

## Impact of Migration on Personal Portrait of Migrants

**R. Malini**

PG Department of Commerce and Research Centre,  
Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam  
[maliniramu@yahoo.co.in](mailto:maliniramu@yahoo.co.in)

**A. Ayisha**

PG Department of Commerce and Research Centre,  
Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam  
[bmrayishababu@gmail.com](mailto:bmrayishababu@gmail.com)

### Abstract

The home and homeland of every living being is the safe and secure place to live in. In order to uphold their standard of living, people emigrate from their country and immigrate to other countries. The standard of living largely endorsed by personal portrait of migrants. This phenomenon induces the researchers to analyse the impact of migration on personal portraits of the migrants in pre and post migration. The analysis done on the basis of primary data collected from 520 Indian Muslim Migrants from Tamil Nadu by adopting snow ball non-probability sampling. The responses of migrants regarding their self portrait before and after migration tested with the help of paired “t” test. The notable changes have been identified in migrants’ Personal Grooming, Communication, Preference of Food, Eating Habit and Smartness. Besides, the result revealed that migrants’ looked their unhealthy behaviour such as smoking, consuming of alcohol and drugs as habits. The migrants should strengthen the positive impact on self portrait to heal self and become the best human capital for the home land and the country they live. Besides, they should wane their unhealthy behaviour to become role model for the potential migrants of homeland.

**Keywords:** impact of migration, migrants, personal portrait.



## 1. Introduction

Migration is moving from one place to another to enhance the living and working condition. Movement of people from their home to another city, state or country for job, shelter or some other reasons is called migration. Most immigrants to Gulf countries stay, establish a living and earn money in the country. Despite cultural conflicts, language barriers, marginalization, most immigrants continue to find that Gulf countries are a land with more opportunity than their homeland, and they draw on all their tangible and intangible resources to survive here. For decades political and financial pressures have forced generations of educated Indian Muslims to leave their homes and travel as economic migrants in search of a better future overseas. Human migration is a physical movement of human beings either as individuals or as groups from one place to another place for innumerable causes. These migrations are not new and since time immemorial, the human beings have been shifting from one place to another as families, tribes, hordes and other forms of social groups for food, shelter, security and other reasons. When investigating something in personal portraits of before and after the process of people's migration to gulf countries. Migratory flows are generally organized to meet immediate needs and solve latent socio-economic tension though it might be for the uplifting a particular class. The positive impact is that the rural class will advance through migration. There will be the welfare of the rural class and it will lead to their social-cultural transformation and development. This is the most important impact of migration on personal portraits that it separates an individual from his place of origin and adds him to the place of destination. The purpose of settling down, commonly known as migration and it has been a universal phenomenon.

The home and homeland of every living being is the safe and secure place to live in. In order to uphold their standard of living, people emigrate from their country and immigrate to other countries. The standard of living largely endorsed by personal portrait of migrants. This phenomenon induces the researchers to analyse the impact of migration on personal portraits of the migrants in pre and post migration. The Impact of migration on personal portraits can be analysed by applying paired' test for pre and post migration. Data are often summarized by giving their mean and standard deviation and the paired' test is used to compare the means of the two samples of related data. The paired' test compares the mean difference, the standard deviation of the difference and the number of cases. Various explanations made on the basis of personal interview with migrants while collecting the data. The migrants' Personal Portrait of pre and post migration regarding Dressing Sense, Personal Grooming, Communication, Preference of Food, Eating Habit, Smartness, Habit of Smoking, Habit of Alcohol /Drug and Brand Preference are assessed.

## 2. Significance of the study

This paper will focus on the practical aspects of personal portraits that desire to draw forth and represent the self. Such a psychological exploration will lead us into the marvellous variety of personal portrait experiences. When investigating something in personal portraits. A subject looking outside the frame of the image, towards someone or something, suggests a presence external to the image that distracts the viewer's attention from the subject's presence Varieties of Self-Portrait. The migrants' personal portrait represents how he sees himself, what he is feeling, and how he wants to be seen by others.

The research methodology of this study will be a mode/ model to the potential research scholars to design their present/ future research. Further it will serve as a strong source of secondary data for the academicians and scholars to pursue their research.

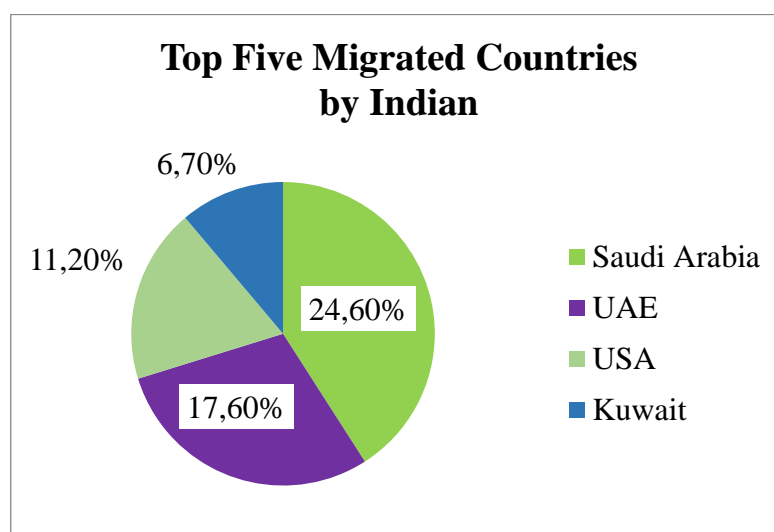
### 3. Statistical Significance of the Study

Indian population is almost spread all over the world and make significant Diasporas in the world after China. According to the latest estimate by MOIA, Indian emigrants (both PIO and NRI) constituted about 30 million in 130 countries. The data was collected from various national and international documents such as MOIA (Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs), ILO (Indian Labour Organization), IOM (International Organization of Migration), and United Nations reports on the workers' rights and so on. The Table No.1, the pie diagram and Table No. 2 below are representative of the data from the above mentioned organisations.

**Table 1. Details of Indian Migrants in Other Countries During (2015-16)**

Sl. No.	Country	Number of Indian Migrants	% contribution based on 2015 numbers
1	Saudi Arabia	2,800,000	24.6%
2	UAE	2,630,000	17.6%
3	USA	1,272,846	11.2%
4	Kuwait	758,615	6.7%
5	Oman	707,850	6.2%
6	Nepal	600,000	5.3%
7	Qatar	600,000	5.3%
8	Bahrain	350,000	3.1%
9	Singapore	350,000	3.1%
10	New Zealand	45,000	0.4%
11	Australia	251,000	2.2%
12	Canada	184,320	1.6%
13	Germany	43,000	0.4%
14	UK	325,000	2.9%
15	Malaysia	150,000	1.3%
16	Sri Lanka	14,000	0.1%
17	South Africa	50,000	0.4%
18	Netherlands	20,000	0.2%
19	Ethiopia	10,000	0.1%
20	Uganda	25,000	0.2%
21	Other (186)	823,115	7.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,379,746</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: MOIA



**Figure 1. Details of Migration from Southern States of India**

**Table 2. Migration from Southern States of India**

States	Emigration Clearance
Kerala	66058
Andhra Pradesh	53104
Telangana	38531
Tamil Nadu	83202

Source: MOIA

With special reference to the Table No.2, the Indian Muslim Migrants from four different states of India who work across seas are taken into survey. The Gulf region has enjoyed a tremendously sustained growth in productivity over the last three decades. A major factor behind this productivity has been the easy availability of an educated, skilled and at the snare time, cheap workforce. The reason for this easy availability is the Gulf region's proximity to talent-rich regions like the Indian subcontinents. Indians have constituted about 60 percent of the workforce in the Gulf of which 40 percent are Muslims especially who belong to Tamil Nadu. Comparatively, the Muslims Migrants of Tamil Nadu who are overseas seem to be drastically higher than that of the other states of India. In this context, the research work is undertaken.

#### 4. Statement of the Problem

This research work aims to make an in-depth study by addressing the various issues that come across in the life of migrants. Some people may depend on their agricultural lands in vain; some may search for a job and fails to find one because of poor education or lack of

opportunities in this competitive world; some other people may suffer a lot to manage their family needs because of a less paid job. These are some of the criteria under which the people are forced to be the victims and they try their level best searching for appreciable opportunities overseas. Through this analysis Impact of migration on Personal Portraits are being looked upon; the very first factor starts with the Dressing Sense, Personal Grooming, Communication, Preference of food, Eating Habit, Smartness, Habit of smoking, Habit of Alcohol / Drug, and Brand preference. Through this analysis certain factors of this variety are being looked upon; the very first factor starts with.

- Is there any Impact in Personal Portrait of migrants due to migration to Gulf Countries?
- Is there any significant change in the Personal Portrait of pre and post migration of the Migrants?

## 5. Review of Literature

The inclusive study and interpretation of literature that relates to the present study plays a vital role in providing an insight into the research. Hence, the research work pursued from 2014 to 2019 related to this study were reviewed and given below.

**Kumari (2014)**<sup>1</sup> made an attempt on —Rural- Urban migration in India: Determinants and factors. The research paper aims to study on rural-urban migration arising out of various social, economic or political reasons. The main purpose of the study was to find the significant economic factors responsible for the variations in the level of rural-urban migration and whether NREGA Act (2005) could have an impact on the rural migration in India on the basis of secondary data. In methodology, secondary data analysis such as ‘F’ test, standard deviation, and other statistical methods were used to explain the results of the study. The present study discussed the data on migration in India, which was extracted from the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) during 2007-08 and census data during 2011. The study found that a rapid increase in internal migration in India. While discussing migration rate, it was found that the migration rate in urban areas (35 percent) was far higher than in rural areas (26 percent). Among the migrants in the rural areas, nearly 91 percent had migrated from rural areas and 8 percent from urban areas, whereas among the migrants in the urban areas, 59 percent had migrated from rural areas and 40 percent from urban areas. Hence MNREGA employment programmes were not contributed towards rural –urban migration. The study suggest that migration is essential for development and it is a desirable phenomenon; but what is not desirable is the distressed migration found across the nation resulting in over-crowding of cities. But there exists some social factors apart from such economic factors which also play an important role in explaining the nature and stream of rural- urban migration. The study concludes that it is possible only when the government’s policies for the development in rural areas, and the nature of mass migration can be more helpful in rooting out the problem and seeking out the solution for the policy makers for the bright future of rural India.

**Chandrasekhar and Sharma (2015)**<sup>2</sup> did research entitled “Urbanization and spatial patterns of internal migration in India”. The research paper focuses on the issues of urbanization and internal migration in the context of India. The paper is important to highlight these aspects at the outset since urbanization is synonymous with non agricultural activities. The two sets of

secondary data analysis was done on the basis of Census of India, 2001 and 2011 data, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 1983, 1987-88, 1999-2000 and 2007-08 data. Survey of Employment and Unemployment were utilized and described for internal migration. It is found that urban areas increased from 27.81 to 31.16 percent in the period of 2001-2011 and size of per urban areas also increased among the total population in urban 22.2 percent from the rural to urban migration and also it is found that internal migration patterns and its emerging trends, migration flow across states in India, the phenomenon of commuting and return migration had been increased from 5.4 to 10.9 percent in last decade, it was failed to understand, how migration affects well-being of individual at the source of destination. The study suggests that the event of expansion in nonfarm employment opportunities and growth in the agro-processing industries, the fastest urban growth could occur in small cities and towns. Rural–urban migrants might gravitate towards such cities and towns. This indicates an urgent need to formulate policy aimed at helping small cities, towns and large rural centres become vibrant centres of growth. The study concludes that there is a need to develop methods for estimating urban growth and migration simultaneously. Educated migrant workers were engaged in skilled labour and less educated workers were engaged in low paid work and kept on migrating from one place to another. Hence, the onus is on the demographers to utilize the available data sets and improve on the methods currently used for modelling rural–urban migration and forecasting city growth rates.

**Sasi and Santha (2017)** discussed the characteristics of —Immigrant labourers in Perumbavoor (Kerala). The study aims to analyse the characteristics of migrant labourers in Perumbavoor. For this analysis, statistical tools like percentages, chi-square test and correlation coefficient were used. The respondents of the study consist of migrant labourers from different states of India who came to work in Perumbavoor at present. The data were suitably classified and analyzed based on the objective of the study. It was found that 58 percent of the respondents had stayed 30 years in the city, equal percent (58.0%) had stayed in a single room, 70 percent had used a common toilet, and 68 percent had cooked in a common room. The null hypotheses that there was no significant relationship between 55 the daily wages of the respondents and their monthly remittance to home was rejected by the study. The study reported that the peer group informed their responses regarding employment opportunities. The scholars had conducted another study about the problems of immigrant workers in Perumbavoor town. Around 40 percent respondents faced difficulty in payment, 34 percent respondents bought house, 30 percent respondents were based on finance, and 40 percent faced family problems. They also faced the problem of medical services and holiday or leaves at the time of need. It is found that most of the respondents faced housing problems, difficulties with their salaries and serious financial problems. Some of them faced serious family problems and difficulties in finding jobs. The main institutional help obtained by respondents was from the Government and bank. Most of the respondents were getting medical help at emergencies. The study suggests that migration causes changes in the distribution of jobs, income and economic resources in both the sending and receiving regions, and thus, structural transformation of rural and urban economy. Neither the social and cultural impacts of migration can be under looked. The study concludes that most of the respondents raised funds from parents and relatives to reach Kerala. Construction, trade and manufacturing are the main sectors of working by the respondents. More than half of the respondents were unskilled workers most of the respondents faced housing problems,

difficulties with their salaries and serious financial problems. A few faced serious family problems and difficulties in finding jobs.

**Ali et al. (2017)<sup>3</sup>** analysed the topic “Gender differentials in inter-state out-migration in India”. This study intend to look at the change in the level of employment related inter- state out migration in India and this study brings out the change occurred in the rate of inter- state out migration between 1993 and 2007-2008. The secondary data was collected with the help of statistical information of NSSO Report 1993 and 2007- 2008. For this analysis, statistical tool like multivariate analysis in terms of logistic regression has been used. In order to examine the association between household socio- economic conditions with migration status the researcher have used multivariate binary logistic regression model. It revealed two times increase in interstate out-migration between 1993 to 2007. During this period, migration occurred among the vast majority among 80 percent female migrates because of marriage and its related causes. Total migration rate in India is 23 (Per 1000 population) and in Karnataka 11.3% Chandigarh had highest female out-migration i.e., 31.7% and Assam had lowest female out-migration i.e., 1.8% and Karnataka State has 11.3% female out-migrates. It is also found that migration probability consistently decreases for people of higher expenditure quintiles with reference to the people of the lowest quintile and also it is found that women in India have less likelihood of being interstate out-migrants than males. This paper finds a two times increase in inter-state out- migration in India during last one and a half decades. This study shows that the adjusted employment related reason of migration for inter-state women rises to 18 per cent at the all India level. The logistic regression analysis further shows that these women who reported marriage a reason of migration but actually part of the workforce belong to lower socio-economic households. The study suggests that more than 3.5 times of the number of women migrated for employment are in a way economic migrants within those women who actually reported marriage as the reason for their marriage. The study felt that female migration in India impacted on the development and growth of the multidimensional fabric of the Indian society. As a concluding remark, from the increasing volume of internal out-migration across the states/union territories, it may not be correct to hold the view that Indian people are still adamant to migrate. At the same time there are reasons to hold the view of male prerogatives in migration. Hence, there is a need to change our mind-set to appreciate that the women migration is a positive process and they have also right to migrate internally and internationally and women’s inter-state migration has also affirmative impact on key aspects of development and growth and they can enrich the multidimensional fabric of the Indian society.

**Hendriks et al. (2018)<sup>5</sup>** studied the —Unsuccessful subjective well being assimilation among immigrants|. The researcher aims to contribute to filling this void in the literature on migrant well-being by theorizing and exploring the extent to which —and under what conditions— faltering perceptions of the host country’s societal conditions are associated with the subjective well-being assimilation of immigrants in developed European countries over time and across generations. This paper additionally investigates how differences in societal perceptions between natives and immigrants affect the immigrant-native gap in subjective well-being. The Qualitative and quantitative data analysis was done by using bi-annual European Social Survey cross-sectional, and multi-country data taken from the period of 2010–2016. The analysis sample includes respondents residing in 17 developed European countries, the researcher show that the gradual development of less positive perceptions of the

host country's economic, political, and social conditions is associated with less positive subjective well-being trajectories among first generation immigrants and across migrant generations in developed European countries. The analysis is divided into four Hypotheses. The researcher test Hypothesis: by exploring how the changing societal perceptions of first-generation migrants relate to their subjective well-being development, by exploring the extent to which the mediating role of changing societal perceptions is conditional on various migrant characteristics, by exploring how societal perceptions relate to the subjective well-being assimilation of second generation immigrants and the subjective well-being gap between immigrants and natives, and various robustness checks. The main finding of this paper is that faltering perceptions of host country conditions are associated with less positive subjective well-being trajectories among a wide variety of first-generation immigrants in developed European countries and also to find that compared with natives, the more positive societal perceptions of first-generation immigrants are associated with a subjective well-being advantage. The findings provide useful suggestion for policy initiatives that seek to improve the subjective Well-being of immigrants and/or reduce the subjective well-being inequality between first-generation immigrants and natives. These insights also suggest that immigrants' perceptions of their conditions could play a role in determining their subjective well-being assimilation if these perceptions change over time. In particular, the findings suggest that a potential path towards more successful subjective well-being assimilation among immigrants would involve delaying or decelerating the process of immigrants' shifting frames of reference and faltering perceptions of host societies. While this paper concluded that one specific mechanism that is negatively related to subjective well-being assimilation, there may be other mechanisms that impair migrants' subjective well-being assimilation. This intervention could reduce immigrant frustrations about their perceived lack of progress in realizing their aspirations.

**Rodriguez et al. (2019) 6** did the research entitled "Unaccompanied minors from the Northern Central American countries in the migrant stream". The aim of this study is to examine whether variables such as age and the use of applications and social networks determine the personal learning environments (PLE) of unaccompanied foreign minors. The study provides insight into the differing circumstances leading to the current wave of childhood migrations from the northern countries of Central America. This paper focuses on unaccompanied migrant minors from the Global South to Europe and the United States. The researcher selected Descriptive, quantitative and cross-sectional research study. The —PLE and Social Integration of UFMsl questionnaire was used as the study instrument. The sample of the present study was formed by 624 individuals (Male = 92.1%, Female = 7.9%) aged between 8 and 17 years old. The majority came from Morocco and resided in the cities of Ceuta and Melilla. The main findings of this paper were thousands of minors are migrating unaccompanied to high-income countries. The significant differences are highlighted in the personal learning environments as a function of age-related psychosocial factors as they pertain to unaccompanied foreign minors. Four factors were seen to exist in relation to the personal learning environments of unaccompanied foreign minors: self-concept of the learning process, planning and management of learning, use of resources and tools, and communication and social interaction. The same trend was observed in the four factors, with older age groups reporting better scores. The results show that the uses of applications and social networks have a significant and favourable impact on personal learning environment construction. As a result the finding suggest that frontline, street-level bureaucrats find



themselves applying discretion wherever they can so as to protect their professional integrity and the wellbeing of children whose interests would otherwise be subjugated to the political expediency of the state and the for-profit contractors that the state hires. The study concludes that Germany's constitutional law, EU law, international law, and ethical principles each warrant the conclusion that greater investments in services to shelter and care for unaccompanied migrant youth are needed.

**Thompson et al. (2019) 7** conducted a study on —Re conceptualizing agency in migrant children from Central America and Mexico. The study purpose is to explore the ways in which accompanied migrant children from Central America and Mexico express their agency despite limitations they may face as marginalized youth. In this study how these youth express their agency throughout the migration process as they confront authorities such as parents and immigration officers in their home countries, Mexico, and the United States. The researcher elected to apply thematic analysis and NVIVO qualitative analysis. The researcher draws from 32 in depth interviews and participatory activities between 13 and 18 years of age from Central America and Mexican children. It is found that migrant children from Central America and Mexico express this agency within socio – environmental contexts of the region that they originate from and more through. At present, these contexts include various threats from other agents and the environment. The study suggests that the observed negative impacts of agency suppression on participants' affect and behaviour suggest a need for further study from a behavioural science perspective. The study concludes that binary views of children's agency lead to an institutionalised suppression of children and young people. In light of growing number of child refugees and migrants in both Europe and America, it is urgent that the researcher gain a nuanced understanding of children's agency in order to develop efficient policies that both protect the best interest of the child and the state.

Research gap identified on the basis of miscellaneous researches done on the topic of migration with respect to Migration of Agrarian Labour Force, Migration from Rural Areas of Bangladesh, Effects of Marital Status on Fertility of Rural-Urban and Urban-Rural Migrants, The Integration of Rural Migrants in New Settings, Migration and Income Differences between Black and White Men in the North, Working and Living Conditions of Migrant Workers in South America, Patterns of rural community Involvements, Migration of Hispanic Youth and Poverty Status, Information Gathering, Prior Migration and the Land Factor in Family migration Decisions: Some Evidence from a Western Sub Sahara African Region, Continuity and Change in Rural Migration Patterns, etc. There are no notable investigations being done on the Muslim migrants of Tamil Nadu. And it is so a brand new to deal with *“Impact of Migration on Personal Portrait of Migrants”*

## 6. Scope of The Study

The following are the scope of the study.

### Geographical scope

This study covered the Muslim migrants from Tamil Nadu to Gulf Countries.

### Topical scope

It focused on Muslim Migrants in the study area.

**Time Scope**

It Covered the Muslim Migrants to Gulf Countries during the period January 2014- January 2019.

**Analytical scope**

The study analysed the significant change in the Personal Portrait of pre and post migration on migration in order to accomplish the objectives of the study.

**Functional scope**

It is to offer a set of meaningful suggestions to enhance the personal portrait of the migrants.

**7. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study are given below:

- To analyse the Impact of Migration on Personal Portrait of Migrants.
- To suggest measures to enhance the Personal Portrait of the Migrants on Migration.

**8. Research Methodology****a) Source**

Both primary and secondary data was used for the study. The primary data was collected from the Indian Muslims who migrated from Tamil Nadu to Gulf countries. The major portion of the primary data was collected through an internet and referral survey. The secondary data was collected from annual records, guidelines, brochures and evaluation report maintained by Government of India and previous study.

**b) Sampling Technique**

Researchers have adopted the Snow ball non - probability sampling technique according to the availability of data.

**c) Sample Size**

The primary data was collected from **520** sample respondents by using structured questionnaire through SNSs (Social Networking Sites).

**d) Study Area**

The area of the study is limited to the Tamil Nadu Zone wise division namely North Zone which comprises of Chennai, Vellore, Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, and Kallakurichi. South Zone includes Kanyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, and Tuticorin. East Zone includes Kodaikanal, Natham, Nilakottai, Oddanchatram, and Palani. West Zone comprises of Coimbatore, Salem, Erode, Namakkal, and Dharmapuri.

**e) Statistical Tools**

The collected data were analyzed with the help of Paired 't' test. The paired sample *t*-test, sometimes called the dependent sample *t*-test, is a statistical procedure used to determine whether the mean difference between two sets of observations is zero. In a paired sample *t*-test, each subject or entity is measured twice, resulting in pairs of observations. It might be to

measure the performance of a sample of respondents before and after migration, and analyse the differences using a paired sample *t*-test using SPSS package.

### 9. Limitation of the Study

- It covers only migration of Muslims from India to Gulf countries.
- The data may not be free from the sampling errors and respondent's bias.
- This is the micro level study of Muslim migrants.
- The sample was restricted to 520 Muslim migrants.
- It is not possible to address many problems in a single research paper.
- This analysis does not include the Muslims who visit Mecca and Medina for pilgrimage purpose.
- The data was collected based on migrants from six Gulf countries which did not include Yemen because of its restless political scenario.

### 10. Hypothesis

The supposition for this analysis is based on whether the migrants face any remarkable or notable developments in their Personal Portrait. The following null hypotheses are tested as per Personal Portrait of before and after migration.

**Null Hypothesis:** H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant change in the Personal Portrait of pre and post migration on migration.

**Alternative Hypothesis:** H<sub>1</sub>: There is a significant change in the Personal Portrait of pre and post migration on migration.

### 11. Impact of Migration on Personal Portrait: Analysis and Interpretation

The migrants' Personal Portrait of pre and post migration regarding Dressing Sense, Personal Grooming, Communication, Preference of Food, Eating Habit, Smartness, Habit of Smoking, Habit of Alcohol /Drug and Brand Preference are assessed. The responses of migrants about Personal Portrait before and after migration are tested with the help of paired 't' test. The  $\bar{x}$ ,  $\sigma$ , 't' values and probability levels are given in Table -3.

**Table 3. Impact of Personal Portrait**

Sl. No.	Factors	Mean ( $\bar{x}$ )	Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ )	Computed 't' Values at 5% level	Prob. level
1	Dressing Sense	0.297	0.457	14.05	0.00
2	Personal Grooming	0.641	0.480	26.50	0.00
3	Communication	0.186	0.459	8.87	0.00
4	Preference of Food	0.285	0.563	11.05	0.00
5	Eating Habit	0.170	0.449	8.16	0.00
6	Smartness	0.225	0.532	9.65	0.00
7	Habit of Smoking	0.032	0.176	3.80	0.00
8	Habit of Alcohol /Drug	0.023	0.295	1.63	0.00
9	Brand Preference	0.492	0.611	16.19	0.00

Source: Primary Data Collected from Sample Respondents

The difference between the scores of respondents before and after migration based on Personal Portrait is zero ( $\mu=0$ ). On the basis of this assumption the following hypothesis is framed.

**Null Hypothesis: H0:** There is no significant change in the personal portrait of migrants before and after migration.

**Alternative Hypothesis: H1:** There is a significant change in the personal portrait of migrants before and after migration.

**The result of the study revealed the followings:**

The migrants' Personal Portrait of pre and post migration regarding Dressing Sense, Personal Grooming, Emotional Quotient, Brand Preference, Communication, Smartness, Eating Habit, Habit of Smoking, and Habit of Alcohol /Drug are assessed. The responses of migrants about Personal Portrait before and after migration are tested with the help of paired' test and 't' values are given in Table-3.

**Dressing Sense:** Majority of the migrants' were agreed that their dressing sense and ability to choose clothes has been improved after migration. i.e before migration they wear a poorly designed, ill- fitting suit. After migration they know how to dress in the most attractive way as possible. Now they are wearing smart and stylish clothes. It is proved by "t" test value 14.05.

**Personal Grooming:** The significant difference noted in personal grooming ( $t=26.50$ ,  $p=.000$ ). Majority of the migrants' were agreed that Personal Grooming is very much improved due to migration and it is a universal truth. Before migration personal appearance looking not good and the migrants not focus on personal hygiene. After migration migrants' posture can increase the masculine appeal and make more sophisticated.

**Emotional Quotient:** t value 11.05 proved that migrants Emotional Quotient enhanced between pre and post migration. They enhanced their Emotional Quotient after struggling with their emotions, cultural situation, and the medium used to communicate. Before migration the migrants' are not able to manage their emotions and Struggle to form strong relationship. After migration the migrants' are able to control impulsive feelings and behavior, manage the emotions in healthy ways.

**Brand Preference:** Brand Preference creates funding or approving investments to build, grow and protect. The migrants improve their brand preference due to migration. Before migration the migrants have low willingness to pay for particular brands. After migration the majority of the migrants typically buy a single brand, even when the alternatives are objectively similar. It is proved by the t value 16.19.

**Communication:** The significance difference noted in Communication and proved by  $t=8.87$ . Before migration the migrants' struggle themselves in potential risks, associated with a crisis, where and how to inform stakeholders of their needs. But after migration it gives a better experience in education and employment opportunities, based on the construct of communication. They agreed that working place shape their communication better.

**Smartness:** Smartness is the quality of being intelligent. Due to migration the migrants, had great maturity and smartness and they able to think quickly in different situation. Before migration the migrants have no dedication in boost the brain power. But after migration the

migrants' are practicing certain lifestyles habit to improve overall intelligence. The result t value =9.65 shows the positive impact on post migration.

**Eating Habit:** Eating habit also shows the positive change between pre and post migration. Before migration the migrants follow poor meal planning, Skipping breakfast and eat unhealthy food. But after migration the migrants take care of the body through a healthy diet, nutritious food, exercise routine and become health conscious to stay safe and return safe to home land. The statement is supported by the t value 8.16.

**Habit of Smoking, Alcohol /Drug:** Habit of Smoking and Alcohol /Drug also show positive change between pre and post migration. Migrants' poverty, lack of education and unemployment influence the abuse of these habits. But, mild changes only observed after migration and the migrants have the addiction and they feel positive and feel good as habit and it is proved by t value for habit of smoking is 3.80 and habit of alcohol/drugs is 1.63 respectively.

## 12. Findings

The following shows the major findings arrived from the analysis.

- The study identified that the notable changes in migrants' Personal Grooming, Communication, Preference of Food, Eating Habit and Smartness.
- The result revealed that migrants looked their unhealthy behaviour such as smoking, consuming of alcohol and drugs as habits.
- t' Test proved that there is a significant change in the Personal Portraits of pre and post migration

## 13. Suggestions

Through these analysis the following suggestions are made

- The migrants should strengthen the positive impact on self portrait to heal self.
- They should wane their unhealthy behaviour to become role model for the potential migrants of homeland

## 14. Conclusion

It is concluded from the study that the notable changes have been identified in migrants' Personal Grooming, Communication, Preference of Food, Eating Habit and Smartness. Besides, the result revealed that migrants' looked their unhealthy behaviour such as smoking, consuming of alcohol and drugs as habits. The migrants should strengthen the positive impact on self portrait to heal self and become the best human capital for the home land and the country they live...Besides, they should wane their unhealthy behaviour to become role model for the potential migrants of homeland.

### **15. Scope for Further Exploration**

- Migration of people before and after COVID 19
- Impact of migration on the personal portraits of migrants can be extended based on the parameter such as the geographical area, sample size, topic, analysis and time.
- Innovative research on alternative measures to safeguard the migrants abroad.
- Any Institution or organization led by the migrants for enhancing employability in their homeland.
- Analysing the chances that hinder migration or improve migration in the coming years.

### **Note:**

*The primary data collected from 520 sample respondents by Dr. A. Ayisha during her Ph.D Research work. She pursued her research work under Dr. R. Malini and she was awarded Ph.D degree on 06.01.2021. This present paper based on the data collected by using structured Questionnaire via SNSs for the research work entitled “Causes and Consequences in the Migration of Indian Muslim to Gulf Countries-A Study with Special Reference to Tamil Nadu”*

**References**

- Kumari, S. (2014), —Rural-urban migration in India: Determinants and factors. *International Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology*, Vol. 3, No 2, pp 161–180.
- Chandrasekhar, S. & Sharma, A. (2015), —Urbanization and spatial patterns of internal migration in India, *Spatial Demography*, Vol. 3, No 2, pp 63-89. URL; <http://www.igidr.ac.in/pdf/publication/WP-2014-016.pdf>.
- Sasi, A. & Santha, S. (2017), —Migrant labourers in Perumbavoor, *International Journal of Management, IT & Engineering*, Vol. 7, No 2, pp 21-33.
- Ali, I., CP, Abdul Jaleel & Bhagat, R. B. (2017), —Level and gender differentials in inter-state out-migration in India, *Border Crossing* Vol. 7, No 1, pp 13-34.
- Hendriks, M., Burger, M., & De Vroome, T. (2018), —Unsuccessful subjective wellbeing assimilation among immigrants: The role of shifting reference points and faltering perceptions of the host society, *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies*, Vol.17, No 3, pp 279-298.
- Rodriguez, Nestor, Ximena Urrutia-Rojas, and Luis Raul Gonzalez. (2019), —Unaccompanied Minors from the Northern Central American Countries in the Migrant Stream: Social Differentials and Institutional Contexts, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* Vol. 45, No 2, pp 218–234.
- Thompson, Amy, Rebecca Maria Torres, Kate Swanson, Sarah A. Blue and Óscar Misael Hernández Hernández. (2019), —Re-conceptualising Agency in Migrant Children from Central America and Mexico, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, Vol.45, No 2, pp 235–252.

<https://www.toppr.com>

<http://www.arabnews.com>

<https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in>

<https://www.statisticssolutions.com/>

<https://www.skillsyouneed.com>