Asian labour is playing very much important role in the Gulf states.[35]

The other migrants population come from the Egypt, Yeman, Jordon, Palestine, Democratic Yeman, Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Suddan, Meghreb, Oman, Iraq, Samalia, America, Africa, Turkey, Iran, these are the above countries which the migrants population are coming to the Gulf countries.[36]

The table No. 5.3 shows the actual picture of migrant population in this region by their country of origin. According to available data the total migrants population of

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34. Ibrahim Saad Eddin, The New Arab-Social Order: A Study of the social impact of the oil wealth (London, 1982), p. 48.

35. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 28, p. 29.

36. Manpower and Employment in the Arab countries: Some critical issues, No. 30, p. 68.

these countries is about 27,25,585 in 1975, Saudi Arabia has a largest number of migrants that is (15,65,000) 59.60 per cent followed by Kuwait 502,485(19.13) per cent, United Arab Emirates 456,000 (17.30) per cent and 102,100 (3.88) per cent for Iraq. It is obvious that throughout the countries Asian migration is high, (except Arab migrants) that is 30.0 per centage followed by Europe 22.5 percentage, Turkey 5.6 percent, and in case of Iran has a 6.5 percentage (see Fig. 5.4).

During 1970-75 United Arab Emirates has a high concentration of population migration from Asian countries, followed by Saudi Arab, that is 311,350 and 93,800. Most of the Gulf states also have substantial numbers of migrants which are Indians and Pakistanis. The large number of migrants originates from Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. Syria probably has a largest percentage of its labour force outside the country, as well as Lebanon and Jordanian score is high.[37] According to the estimate of 1970, there were 200,000 Jordanians, including Palestinians in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia represented 9 per cent of the population of Jordon. An estimated, 280,000 migrants from Democratic Yemen, that Yemen living in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. In Kuwait and Saudi Arabia about 2.5 per cent is Lebanis population and about 1 per cent of

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37. Ibid., p. 103.

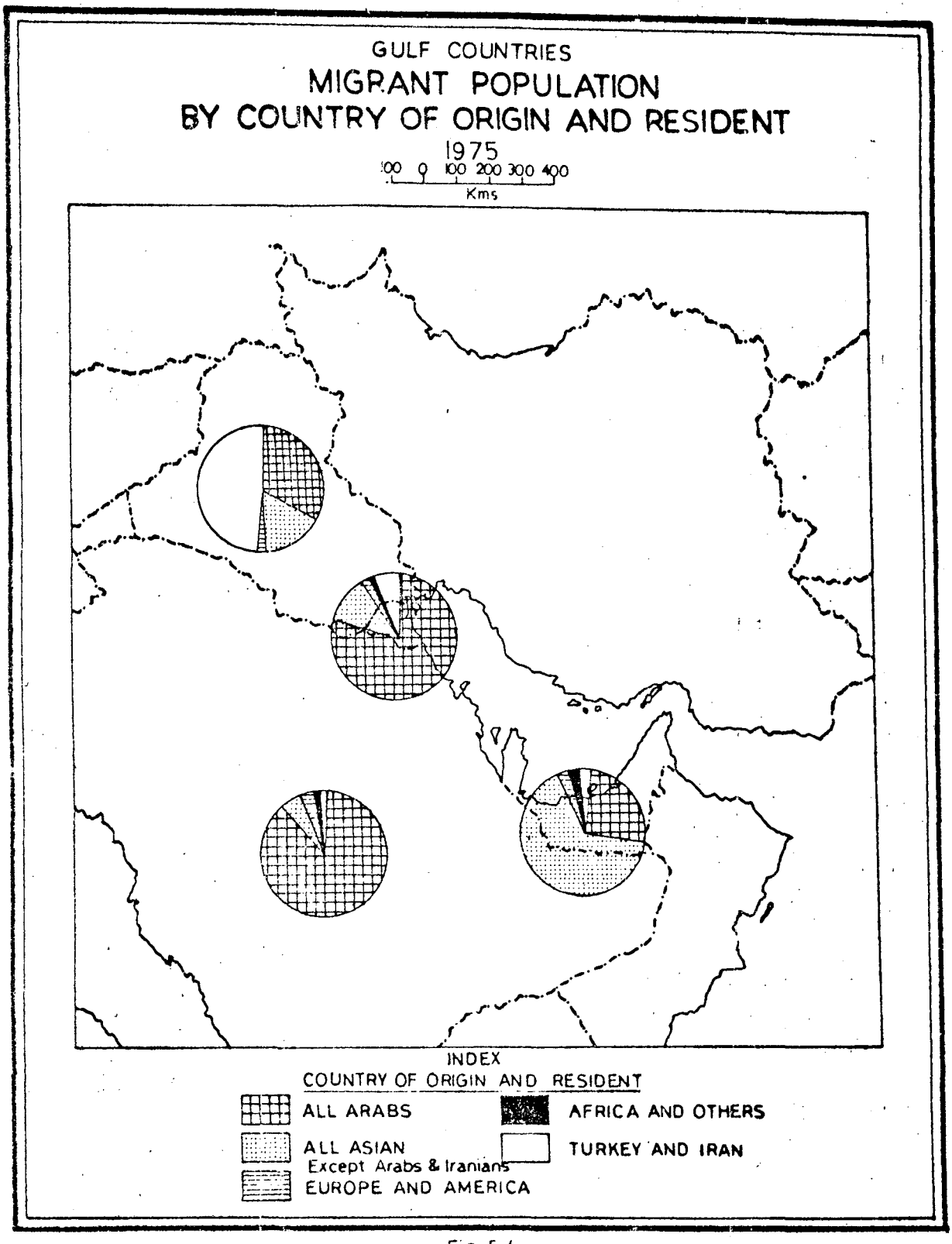
GULF COUNTRIES
MIGRANT POPULATION
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND RESIDENT
1975
100 0 100 200 300 400
Kms
INDEX
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND RESIDENT
ALL ARABS
ALL ASIAN
Except Arabs & Iranians
EUROPE AND AMERICA
AFRICA AND OTHERS
TURKEY AND IRAN

Fig: 5·4

Syrian Arab republic was living in these countries around 1970.[38]

By early 1976, according to press reports, an estimated 50,000 Pakistanis were living in the United Arab Emirates and around 30,000 in Kuwait, thesepeople mainly from Pakistan and India. The Govt. of Pakistan was said to be taking steps to reduce the over flow of qualified persons to the Gulf states.[39]

However, India and Pakistan are generally believed to be major source countries along with migrants from within the Arab world. In Kuwait, about 40 per cent of the population is of Jordanian and Palestinian origin. Another 12 per cent is Egyptian and Iranis and Syrians. About 20 per cent of the foreigners are of non Arab origin it is mostly from India and Pakistan, Europe, Africa and from other countries. In case of UAE has two thirds of their migrants from India and Pakistan as well as there are large numbers of migrants from Iraq, Iran, Egypt and from other countries.

The following causes are responsible for migrants to leave their country. The increase in wealth in oil producing

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38. "World Population Trends and Policies", Vol. I, No. 14, p. 107.

39. New York Times,(Feb.8, 1976).

countries has led to general improvement in the living standard of the migrants. Secondly the wages are very higher than in their own country as well as there is lack of employment. For example, Indians, Pakistanis, Omanis they seek employment in these oil rich countries where they get good job and relatively high wages.[40] For example, Saudi Arabia is able to pay higher wages than the other countries of employment in the Arab World.[41] Employment is particularly sought after by Egyptian and a wide range of skilled labour is represented. The wage rate paid are some of the highest than Egyptian can obtain. They provide houses as a part of their contract as well the migrants are able to take their families.[42]

The labour force lives within the enclave on work camps more permanently. The oriental companies have been most successful in operating on this basis, and therefore, the labour force from especially South-East Asia, the migrants from the Republic of Korea have been settled in the Arab world on a large scale. In case of Iraq it gives citizenship if the

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40. Roberts Aliboni, Arab Industrialisation and Economic Integration (London, 1979), p. 168.

41. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 35, p. 31.

42. Ibid., p. 362.

migrants live for a number of years, and if he wishes so, for example, large number of Egyptian farmers have settled in Iraq and some Jordanians and Palestinians live in Kuwait. The Gulf region is having the magnetic influence on the Asian and African to come there for better paid jobs. It has attracted large scale investments from the other developir and developed countries in the construction activities and infrastructural units, which has generated more migration. Of course, the liberal relation go a long way to ensure the continued flow of migration of manpower as well as investment participation of other countries. The recent spurt of fundamentalism leaves a big question mark against the possible services of manpower migration and it may preclude the non-Islamic countries or the personnel.

CHAPTER - VI

CHAPTER - VI

IMPACT OF MIGRANTS

The fact that migrants usually are mainly young male adult and therefore the high proportion of males is obviously of great importance as it directly helps in the working population of the Gulf region. The pattern of labour migration has recorded changes, specially from the tertiary to secondary sector. However, the tertiary sector is still dominant because steep rise in the construction activities, in recent decades. The level of migration rose substantially during 1975-80, and composition also changed, significantly.[1]

Demographic Impact

As mentioned the majority of new migrants are from Asian countries. By 1980 Indian and Pakistanis accounted for 23 per cent of the total immigrants labour. Secondly, others Asians such as from Malaysia, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea, have recorded steep rise in number i.e. at a annual rate of 6 per cent during 1975-80.[2]

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1. International Migration Policies and Programmes: A World Survey 1982, Population Studies. No. 80, ST/ESA/SER. A/80 (U.N. New York, 1982), p. 40.
2. Ibid., p. 80.

Although these countries strongly discourage immigration of dependents, therefore these policies has favourably increased the work force in these countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and United Arab Emiraties where the population of actively employed foreigners ranges from 50 to 55 per cent indicating that a low per cent of the foreign population consist of family members.[3]

An analysis of the increase rate of population of migrants in each countries, such as, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates would help further to understand the role of migrant with economy of these countries. The rate of population increase in Kuwait from 1960-70 was 9.6 per cent per annum and from 70-75 it was 6.2 per cent per annum. The average natural increase rate of Kuwaitis is more than 3 per cent per annum, due to natural increase as well as to a small extent, through naturalisations mainly of women from other countries who have already married Kuwaitis.[4] Iran has population changes typical of a growing or developing economy. The

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3. Moussa Samha., "Migration Trends and Pattern within the ECWA Region". 11-16 May-1981 (New York, 1981), p. 22.

4. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., Arab Manpower The crisis of Development (London, 1980), p. 34.

migrants populations has increased more rapidly since 1960, and also the total population continues to grow at a high rate of more than 3 per cent per year. In 1970 there were 30 million habitants but within a decade i.e., by 1979-80 the total population became 38 million.[5]

The ministry of Planning Govt. of Iraq has estimated that the population in Iraq has increased by 3.4 per cent between 1970 and 1976.[6] According to 1979 estimates, the population increase was 4.22 per cent during 1976 to 1980.[7] During 1960-63 the rate of increase of the Saudi Arabian population was over 2.5 per cent and it reached 2.97 per cent per annum in 1973.[8] According to 1974 census, it is estimated to be at the range of 2.8 to 3 per cent per annum whereas the immigration the country has recorded the increase with an annual rate of 4 per cent.[9]

Between 1960-65 and onward upto 1975 the average annual increase in the population of the United Arab

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5. Looney Robert E., The Economic Development of Iran. A Recent Survey with projection to 1981. (New York, 1973), pp. 22-23.

6. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 4, p. 144.

7. Arab Economic Report January. (Beirut, 1981), p. 179.

8. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 6, p. 97.

9. Ragaci EL Mallakh., Saudi Arabia Rush to Development. (London, 1982), pp. 23-24.

Emirates was approximately 3 per cent per annum. However, during this period about 55,000 Arab expatriates received citizenship. The migrant workers increased at a rate of 28 per cent annually,[10] which is by all standard could be taken as heavy capable of affecting the character and structure of population. Considering the total population, it is significant.

Till recently a general tendency prevailed throughout the whole region was of a slow shift from the primary to the secondary and tertiary occupations. This trend was indirected possibly due to the growing difficulties of agricultural employment and by-deliberate policies of industrialisation as well as infrastructure investment.

In these countries the rural population fell in the last decade by about 1 per cent, annually. This trend was not strong enough to radically transform the occupational structure of these countries.[11] It is interesting to examine the occupational (structural) change, where agriculture has been relatively unimportant than the fishing.

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10. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 8, p. 73.

11. Harshalag Z.Y., The Economic Structure of the Middle East. (Netherland, 1975), p. 25.

For example, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia this sector has been almost entirely abandoned to non-nationals. As in Europe, the migrants make up 60 per cent of the sectoral labour force in Kuwait and 48 per cent in Saudi Arabia. The labour force is more or less (qualified) and skilled, ant therefore, they have got apportunity to work in the oil industry. These migrant labours were all working as technicians. Europeans, Pakistanis and Egyptians work in manufacturing industry, to the extent that it exists, has been abandoned to - foreigners who make up 81 per cent of the sectorial labour force in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.[12] In these countries, the share of migrants is particularly high in manufacturing and construction work. By and large non-nationals from a high proportion in secondary activities. Their share in such activities ranging from 50 per cent for Saudi Arabia, 80 per cent for Kuwait and U.A.E. The concentration of migrants in agriculture is very much low. At the same time agriculture and fishing have a minor significance in the area concerned.

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12. Abdelcoahab, Bouhdiba "Arab Migration" (ed.), Alibani Roberte, in Arab Industrialization and Economic Integration (London, 1979), pp. 172-73.

The occupational change of migrants population in these countries could be put as follow. In Iran many of the migrants had left agriculture for work as they have job offer of nigher wages in cities, where one could also be sure. There were much more of extensive social services, which also offer good job opportunities. Recently due to unprecedented spurt of industries in these countries. The case of native tribals could be explained on the basis of the requirements of modernization, the effect of land-reforms and the Government pressure.[13] In Saudi Arabia the migrants and the native settled down in towns, where they participated in the development of the modern sector of economy. Mostly Yemenis have began to enter and settle in Saudi Arabia in the various town by working as the builders or the traders.

In constrast to Kuwaitis, there are twice as many non-Kuwaitis working in the professional occupations which usually require a science or mathematics based university degree. Moreover many migrants work as the semi-skilled in the office and clerical occupations. The large proportion of active non-Kuwaitis are production workers and labourers,

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13. Cottrell A.J., The Persian Gulf States: A General Survey(London, 1980), pp 586-87.

however both these groups cover a wide range of skill level.[14] In Iraq many migrants are working in the private sector, and then they got land from the Government for cultivation for instant, half a million Egyptian peasant families received 20 hectares of land each, in the central plans near Baghdad to cultivate under a system of permanent and private owner.[15] In the United Arab Emirates agriculture is the most and main occupation, before oil, followed by the sector of services and transport. Many non-nationals (migrants) were working in agriculture and transport, but have left this job and joined industrial and professional work. Actually national population is not available for the various jobs offered by the Government. Even the Government has no strong preference for the employment of nationals, and therefore, non-nationals are mostly formed in the Government employment. Thus they have changed their first occupation due to the low wages, and their interference for working in Govt. services as well industry.

To understand the impact of migration on the population, it is essential to study the sex characteristics of the migrants. It has been found that migration for

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14. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 10, p. 48.

15. Farrag A.M., "Employment and Regional Co-operation including Migration" E/ECWA/ILO/WG.4/14,(Beirut, May, 1975), p. 107.

economic motives is highly selected with respect to sex ratio. Generally, migrants have included a large number of males than females, and have been mostly of the young working age group.[16] According to the World Bank Study of labour migration in these countries it is found workers mostly - compared of single males,[17] consisting of a high ratio of workers to accompanying family members. For example, in Kuwait, foreign born population constitude more than half of the population at the time of the 1960 - 70 census, that the average sex ratio among migrants group was 166 males to 100 females. However, among the largest immigration group in Iran, the ratio of male migrants to female was about 10 to 1.[18] According to 1975 figures of employment for Kuwait, it is obvious that the male migration dominants the total. The number of male migrants is 1,85,010, and 27,330 for females.[19] According to 1975 data there were 2,15,580 females and 3,07,170 were male migrants. The male migrants population too high than females.[20]

In Iran, 1973 estimates the age group in which female exceeded male were 30 to 40 and 60 country dwellers. The gap

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16. "Trends and characteristics of International Migration since 1950" Demographic studies (U.N.S. New York, 1979), p. 34.

17. International Migration Policies and Programme: A World Survey No. 2, p. 43.

18. "Trends and Characteristics of International Migration since 1950", No. 16, pp. 105-106.

19. Kuwait: Ministry and Planning statistical abstract : Table 29,(Kuwait, 1976), p. 49.

20. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 14, p. 36.

between the numbers of males and females was wider in Arab migrants this is explained largely, by the fact that more Arab male migrants from the Arab land to these Gulf countries. In case of Iraq the study of the workforce in 1977, suggested that the crude participation rate was 62 per cent for migrants which were mostly male and only 9 per cent for female.[21] In U.A.E. there is also great imbalance in sex ratio that more males and less females.[22]

The rapid increase in the number of migrants for employment is that of the young single male. It may be due to the policy of restricted family migration and a virtual freeze at present on the immigration of family members, except for those who work as high professionals, who come mostly from the developed countries.[23] Asians, have large number of male surplus[24], and reveal the classic form of an important community in which, male migrants form the high majority.[25] No doubt the migrant have affected the socio-economic scenario of the Gulf region.

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21. Ibid., p. 150.

22. Daftari May-Ziwar., Issues and Development: The Arab Gulf States (London, 1980), p. 30.

23. "International Migration Policies and Programme". No.17, p. 43.

24. "Trends and characteristics of International Migration since 1950", No.18, p. 104.

25. Beaumant P. and Blake G.H., The Middle East: A Geographical Study (London, 1976), p. 179.

Quality of Migrants and Impact

In the 20th century this region witnessed migration flows far larger than ever before in its history. Some of these were part of world-wide currents e.g. the influence and subsequent outflow of Europeans, the immigrants of Greeks, Iranians and Syro-Lebanese and other massive movement of labour to these oil countries.

The migrants came from a different social background. Moreover they had a relatively large middle class consisting mainly of Muslims, Christian and Jews[26], Hindus and Buddhist.

At least four varieties of Islamic migrants have been associated within the Gulf countries e.g. either with Shi'ism in Iran or Wahhabism in Saudi Arabia. Still, today the Gulf littoral is a checker board of different religious communities.[27] Mostly, the migrants are Muslims and others are Christians, Hindus and Buddhists.[28]

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26. Charles Issawi, An Economic History of the Middle East and North Africa (London, 1982), p. 81.

27. Ficher Micheal M.J., Competing Ideologies and Social Structure in the Persian Gulf States in Cottrell A.J., (ed.), Persian Gulf States: A General Survey (London,1980), p. 513.

28. World Bank (Staff Working Paper No. 454), April 1981 (Washington, D.C., USA, 1981), p. 39.

In general, the flow of professionally and technically trained migrants into the Gulf countries appears likely to remain comparatively stable, or possibly even to decline slightly in importance. On the other hand, the new leading centre of attraction of international migrants, the oil producing countries, has begun to attract substantial number of professionally and technically trained persons.

One of the best documented cases is that of Kuwait which had a substantially better average stock of trained citizens to begin with. According to the 1975, there are about 90 per cent of all occupations requiring a university degree in mathematics or in science were filled by non-Kuwaities. Kuwait was itself able to meet about half of its needs in managerial position.[29]

The essential task required was to maintain and develop the economy of the Gulf countries as this region mostly depended on the migrants. The quality of migrants is different depending upon the labour exporting countries. The immigrants came from a widerange of social groups.

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29. "World Population Trends and Policies": Monitoring Report, Vol.1 (Population Studies No. 70), (United Nations, New York, 1980), p. 117.

In certain cases it can be shown that the majority consists of technicians and management staff.[30]

There are mainly two categories of migrants in the Gulf countries who occupy a wide range of professional and skilled jobs in both private and public sectors. These jobs are responsibally well paid. These categories are: administrative, doctors, nurses, teachers, legal and political advices, judges, technicians, contractors, engineering superintendents, professional supervisors, accountants, security officers, In this category we will find, in these jobs, Egyptians, Lebanese, Syrian, Jordanian, Palestenian, Iraqi and Sudanies are engaged.[31]

On the other hand, there are Yemanies and Omanes who generally engage in semi-skilled jobs, such as porters, domestic servants, street cleaners, gardners and security and defence personnel.[32] The non-Arab migrants make up the largest significant total population in the Gulf countries.

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30. Bouhdiba Abdelwahab., "Arab Migration", in Aliboni Roberto (ed.), Arab Industrialization and Economic Integration (London, 1979), p. 177.

31. "Manpower and Employment in Arab Countries: Some Critical Issues" (Geneva; Switzerland, 1977), p. 94.

32. Khalifa Ali Mahammed; The United Arab Emirates: Unity and Fragmentation (London, 1979), p. 111.

First, there are numerous westerners, mainly British and who are engaged in skilled jobs in the oil industry and advisory positions at the highest level of government as well as Indians are mostly merchants and clerks in commercial companies. The immigrants e.g., Palestenian, Jordanians and Indians are engaged mostly in trade, craft and accounting.[33]

Banking and engineering companies have mostly European as doctors, teachers, engineers, technicians as well as manufacturing personnel and industries.[34] Typically, non-nationals appear to have higher than the average shares in professional occupations and low shares in clerical occupations. At a more detailed occupational level, the picture is similar, and that is, the occupational level requiring longer periods of education and experience have stronger concentrations of foreigners. Administrative, clerical and teaching posts have far less foreigners because nationals are available in larger numbers.[35]

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33. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 20, p. 171.

34. Ibid., p. 177.

35. "Manpower and Employment in Arab Countries: Some Critical Issues", No. 31. p. 104.

There in the Gulf countries many migrants labour have been attracted to urban areas from a growing number of countries and geographical regions.[36] Moreover, the widening disparity in terms of income and wealth between rural and urban areas have encouraged internal migration and hence more urban jobseekers and thus contributing to the growing pull of these informally employed.[37] Mostly, migrants have been attracted to urban areas for employment (possibilities in the Gulf countries). Especially, when the modern urban sector and as well as the oil industry are being developed, they go to cities where building boom is particularly developed. They get jobs in industries and services and in case there are relatively few with some special talents, they may find private employment in urban areas as traders, and shopkeepers. Further, the cities in Gulf countries are magnets because they offer educational, social and cultural attractions.[38]

Rural-urban migration has led to the overcrowding in cities throughout these states and in some cases living

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36. "World Population Trends and Policies": Monitoring Report, Vol. II (U.N.; New York, 1980), p. 54.

37. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 34, pp. 341-42.

38. Harrison R.S., "Cities of the Middle East" in Taylore Alic (ed.), The Middle East (Great Britain, 1972), pp. 20-21.

standards are extremely low. In these circumstances the private informal sector has proliferated in sharp contrast with the situation in oil rich states.[39]

Arab Israeli conflict has caused many to move out. Thousands of Palestinian and Jordanian immigrants are in Kuwait (urban area) and Saudi Arabia and, elsewhere. Secondly, the Kurdish conflict has been behind the move of many kurds to the cities of northern Iraq.

The main causes of urban migration in the Gulf countries have been economic in nature. A poor living with few prospects has pushed many to the Gulf cities, whose pull has been very strongly enticing for relatively well paid jobs. Therefore, the requirements of the expanding cities of the Gulf region have created a small regional city state economy, that mostly, drawing manpower from a rural area as well as from other countries.[40]

Urban migration is a significant factor in recent increase in Iran's urban population. In modern era, Tehran has continued to attract a large number of migrants in Tehran, which in number exceeded by 50 per cent of its population. The mobility within the Arab world is due to

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39. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 37, p.19.

40. Cottrell J. Persian Gulf States: A General Survey, No. 13, p. 582.

the economic growth of the oil producing countries in the Gulf and has resulted into rapid urban growth. Palestian and Jordanian inputs are markedly significant.[41] Currently, there are large number of workers from India, Pakistan, Philippines and the Republic of Korea. Smaller numbers from Indonesia and Thailand and also from the southern European countries form a part of the contingent.

It is estimated that from Turkey and northern Africa i.e., Egypt and Somalia, the flow is likely to increase. The labourers from such areas as Ethiopia, Kenya and Eastern African countries, the Sahelian region in Western Africa would increase considerably. It is partly due to the fact that the Gulf countries desire to maintain the flow and welcome large number of migrants.[42]

The impact of labour migration has been a response to the desire for development in the Gulf countries. Since 1973, when the oil price have been able to finance large scale development plans. For this the migrants play very much important role in the economic development of these Gulf countries, as these countries have very small base of

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41. Udovitch A.L., The Middle East : Oil Conflict and Hope, Vol. X (Toronto, 1976), p. 13.

42. "World Population Trends and Policies": Monitoring Report", Vol. II, No. 36, p. 54.

skilled labour. With the economic development, these countries are beginning to realise that they are considerably dependent on expatriate Arab labour but more on non-arabs.[43]

The Arab migrants who flooded the capitals of these rich Gulf countries provided the work-force essential to the economic development. The indigenous work-force of these countries is really small and that in some cases, the migrants represent almost the whole work-force. In some sectors of the economy requiring specialised skills, migrants represent the entire workforce.[44]

In agricultural production migrants play important part to develop agricultural sector. Mostly trained migrant labourers are engaged in agricultural sector largely. Due to the migrants, there is a change in output and the yields have increased from existing farm land. Significantly, the cropped area has already been extended but the present conditions of water use are not therefore feasible. To improve these conditions it requires effective application of technological skill on large-scale.[45] Because of migrants,

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43. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 39, pp. 23.

44. Ibid., p. 24.

45. Jones-Howard Bowen, Development in the Middle East (ed.), Clarke J.I. and Jones-Howard Bowen; Change and Development in the Middle East (London, 1981), p.14.

19. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., "Some aspects of the Labour Market in the Middle East with special reference to the Gulf-States". Journal of Developing Areas. 13(3); April 1979, pp. 301-18.

20. Beaumont P., "Water Resources Development in Iran". Geographical Journal. Vol. 140. 1974, pp. 418-31.

21. Bohning W.R., "Some thoughts an emigration from the Mediterranean Basin", in International Labour Review. (ILO/Geneva, March, 1975).

22. Braibanti Raad F.A. al Farsy, "Saudi Arabia:A Development Perspective", Journal of South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, (Fall 1977), pp. 3-43.

23. Carey J.P. and Carey A. Gulboaith., "Iranian Agriculture Andits Development, 1952-73", International Journal of Middle East Studies, 7(3); Jul 1976, pp. 359-82.

24. Clarity James F., "Rich but underdeveloped, Iran Seeks More Power". New York Times, June 3, 1974.

25. Cleveland William L., "Sources of Arab Nationalism: An Overview". Middle East Review. 11(3). Spring 79, pp. 25-33.

26. David J. Burdan and Galip Otkun., "Hydrological Control of Development in Saudi Arabia". Twenty-third International Geographical Congress, Vol. 2. Prague, 1968.

27. Demman D.R., "Shah Re-distributes hislands", Geographical Magazine. 47(2); Nov. 74, pp. 116-20.

28. "EIU", Quarterly Economic Review of Iran (Annual Supplement) (EIU Unit Ltd., London, 1983).

29. "EIU", Quarterly Economic Review of United Arab Emirates. No. 2. (EIU Unit Ltd., London, 1983). SW1AL NT.

30. "EIU", Quarterly Economic Review of Iran, No. 3. SWI A1 NT, (London, 1983).

31. "Ethnic and Religious minorities in the Middle East, Middle East Review. 9(1), Fall 76, 7-69.

32. Farrag Abdelmajid. M., "Employment and Regional Co-operation (including migration)", E/ECWA/ILO/WQ. 4/4, May 1975 Beirut.

33. Faris M.A., "Regional Cooperation and Integration of Arab-Manpower Resources", Seminar on Manpower, A Migration Strategy", Labour and Migration in the Arab-Gulf States, (Kuwait, 16-18 Dec., 1978).

34. Feriier R.W., English "View of Persian Trade in 1968", Journal of Economic and Social History of the Orient, 19(Pt.2), May 1976, pp. 182-214.

35. Feroozi Farydoon, "Tehran. Demographic and Economic Analysis", Middle East Studies, 16(1) Jan.74, pp. 60-76.

36. Fisher W.B., "Unity and Diversity in the Middle East", Geographical Review, 37 (1947).

37. Fouad Mahmoud H., "Petrodollars and Economic development in the Middle-East", Middle East Journal, 32(3) Summer, 1978, 307-21.

38. Francis O.J.C., "Manpower Assessment and Planning", ILO/TAP/Saudi Arabia/R.7, ILO, Geneva, 1971.

39. Gans H.J., "The Balanced Community", Journal of the American Institute of Planners, 27, 1976, pp. 176-84.

40. GCC, "Move on Labour", Arabia, No. 13, Sept. 82, pp. 56-57 (English).

41. Gordon Musray, "Prospects in the Persian Gulf", Midstream, 24(1), Jan. 80, pp. 3-7.

42. Gulf Daily News Report on Foreign Workers, "Gulf Daily News", Aug 18, 1982, in FBIS, DR: The Near East and Asia, August, 1982, pp. 8-9 (English).

43. Hallidays Fred., "Migration and the Labour Force in the Oil Producing States of the Middle East", Development and Change, 8(3), July 1977, pp. 263-91.

44. Hegerste and., "Migration and Asia", Lund Studies in Geography Series. B, 1957, p. 13.

45. Hill Peter., "Middle East Industrial Development rests on iron and steel", Middle East Economic Digest. 20(12) March 19, 1976, pp. 3-6, 36.

46. Hurewitz I.C., "Persian Gulf : After Iran's Revolution", Headline Series (244) April 1979, pp. 3-64.

47. "Industrial Development towards a more Realistic Strategy", Middle East Economic Digest Special Report, Aug. 1982, pp. 81-98 (English).

48. "Industrial Studies and Development Centre:Techno-Economic Industrial Structure and Growth Prospects in Saudi Arabia", Part-1, Report on Recommendations", Feb., 1973, p. 88.

49. Iqbal Mahammad., "India's Trade prospects in Gulf Countries", Economic Affairs. 23(11), Nov., 1978, pp. 393-98.

50. "Iran:Development Plan Priorities African Middle East"., Business Digest, 14(249) Aug, 1975, pp. 4-9.

51. "Iran", The Agricultural Situation in Africa and West Asia : Review of 1973 and Outlook for 1974. Washington, U.S., Economic Research Service, p. 32.

52. Issawi Charles., "De-industrialization and re-industrialization in the Middle East since 1800"., International Journal of Middle East Studies. 12(4), Dec., 1980, pp. 469-79.

53. James A. Socknat., "Labour Market Conditions and Prospects in the Gulf States and Saudi Arabia", Jordon, June, 1975.

54. Kariel H.G., "Selected Factors areally associated with Population growth due to Net Migration", Ann. Assoc. Ames., Geographers, Vol. 53, 210, 1963.

55. Khan Raisa., "Religion, Race and Arab Nationalism", International Journal. 34(3), Summer, 1979, pp. 353-65.

56. Khot Nitin., "Oil Price decision of 1973:Role of the West", IDSA Journal 9(1), Jul-Sept. 1976, pp. 39-59.

more land can be cultivated. More attention may be necessary depending on the crops and larger harvest has to be carried on all the year, and the greater diversity of crops can be grown.[46]

In these countries migrants provided as much as two-thirds or more of the local work force. Due to the skilled labourers, the industries of these countries have developed and speeded up production since 1975-76.[47] Manufacturing industry has in real terms largest growing sector of the region's economy. The output in these countries is increasing rapidly at an overall 6 per cent to 8 per cent per annum. The industrial development and increased output is mostly due to the migrants. Therefore, the migrant workers have been essential to the development. For example, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia will continue to rely on the service of migrant labourers for the same reason.[48]

In view of the generally low and inelastic crude population rate and small size of the population of these countries, the national population is too much less in every

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46. Beaumont P. and Blake G.H., No. 25, pp. 227-228.

47. Smith A.P., "Industrialisation and Development" (ed.), in The Middle East Yearbook, 1980, pp. 66-67.

48. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., No. 44, pp. 77-78.

sector and non-nationals are too large. Manufacturing, construction and trade sector amount 41 per cent of all migrant employment. It is evident that the development of these Gulf countries in industry, trade, manufacturing, services has been made possible only by migrants.[49]

The relative impact of rapid growth in migrants on manpower size and activity rates differs widely among these countries. On the other hand, this growing labour-force demands to create new jobs. The transport and communications infrastructure of the states of the Gulf area reflects the fact that modernization has begun in comparatively recent times.[50]

The impact of migration, on the other hand, is in the form of spectacular growth of cities in the Gulf countries and due to this much of the differences in the growth rates occur in the large cities. It is a more spasmodic and less general component of urban growth than natural increase, partly because of net migration. Cities in oil rich states have been particularly attractive to migrants not merely as the capitals but others like Jeddah, Abadan,

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49. Ibid., pp. 68-69.

50. Burrell R.M. and McLanchlan Keith: The Political Geography of the Persian Gulf (ed.), Cottrell Alvin J. Persian Gulf States: A General Survey, (London, 1980),

but perhaps, most impressive is the huge volume of migrants into the major cities, for example, Tehran, Baghdad, where net immigration exceeds 2 per cent per annum despite their size.[51]

The new city dwellers find it more difficult to adjust with the rising cost of housing. The Gulf countries have given adequate attention at the ministerial level, and thus the planned expenditure for housing in Iraq was ID 9 million, in Kuwait the investment in housing and public building amounted KD 117 million, more than 19 per cent of total national investment. In Saudi Arabia (1971-75) estimated in the plan that 22,000 units of both urban and rural dwelling should be constructed annually. The UAE (1971-73) Abu Dhabi alone BD 16 million expenditure on housing cons ruction and 40 BD for UAE-allocated to improvement of housing and community facilities.

The impact of migrants is all pervading and is from the demographic to economic and social in character. Migrant have become the essential part of the Gulf economy and society. However, the migrant have to undergo many

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51. Clarke J.I., "Contemporary Urban Growth in the Middle East"(eds.), Clarke J.I. and Jones H.B., Change and Development in the Middle East (New York, 198 pp. 167-168.

difficulties of adjustments and specially the non-Arab migrants. Therefore, a care is necessary on the part of these countries to be fairly considerate towards all types of migrants with different creeds, nationalities and cultural background.

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

The Gulf countries are undergoing socio-economic transformations and the oil and oil revenue is acting as the catalyst, although its impact has been uneven within the spatio-temporal frame of this region. One cannot imagine an unifying influence as there are inbuilt natural and human variations. Although the economic development dates back to the first quarter of the 20th Century but in essence it is a contemporary phenomena, specially during the decades of 60's and 70's. Inspite of phenomenal industrial growth, the region is still predominantly agricultural in character, where bulk of the population is still gainfully engaged in the primary activities. Although they do not contribute proportionately towards the Gross Domestic Products.

The Gulf region with a very low population density and that too not technically qualified to man most of the industrial development and associated construction and service sector. Therefore, the Gulf region has become the El dorado for many of the Asian and African nations and their unemployed or under-employed man-power. The craze is to migrate and seek jobs in one of the Gulf nations. However, the migrants choice varies with the opportunities in the respective countries. No doubt, the

basic theoretical framework of 'the push and the pull' hypothesis works.

Iran has been the first among the Gulf countries where industrialisation started after the World War II whereas in the case of others it has been very recent, e.g., in Iraq industrialization was initiated in 1960's and in other Gulf countries quite late. Most of it around the petroleum resources or in the form of consumers industries like food and beverages, textile and leather, wood and wood products, etc. According to estimates for 1980, the share was about 12 per cent in the Gross Domestic Products in Iran, 9 per cent in Iraq and 4 to 7 per cent in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. One cannot ignore the high share of construction activities in these countries

Iran has been better placed in respect to the percentage of workers in higher jobs and professions. It is also clear that the Gulf countries are poorly placed in this respect. Essentially the professional and skilled technicians represent the small fraction of the labour force. The picture is rather dismal if the proportion of the migrants is taken into account in the labour force engaged in the higher profession and technical jobs. Migrant labour is an important factor in the economic development of the Gulf countries.

The economic development is directly linked with the oil and oil-products and oil-based petro-chemical industries and their percentage share in the increasing export trade. Post 1973 oil-price hike has given further strength to these countries for enlarging their industrial base as well as economic diversification. It is evident that the Gulf countries are capable of huge capital investment for an industry based economic development but these countries have entreprenurship and management problems associated with shortage of skilled and unskilled labour.

International migration of skilled and unskilled labour is of crucial significance in this region. It started as early as 1940's when oil-based economic growth began in this region, but it is the oil price hike of 1973 and onward that transformed the scale of development resulting into great demand for additional man-power. Every oil rich state of the region tries and envisages industrialisation as an essential component of domestic development and it has opened up opportunities to the other Asian and African countries for the surplus labour. As a result of this the proportion of migrants in the total population of these countries is very significant, e.g., 25 per cent of UAE total population is made of

migrants and in the Gulf region as a whole more than half of the work force is being made of the migrant workers, and they decide the basic demographic trends in the region. They are largely dependent not only Arab labour from the other Arabs states of Asia and Africa but more so on the workers from the sub-continent of India, South-East and East Asian countries. In the case of small Gulf countries like UAE and Kuwait, the migrants population has swelled rapidly as compared to the natives. The case of UAE is remarkable in the sense that at every four years interval, the country's population has doubled and this is primarily due to the influx of large number migrants to the country.

It is obvious that the Asian migrants are considerable in number in these countries and it accounts almost for 30 per cent of the total number of migrants and is followed by Europeans and Africans. Africans are mostly from Egypt and Sudan, whereas the other Arabs come from countries like Yeman, Jordon, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Oman and Somalia etc..... The contribution of expatriates and refugees from adjacent lands is very significant in the case of UAE and Kuwait and in the case of Kuwait especially, about 40 per cent of the population is from Jordan and Palestine.

More recently migrants from distant lands like Korea and Philippines are coming in large number. However, India and Pakistan are the major source countries for the Gulf region, where more than 20 per cent of the migrants are non-Arabs and they are mostly from the sub-continent. In the case of UAE about two-thirds of migrants are from India and Pakistan. In the case of India, besides the pull-factors of getting better jobs with good salary in the Gulf region, another factor working significantly in generating more migration is the recent high participation rate of the Indian firms in the construction activities in the Gulf. The case of Iraq is quite important where Indian firms have an annual turn-over of about 700 to 800 million Rupees. Similar increased participation in the case of Iran and other countries has created more demand for Indian labour. One could have an insight by seeing the increasing number of advertisements in the Indian papers regarding jobs in the Gulf.

Impact of this large scale migration to the Gulf region could be seen at the various levels, both in the case of the countries of origin as well as the countries of settlements. Migration besides helping in the massive economic development of the Gulf countries has resulted into serious socio-cultural and political issues. It needs

a thorough study of the problem. The distribution of migrants in the various economic activities would help in making an assessment of the impact of migrants on the economy. It is evident that the service and construction sector accounts for the major portion of migrant force. Palestinians and Jordanians man the commercial and professional jobs, whereas the Indians and Pakistanis, barring few cases of doctors, engineers, teachers etc., are mostly engaged in low cadre jobs. In terms of hierarchy in the case of migrants, the top considerations are given to the migrants other than those who come from the sub-continent. To some extent the religion also plays a role in this respect, as in the case of Arab migrants, both the language, the religion and ethnicity are significant.

The sectoral distribution of migrant labour is uneven in nature. Agriculture sector is the least to attract the migrants except in the case of Iraq where Egyptian and Sudanese migrants seek employment. Even in the public utility services like Gas, Electricity and water the percentage migrants engaged is insignificant. The Gulf littoral is a checker board of different religious communities of migrants labour, which is mostly muslim and the rest Hindus, Buddhists and Christians. Ethnicity is diversified in the case of migrants and they belongs to different socio-cultural groups with a varied cultural

background. All this is reflected probably in terms of nature of jobs and in the countries of their employment.

One hears strange stories about the bad treatment meted out by the employers to the migrants other than Arabs. Specially the female migrants as the nurses and domestic servants etc., sometimes have to undergo severe harrassment and torture, which really comes within the purview of the human rights. In terms of shelter and medi-care and other needs of the daily life these migrants are shabbily treated. One has to collect empirical data and information about this to arrive at definite conclusion for preparing a strategy and the framework for a better life of the migrants in the Gulf countries.

One may not arrive at a generalisation after seeing the cases of deception, fraud and harassment to the migrating labour from India through the various agencies operating on behalf of either the contracting Indian firms or the respective embassies of the Gulf countries. Many of the job-seekers are being deceived by the agents and they incur lot of financial setback. Many are being given false visa and employment vouchers and when these migrants reach the country of their destination, they are confronted with impassable situation and are being sent back. Frequently it is happening that the terms and conditions entered here are being greatly flouted and migrating labour stays there in most miserable conditions.

Considering the future massive migrations to these countries, the discriminations towards the migrants as well as the hardships undergone by these migrants, both at their own end and at the end of the country of their destination, it is high time to undertake comprehensive surveys regarding the various aspects of these migrants under the aegis of the UN or its various other agencies. This would help in understanding the processes and the pattern of migration as well as the problems they face.

Geography is not a prescriptive discipline, however, it is desirable that some urgent steps be suggested to ameliorate the condition of the migrants. There is the need for consensus on the part of the countries of origin and destination to take measures towards the problems of these migrants. It would be ideal if some sort of Commission may be regional or international for migrants prospects and promises be established for regulations on either sides.

TABLES

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TABLE - 2.1

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING 1960-1980

A = Total Population
B = Percentage Growth Rate
C = Density per sq. k.

Country	Area sq. Km.	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	
IRAN	1648000	21554	24662	28359	32923	38492	A
		-	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	B
		13	-	18	-	22	C
IRAQ	134924	6847	7976	9356	11067	13145	A
		-	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	B
		16	-	22	-	29	C
KUWAIT	17818	278	475	760	1085	1439	A
		-	10.7	9.4	7.1	5.6	B
		21	-	47	-	71	C
SAUDI ARABIA	2149690	5979	6750	7740	8966	10423	A
		-	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.0	B
		4	-	4	-	4	C
UAE	83600	119	150	190	227	260	A
		-	-	-	-	-	B
		3	-	3	-	5	C

Source : (1) Compendium of Social Statistics 1977 (New York, 1980), p. 177, 181, 179.

(2) Unesco Statistical Year Book (New York, 1973, 1981), p. 11 and 22.

TABLE - 2.2

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATOR
MEDIAN VARIENT 1960 - 1980

Country	Year	Population in thousands	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate
IRAN	1960	21554	46.5	19.6
	1970	28359	45.3	17.4
	1980	38492	44.8	13.7
IRAQ	1960	6847	49.3	18.8
	1970	9356	48.8	16.9
	1980	13145	47.3	13.0
KUWAIT	1960	278	44.5	9.0
	1970	760	47.5	7.9
	1980	1439	45.5	4.5
SAUDI ARABIA	1960	5979	50.4	26.1
	1970	7740	50.0	22.7
	1980	10423	48.3	18.2
UAE	1960	119	-	-
	1970	190	-	-
	1980	260	-	-

Source : Compendium of Social Statistics - 1977 (New York, 1980), p. 177, 179 and 181.

TABLE - 2.3

AGE STRUCTURE OF POPULATION
1960 - 1970
(Percentage of Population)

Year	1960		1970		Dependency ratio	
Age	0-14	65 +	0-14	65 +	1960	1970
IRAN	45.0	5.0	48.0	4.0	100.0	108.3
IRAQ	38.0	2.00	43.0	2.0	66.7	81.8
KUWAIR	43.0	5.0	44.0	5.0	92.3	96.1
SAUDI ARABIA	41.8	5.0	44.2	2.7	90.3	88.3
UAE	42.0	5.0	34.0	3.0	91.5	58.7

Source : United Nations, Statistical Year Book, 1973, 1978 (New York, 1974, 1979).

TABLE-2.4

MAJOR URBAN CENTRES

Population on Localities by size class,1980

Size of Locality	Number	Population
1,000,000 or more	2	6,020,982
500,000- 999,999	5	3,155,200
100,000- 499,999	27	5,520,895
50,000- 99,999	8	570,816
10,000- 49,999	8	296,219

Source: Year Book, The Middle East and North Africa: 1981-82 Twenty Eighth Edition (Europa Publication Ltd., London, 1981), pp. 391, 434, 521, 671, 840.

Note : See details in Table 2.4(a)

TABLE- 2.4

MAJOR URBAN CENTRES

Location and Group size	Name of city	Urban Population
IRAN		
I. 10,000000 and above	Tehran	4530233
II. 500,000 - 999,999	Mashad	667,770
	Isfahan	661,510
	Tabriz	597,976
III. 100,000- 499,999	Shiraz	425,813
	Ahwaz	334,399
	Abadan	294,068
	Kermanshah	290,600
	Qom	247,219
	Rashat	188,957
	Hamedan	165,785
	Razaiyh	164,419
	Ardebil	147,856
	Kerman	140,761
	Khuninshahr	140,490
	Quzvin	139,258
	Karaj	139,109
	Yazad	135,935

Location and Group size	Name of city	Urban Population
IRAQ		
I. 10,000000 and above	Baghadad	1,490,759
III. 100,000-499,999	Basra	310,850
	Masul	264,146
	Kirkuk	175,303
	Najaf	134,027
IV 50,000-99,999	Hallah	34,701
KUWAIT		
III. 100,000-499,999	Hawalli	130,565
	Salmiya	113,943
IV. 50,000-99,999	Arbaqkhetan	59,443
	Kuwait City	78,116
V.	Farawaniya	44,875
SAUDI ARABIA		
II. 500,000-999,999	Riyadh	666,840
	Jeddah	561,104
III. 100,000-499,999	Mecca	366,801
	Taif	204,857
	Medina	198,186
	Dammam	127,844
	Hufuf	101,271

Location and Group size		Name of city	Urban Population
IV.	50,000-99,999	Tabouk	78,821
		Buraidah	69,940
		Almobarrag	54,325
V.	10,000-49,999	Khamimushail	49,581
		Al-Khobar	48,817
		Najran	47,501
		Hail	40,502
UAE			
III.	100,000-499,999	Abu Dhabi	235,662
		Dubai	206,861
IV.	50,000-99,999	Sharjah	88,188
		Ras-alkhaimah	57,282
V.	10,000-49,999	Fujairah	26,498
		Ajman	21,566
		Umm-al-Quwain	18,879

TABLE-2.5

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Country	Year	Total population in thousand	URBAN Population	Population %age	Rural Population	Population %age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IRAN	1960	21554	7145	33	14409	67
	1965	28682	13187	37	15495	63
	1970	38359	11616	41	16743	59
	1975	32923	14585	44	18338	56
	1980	38492	18361	48	20131	52
IRAQ	1960	6847	2918	43	3929	57
	1965	7979	4041	51	3938	49
	1970	9356	5367	57	3989	43
	1975	11067	6854	62	4213	38
	1980	13145	8688	66	4457	34
KUWAIT	1960	278	191	69	87	31
	1965	475	377	79	98	21
	1970	760	647	85	113	15
	1975	1085	961	89	124	11
	1980	1439	1310	91	129	9

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
SAUDI ARABIA	1960	5979	729	12	5250	88
	1965	6750	997	15	5753	85
	1970	7740	1377	18	6363	82
	1975	8966	1868	21	7098	79
	1980	10423	2507	24	7916	76

Source: Compendium of Social Statistics, 1977, (United Nations New York, 1980), pp. 439, 441, 443.

TABLE-2.6

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

(Figures in %age 1970)

Country	Non-workers of total population	Workers	Percentage distribution by kind of activity					Others
			In Agri-culture	Industrial Activity	Construct-ion	Comm-erce	Transport and Commu-nication	
IRAN	75	27	18	35	5	8	9	19
IRAQ	75	25	16	39	3	8	6	22
KUWAIT	60	40	37	19	3	7	3	18
S.ARABIA	73	27	6	58	5	6	7	17
UAE	57*	43*	4*	2*	31*	13*	8*	41*

Source: 1977 Year Book, comparison of Social Statistics,(New York, 1981).

* UAE Currency Board Bullen, Dec., 1978, p. 160.

Note: Total number. hundred per cent due to recending.

TABLE-2.6(b)

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECONDARY AND TERTIARY GROUPS(1970)

Country	Primary Group	Secondary Group	Tertiary Group
IRAN	18	40	35
IRAQ	16	42	36
KUWAIT	37	22	28
S.ARABIA	6	63	30
UAE	4	33	62

Source: Based on Table-2.6

TABLE-2.7

POPULATION (in thousand) BY AGE AND SEX (Medium varient) 1980

AGE GROUP	IRAN			IRAQ			KUWAIT			SAUDI ARABIA		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL ages	38082	19316	18766	13084	6649	6435	1372	733	638	8367	4232	4136
0.4	6820	3489	3331	2459	1258	1202	283	145	139	1553	790	763
5.9	5598	2871	2726	1980	1011	969	200	102	98	1231	625	606
10.14	4794	2440	2354	1657	845	811	164	83	90	1011	513	498
15.19	4108	2083	2025	1371	701	670	127	65	62	840	427	413
20.24	3456	1753	1703	1135	580	555	109	57	52	708	360	347
25.29	2944	1992	1451	941	480	461	103	54	48	601	305	295
30.34	2291	1163	1128	780	398	382	97	53	45	509	259	250
35.39	1732	880	852	692	327	315	81	48	33	429	218	211
40.44	1413	717	697	528	267	260	69	43	26	359	182	177
45.49	1212	611	600	430	217	213	49	31	17	299	151	199
50.54	1017	510	507	347	174	173	34	22	12	295	128	123
55.59	842	419	423	273	135	138	22	13	9	197	97	100
60.64	666	330	339	209	101	107	13	8	6	151	73	78
65.69	500	241	259	151	71	79	10	5	5	109	52	57
70.74	355	167	188	98	46	53	5	2	3	70	33	38
75.79	213	97	115	55	24	30	4	2	2	37	17	20
80	119	51	66	28	12	16	3	1	1	17	7	10

Source: Selected Demographic Indicators By country, 1950,-2000 Department of International Economic and Affairs (United Nations New York, 1980), pp. 134, 141, 143, 146.

TABLE-2.7

AGE AND SEX GROUP

Percentage of Male and Female According to age Groups-1980(Figures in percentage)

Country	Children 0-14 Yrs.		Adults 15-64 Yrs.		Old 65 Yrs & above	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
IRAN	23.08	22.08	26.18	25.56	1.46	1.62
	(45.20)		(51.70)		(3.10)	
IRAQ	23.80	22.79	25.84	25.03	1.16	1.36
	(46.60)		(50.90)		(2.50)	
KUWAIT	26.23	28.83	35.93	21.86	0.72	0.80
	(47.20)		(41.30)		(1.50)	
S.ARABIA	23.04	22.31	26.35	25.62	1.30	1.49
	(45.40)		(51.90)		(2.80)	
UAE	N.A.		N.A.		N.A.	

TABLE - 3.1

IRRIGATED AREA

Country	Irrigated area in thousand HC			
	1960/1965	1970	1975	1980
IRAN	4800	5200	5350	5900
IRAQ	1150	1150	1150	1730
KUWAIT	-	1	1	1
SAUDI ARABIA	134	160	190	395
UAE	3	5	5	5

Source: United Nations F.A.O. Year Book 1976 and 1981

1976 Vol. 30, p. 57

1981 Vol. 40, p. 57

(United Nations Rome - 1977 and 1981)

TABLE - 3.2

LAND USE - (1970- 80)

A = Total Land

B = Percentage

Country	Total Area in 000 HC	Arable land	Permanent croped land	Permanent pasture land	Forest and wood land	Other land	
IRAN	16800	15330	620	44000	18000	85650	A
		9.37	0.37	26.89	11.00	52.35	B
IRAQ	43387	5250	200	4000	1500	32447	A
		12.09	0.46	9.21	3.45	74.76	B
KUWAIT	1782	1	-	134	2	1645	A
		0.05	-	7.51	0.11	92.31	B
SAUDI ARABIA	214969	1040	65	85000	1601	127263	A
		0.48	0.03	39.54	0.74	59.20	B
UAE	8360	7	5	200	2	8146	A
		0.08	0.05	2.39	0.02	97.9	B

Source: United Nations F.A.O. Production Year Book, 1980, Vol. 34 (United Nations, Rome, 1981), pp. 51-52.

TABLE - 3.3

CROPPING PATTERN

Area under crops - 1980

A = Total area in Thousand HC

B = Percentage of area

Country	Wheat 1	Barley 2	Maize 3	Cotton 4	
IRAN	500	1300	42	180	A
	77.96	14.43	2.12	9.18	B
IRAQ	180	800	35	18	A
	67.84	30.15	1.31	0.67	B
SAUDI ARABIA	85	13	3	-	A
	84.15	12.87	2.97	-	B

Source : United Nations - F.A.O. Year Book 1982 Vol. 34 (Rome, 1982).

TABLE - 3.4

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

1960-1980 = 100 Ton

Country	1960 + 1965		1970		1975		1980
IRAN	86	(5.7)	101	(-2.0)	127	(-2.92)	138
IRAQ	82	(8.1)	99	(5.8)	91	(13.51)	124
KUWAIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAUDI ARABIA	92	-	93	(3.6)	135	(-14.29)	103
UAE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : 1. F.A.O. Year Book 1977, Vol. 31, Table 5, p. 76, Rome, 1981)

2. F.A.O. Year Book 1980, Vol. 34, Table 5, p. 78 (Rome, 1981).

3. World Development report 1978. The World Bank (Washington, D.C. U.S.A., Aug. 1978).

TABLE - 3.5

REPRESENTATIVE YIELDS IN AGRICULTURE

A = Total Yields

B = Percentage

Country	Average annual yield (100 kgs. per hectare)				
	Wheat	Barley	Maize	Cotton	
IRAN	5453	1438	65	395	A
	8.8	6.8	9.9	4.8	B
IRAQ	845	437	23	39	A
	10.6	11.6	17.8	2.5	B
KUWAIT	-	2000	732	-	A
	-	18.7	41.1	-	B
SAUDI ARABIA	192	12	6	-	A
	12.5	15.6	54.0	-	B

Source : United Nations, F.A.O. 1976, 80 and 81 (Rome, 1977), Vol. 30, 34.

TABLE - 4.1

CONTRIBUTION OF GNP
(in Percentage)

1. Industry
2. Agriculture
3. Services

Country	1960-1965			1970- 1975		
	Agri.	Ind.	Ser.	Agri.	Ind.	Ser.
	1	2	3	1	2	3
IRAN	31	31	38	15	48	27
IRAQ	22	24	28	21	47	32
KUWAIT	-	-	-	-	73	27
SAUDI ARABIA	-	63	29	6	60	34
UAE	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : IBRD, World Atlas, World Table 4 (New York, 1978).

TABLE - 4.2

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AND RESERVES, 1960-1980

(Crude oil - Quantity in thousands million tonnes)

A = Total oil Production, B = Percentage

Country		1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	Oil Reserve/ output ratio 1980	Percentage of energy sector in G.D.P. - 1977
IRAN	A	43491	94126	191296	267623	153265	123	44
	B	5.80	12.55	25.51	35.69	20.44		
IRAQ	A	47467	64474	78457	111168	168570	32	58
	B	10.13	13.77	16.33	23.74	36.00		
KUWAIT	A	84820	118457	150636	105232	125994	127	68
	B	14.49	20.24	25.74	17.98	21.53		
SAUDI ARABIA	A	64524	109550	118408	352394	475970	21	65
	B	5.75	9.77	10.56	31.44	42.46		
UAE	A	0.798	13558	37699	82058	89832	48	76
	B	-	6.07	16.16	36.77	40.25		

Source: 1. Yearbook of Industrial Statistics - 1977, 1979, Vol. II, United Nation (New York, 1977, 1981), p. 4.

2. World Energy Supplies (1950-1974) Ser. No. 19, United Nations (New York, 1976), pp. 70-77.

3. Oil and Gas Journal December 29, 1980; World Development Report, 1979.

4. Progress Report 8, The Middle East Market upto 1980, Basic 1977.

TABLE - 4.3

HYDROCARBON RESERVES AND THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE IN GDP.

Country	Estimated proved reserves (1980) Oil (Million)	Gas (10^9 cuft)	Oil reserve output ratio 1980	Percentage of energy sector in GDP 1977
IRAN	57500	485000	123	44
IRAQ	30000	27450	32	58
KUWAIT	64900	30800	127	68
SAUDI ARABIA	16500	110000	47	78
UAE	30410	20775	48	76

Source : Oil and Gas Journal, Dec. 29, 1980.

(ii) World Development Report, The World Bank (Washington D.C; U.S.A.,1979)

(iii) Progress Report 8, The Middle East Market upto 1980 (Basle, 1977).

TABLE - 4.4

OIL EXPORT (1960-1980)
in B.Barrel

A = Total oil export

B = Percentage

Country	1960/65	1965/70	1970/75	1975/80	
IRAN	356	580	1323	‡818	A
	8.73	14.22	32.45	44.59	B
IRAQ	339	459	546	753	A
	16.16	21.88	26.03	35.90	B
KUWAIT	608	851	1063	719	A
	18.75	26.25	32.79	22.18	B
SAUDI ARABIA	474	787	1382	2285	A
	9.06	15.05	26.43	49.44	B
UAE	6	102	253	513	A
	0.68	11.67	28.94	58.69	B

Source: "OPEC Oil Report Economist, (London, Dec., 1977), Table 5, p. 35.

TABLE - 4.5

REVENUE FROM OIL
(in million Dollars)
1960-1980

A = Total Revenue
B = Percentage

Country	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	
IRAN	285	482	1109	14850	30700	A
	0.60	0.01	2.33	31.31	64.73	B
IRAQ	266	368	598	8313	16750	A
	0.01	1.39	2.27	31.6	63.70	B
KUWAIT	445	600	820	6420	12250	A
	0.22	2.98	4.08	31.9	60.96	B
SAUDI ARABIA	334	633	1214	25676	43450	A
	0.46	0.88	1.70	36.00	60.93	B
UAE	2	33	212	692	14750	A
	0.01	0.17	1.13	19.75	78.92	B

Source : "CPEC Oil Report Petroleum Economist, (London, Dec. 1977), Table 5, p. 35.

TABLE - 4.6

DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT BY INDUSTRY (1975)

(in percentage)

	Industry	IRAN	IRAQ	KUWAIT	SAUDI ARABIA	UAE
1.	Foods, beverages	23.9	36.7	28.9	4.0	
2.	Textile, Clothing Leather	17.8	18.4	8.0	4.1	
3.	Wood and Wood products	1.2	0.4	6.8	2.8	
4.	Paper, Printing Publishing	3.4	3.8	5.4	1.1	
5.	Chemicals, rubber and plastic	13.5	16.5	15.4	76.4	
6.	Non-metalic minerals	6.8	8.9	22.8	4.5	
7.	Basic Metals	6.5	2.5	3.2	4.4	
8.	Fabricated Metal products, machinery	25.6	12.8	9.0	2.3	
9.	Miscellaneous	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	
10.	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Source:
1. Middle East Annual Review 1978,1979.
2. 1975 Annual Survey, Statistical abstracts Baghdad, 1977.
3. Data of 1972, Long terms prospects of Industrial development in Saudi Arabia, UNIDO/ICIS, IOC, April 1979.
4. Annual Statistical Abstract, Kuwait, 1977.
5. Calculated on the basis of 1976 data of UNCTAD Statistical Yearbook, 1979.

TABLE- 4.7

MAN POWER (1970-1980

Country	Year	High level Manpower as % of the labour force				Medical and Educational skills per 10,000 population		
		Scientist and Engineers per million population	Technician per million population	Engaged in R and D		Doctor	Teacher	3rd. level Technician
				Scientist and Engineers per million population	Professor and Technician per Million pop.			
IRAN	1974	4960	1737	159	28	3.2	18.4	3.2
IRAQ	1974	4332	2451	138	35	4.0	15.4	2.5
KUWAIT	1977	27192	-	537	143	12.5	77.5	3.5
S.ARABIA	1974	4790	-	-	-	3.8	17.4	2.2
UAE	1977	2413	2897	-	-	6.6	29.0	-

Sources:

1. United Nations Educationa, Scientific and cultural organization, Statistical Yearbook (Paris, U nesco, 1980).
2. International labour office, Yearbook of labour statistics(Geneva:ILO), varicus issues.
3. United Nations statistical Yearbook(U.N., New York),various issues.

TABLE - 5.1

MIGRANTS POPULATION (1960-80)

A = Total Migrants

B = Percentage

Country	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
IRAQ	N.A.	60175	65700	102100	270000
	-	12.08	13.19	20.50	54.21
KUWAIT	159712	247280	441791	502485	793762
	7.63	11.82	21.12	23.03	36.96
SAUDI ARABIA	150000	400000	668000	1565000	2423547
	2.88	7.68	12.83	30.00	46.54
U.S.E.	66000	220000	320000	456000	508000
	4.20	14.01	20.38	29.04	32.35
Total	375712	927455	1495491	2625585	3995309

Sources:

1. Manpower and Employment in Arab countries p. 105.
2. Birks J.S. and Sindair C.A., International Migration and Development in the Arab Countries, pp. 134, 139.
3. United Nations Demographic Yearbook(New Yor 1970), p. 762.
4. The World Bank Research Projection International Labour Migration and Manpower in the Middle East and North Africa (Washington D.C Mimeographed Sept. 1980, p. 30.
5. Saudi Arabia Ministry of the Interior Statistical Yearbook (Riyadh,1980), pp. 222-231.

TABLE - 5.2

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS
(Employment by economic sector 1975. Figures in percentage)

	KUWAIT		S. ARABIA		U.A.E.	
	Popu-lation	%	Popu-lation	%	Popu-lation	%
1. Agriculture and Fishing	3550	1.7	54900	7.1	N.A.	3
2. Mining and quarring	3080	1.5	11600	1.5	N.A.	2.5
3. Manufacturing	22210	10.5	94350	12.2	N.A.	11.7
4. Construction	30500	14.3	203400	26.3	N.A.	24.5
5. Gas, Elec. Water.	5240	2.5	13150	1.7	N.A.	2.0
6. Commerce Trade	33230	15.7	131500	17.0	N.A.	16.3
7. Transport	11120	5.3	37900	4.9	N.A.	3.9
8. Services	102540	48.5	226600	29.3	N.A.	37.1

Sources: 1. Ministry of Planning, census 1975 (Kuwait, 1976), Table 14, p. 34.

2. Manpower and Employment in the Arab Region, P. 36.

3. Birks J.S. and Sinclair C.A., pp. 152 and 160.

TABLE - 5.3

MIGRANT POPULATION

Country of Origin and Residence (1970-1975)

Country of Origin	Country of Residence			
	IRAQ	KUWAIT	S.ARABIA	U.A.E.
All Arabs	33900	402404	1420878	120150
All Asian except Arabs	17500	56121	93800	311350
Europe and America	700	2500	22700	9500
Africa and others	-	500	14500	-
Turkey and Iran	50000	40900	13125	15000

Source : Based on Table 5.3

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